On behalf of the Japan Gerontological Society (JGS) I would like to express our deep desire to host the 12th IAGG Asia / Oceania Regional Congress in Yokohama, Japan.

The JGS was first established in conjunction with the Japan Geriatrics Society and the Japan Socio-Gerontological Society in 1959. Soon after, the Japan Society for Biomedical Gerontology, the Japanese Society of Gerodontology, the Japanese Psychogeriatric Society, the Japan Society of Care Management, and the Japan Academy of Gerontological Nursing joined this society. Today, the JGS consists of these seven organizations of the highest caliber.

In Japan, we are faced with a rapidly aging society that is significantly higher than anywhere else in the world. I am convinced that by using our wealth of knowledge and experience in such a society, we can play an invaluable role by hosting this important congress and discussing every aspect of gerontology.

In addition, our venue will be in the center of Japan’s most exquisite harbor, Yokohama. Located 25 km south-west of Tokyo, Yokohama boasts the largest conference facility in the country, first-class accommodation, convenient access from abroad, and the best of both traditional and modern culture, all in a safe and secure environment.

For these reasons I humbly request your consideration of our proposal for the 12th IAGG Asia / Oceania Regional Congress in Yokohama, Japan.
Supporting bid partners

**The Japan Gerontological Society**

The Japan Gerontological Society (JGS) was established in 1959 as a national association in the field of gerontology in Japan. The JGS is an interdisciplinary scientific society, engaging in research focused on the problems of aging and the service and care of the elderly, not only in the economic and sociological realms but also in the areas of social welfare sciences, psychology, architecture, health sciences, nursing, and psychiatry. The society has a wide range of members of various backgrounds, from social, behavioral, and health science researchers to doctors, nurses, and other welfare and nursing care professionals. In addition to a major academic meeting with its member societies every other year, the JGS has held additional annual workshops and symposiums since 2002.

**The Japan Socio-Gerontological Society**

The Japan Socio-Gerontological Society was established as a denomination of the Japan Gerontological Society. It has developed as an interdisciplinary scientific society, engaging in research focused on the problems of aging and the service and care of the elderly, not only in the economic and sociological realms but also in the areas of social welfare sciences, psychology, architecture, health sciences, nursing, and psychiatry. The society has a wide range of members of various backgrounds, from social, behavioral, and health science researchers to doctors, nurses, and other welfare and nursing care professionals. It also plays a role in publishing the highly respected Japanese Journal of Gerontology quarterly, which consists mainly of submitted essays. In addition to a major academic meeting with its member societies every other year, they have held additional annual workshops and symposiums since 2002.

**The Japan Society for Biomedical Gerontology**

An extensive scientific society which conducts research on the elucidation of effects on the elderly and the development of aging prevention, focusing primarily on the study of *Drosophila* developed from cultured cells as well as other high-level animals.

**The Japanese Society of Gerodontology**

Our purpose is to contribute to the medical care and treatment of the elderly through general research on oral aging problems, dental-related medicine and welfare in an aged society, and an understanding of results of collaborative research and publications with other scientific societies.

**Japanese Psychogeriatric Society**

Today, the expectations of psychogeriatric medicine are rising rapidly, and thus it is imperative for those involved to take the necessary steps to prepare. There is a sense of urgency in psychogeriatric medicine, with the issue of dementia as the greatest challenge. In addition, affictions such as delusion, neurisis, and depression which can easily be seen in old age, as well other psychological obstacles that go hand in hand with physical ailments, must also be targeted. There are many reasons for the increase of physical and socio-psychological factors involved in the expression of psychological obstacles of old age. The understanding of their specific symptoms and aspects of treatment, not merely as an extension of general psychiatry, is necessary from the point of view of psychogeriatric medicine. Based on these circumstances, The Japanese Psychogeriatric Research Society was founded in 1988 as a gathering of those with profound interest in this field, with the purpose of presenting results of habitual research and exchanging information. In 1988, it was reorganized as The Japanese Psychogeriatric Society and continues as such to this day.

**Japan Society of Care Management**

In the nursing care insurance system, the introduction of care management is still in its infancy. It is our hope that care management of the highest quality can be realized through the progression of interdisciplinary research, promotion of relationships and mutual cooperation among researchers, coordination of domestic and international scientific associations, proper instruction in care management technology, and societal development efforts. By improving the quality of life for those people who need assistance, we hope to contribute to the creation of a rich global society.

**Japan Academy of Gerontological Nursing**

In 1990, gerontological nursing education was first promoted separately from adult nursing education, because of the increase in the Japanese elderly population. Following that, the Japan Academy of Gerontological Nursing was established in 1995. Since the 1970s the population in Japan has been rapidly aging. In response, a wide variety of activities and research have been conducted in nursing care settings. However, the gerontological nursing curriculum was not introduced until about 20 years later. Our organization was formed 5 years after that. From 1970 to 1995, researchers had to present or publish in their related fields. Once the Japan Academy of Gerontological Nursing began, researchers responded with publications and presentations on “the provision of high-quality care for the elderly.”