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THEME INCO 2013-2.1

## JEUPISTE

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## Annual Report on Cooperation Opportunities between Projects Y1

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## Executive Summary

This report summarises and where necessary analyses, as of the end of the first year of the project, the projects and initiatives that promote the EU-Japan cooperation on science, technology and innovation (STI). It also provides suggestions for possible synergies for the various EU-Japan initiatives to become more widespread and bring the EU and Japan closer.

Furthermore, this report takes into account, apart from projects, stakeholders (academic and non academic) that have an active interest in the enhancement of EU-Japan Cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation.

Initiatives analysed were categorised according to their type, namely whether they are an FP7 project, an EU initiative targeting Japan (mostly support and coordination action) or an initiative on S&T that comes from the Japanese side.

The findings include EU initiatives that promote joint research between European and Japanese funding agencies such as the EUJO-LIMMS project (INCO Lab), research projects, coordinated and support actions, EU initiatives (EU Institutes) in Japan as well as Japanese initiatives ranging from the support of joint research and scientific exchanges to business programmes targeting EU enterprises and World Premier Institutes that integrate the international scientific cooperation as part of their strategy for research excellence. Potential synergies among these initiatives are addressed.

The findings of the EU-Japan initiatives as well as the analysis of the potential synergies are the basis for the conclusion of this report. Although the inventory of programmes and initiatives promoting the EU-Japan STI cooperation are not quite numerous, potential synergies are provided with an active plan for consistent engagement by all stakeholders involved. The consortium of the JEUPISTE project will share the information provided herein and act upon the findings by taking proper considerations in the various actions that could enhance potential synergies in the context of the project's activities. The report will be updated annually with the newest findings and more pieces of factual information.

## 1. Introduction: About this report

The main task was to identify the initiatives, namely the European and/or Japanese that could complement the mission of the JEUPISTE project. During the first year of JEUPISTE, the project team mainly looked for the following types of initiatives:

- FP7 projects focusing Japan or with substantial Japanese participation
- International Fora including Japan as International Partner
- Japanese initiatives supporting S&T cooperation with European researchers.
- Joint initiatives for the enhancement of S&T plus the Innovation side of the bilateral cooperation.
- Japan-based EU Universities
- EU initiatives (EU Delegation in Japan and other networks) focusing Japan

The identification of the current inventory of initiatives/projects promoting the EU-Japan STI cooperation is the basis to examine potential synergies in order to group all these initiatives and produce bundled, meaningful information that consortium members can share as well as act upon.

The following sections provide the basic findings on the initiatives aiming to bring closer the EU-Japan side, an analysis of potential synergies and recommendations for short to medium term actions.

## 2. FP7 Projects

Given the fact that H2020 is relatively new instrument, the focus during the first project year was put on FP7 projects.

The in-depth analysis of the various projects reveals opportunities for synergies in quite a few cases. The cooperation opportunities could be explored mainly in the areas of the joint organisation of events for wide dissemination of information, namely collaborative research results and outputs/report of coordination and support actions.

A systematic analysis carried out by another deliverable of the project, namely Deliverable 2.2 “Analysis of the EU-Japan Cooperation in FP7” concluded that at the entire FP7, namely from 2007-2013, 100 Japanese entities participated in 160 projects receiving approximately 10 million euros. The Japanese participation which is underlined by a 31% success rate, it is composed of 62% in the Cooperation Programme, followed by 24 % in the People Programme and 8% in the Capacities Programme.

In the Cooperation Programme, the Japanese participation centered around Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Environment (ENV), Health and Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials and Production (NMP) and Security (SEC), accounting for an aggregate 80% of total Japanese participation. It is worth mentioning the topic of SEC represents 8% of Japanese participation while it represents 4% of the total FP7 Cooperation projects.

## 2.1 FP7 Projects promoting EU-Japan STI Cooperation

Below follow a series of projects identified under the umbrella of FP7 aimed at promoting the bilateral cooperation on STI. The Cooperation Programme will not be examined as it is important to list projects under FP7 that aimed to produce a medium to long term impact on the bilateral cooperation. Each project is accompanied by a brief suggestion for synergies.

## 2.2 CONCERT-JAPAN

<p><b>CONCERT-JAPAN</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.concertjapan.eu/">http://www.concertjapan.eu/</a></p> 
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>CONCERT-Japan is an FP7 funded initiative for Connecting and Coordinating European Research and Technology Development with Japan. The aim of this project is to promote an effective and coordinated science and technology cooperation between European countries and Japan with a view to further build on the existing cooperation. The core project consortium consists of 13 partners, mainly funding agencies from European countries and Japan. The Coordinator of the project is The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK), also a partner of JEUIPSTE.</p> <p>The project has four main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The first is the identification of commonalities in objectives, instruments, preferences, priorities and interests of European countries in their science and technology cooperation with Japan through exchange of information and data gathering.</li> <li>● The second is development of a joint strategy for future joint activities.</li> <li>● The third is implementing and gaining experience from a pilot joint call for joint scientific activities, mobility and networking.</li> <li>● Finally, the fourth is learning lessons from these joint activities and looking into the future for enabling the durability of the joint strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential Synergies</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the implementation of the pilot-joint call(s), through the dissemination of information</li> <li>▪ Cooperation in the dissemination of information</li> <li>▪ Use of CONCERT-Japan reports on             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping STI Cooperation Programmes</li> <li>- Japanese STI Funding Policy</li> <li>- Analysis on Joint Publications between Japan and European Partners</li> <li>- Report on the Future Preferences and Priorities on STI Cooperation, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome</b></p>	<p>The JEUIPSTE consortium, especially IIST has been in close contact with the key CONCERT-Japan members including TUBITAK, MEXT, JST and JSPS. JEUIPSTE has extensively disseminated the 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Call on Photonic Manufacturing, through targeted emails, the JEUIPSTE website and the JEUIPSTE newsletter.</p>

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### 2.3 INCONTACT-2020

<b>INCONTACT-2020</b>	<a href="http://www.ncp-incontact.eu/">http://www.ncp-incontact.eu/</a> 
<b>Description</b>	<p>The project promotes the International Dimension of the European Research Policy (Horizon 2020) and supports the work of the national experts and the newly established NCPs in International Cooperation Partner Countries. A main tool of the project is the “INCO conference” which bring together NCPs, experts and policy makers from around the world. Additional tools of INCONTACT are the H2020 awareness activities around the world by providing trainings and tools for capacity building and directly supporting the work of the national experts (e.g. INCO NCPs).</p>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cooperation in the dissemination of information stemming from a) research cooperation projects, b) joint calls of CONCERT Japan and Belmont Forum.</li> <li>▪ Joint implementation of activities in Japan (e.g. NCP trainings, H2020 infodays, highlight examples of EU-Japan research cooperation)</li> <li>▪ Joint implementation of activities in Europe to promote Japanese programmes</li> <li>▪ Participation of Japanese programme owners in INCONTACT events</li> <li>▪ Utilization of the NCP benchmarking service by the newly established Japanese NCPs.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Joint organisation of a training workshop on Japanese programmes during the 5<sup>th</sup> INCO Conference in Athens (June 2014).</li> <li>▪ Dissemination of JEUIPSTE information through the INCONTACT website and social media channels.</li> <li>▪ Participation of the Japanese NCP in the 5<sup>th</sup> INCO Conference.</li> </ul>

### 2.4 International Fora

<b>BELMONT FORUM</b>	 <a href="https://bfgo.org/">https://bfgo.org/</a> <a href="https://igfagcr.org/">https://igfagcr.org/</a>
<b>Description</b>	International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Challenge Research

	Initiative that supports global collaborative research actions on climate change.. European partner organisations come from, Austria, Italy, France, Germany Norway, Iceland, Norway, and the UK
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation in INCONTACT events for dissemination of information</li> <li>▪ Participation in events of BILAT-Projects to disseminate project results and raise awareness on the existence of the BELMONT GROUP</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Other Projects

Besides CONCERT-JAPAN and INCONTACT-2020 Forum, a few FP7 projects could have interest for cooperation, as it is briefly described below.

<b>EUJO-LIMMS</b>	<a href="http://limmshp.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/">http://limmshp.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/</a> <a href="http://www2.cnrs.fr/en/1971.htm">http://www2.cnrs.fr/en/1971.htm</a> 
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Laboratory for Integrated Micro Mechatronic Systems (LiMMS) is an international research unit on micro and nanoelectromechanical systems (MEMS and NEMS) operated jointly by the French National Centre for Scientific Research and the Institute of Industrial Science (CNRS) of the University of Tokyo (UT), located in Komaba Campus (II), Tokyo, Japan. LiMMS hosts French and Japanese scientists, either CNRS permanent researchers or post-doctoral researchers in host research groups at UT-IIS. The research projects developed in LIMMS are related to micro and nanosystems.</p> <p>In 2010, the European Commission (EC) launched an INCOLAB call for proposals, to establish European laboratories in third countries. CNRS and the Institute of Industrial Science of the University of Tokyo therefore offered to open LIMMS to 3 European partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland</li> <li>- University of Freiburg, Department of Engineering (IMTEK), Germany and</li> <li>- Valtion Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT), Finland.</li> </ul>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dissemination of Information</li> <li>▪ Promotion of the EUJO-LIMMS scheme as a model case</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EUJO-LIMMS participated as speaker in the JEUPISTE FP7 event in Tokyo (6/12/2013)</li> </ul>

<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<a href="http://responsibility-rri.eu/observatory/">http://responsibility-rri.eu/observatory/</a>
<b>Description</b>	The Observatory of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) aims to be established as a permanent point of reference and actual fore-thinking regarding the current concept and developments in the field of RRI. RRI is fast changing

	<p>with revolutionary technologies and attitudes towards them still developing (including, particularly, attitudes about what would constitute responsible innovation).</p> <p>This Observatory will be a repository of findings from the project, but will also be designed to harness the involvement of the broader network of researchers and innovators to provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Current and emerging technologies and the issues they are likely to raise for RRI</li> <li>-Governance arrangements suitable for addressing RRI</li> <li>-Case studies, examples of good practice and training materials in RRI</li> </ul>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dissemination of Information</li> <li>▪ Cooperation in the Implementation of events in Japan</li> </ul>

<b>REAKT</b>	<a href="http://www.reaktproject.eu/">http://www.reaktproject.eu/</a>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The general objective of the Project is to improve the efficiency of real time earthquake risk mitigation methods and its capability of protecting structures, infrastructures and people.</p> <p>REAKT aims at establishing the best practice on how to use jointly all the information coming from earthquake forecast, early warning and real time vulnerability assessment. All this information needs to be combined in a fully probabilistic framework, including realistic uncertainties estimations, to be used for decision making in real time.</p>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dissemination of REAKT outputs</li> </ul>

<b>AMPERE</b>	<a href="http://ampere-project.eu/">http://ampere-project.eu/</a>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The AMPERE project was dedicated to the "Assessment of Climate Change Mitigation Pathways and Evaluation of the Robustness of Mitigation Cost Estimates".</p> <p>The project AMPERE explored mitigation pathways and associated mitigation costs under technology and policy limitations and evaluated model differences and the relationship between model results and historical trends. The AMPERE project was a collaborative effort among 22 institutions in Europe, Asia and North America using 17 energy economy and integrated assessment models with diverse strengths and structures.</p> <p>AMPERE started in February 2011 and concluded with a final public conference in January 2014.</p>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dissemination &amp; Use of AMPERE outputs</li> </ul>

### 3. EU funded Instruments

Another area of opportunities for synergies lies with the EU funded institutions and initiatives targeting Japan. During this first project period, cooperation opportunities have been investigated towards two directions: The Enterprise Europe Network office in Japan, and the EURAXESS Links Japan office.

#### 3.1 Enterprise Europe Network

The Enterprise Europe Network is a business support network that operates as a one-stop shop for any European SME or organisation needing any type of support, namely international partners for commercial and technological cooperation, research partners, EU funding, finance) as well as information on EU legislation. With over 600 partner organisations offering business support located in 50 countries, the Enterprise Europe Network is currently the largest network of contact points that are connected through powerful databases that allow thorough knowledge of Europe and associated opportunities for international business cooperation, innovation, knowledge and technology transfer and cooperation in EU programmes.

The Enterprise Europe Network office in Japan (<http://www.een-japan.eu/>) is located within the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation, which is a branch of the JEUIPSTE project Coordinator, IIST. Moreover, APRE and FORTH are also members of the Enterprise Europe Network.

Collaboration among JEUIPSTE and the Enterprise Europe Network office in Japan and in Europe could be beneficial for all sides and can be materialised in various fields:

- JEUIPSTE could disseminate to Europe information on the Enterprise Europe Network activities of Japanese office
- JEUIPSTE could collaborate with the Enterprise Europe Network Japan office for the dissemination of information, especially as regards to partner search requests for EU and Japanese programmes.
- The possibility for a joint organisation of a brokerage event could also be investigated.

In the first year, inquiries have been exchanged between EEN Japan and the JEUIPSTE project.

In Greece, the Enterprise Europe Network – Hellas is already disseminating information on Japanese programmes on an on-going basis and provides signposting when necessary.

#### 3.2 EURAXESS Links Japan

EURAXESS is a pan-European initiative providing access to a complete range of information and support services to researchers wishing to pursue their research careers in Europe or stay connected to it.

In addition to the EURAXESS network in Europe, EURAXESS is also present in ASEAN, Brazil, China, India, Japan, and North America. The main mission, of these Extra-European offices is to promote Europe as an attractive destination for researchers, and promote the EURAXESS services and the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (MSCA) (H2020).

EURAXESS Links Japan has been an important partner for BILAT projects and may become even more useful in the organisation of H2020 events, as they could take over the task of explaining the H2020 fellowship

schemes while JEUIPSTE and the Japanese NCPs could present the overall framework and the other available schemes.

Collaboration, between EURAXESS Links Japan and JEUIPSTE has been already established, as EURAXESS Links Japan participated as speaker in the JEUIPSTE event in Tokyo on December 6, 2013. Further collaboration and synergies in the organization of events and others are expected.

## 4. Japanese Initiatives

The initiatives listed below concern joint research and scientific exchanges. They come from two important Japanese funding organisations, the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and the Japan Society for the Promotion Science (JSPS).

The JEUIPSTE project at during the 5<sup>th</sup> INCONTACT H2020 Conference in Athens, June 3<sup>rd</sup> 2013, organized a training course on Japanese STI Programmes. The speakers hosted came from the organization listed below, namely the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. This training course took place with the support of the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation, whose representative presented opportunities for EU businesses in Japan. During the training course, participation opportunities to Japanese research programmes were presented to an audience from various EU countries that was also present at the INCONTACT 2020 Conference. A more in-depth description of this event is subject to another deliverable, namely deliverable 5.2.

### 4.1 Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

<b>Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST )</b>	<a href="http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/">http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/</a> <a href="http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicp/summary.html">http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicp/summary.html</a>
<b>SICP</b>	Strategic International Research Cooperative Programme (SICP) Japanese and European Funding Agencies jointly fund, on an equitable basis, small-scale research.
<b>Description</b>	Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) has been implementing the Strategic International Research Cooperative Program (SICP) since 2003. This is a “top-down type” of program that provides support to international research projects with countries and areas and in fields of cooperation designated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) on the basis of intergovernmental agreements and agreements at ministerial-level meetings.  Maximum duration of projects is 3 years  Cooperating European countries: EC (DG RTD), UK, Croatia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	Raise awareness on the possibility to cooperate with Japanese teams through the SICP

	Relevant presentations can be held in JEUPISTE events or in events of other CSA actions.
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Furthermore, as part of the SICP Programme, JST, in response to emergencies requiring urgent scientific cooperation, offers the RAPID-J programme.

<b>Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST )</b>	<a href="http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/">http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/</a> <a href="http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicp/country/j-rapid.html">http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicp/country/j-rapid.html</a>
<b>J-RAPID</b>	The <i>J-RAPID</i> program is dedicated to support collaboration activities between Japanese and foreign (including European) researchers regarding natural or anthropogenic disasters and similar unanticipated events.
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JST calls for proposals when (it) identifies needs on immediate support of international collaborative research or survey activities on unanticipated events occurred in Japan or other countries, considering degree of urgencies and social/economic impacts of the events and/or at the request of the national government or academia.</li> <li>• JST assists researchers in Japan and funding agencies or research institutes in counterpart countries assist researchers in their countries</li> </ul>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	Raise awareness on the possibility to cooperate with Japanese teams through the SICP.

<b>Strategic International Collaborative Research Programme (SICORP)</b>	<a href="http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/">http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/</a> <a href="http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicorp/index.html">http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicorp/index.html</a>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The aim of this program is to contribute solutions to challenges facing the world today, through joint scientific cooperation of Japan with a broad range of countries, including Europe. This programme has been executed since 2009 and is based on intergovernmental agreements</p> <p>JST liaises with funding agencies in counterpart countries and regions, and on an equal partnership selects research projects supported by both countries.</p> <p>Large-scale research is funded on an equitable base by each funding agency of the participating countries.</p> <p>Duration of projects is 3-5 years</p>

	European cooperation countries: EC (DG RTD), France, Germany
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	Raise awareness on the possibility to cooperate with Japanese teams through the SICORP

#### 4.2 The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

JSPS promotes international scientific exchanges between Japan and counterpart countries following agreements or memoranda of understanding concluded with Research and Technology Organisations and other science-promotion organisations in countries around the world, including Europe. These exchanges take the form of joint research projects, joint seminars and researcher exchanges.

European countries with affiliated funding agencies are Austria, Bulgaria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

<b>JSPS-</b>	<b>JSPS – Researcher Exchange Programme</b> <a href="http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-bilat/data/02_proposals_2609.pdf">http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-bilat/data/02_proposals_2609.pdf</a>
<b>Description</b>	JSPS in affiliation with funding agencies around the world including Europe, share a research exchange scheme. The purpose is to create lasting networks that will evolve from these exchanges. Each side funds its own researchers to visit and counterpart countries and carry out research.  Bottom – up approach European countries participating depend on the call open.
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	Awareness raising through JEUIPSTE events

<b>JSPS- Bilateral Cooperative Programme</b>	<a href="http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-bilat/data/FY2015_bilatcall_call.pdf">http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-bilat/data/FY2015_bilatcall_call.pdf</a>
<b>Description</b>	JSPS in affiliation with funding agencies around the world including Europe, supports a bilateral Cooperative Programme for Joint Research during which, researchers are encouraged to visit affiliated organisations for the purpose of field work (long-term stays) or exchange (short-term stays)
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	Awareness raising through JEUIPSTE events. Complementary to fund Japanese team participating in H2020.

#### 4.3 World Premier Institutes Initiative

The World Premier International Research Center Initiative (WPI) is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan (MEXT) with the purpose to build research centres with very high research standards and extraordinary research environment that would be

“globally visible”. The WPI initiative seeks to attract front line researchers from around the world, establish hubs of “global brain circulation” as well as develop scientific bonds with world renown research centres. All centres established under the WPI have long-term international scopes. In at least 5 premier centres, 40% of the research staff is international. A possible increase of European researchers into WPIs would be a very desirable outcome of the JEUPISTE actions. Below follows a list of centres under the WPI initiative. The Centres mentioned below were selected in 2007, 2010 and 2012 as a result of project assessment process and grant selection.

**Selected in 2007:**

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>Tohoku University</b>
<b>Institute’s Name</b>	<b>Advanced Institute for Materials Research</b>
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.wpi-aimr.tohoku.ac.jp/en/index.html">http://www.wpi-aimr.tohoku.ac.jp/en/index.html</a>
<b>Description</b>	Create new materials with innovative functions, construct devices based on new fundamental paradigms, and contribute to society by building a foundation for safe and enriched livelihoods through the research strategy of “mathematics-material science collaboration”.
<b>International links</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of researchers or more come from 28 overseas countries</li> <li>• AIMR has forged a closer relationship with University of Cambridge by having set joint laboratories.</li> </ul>

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>The University of Tokyo</b>
<b>Institute’s Name</b>	<b>Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (IPMU)</b>
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.kavlifoundation.org/science-spotlights/kavli-institute-physics-and-mathematics-universe-university-tokyo">http://www.kavlifoundation.org/science-spotlights/kavli-institute-physics-and-mathematics-universe-university-tokyo</a>
<b>Description</b>	The Kavli IPMU was founded the onset of the WPI initiative in 2007 as a unique interdisciplinary institute in the world that combines mathematics, theoretical and experimental physics, and astronomy, with a head count of 150 members.

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>Kyoto University</b>
<b>Institute’s Name</b>	<b>Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences (iCeMS)</b>
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.icems.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e/">http://www.icems.kyoto-u.ac.jp/e/</a>
<b>Description</b>	The Institute for Integrated Cell Material Sciences is part of the World Premier Initiative with the vision to implement frontier multidisciplinary research and open the path for new research field of integrated cell material science. As a means to deliver its vision, iCeMS, is comprised of two centres: The <b>Center for Meso-Bio Single-Molecule Imaging (CeMI)</b> and the <b>Center for Ips Cell Research and Application (CiRA)</b> . The former aims at developing and diffusing to the scientific community novel technologies for imaging the nano to meso scale, universe of biomolecular complexes, while the latter aims to pursue the possibilities of iPS for development of regenerative medicine. The working

	language of iCeMS is English in order to facilitate the interaction between Japanese and foreign researchers.
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<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>Osaka University</b>
<b>Institute's Name</b>	<b>Osaka University Immunology Frontier Research Center (IFReC)</b>
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.ifrec.osaka-u.ac.jp/index-e.php">http://www.ifrec.osaka-u.ac.jp/index-e.php</a>
<b>Description</b>	The IFReC aims to shed light to the immunological responses of the human body. The Centre's mission is to visualize the behavior, activation status, and interaction of immune cells in vivo, through the fusion of immunology, imaging technology, and Bioinformatics as well understand the immune system comprehensively. The ultimate goal of these processes is to comprise the first step in controlling immune responses, lead to vaccine development based on controlling the dynamics of immune cells and establish new immunotherapy treatments for diseases. IFReC has recruited over twenty top researchers in the fields of immunology, imaging and Bioinformatics from Japan and abroad.

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>National Institute for Materials Science</b>
<b>Institute's Name</b>	<b>International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics (MANA)</b>
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.nims.go.jp/mana/">http://www.nims.go.jp/mana/</a>
<b>Description</b>	Basic and applied research in materials science with emphasis on a new paradigm of nanotechnology the "nano-architectonics".

#### Selected in 2010:

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>
<b>Institute's Name</b>	International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research(I <sup>2</sup> CNER)
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://i2cner.kyushu-u.ac.jp/en/">http://i2cner.kyushu-u.ac.jp/en/</a>
<b>Description</b>	I <sup>2</sup> CNER's energy vision for a carbon-neutral society (CNS) is to enable energy technologies that hold promise for a large reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (70-80%) from 1990 levels by 2050. T

#### Selected in 2012:

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>University of Tsukuba</b>
<b>Institute's Name</b>	International institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (IIIS)
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://wpi-iiis.tsukuba.ac.jp/">http://wpi-iiis.tsukuba.ac.jp/</a>
<b>Description</b>	The aim of IIIS is to elucidate the fundamental mechanism of sleep/wake regulation by combining the cutting-edge methodologies of neuroscience, molecular genetics and physiology. The research objectives of IIIS is to induce the fusion of medicine, chemistry, pharmacology and biology in order to reveal the pathophysiology of sleep disorders and related diseases as well as to develop methods for their treatment and prevention.

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>Tokyo Institute of Technology</b>
<b>Institute's Name</b>	Earth-Life Science Institute (ELSI)
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.elsi.jp/en/">http://www.elsi.jp/en/</a>
<b>Description</b>	ELSI aims to answer the fundamental question of natural science on the origins of life and its evolution. It examines the primordial environment of the earth through explorations of deep-sea microbial ecosystems and extraterrestrial primitive asteroids. ELSI is thoroughly interdisciplinary by integrating a) geological Sciences b) biological sciences c) mathematics, d) physics, e) chemistry f) cognitive sciences.

<b>Host Institution</b>	<b>Nagoya University</b>
<b>Institute's Name</b>	Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.itbm.nagoya-u.ac.jp/">http://www.itbm.nagoya-u.ac.jp/</a>
<b>Description</b>	The objective of ITbM is to create innovative functional molecules that make marked changes in life science and technology so-called "transformative bio-molecules", based on the full-scale collaboration between chemists and biologists.

## 5. Joint Initiatives

### 5.1 EU-JAPAN Centre for Industrial Cooperation

The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation is supported by the European Commission and the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry (METI). Its mission is to support all forms of industrial, trade and investment cooperation between Japan and the EU. It disposes a variety of business programmes for EU enterprises interested in or are already engaging in cooperation with Japan counterparts.

<b>Cluster Missions</b>	
<a href="http://www.eu-japan.eu/cluster-missions">http://www.eu-japan.eu/cluster-missions</a>	
<b>Description</b>	The cluster missions are targeted to EU clusters that are interested in internationalisation activities in Japan. EU clusters can select one SME member that is believed to have potential. Through the cluster mission the SME beneficiary can participate in market-specific business seminars, company visits, one-on-one meetings at a targeted trade fair with showcase and networking events as well as to benchmark with the Japanese ones during a dedicated cluster session.
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	Synergies with Enterprise Europe Network Awareness raising to the wider European public through JEUPISTE events and newsletters.

<b>World Class Manufacturing</b>
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<a href="http://www.eu-japan.eu/detail-business-programmes (WCM)"><u>http://www.eu-japan.eu/detail-business-programmes (WCM)</u></a>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The 5-day World Class Manufacturing training mission is destined to managers/executives of EU manufacturing companies who wish to acquire an in-depth knowledge of the Japanese world class manufacturing principles</p> <p>The 5-day training course consists of lectures, workshops and visits to Japanese most advanced factories in order for the participants to acquire hands- on experience and observe the manufacturing methods of international recognition.</p>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<p>Synergies with Enterprise Europe Network</p> <p>Awareness raising through JEUIPSTE events and newsletters</p>

<b>Japan Industry Insight (H RTP)</b>	
<a href="http://www.eu-japan.eu/detail-business-programmes/H RTP"><u>http://www.eu-japan.eu/detail-business-programmes/H RTP</u></a>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>A 4-week Human Resources Training Programme that offers EU executives the opportunity to experience and understand the cultural and economic elements that underly Japan’s business conditions. The programme provides EU businessmen with a professional Japan-related expertise. It consists of a combination of lectures, a joint seminar as well as of company visits.</p>
<b>Potential Synergies</b>	<p>Synergies with Enterprise Europe Network</p> <p>Awareness raising through JEUIPSTE events and newsletters</p>

## 6. Japan-based European Universities

The Japan – based European Universities and Institutes are another source of potential synergies with the activities of the project as well as with other bilateral initiatives mentioned above.

They can form a critical mass of potential recipients of information and also they could be potentially active stakeholders in helping take forward the EU-Japan STI cooperation. Below follows an indicative table:

No.	Name of Organization in Japan	Name of European Organization	Country	Type (administrative office, collaborative research institutes, etc)	Related Web
1	Kitakyushu University	International Laboratory of Plant Neurobiology, University of Florence	Italy	Affiliated branch in Kitakyushu	<a href="http://www.linv.org/">http://www.linv.org/</a>
2	University of Oxford Japan Office	University of Oxford	UK	Administrative office	<a href="http://oxfordjapan.org/?lang=ja">http://oxfordjapan.org/?lang=ja</a>
3	Yokosuka Research Park - International Alliance Institute	Aalborg University	Denmark	Organization for International cooperation on ICT projects, Business deployment, Capacity building & training to researchers	<a href="http://www.yiai.jp/">http://www.yiai.jp/</a>
4	ISIS Innovation	University of Oxford, Isis Innovation Ltd.	UK	Intellectual property & technology transfer company	<a href="http://www.isis-innovation.com/about/AboutIsisJapanese.html">http://www.isis-innovation.com/about/AboutIsisJapanese.html</a>
5	Doshisha University	The University of Tübingen	Germany	Centre for international students, study abroad program in Japan	<a href="http://www.uni-tuebingen.de/jp/fakultaeten/philosophische-fakultaet/fachbereiche/aoi/japanologie/kyoto-zentrum/shoukai.html">http://www.uni-tuebingen.de/jp/fakultaeten/philosophische-fakultaet/fachbereiche/aoi/japanologie/kyoto-zentrum/shoukai.html</a>

6	Association of Japanese University Press	Cambridge University Press, Cambridge University	UK	Marketing office, press	<a href="http://www.ajup-net.com/watashitachinonakama/cup">http://www.ajup-net.com/watashitachinonakama/cup</a>
7	CWC Nippon Ltd	UNIVERSITY OF OULU	Finland	technopark	<a href="http://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/keizai/happyou/h24/240817yuchi.html">http://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/keizai/happyou/h24/240817yuchi.html</a>
8	N/A	Deutsches Institut für Japanstudien (German Institute for Japanese Studies)	Germany		<a href="http://www.dijtokyo.org">http://www.dijtokyo.org</a>
9	University of Leeds Japan Office	University of Leeds	UK	Administrative office	<a href="http://www.leeds.jp/beo">http://www.leeds.jp/beo</a>
10	Keio University	Jean Monnet Centre for EU Studies at Keio University	EU		<a href="http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/llp/ajm/2008/index_en.htm">http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/llp/ajm/2008/index_en.htm</a>
11	SE Corporation	ESSEC Business School	France	Administrative office	<a href="http://japan.essec.edu/ESSEC-Business-School">http://japan.essec.edu/ESSEC-Business-School</a>
12	Nihon University	HEC PARIS School of Management	France	Administrative office	<a href="http://www.ehef-japan.org/jp/exhibitors?exhibitor=11">http://www.ehef-japan.org/jp/exhibitors?exhibitor=11</a>

## 7. EU Initiatives

In this section, other EU organisations with interest in EU-Japan relations are listed such as the EU Delegation in Japan, EU Institutes in Japan, EU Studies Institute to name a few. The institutions that will be mentioned fall under the EU Delegation in Japan. These organizations have the mission of a network which relates to the dissemination of the EU cause across a range of interested public in Japan. More specifically, they offer EU courses to Japanese as well as include outreach activities in order to make the public at large interested to better understand the EU matters through the academic point of view. Such organisations can act primarily as facilitators of the project's mission and secondarily as multipliers of information as well as become actively involved as stakeholders in the context of the project's initiatives in Japan.

Furthermore, the outreach activities of these institutions could be blended with the activities of the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation, given that the latter aims to provide an insight into the Japanese industry through targeted visits of EU professionals and various inductive seminars into the Japanese culture addressed to the same recipients.

Below follows an indicative table:

No	Name of organization in Japan	Name of European Organisation	Type	Related Web	Name of Representative
1	Delegation of the European Union to Japan	The Delegation of the European Union to Japan represents the EU in Japan having the status of a diplomatic mission and is represented by the Head of Delegation. Its aim is to represent the EU in Japan, ensure the fruitful and smooth bilateral relation, amongst others, in the political, economic and scientific field as well as to encourage bilateral initiatives that will take the EU-Japan relationship further.	Diplomatic Mission	<a href="http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/network/association/">http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/network/association/</a>	Viorel ISTICIOAIA-BUDURA, Head of Delegation
2	EU Institutes in Japan (EUIJ)	EUIJs promote academic cooperation between Japan and Europe in European Political Science, Law, Economics, Environment and Medicine. Through the EU-related courses, there are scholarships available to undergraduate and postgraduate students. Visiting professors from Europe give special lectures and Japanese and European universities undertake joint research and academic exchange. Furthermore, throughout the year they host a number of events open to the public as well as the business and the government authorities.	Institute	<a href="http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/connect/networks/">http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/connect/networks/</a>	N/A
2a	EU Institute in Japan, Kansai	The EUIJ-Kansai is consortium formed by 3 universities of Kobe (Coordinating university), Kwansei Gakuin and Osaka. EUIJ-Kansai was established on April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005 with financial support from the European Commission, the executive branch of the EU, in order to contribute to strengthening the ties between Japan and the EU by promoting educational and academic interactions, enhancing public relations and sending out information.	Institute	<a href="http://euij-kansai.jp/information/">http://euij-kansai.jp/information/</a>	N/A

<b>2b</b>	EU Institute in Japan, Kyushu	<p>EUJ-Kyushu is an academic institute founded in 2011 and enjoys the support of the EC. It is comprised of faculty and staff from three universities, namely, the Kyushu University, Seinan Gakuin University, and Fukuoka Women's University. Its aim is to promote knowledge and understanding of the EU in the Japanese people in cooperation with Japanese Universities.</p>	Institute	<a href="http://www.euji-kyushu.com/">http://www.euji-kyushu.com/</a>	Prof. Machiko Hachiya
<b>2c</b>	EU Studies Institute in Tokyo	<p>Hosted in Hitotsubashi University, the EUJI Tokyo, is a Japanese Centre established in 2009 for academic education, research and outreach activities on EU related issues on Law, Economics and Politics. It is a consortium comprised of three universities, namely Hitotsubashi University, Keio University and Tsuda College. Through its outreach activities, the EUSI disseminates knowledge on EU institutions, Law, Economics, History and Politics in order to enhance understanding of the EU in Japan.</p>	Institute	<a href="http://eusi.jp/en/">http://eusi.jp/en/</a>	Prof. Koji MURATA
<b>2d</b>	EU Institute in Japan at Waseda University	<p>EUJ Waseda is a hub at Waseda University that promotes academic cooperation and educational exchanges between Japan and the EU focusing mainly in the political and economic field. The ultimate goal of the EUJ Waseda is to systematic bilateral cooperation to address global challenges.</p>	Institute	<a href="http://www.euji-waseda.jp/eng/">http://www.euji-waseda.jp/eng/</a>	Prof. Tamio Nakamura

2e	EU Institute in Japan, Tokyo	<p>EUIJ Tokyo is an academic centre for studies and research of the EU in Japan. It is sponsored by the European Commission and managed by a consortium of four Tokyo universities, comprising of Hitotsubashi University, International Christian University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Tsuda College. To fulfill these goals, the EUIJ Tokyo offers EU-related courses and lectures leading to a "Certificate in EU Studies" for students, seminars, workshops and symposiums as well as information resources on the EU for scholars and a broader public.</p>	Institute	<p><a href="http://euij-tc.org/en_about/purpose.html">http://euij-tc.org/en_about/purpose.html</a></p>	<p>Management committee comprised of member of the consortium universities</p>
3	EU Information Centres (EUi)	<p>The EUi host the official publications of the Publications Office of the European Union. The EUi are open to the public and a number of official publications of the EU can be found such as the Official Journal, EU Treaties, Annual Reports, EU Bulletin. The EU disposes of around 17 EUi in Japan. These are hosted within Japanese Universities and can be found in the following regions. Aporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Mishima, Kyoto, Osaka, Nishinomiya, Takamatsu, Fukuyama, Fukuoka, and Naha.</p>	Information Centre	<p><a href="http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/connect/networks/">http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/connect/networks/</a></p>	
4	European Union Studies Association - Japan (EUSA)	<p>Established in 1980 and is hosted in the Toyo Eiwa University in the faculty of Social Sciences. Amongst the purposes of the EUSA is to foster communication and co-operation with study associations both in Japan and abroad.</p>	Study Centre	<p><a href="http://eusa-japan.org/index-e.html">http://eusa-japan.org/index-e.html</a></p>	Prof. Yasuyuki Kokubo

## 8. Synergies

All suggestions for potential synergies lead to the conclusion that the basic medium for the realisation of synergies is the dissemination of information in JEUPISTE events and communication media. Another means of realising synergies is the involvement of Japan-based EU Stakeholders in the project's activities as well as in the events organized in Japan. Equally, this also holds for Japan – based European Universities and Institutes and the research institutes under the WPI initiative. Nevertheless, a primary goal for the proper implementation of synergies would be to initiate a constant flow of information exchange.

With respect to events, dissemination of information can take place through presentations of invited speakers in JEUPISTE events in Europe or Japan.

As regards to communication media, a suggestion would be to include information on EU participation to Japanese programmes where there is a deadline and the programmes are easily accessible, such as the business programmes offered by the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation.

On a general note, the dissemination of information of initiatives promoting the EU-Japan STI Cooperation consists of primarily raising awareness on the existence of such activities as well as the way they could be accessed in order to facilitate the cooperation of European and Japanese teams.

It could perhaps be argued that the diversity of the above mentioned initiatives could form an EU-Japan ecosystem of opportunities. EU-Japan opportunities for STI cooperation could be grouped and disseminated via dedicated events (Japanese sessions) that could be organized either as standalone events or as parallel events to other major conferences, forums and workshops.

## 9. Recommendations for the next report

The next report will further elaborate on the information provided above. In addition, it will provide:

- ✓ List of EU based Japanese Universities
- ✓ List of EU based Japanese Delegations and Associations/Institutes
- ✓ Any synergies realised with the active involvement of EU-Japan stakeholders.