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STUDIES

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INNOVATION IN EAST ASIA

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EDITORIAL

Dear Reader,

Dynamic developments in our societies and economies depend on innovation – innovative changes in regimes of political participation, social organization, technology, business models, etc. The changes brought about by these innovations are not teleological in the sense that the fate of humankind improves with each new insight explored. No, innovations are brought about by men and women who are deeply embedded in specific socio-cultural contexts and driven by (mostly) egocentric motives. As such, the gains created by innovation can spread throughout society but may also result in dramatic losses of material welfare, political participation and social stability for the majority. Current developments in the socio-political realm of various nations as well as in

global (economic) governance illustrate that innovation is a double-edged sword. Recent advances in “artificial intelligence” raise fears that this technology, which has the potential to dramatically increase the material well-being of humankind, may pave the way for authoritarian regimes hitherto only imagined in dystopian fantasies.

The IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies takes up these questions. It addresses innovation as a social phenomenon that is dependent on a multitude of stakeholders and subjected to various types of path dependencies. The IN-EAST School brings together researchers from various disciplines in order to explore innovation processes from a multidisciplinary perspec-

tive. The regional focus of our work is on East Asia, but always takes European interests and the international dimension into account. Our research interests converge on specific innovation dynamics in urban systems and alternative propulsion systems – areas where dramatic technical advances require a re-thinking of socio-political regimes, human-technology relations and the borderline between national and transnational spheres.

We are grateful for the BMBF’s generous support for our endeavours and look forward to engaging with you to further explore the role of innovation in and for our societies.

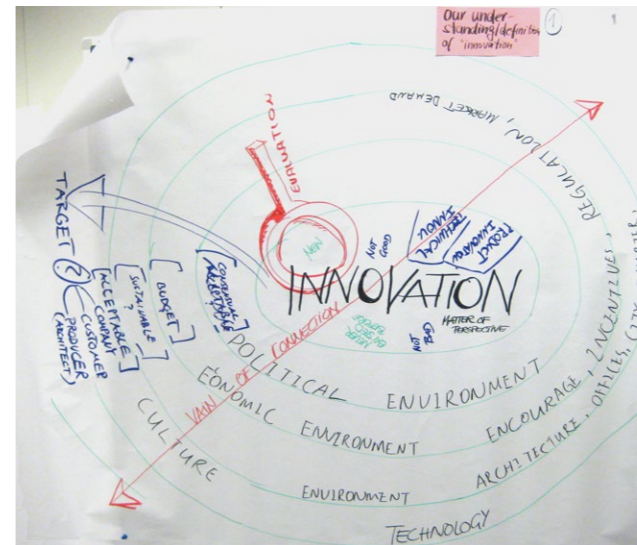
With sincere regards



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Markus Taube'.

Markus Taube
 Director
 IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies

RESEARCH AGENDA



The IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies understands innovation as a phenomenon that relies on the interplay between a multitude of socio-cultural, economic, legal and technological parameters. The IN-EAST School therefore strives to provide a stimulating environment for researchers who come from a variety of disciplines but are united in their endeavours to better understand how innovation evolves, what parameters determine its “success” or “failure” in a given technological field, business environment, socio-political constituency, etc., and how the up- and downsides of each innovation are dispersed and coped with in different societies.

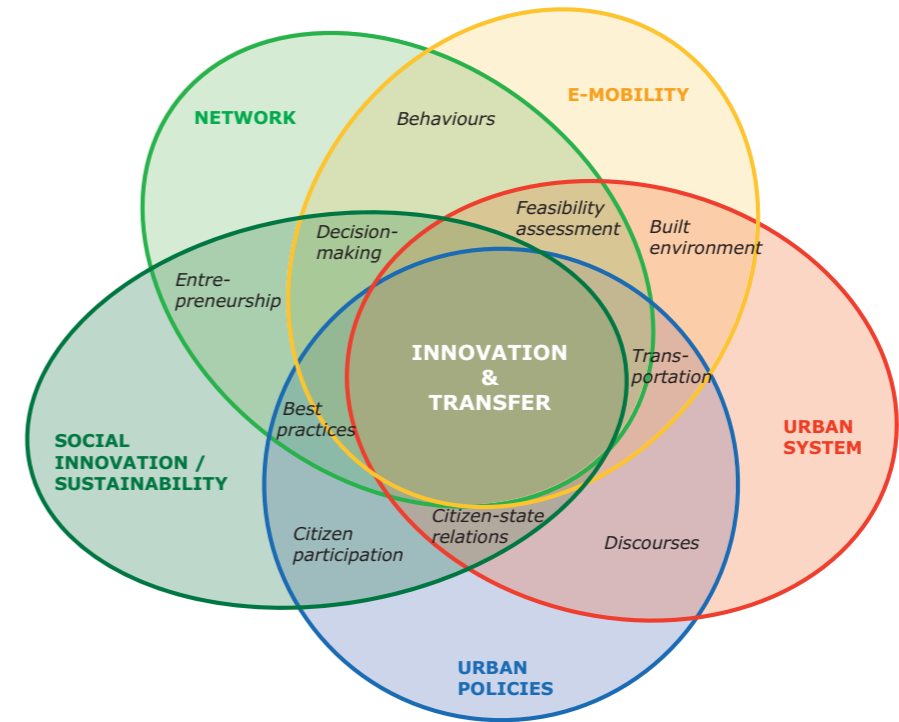
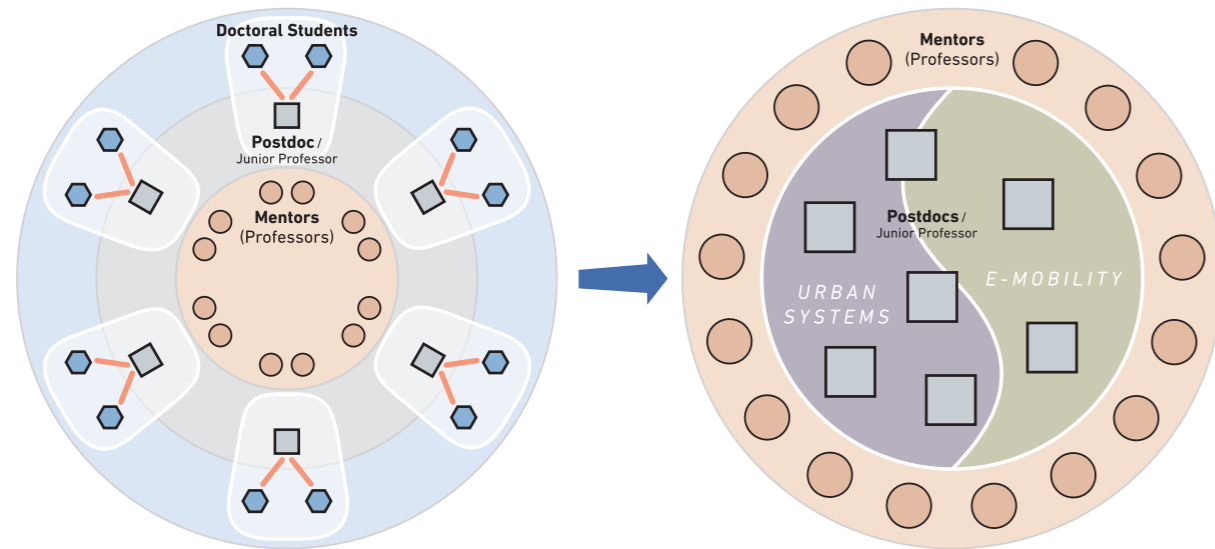
Some of our individual research projects deal, for example, with the evolution of innovative forms of (participatory) democracy designed to meet the needs of changing social structures; the role of political entrepreneurship in the coordination of product innovation and social challenges in the context of failing political and economic markets; and the design of innovative urban structures and transport systems in environments that are characterized by a rapid succession of technological changes but a much more gradual evolution of social and political structures.

In its second funding period, in order to achieve its overall research goal of gaining a more holistic perspective on innovation, the IN-EAST School focuses first of all on systematic exchange among its resident researchers. This intensive interaction has resulted in the initiation of various joint research projects, in which different disciplines, theories and methodological approaches meet in order to shed light on a joint research interest. These are interdisciplinary research initiatives which come as an addition to the strictly disciplinary research agendas with which our postdocs are qualifying themselves for the next academic levels. The holistic approach to innovation is furthermore realized by permanent interaction with leading experts in specific fields who are invited for short research visits to Duisburg. The Hiroshi Kitamura Fellowship Programme allows the IN-EAST School to invite scholars to visit Duisburg on a repeat basis and thus guarantees continuity in the exchange of ideas and skills in the different stages of research.

From the very beginning, the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies has taken East Asia (China, Japan, Korea) as the main focus of its research agenda, while always reflecting on developments in Germany and Europe. The focus on East Asia is grounded in the observation that the East Asian societies are confronted with similar challenges to those facing Europe, feature a broad range of pilot schemes to deal with these challenges, and are characterized by highly dynamic action-response cycles. This constellation allows for rich field experiences that can be employed to reflect on European development processes and generate impetus for new policies.

In its first funding period, the IN-EAST School placed emphasis on studies on "national" innovation processes and infrastructures in order to gain a better understanding of the specific importance of idiosyncratic socio-cultural environments on the trajectories and dynamics of innovation. In the second funding period, the IN-EAST School is moving beyond these "national borders" and focuses on the role of ideas, scripts and institutions that travel across borders and promote in-

novation at the local and global levels. Do these transnationally shared concepts lead towards global convergence processes, or are they broken down and interpreted in a unique fashion in each host community? A series of conference contributions, workshops and publications will communicate the Duisburg findings to our academic peer groups.



While working at the current edge of scientific exploration, the IN-EAST School also emphasizes the need to publicize and share insights with society. By means of public presentations, non-academic publications, focused advice sessions and advisory board positions, members of the IN-EAST School strive to make the insights they have gained available to decision-makers in government, business and society.

With the enhanced complexity of the research questions dealt with at the IN-EAST School, its organizational structure has been modified. In the molecular research group structure of the first funding period, PhD students, Postdocs, Junior Professor and Mentors collaborated on six complementary core topics. In the second funding period, this structure has been broken up in order to grant the Postdocs, Junior Professor and Mentors more freedom to pursue their research interests in a stimulating academic atmosphere.

TEAM OF MENTORS

Prof. Dr. Jeannette Brosig-Koch



Essen Laboratory for Experimental Economics (elfe), Faculty of Business Administration and Economics

Prof. Dr. Axel Klein



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City Planning and Urban Design, Faculty of Engineering

Prof. Dr. Florian Coulmas



Japanese Society and Sociolinguistics | IN-EAST

Prof. Dr. Tao Liu



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Prof. Dr. Jens Martin Gurr



Anglophone Studies, Faculty of Humanities

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Prof. Dr. Markus Taube



(Executive Director), East Asian Economic Studies / China, Mercator School of Management | IN-EAST



KATHARINA BORGMANN

Katharina M. Borgmann is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies, University of Duisburg-Essen, where she focuses on the impact of global agreements on climate and sustainability on cities at the local level in China. Her PhD dissertation aimed to contribute to a better and holistic understanding of Chinese cities, their frequently invisible layer of 'Chinese-ness', the cities' Eigenart. Her articles have been published in several peer-reviewed journals. Furthermore, she gained three years of professional experience during her work in architectural and urban planning offices in Israel, China, and India.

Katharina Borgmann studied Architecture and Urban Design at Dresden University of Technology, Germany, and at the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid ETSAM, Spain.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

KATHARINA BORGMANN



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CONTEXTUAL PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN: THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL AGREEMENTS AND FRAMEWORKS ON DYNAMICS OF THE CHINESE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This research focuses on the ongoing actions and initiatives of the Chinese authorities, and on their impact on the Chinese urban development and city-planning community. The research analyses the expected impact of widely accepted international agreements, and of the phenomenon of the global exchange of urban concepts and their local contextualisation and implementation, on the creation of livable and sustainable cities.

A central aspect of the research is investigating how the character and directions of continued urbanisation might influence contextual city-building in China by addressing the question of how sustainable development and contextual planning are connected. Planning approaches that are embedded in local contexts are vital for sustainable development and use of the environment; the United Nations New Urban Agenda calls for 'context-specific and culturally sensitive sustainable solutions' (UN 2016, 30) to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 11 (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). These issues are increasingly acknowledged in China, especially since the country has not only signed the Paris Climate Agreement (see Figure 3) but also ratified and agreed to implement the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III, Quito 2016; see Figures 4, 5, 6). On top of that, the party has modified its approach to city-building, criticising uncritical implementation of foreign architectural approaches or the popularity of gated communities (Zheng 2016). All this foretells important and broad changes in the way Chinese urban development is conceptualized, planned, and managed in China's next phase of urbanisation.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

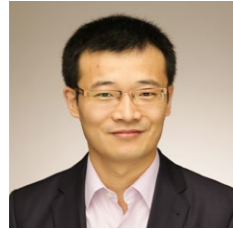


Figure 6

In order to understand the driving forces behind the urbanisation phase in China that was initiated in 2016 (NPC 2016) and therefore to answer the research question, a broad set of data is analysed. The design of the research is a deductive, qualitative, case study-based approach, while the diversity of the potential resources, together with the character of the topic, call for the application of multiple methods (e.g. numerical analysis of statistical data, path-dependence analysis of strategic documents, or examination of literature). Expert interviews are viewed as particularly valuable as they reveal the practitioners' view of which changes are likely to impact their work the most.

To summarise, this research analyses how the various recent steps of the Chinese authorities will impact the next urbanisation phase in China at the local level; looking at the adaptation and translation of spatial concepts to the Chinese context.

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SHUANPING DAI

Shuanping Dai is a Junior Professor at the Institute of East Asian Studies and Mercator School of Management at the University of Duisburg-Essen. He completed his doctorate at the University of Bremen in 2013, having received both a Bachelor's and Master's degree at Jilin University, Changchun in 2006 and 2008, respectively. From 2014 to 2017, he led the Research Group *Innovation and the Chinese Economy* at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies. His research mainly focuses on the issues of understanding social-economic emerging properties from the social interaction and human behaviour perspectives.

SHUANPING DAI

EMERGENCE OF NEW PRODUCTS AND AGILE PRODUCTION INNOVATION CONJUNCTURE: EVIDENCE FROM LOW-SPEED ELECTRIC VEHICLE INDUSTRY IN SHANDONG PROVINCE, CHINA

Introduction

This research is motivated by the recent development of the low-speed electric vehicle (EV) industry in Shandong province of China where little automobile industry knowledge accumulation has been before, and proposes an agile production innovation (API) model that specifies a transition process from imitation to independent innovation and stresses on the role of interactive process between firm's (un)productive behavior and industrial policies in emerging economies.

Low-speed EVs in Shandong Province

The low-speed EVs industry in Shandong becomes a phenomenal new product approach because of the impressive growth in a grey market (see Table) and its extraordinary production upgrading process (see Figures).

Agile Production Innovation (API) Conjecture

1. Flexible products

- Combining accessible components for the purpose
- Incumbent firms rarely adopted same technologies and developed similar products
- The catching-up firms "were adopting activities rarely displayed by their competitors, whereas other upgrades comprised functions that were widespread in the industry" (Pipkin & Fuentes 2017: 538)

2. Openness

- Cooperating with every possible partners at the beginning, later, they start to only cooperate with the companies that have advanced technologies, but still very open
- Openness provides faster way to develop new products

3. Targeting margin market

- Access to the certain group of consumers, based on its existing marketing strategies, for example E-bike to E-car
- Profitability for survival, for example 6 % sale to R&D in BYVin
- Some firms will only focus on this group of consumers. For example, Lichi will focus on the low-speed EVs, whereas BYVin will not

4. Flexible regulation

- Central government pays attention to that, but never stops
- Local governments actively react to central government's initiatives and strategically support local firms
- "Shadow Government"

Conclusion

The development of Shandong's low-speed EV industry provides a new perspective for understanding the emergence of new industrial products (small new firms, new networks, targeted market). The API model may help us to understand how China's firms catch up and cultivate their innovation capacity in some special fields.

Table: Low-speed EVs produced in Shandong

Year	Production Amount	Growth Rate
2010	18,200	
2011	64,200	252 %
2012	83,300	29.76 %
2013	121,400	45.74 %
2014	187,400	54.36 %
2015	347,000	85.17 %
2016	622,600	79.42 %
2017	756,000	21.43 %

Data Source: Shandong Automotive Industry Yearbook



Figures: The production upgrading of BYVin



BEATE LÖFFLER

Beate Löffler gained an engineering degree in Architecture (University of Applied Studies in Potsdam) and majored in Medieval History and the History of Art (TU Dresden) afterwards. Inspired by onsite experiences in Tokyo, she completed her doctorate on Christian church architecture in Japan in 2009. She led the Research Group *Urban Systems in East Asia* during the first funding period and took up a guest fellowship at Ruhr University in Bochum. She returned as a Postdoctoral Fellow to resume her research project on knowledge production and knowledge management in cultural communication between actors of western nations and Japan. Furthermore, she explores epistemological approaches to holistically trace and analyse the processes of change and adaptation on one hand and persistence on the other hand that shape today's urban environments in Tokyo.

BEATE LÖFFLER

ASYNCHRONIES OF THE JAPANESE CITY: INNOVATION AND PERSISTENCE

Background

The city of today resembles a "living organism" involved in continual processes of change and adaptation. Yet most cities date back centuries at the same site or are still located on the banks of the same river or the slope of the same hill, even if they outgrew the initial set-

ting. Today's urban life happens in streets that were surveyed on behalf of one or another ancient emperor, in houses whose foundations date back a millennium and celebrate heroes or saints in temporary patterns that might be formed by long-gone centuries and obsolete political systems.



Research Project

Cities are entities that are shaped by inertia as much as by innovation. If we aim to understand the workings of innovation in an urban environment, especially with an attempt at development planning, it makes sense to look at the synchronies and asynchronies of the city. Even if we ignore the very long periods of time in which geology, evolution and climate operate, religious values, law, institutions, cultural narratives, buildings and infrastructures tend to persist against many trends, revolutions or innovative processes and are often seen as hindrances to modernization and urban development. While this should apply essentially to every city, Japanese cities are supposed to

be faster to adopt to change than European cities. How has this come about, and which processes are involved in counteracting inertia?

Based on the hypothesis, that the dynamics of Japanese cities might result from cultural perception as much as from actual changes in urban fabric, the project looks at modern Tokyo as a case study. It superimposes four levels of potentially different time patterns: long-term developments like infrastructure or land reclamation, medium-term phenomena like dwellings and refurbishment of urban space, narratives of identity and city marketing, and the social practices of perceiving the urban within the fields of urban studies.



Preliminary Results

The initial survey of source material shows highly heterogeneous temporalities. The most easily traced macrostructures of land reclamation – outside the existing urban pattern – and traffic infrastructure – within the existing pattern – show a slow but persistent development over a span of more than a century in which significant occurrences are clearly marked by publications and public attention. The same high public attention is given to the construction of skyscrapers and landmarks, resulting in text and images which will allow tracing of the temporalities of skyscraper districts and the shift in skyline(s). The same is possible for signature buildings like Nakagin Capsule Tower and Tsukiji Market. Two significant parts of the built urban environments are methodologically

more challenging: the residential neighborhoods and the small-to-medium-scale business districts. Despite the limited durability of the wooden houses, the neighborhoods show the highest level of inertia, while the highest level of transformation seems to affect certain business districts.

After relating the evidence on the built environment to narrative sources, I expect to find an intermingled discourse of contradictory perceptions and explanations in regard to the persistence of built environment. This should point towards the argumentation strategies for and against urban innovation and help in improving development strategies that integrate citizens' needs for cultural stability.



GIULIA ROMANO

Giulia C. Romano is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies and Associated Doctor at the Centre de Recherches Internationales (CERI) of the Institute d'Etudes Politiques of Paris (Sciences Po). She completed her doctorate at Sciences Po-Paris in 2017, focusing on the transfer of concepts of sustainable urban development from Europe to China. In 2012, Giulia Romano obtained a Bachelor's degree in Chinese Language and Literature from the University of Paris VII-Denis Diderot. In previous years, she studied at the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Turin (Italy), where she obtained a Master's degree in European Studies in 2009, and a Bachelor in International Relations (Development Studies and International Cooperation) in 2007. Her research at IN-EAST focuses on the appropriation of foreign models of governance and on the introduction of resident participation in urban renewal in Chinese cities.

GIULIA ROMANO

THE APPROPRIATION AND ADAPTATION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN A CHINESE CITY: A STEP TO "DEMOCRATIC DELIBERATION", AN INSTRUMENT OF POWER REASSERTION AND/OR SOMETHING ELSE?

Research Background and Aims

Inspired by studies dedicated to citizen participation in European countries, this research project brings our focus to Chinese cities, which in recent decades have witnessed the introduction of several participatory instruments (allegedly) aimed at improving state-society relations and governmental transparency, and at gathering support and advice for the development of new policies and for the realization of urban projects. Observing these developments, this research project explores the meaning(s), purpose and

Research Method and Questions

This study is based on a literature review, analysis of official documents and fieldwork. The literature review looks at texts on citizen participation in China and in European countries, with a specific focus on recent analyses produced by French scholars. These studies have significantly enriched our understanding of participatory tools, combining the analysis of citizen participation with the analysis of public policy and the sociology of public action. This particular approach has permitted scholars to develop fine-grained analyses of citizen participation in French case studies, resituating the development of these practices within the broader context of local public action. This research project largely draws from these contributions, fundamental for the development of research hypotheses.



Courtesy of GTZ - City Alliance Project team



Courtesy of GTZ - City Alliance Project team



Courtesy of Yangzhou City Government - Old City Office

uses of resident participation in a non-democratic context. The project focuses in particular on resident participation in urban renewal projects, investigating the framing, practices, instruments and aims of the local administration in the introduction of spaces for participation. It does so by trying to unearth the logics behind the adoption of resident participation, analyzing this instrument within the dynamics specific to bureaucratic and political action.

Research hypotheses are then tested through fieldwork, mostly focusing on the city of Yangzhou (Jiangsu province). This city was selected amidst other case studies for its experience of reform of urban renewal policies, based on the adaptation of foreign knowledge, local policy ideas, central government's injunctions and the diffusion of policies from other cities. Resident participation was included in the "package" of reforms introduced by the city government but, curiously enough, it was not applied to all renewal operations, it divided political and bureaucratic personnel along divergent positions, and it also acquired different and sometimes puzzling features, all aspects worth exploring.

The fieldwork is hence guided by the following research questions, aimed at exploring the uses and interpretations of resident participation; the administrative design of participatory instruments; the unfolding of participation activities; the impacts on local policy-making (expected and unexpected); and the actors and organizations supporting and/or opposing the adoption of participatory tools. Given that policy and instrument design has also been inspired by external knowledge, the research will additionally address the functions performed by this external knowledge in the shaping and adoption of participatory tools in Yangzhou.

Working Hypotheses and Preliminary Observations

The literature analysis and early fieldwork observations suggest two seemingly opposed interpretations of the introduction of citizen participation in Yangzhou. Indeed, it can be read either 1) as a way to "democratise" decision-making, a hypothesis backed by proponents of the concept of "deliberative authoritarianism"; or 2) as an instrument in the hands of a number of political and/or bureaucratic actors to reassert power in the development of public policies. This second hypothesis does not really suggest understanding citizen participation as a genuine opening of the administration to citizens' voices. Rather, citizen involvement, framed within specific boundaries and organised practices, is seen as an instrument to legitimise certain political positions and approaches within a context of fragmented decision-making and political conflict.

At the current stage of research, neither the first nor the second hypotheses are excluded, and it is even hinted that resident participation may serve multiple purposes. This consideration is in line with an understanding of public action as an activity that is not single-goal-oriented, linear and single actor-led, but rather made up of different impulses, negotiations, interpretations and re-interpretations that increase its complexity. Early fieldwork enquiries had already shown that the word "citizen participation" is also used in relation to state withdrawal from welfare provision, based on a political discourse that encourages citizens to make use of self-support. Given that different interpretations are plausible, we can thus hypothesise that resident participation represents a multi-purpose tool in the hands of the administration, and that the various purposes it serves are the result not only of prior administrative design, but also of new attributions resulting from the unintended effects of its application and the lessons learnt by the administration.



MIRA SCHÜLLER

MIRA SCHÜLLER

THE IMPACT OF ELECTRIFIED VEHICLES ON FUTURE TRAFFIC IN CHINA AND GERMANY

Previous Research and Motivation

Parameters defining customer needs for electrified vehicles, such as energy consumption, range, environmental friendliness or costs, are mainly dependent on the driving behavior, vehicle characteristics and local marginal conditions like traffic and road conditions or temperature (Ried et al. 2013, Ernst et al. 2013). These data differ for each region and individual user and vary from values derived through synthetic test cycles (Hesse et al. 2012). Accordingly, for current market analysis and future trends prediction, different user profiles have to be considered and analyzed (Schüller et al. 2017).

Previous research includes a comparative empirical study on driving data and a systematic investigation of the factors of influence and local conditions in China and Germany. The results identify the differences between the regions. For a better representation of real driving behavior, transient driving cycles are generated (Schüller et al. 2018).

Based on simulations using these driving cycles, drivetrain concepts can be evaluated and scenarios of future vehicle trends analyzed. However, in scenario development including drivetrain concepts, the traffic as an important factor influencing driving behavior and therefore consumption, emissions and costs is usually considered static.

Concept

A further step to a systematic evaluation is the integration of the results in a traffic simulation model. Therefore, vehicle models are defined by parameters such as maximum velocity, acceleration, the dimensions and the powertrain. Different models of vehicles are parametrized for different vehicle classes and drivetrain concepts for China as well as for Germany.

Besides the vehicle models, driver models are built and parametrized for various driver characteristics. Therefore, a method for driver modelling based on empirical driving data has to be developed.

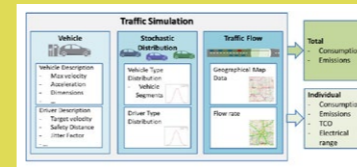


Figure 1: A transient driving cycle for China (top) and Germany (bottom)

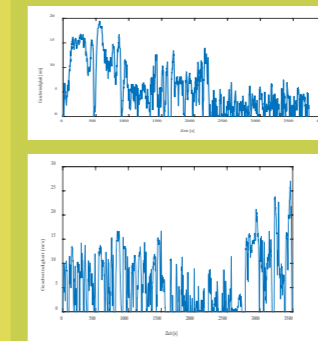
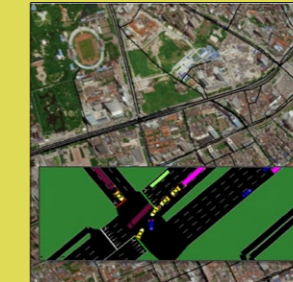


Figure 2: Traffic Simulation



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DEIRDRE SNEEP

Deirdre Sneep undertook graduate work in Area Studies with a focus on Japan at Leiden University and gained her PhD in Urban Theory at the University of Duisburg-Essen. Throughout her research, she has maintained a strong focus on analyzing the relationship between technology, Japanese society and the city. She studied the relationship between the pedestrian, the Smartphone, and Tokyo during her PhD studies, for which she was granted a fieldwork stipend by the Japan Foundation. Her current postdoctoral project explores the role technology plays during the staging of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

DEIRDRE SNEEP

BUILDING TOMORROW: THE CONSTRUCTION OF OLYMPIC VENUES AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE PRELUDE TO THE 2020 TOKYO OLYMPIC GAMES

In 2020, Tokyo will host the Olympic Games. Being a host city to this global event has a long-lasting impact on the cityscape and its inhabitants, which starts during the preparation years before the event and is of influence years, even decades, after the event has finished. The construction of the 2020 Olympic stadiums, the athletes' accommodation and other various improvements to the built environment to host the Games are already in the process of considerably changing the city. With a slogan like 'Discover Tomorrow', Tokyo must use all of the innovative, state-of-the-art technology and design it can offer to ensure it is able to realize the promotional image of itself and build the city of the future.

The Olympic venues are actively discussed among the Tokyoites: on one hand, it is thought that a mega-event such as the Olympics will bring all kinds of benefits to the city (in economic as well as social terms), but on the other hand there has been a prominent voice of protest from the Tokyoites since the very start against the Games in general, but especially also against the construction of the new venues. The city seems to be divided into those who are in favour of the Olympics and the changes the Games will bring to the city, and the *Han Gorin* – the anti-Olympic protesters. With the Olympics rapidly approaching, Tokyo seems to be torn between the supposed positive and negative effects the event will have on the city.

This research project uses an interactionist approach to take a closer look at the preparations and staging of the 2020 Tokyo Games, taking the actions and opinions of the Tokyoites regarding the preparations for the Games as a starting point, using ethnographic methods. By looking at the urban construction processes that accompany the Olympics and analyzing how the national government, local government, and citizens react to and deal with the transformation of Tokyo into the 'city of technology' for 2020, this research will not only deepen the understanding of the local political engagement that accompanies the staging of a global event like this, but will also deepen the understanding of modern Japanese society as a whole as it traces the preparations for a historic event and constructs an image of Japan as a country of innovation to present to the world.

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Image 1 A scene from the promotional video for Tokyo 2020, shown during the closing ceremony in Rio 2016, offers a futuristic night view of the city, decorated with traditional, 'exotic' elements.
Source: the official Olympic Channel (Youtube Channel).
Uploaded 25 September 2016.
<https://youtu.be/ncv5eLjLW4Q>



Image 2 Conceptual image for the Olympic Athletes Village (currently under construction), which will run on hydrogen power, shows a high-tech, sustainable architecture.
Source: Tokyo Olympic Candidate file, 2012.



Image 3 A 2017 poll among 1000 Tokyoites shows 53% in favour of the Olympic Games in Tokyo, and 23% against the Olympics.
Source: Cross-Media Data News, 29 May 2017.
<https://www.cross-m.co.jp/crossmedia/020170529/>



Image 4 Anti-Olympic protesters in front of Shinjuku Station, 23 January 2016. Still from a video capturing demonstrations in Shinjuku, shot by the Han Gorin no Kai (anti-Olympic movement).
Source: Han Gorin no Kai (Youtube channel) uploaded January 25, 2016. <https://youtu.be/F1J-8E2dH4k>

ASSOCIATED PROJECT



MOMOYO HÜSTEBECK

Momoyo Hüstebeck was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies from June 2013 to May 2018. She led the Research Group *Political Innovations in East Asian Cities*. Momoyo Hüstebeck holds currently a temporary position as a principal investigator which is funded by the BMBF programme *Kleine Fächer – Große Potenziale*. She focuses in her individual research project on deliberations in the Japanese and German representative democracies. Her leading research question is whether the deliberations are desirable and feasible to cure the malaise of the representative democracies. For answering this question she scrutinizes the implementation processes and outputs of the deliberative samples. Her special research interest lies in their social and political cultural embeddedness.

MOMOYO HÜSTEBECK

INNOVATING REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY – THE IMPACT OF DELIBERATIVE INNOVATIONS

Empirical Background

Classic political participation such as going to the polls has declined in representative democracies such as Japan. The dissatisfaction with the given democratic systems has been growing in consolidated democracies. To counter the malaise of democracies, governments, especially at the local level, all over the world have implemented numerous new instruments of citizen participation since the 1990s.

Current Research

The dissatisfaction has also intensified academic discussions about how to design new instruments of participatory governance, namely democratic innovations. Democratic innovations are defined as new forms of citizen participation in the institutional policy-making process to improve democratic control and legitimacy.

Research Aim

By elaborating the intentions and impacts of implemented democratic innovations, this study aims to supplement the normative concepts of participatory democracy with a critical approach.

Research Question

Are democratic innovations desirable and feasible in a representative democracy such as Japan to meet the democratic crisis?

Method

Theoretical discourses on democratic innovations and empirical studies on deliberation in Japan are examined. Deliberative innovations have attracted attention in governmental practice and several empirical and theoretical studies. This study focuses on two innovative deliberative methods in Japan, namely deliberative polls (討論型世論調査) and planning cells (計画細胞). To evaluate the impact of deliberative innovations on representative democracy, the following criteria are applied: input legitimacy, democratic process, effectiveness and civic education / democratic empowerment.

Definition of Deliberation

Strict norms design the deliberative processes:

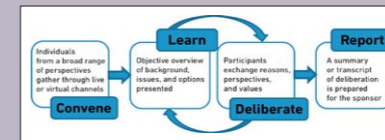
- Participants weigh sincerely the merits and disadvantages of a policy
- They are provided with balanced information in advance
- The rational, inclusive, public, free and equal deliberations pursue the common good
- The output of the deliberations is not legally binding

Preliminary Findings

Deliberative innovations

- improve the social/political inequality by the random selection (+ democratic input)
- increase the input legitimacy of political decisions (+ democratic input)
- lead to rational, informed public opinions and decisions (+ democratic process)
- encourage individual issue knowledge, civic skills and democratic virtues (+ civic education)
- are limited to topics without contention (- efficiency)
- are very time- and cost-intensive (- efficiency)

The impacts of deliberative innovations on effective problem solving, public opinion and policies are minor in comparison to direct democracy. However, deliberations improve democratic throughput legitimacy, civic virtues and democratic skills. Democratic innovations are therefore one additional device to improve the quality of representative democracy.



Source: Kristin L. Carman et al (2015: 12)



Source: <http://www.city.kitakami.iwate.jp/docu/2017121100029/>

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS

MIRA SCHÜLLER, KATHARINA BORGMANN

Development of Geodata-based Tools to Measure Urban Mobility: Walkability Pattern Analysis in the Case of Wuhan, China

The built environment shapes mobility behaviour and vice versa. Walkability has become a prominent element in the mobility discourse, coming to be recognised as conducive to the creation of sustainable and healthy cities. However, empirical data relating to behaviour patterns of non-motorised individual mobility (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists) are rarely available or not collected at all due to the difficulties of doing so systemically, especially at the micro scale. User-centred valuation methods and technologies offer new scope and potential in this research field.

This research project aims to discuss the preliminary results of the Wuhan (China) case study analysis carried out with the developed geo-data and route-based digital planning tool. The tool helps record, analyse, and visualise active mobility behaviour from macro to micro-level in relation to the spatial urban surroundings. It employs individual motorisation video data from mechatronics and links it with the methods of spatial analysis. By applying this tool, we expect to gain a better understanding of the reciprocal factors influencing non-motorized

mobility behaviour and respective micro-scale spatial features. The developed standardised evaluation tool allows us to draw conclusions and comparisons between different case studies. Most importantly, the tool provides an up-to-date basis for scenario development aimed at improving active mobility of pedestrians and cyclists. The introduced digital planning tool could serve as a crucial element to inform policy and planning decision-makers on aspects of mobility that could then be included in planning strategies.

GIULIA ROMANO, KATHARINA BORGMANN

Sustainable Urban Development Diplomacy Strategies: Transfer Processes of Ideas, Concepts, Frameworks, and their Functions

Sustainable urban development, and its many variations ("eco-cities", "low-carbon cities", "smart cities", etc.), have in the last two decades emerged as one of the main themes in cooperation between China and its partners. European countries and Singapore are competing to offer new concepts and solu-

tions to improve Chinese cities, as well as technologies, expertise and plans for new developments. This research project explores the "functions" performed by these initiatives, focusing on aspects of "self-image"; the narratives supporting them; and finally the "structures" upon which they build their of-

fer of "sustainable urban development" models. The project focuses in particular on the case of Singapore as an exporter of urban solutions, and will possibly extend, in a second phase, to Germany and France.

KATHARINA BORGMANN, DEIRDRE SNEEP

Traditionally High Tech: The Urban Transformations of Beijing and Tokyo for the Olympic Games

This research project analyses the urban transformations that have taken place or are currently taking place in the case of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. Besides the economic investment, there are considerable similarities in the hosting of the event in the

two cities: in particular, both are trying to construct an image of a 'global' and 'high-tech' city while simultaneously attempting to showcase the cities' heritage, and emphasize the image of being 'traditional', in their unique interpretation. This paper discusses the conceptualization, design, and planning of the

main Olympic venues of Beijing and Tokyo and traces how in the design and planning for the Games, tradition and innovation not only coexist, but how the Games function as a catalyst to promote these two seemingly contrasting aspects and serve to re-brand the host city and shape the two cities' identities.

SHUANPING DAI, LIJIA TAN

Trust in Open Innovation

Opening research and development may combine the individual knowledge of contracting partners and enhance innovation efficiency, but may put them at risk of being cheated by partners for

reasons such as incomplete contracts or non-compliant behaviour. Nevertheless, the potential risk does not prevent firms from engaging in cooperation, and open innovation prevails wide-

ly in business. This project uses a lab experimental approach to investigate how the contracting partners evaluate trustworthiness and make open innovation investment decisions.



**INFORMATION
AT A GLANCE**

IN-EAST SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDIES ON INNOVATION IN EAST ASIA

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