

Trilateral Cooperation and Revitalizing Local Economies

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Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)



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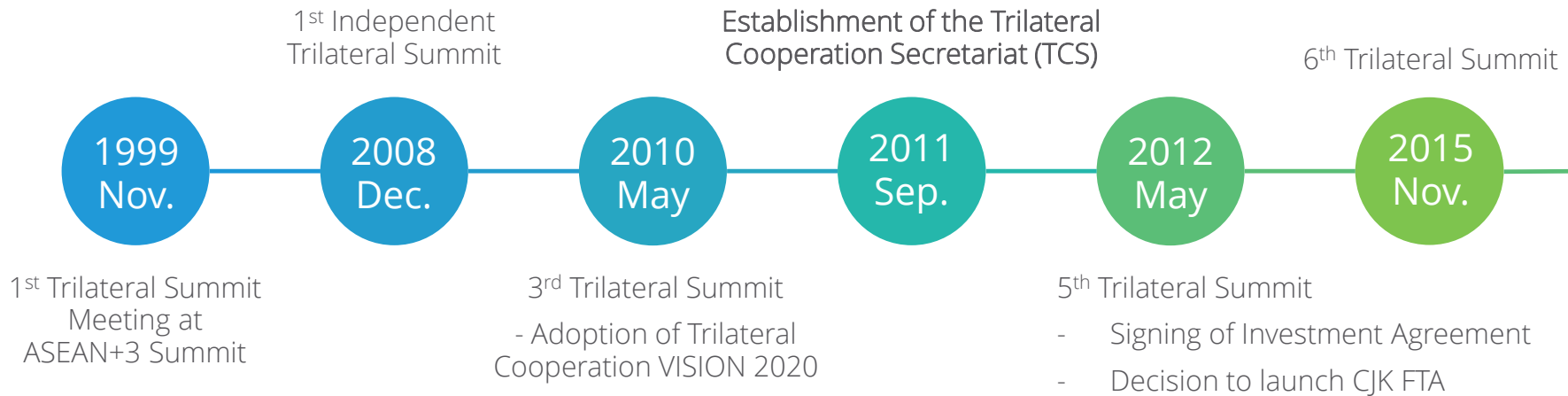
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1. About the Trilateral Mechanism & TCS

Development of the Trilateral Cooperation

Spontaneous and Gradual, but Inevitable



Current Structure of the Trilateral Mechanism

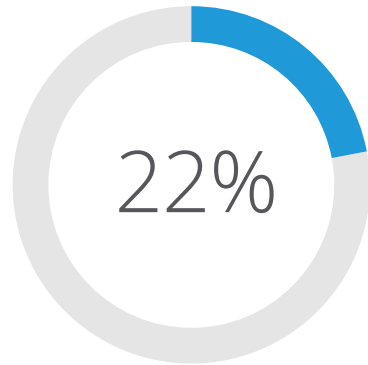
In addition to the Summit,
the three countries have developed:

- 21 Ministerial Meetings
- More than 50 Inter-governmental and other meetings
- Over 100 Cooperative Projects

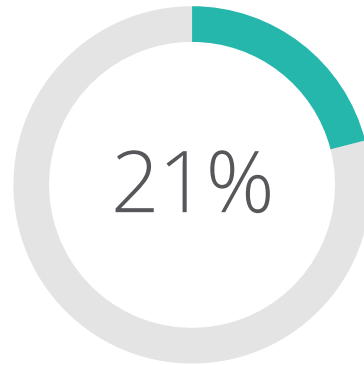
Innumerable activities at the private sector



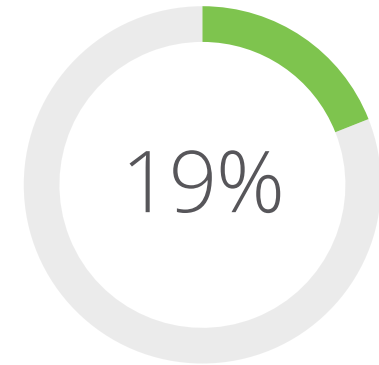
The Significance of Trilateral Cooperation



Population



GDP



Total Exports

- China, Japan, ROK combined occupy around 20% of world total in various indicators.
- CJK is the 3rd largest economic zone following NAFTA and EU.
- Abundant opportunities for **win-win-win cooperation** and amicable relationship among the three countries is **beneficial to the entire world**.



Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (September 2011)

to contribute to the further promotion of
cooperative relations among the three
countries

*Agreement on the Establishment of the
Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat
December 2010*

The Structure of the TCS

Equality Principle



Consultative Board

Secretary-General

- Mr. YANG Houlan

Deputy Secretary-Generals

- Mr. LEE Jong-heon
- Mr. UMEZAWA Akima

Departments

Four Departments

- Political Affairs
- Economic Affairs
- Socio-Cultural Affairs
- Management & Coordination

Official Languages

Official Language

- English

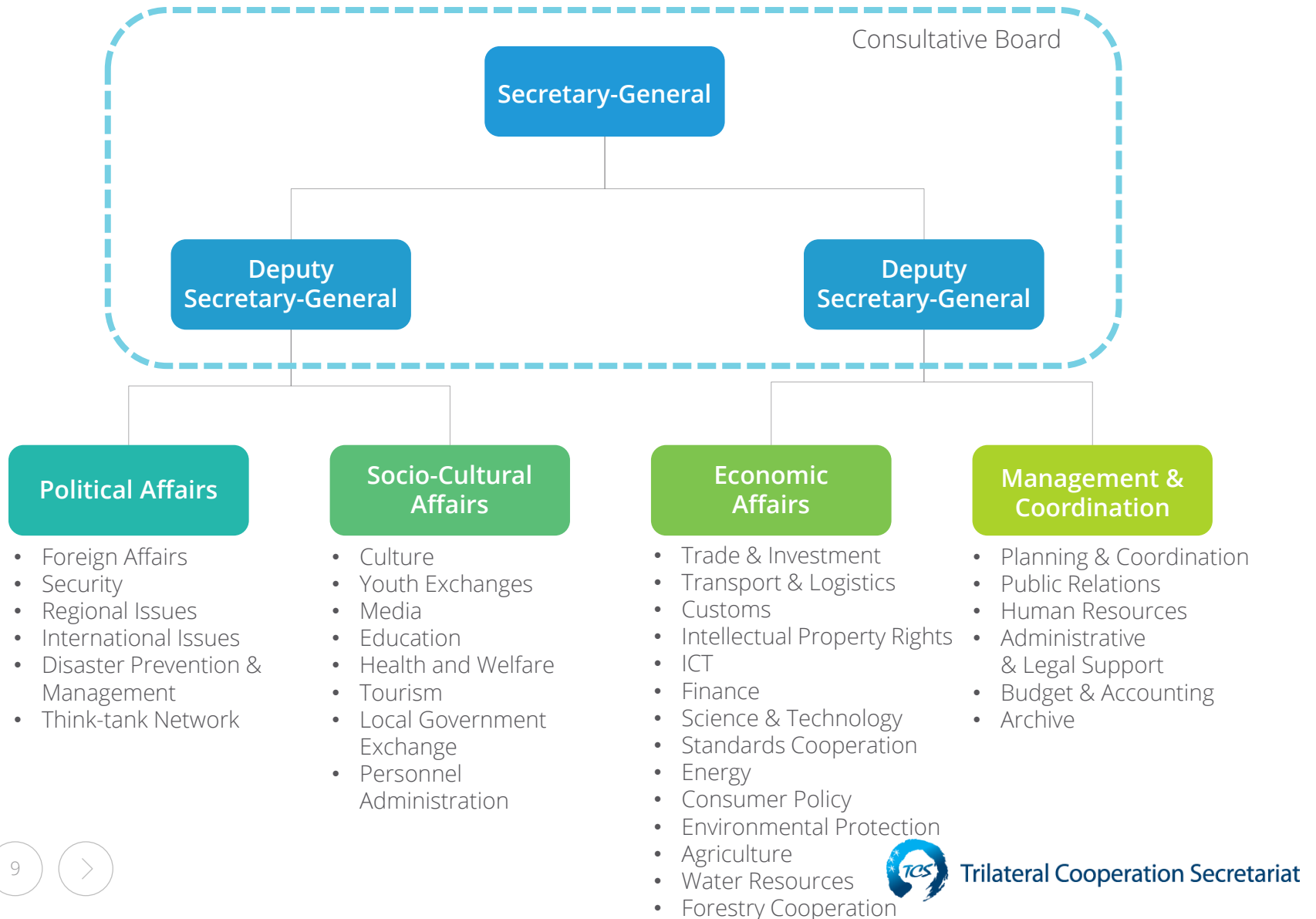
Working Languages

- Chinese
- Japanese
- Korean

Budget

Budget is shared equally by the three countries

The Structure of the TCS



Functions of the TCS

Support



Providing support for the consultative mechanisms



Facilitate



Evaluating and facilitating on-going cooperative projects and exploring future projects



Promote



Promoting understanding of trilateral cooperation



Network



Networking with other international organizations



Research



Compiling database and conducting research



TCS Activities at a Glance

List of major activities by the TCS

Support Trilateral Mechanisms

- Trilateral Summit & ASEAN+3 Summit
- 21 Trilateral Ministerial Meetings
- Other High-level and Working-level governmental mechanisms

Facilitate/Explore Cooperative Agenda

- International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation
- CJK FTA Seminar
- Trilateral Table Top Exercise on Disaster Management
- Dialogue on Wartime History Issues in Asia, etc

Promote Human Exchange

- Trilateral Business Networking Events
- Trilateral Journalist Exchange Program
- Young Ambassador Program
- TCS Lecture Series (LOUPE)

Database & Research

- Progress report on Trilateral Cooperation
- Trilateral Statistics Report
- Annual Report, Reports on Culture, Economy, etc.
- Compiling Database

2. Progress of Trilateral Cooperation

Achievements: Politics



- Establishment of **High-level Dialogue Channels** including the Trilateral Summit as well as 21 Ministerial Meetings
- Adoption of **Trilateral Cooperation VISION 2020** including;
 - Promotion of dialogue among defense authorities, public security authorities as well as local governments of the three countries
 - Cooperation in non-traditional security issues, such as disaster management, piracy, energy security, cyber security, communicable diseases, terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
- Establishment of **Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat**
- Cooperation with neighboring regions towards the creation of an East Asia Community

List of Trilateral Ministerial Meetings

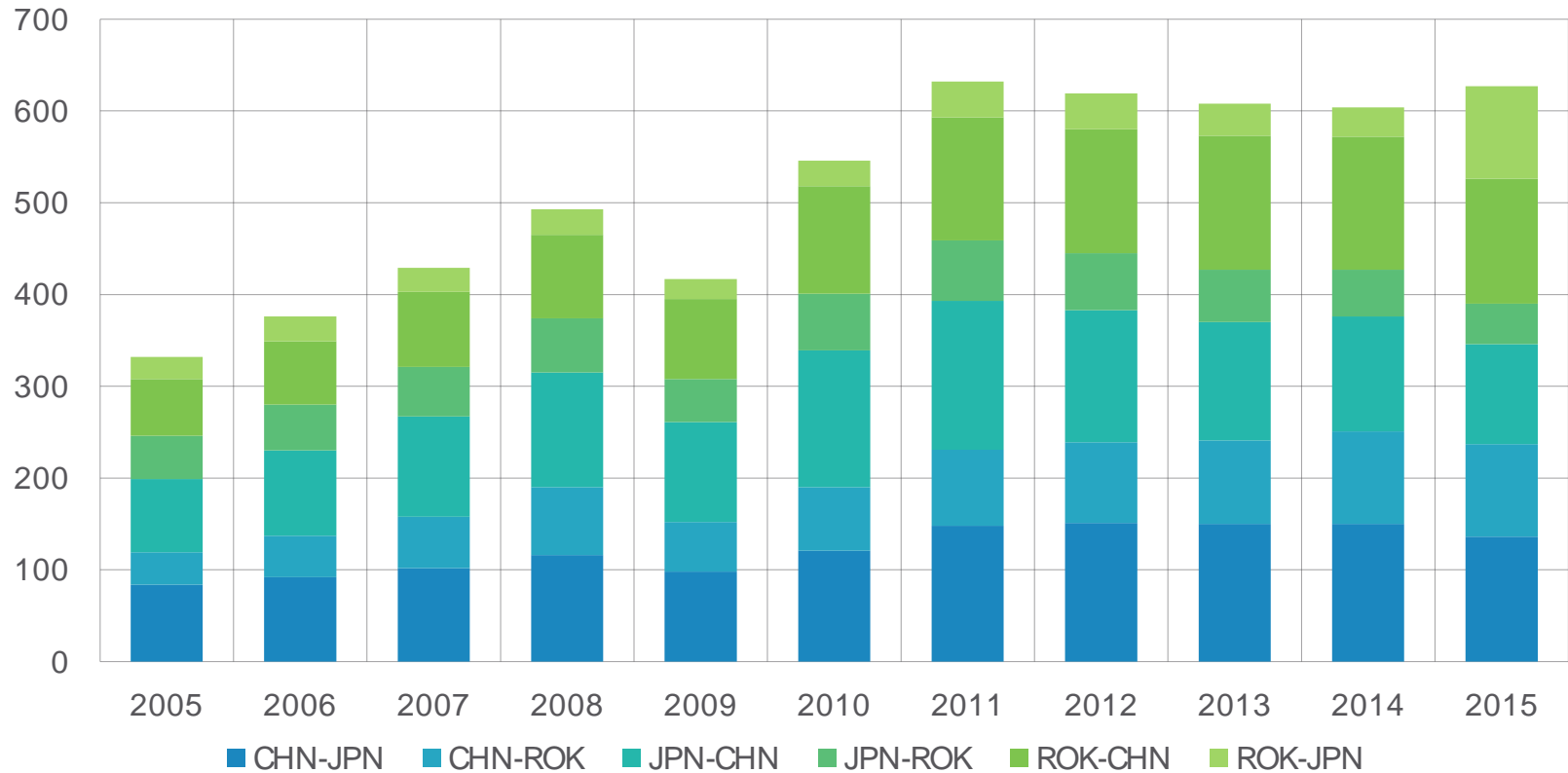
Total 21 Ministerial Meetings (as of January 2017)

- Trilateral Foreign Ministers Meeting
- Trilateral Economic and Trade Ministers' Meeting
- Trilateral Customs Heads Meeting
- Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting of Intellectual Property Offices
- Trilateral Finance Ministers Meeting
- Tripartite Governor's Meeting Among the Central Banks
- Trilateral Agricultural Ministers Meeting
- Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting
- Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Water Resources
- Trilateral Tourism Ministers' Meeting
- Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting
- Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science & Technology Cooperation
- Trilateral ICT Ministerial Meeting
- Trilateral Ministerial Conference on Transport and Logistics
- Tripartite Meeting on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation
- Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management
- Trilateral Meeting of the Heads of the Supreme Audit Institutions
- Heads of Personnel Authorities Meeting of China, Japan and Korea
- Tripartite Health Ministers' Meeting
- Trilateral Education Ministers Meeting
- Trilateral Sports Ministers Meeting

Achievements: Economy

Trade relations among the three countries (exports)

Unit: Billion USD



Achievements: Economy



1st Round of CJK FTA Negotiations

March 2013, Seoul, ROK



Signing of Trilateral Investment Agreement

May 2012, Beijing, China



MOU on NEAL-NET

December 2010, Beijing, China

- CMIM (financial scheme) and APTERR (rice reserve) were established in 2010.
- Trilateral Investment Agreement came into force in May 2014.
- CJK FTA & RCEP are currently being negotiated. Since March 2013, 10 rounds of negotiations have been conducted.
- Creation of Seamless Logistics System: Mutual access of trailer chassis, Logistics Information Service Network (NEAL-NET), Returnable Pallet System

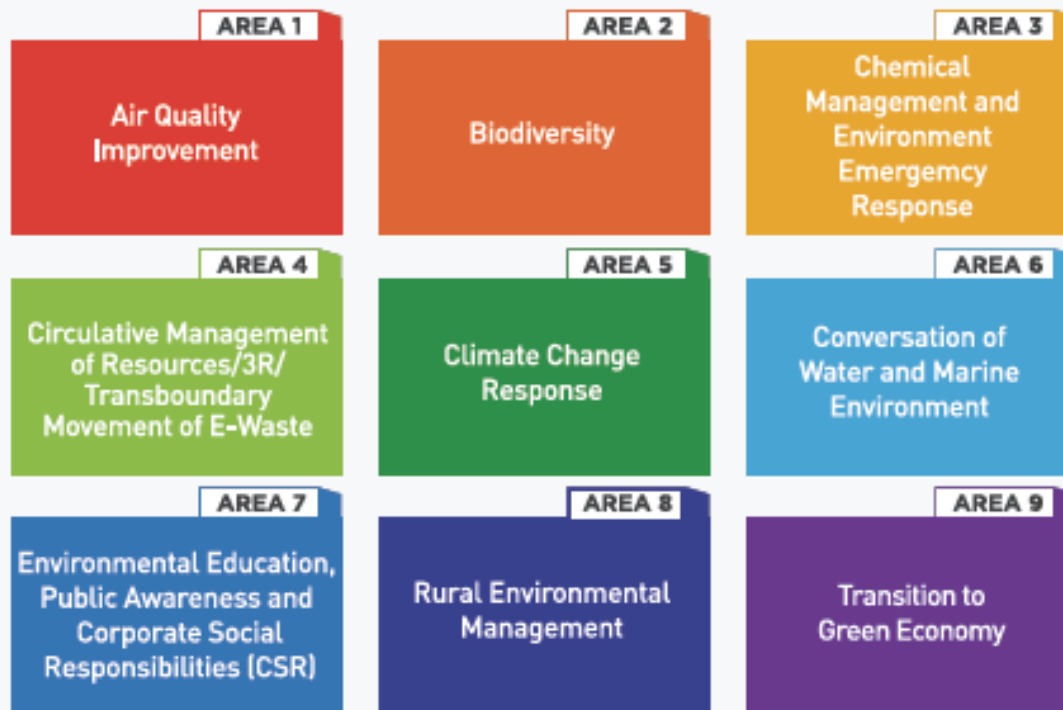
Achievements: Sustainable Development



- With the rapid economic growth, the three countries are faced **with cross-border environmental problems**.
- **Tripartite Environment Ministers' Meeting** is the most institutionalized and successful mechanism in trilateral cooperation. It has been held 18 times since 1999 on annual basis for information-sharing and technology exchange, resulted in ever more strict domestic regulations.
- Cooperation on protection of forest, marine resources, water resources, food safety, pandemic influenza, etc. is also on-going.

Efforts Toward Sustainable Development

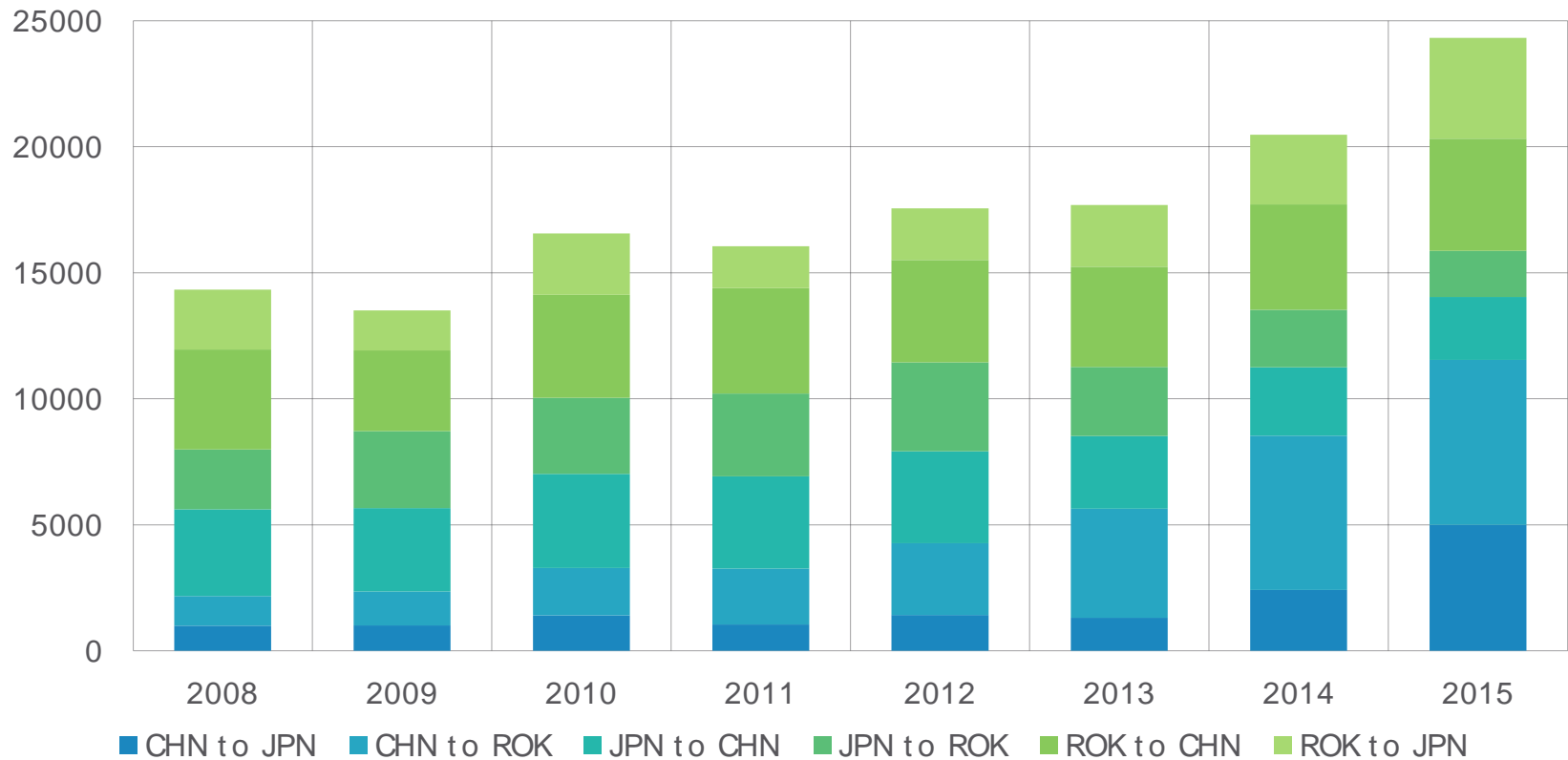
TRIPARTITE JOINT ACTION PLAN (TJAP) ON ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION 2015 - 2019



Achievements: People-to-People Exchange

Visitors among the three countries

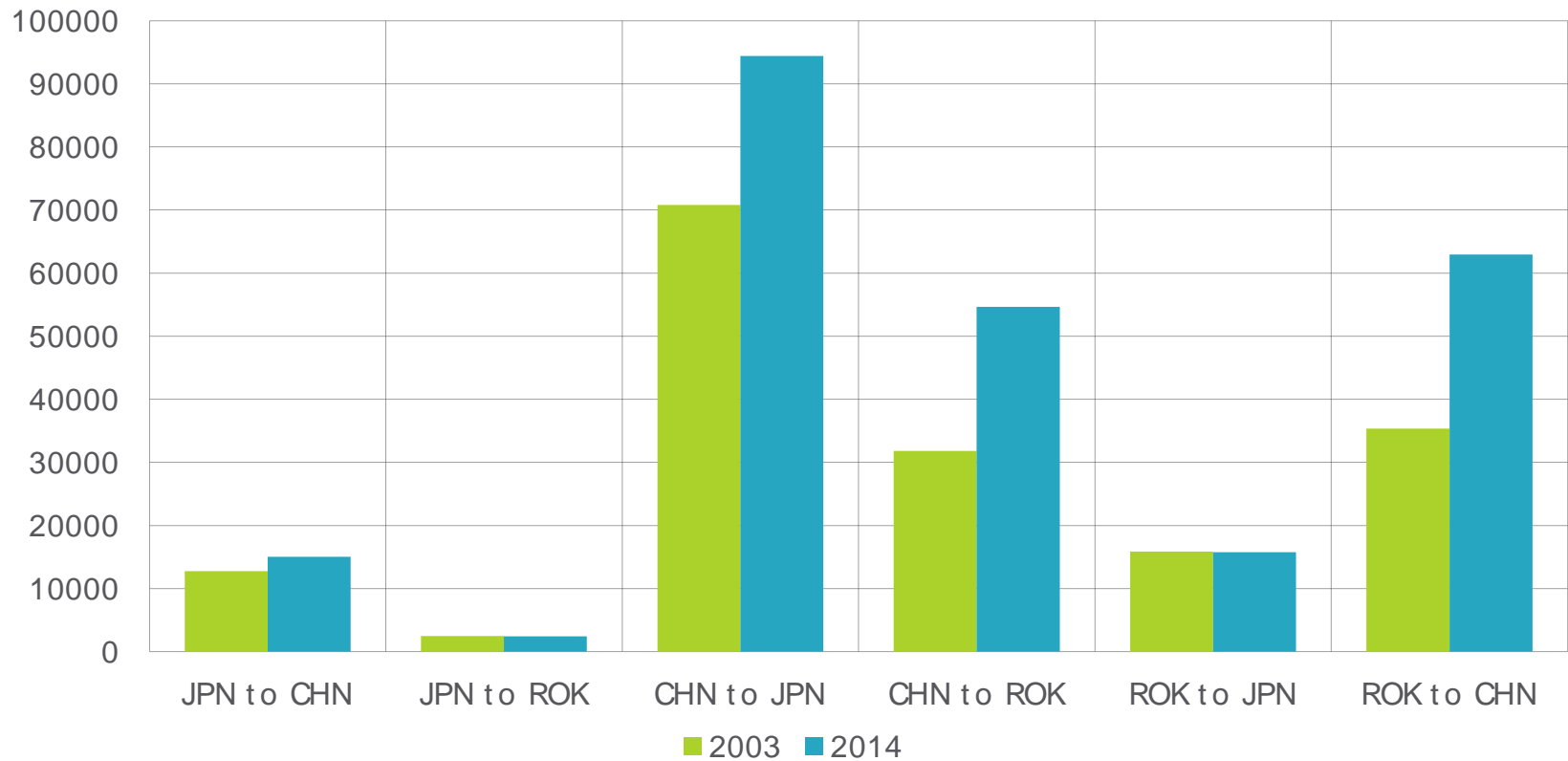
Unit: thousand persons



Achievements: People-to-People Exchange

Number of International Students (2003 vs. 2014)

Unit: person



Achievements: People-to-People Exchange



- **CAMPUS Asia** and Student Conferences: Joint exchange programs among universities of the three countries
- **Trilateral Youth Summit** and **Young Ambassador Program**
- **East Asia Cultural City** (Kyoto, Changsha and Daegu in 2017)
- Tourism cooperation (Target of 30 million intra-region tourists by 2020, **Visit East Asia Campaign**)
- **Northeast Asia Trilateral Forum**: high-level track 2 dialogue platform held annually

3. Local Government Cooperation among CJK

Yellow Sea Rim Conference

- A local cooperation mechanism aiming to expand trade & investment, promote technology transfer, and facilitate human resources exchange among the three countries
- Consists of the Plenary Meeting, the Business Forum, the Trilateral Director-General Meeting, the University Presidential Forum and other events
- Held since 2001 (the latest 15th Conference held in Yancheng, China in July 2016)



CHINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Commerce • Autonomous body, Economic organization, Industries, Universities, Research Institutes in Shandong / Liaoning / Hebei / Jiangsu / Beijing / Tianjin / Shanghai

KYUSHU (Japan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyushu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry • Kyushu Economic Federation • Autonomous body, Economic organization, Industries, Universities, Research Institutes in Fukuoka / Saga / Nagasaki / Oita / Kumamoto / Miyasaki / Gagoshima

ROK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy • Korea-Japan Economic Association • Autonomous body, Economic organization, Industries, Universities, Research Institutes in Busan / Incheon / Gwangju / Daejeon / Gyeonggi-do / Chungchungbuk-do / Jeollabuk-do / Jeollanam-do / Gyeongsangnam-do / Jejudo

East Asian Cultural Cities Program

- A government initiative under the framework of the Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting designed to practice the idea of 'East Asian spirit, cultural exchange and convergence, and appreciation of other cultures' with respect to cultural diversity.
- Total of **12 cities since 2014**
 - 2014: Yokohama, Japan/ Quanzhou, China/ Gwangju, ROK
 - 2015: Qingdao, China/ Cheongju, ROK / Niigata, Japan
 - 2016: Jeju, ROK/ Nara, Japan/ Ningbo, China
 - 2017: Kyoto, Japan/ Changsha, China/ Daegu, ROK



- **Significance:**

- Highlight the richness and diversity of cultures in the region and celebrate the shared cultural features
- Bring real and lasting benefits in terms of economic growth, urban regeneration, development of tourism, citizens' participation, etc.

Trilateral Cooperation at the Local Government Level

Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference

- Annual conference to strengthen exchange and cooperation among local governments of the three countries
- Hosted by Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR) of Japan, and Governors Association of Korea (GAOK)
- Held since 1999 (19th Conference to be held in Ulsan, ROK, in 2017)

Trilateral Sister/Friendship Cities

- Many bilateral relationships at the local government level, and trilateral relationships are less common
- Some successful cases: Kanagawa-Liaoning-Gyeonggi (provincial level), Kitakyushu-Dalian-Incheon (municipal level)
- Challenges: expanding bilateral city relationships to trilateral partnerships



Trilateral Cooperation VISION 2020

Trilateral Cooperation VISION 2020

On May 29, 2010, the Leaders of the Republic of Korea, Japan and the People's Republic of China, convened in Jeju, Korea on May 29, 2010, on the occasion of the 3rd Trilateral Summit Meeting.

We express our satisfaction with the visualization of substantial outcomes derived from the past decade of our cooperation, in the field of politics, economics, culture, and people-to-people exchanges. We will continue to uphold and fully implement the common views enunciated in the *Joint Declaration on the Promotion of Tripartite Cooperation, Joint Statement for Tripartite Partnership and the Joint Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of Trilateral Cooperation among the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea*.

We confirm that there still remains great room for the development of trilateral cooperation in promoting the exchange of people, goods, services, and capital, and in the field of regional and global issues led by the world trend in globalization. In the spirit of facing history squarely and advancing towards the future, we will unswervingly continue to push the trilateral negotiations forward in the direction of good-neighborliness, mutual trust, comprehensive cooperation, mutual benefit and common development.

We share the common recognition that by presenting specific goals and actions to be achieved through cooperation by 2020, when the next decade begins, we need to combine our capacities and enhance trilateral cooperation to a higher level so that our future-oriented comprehensive cooperation partnership will be more solid, cooperation to our mutual benefit in the East Asia region will be more fruitful, the sentiments of friendship among our peoples will be more profound, and the trilateral cooperation will serve common interests and contribute to the stability and prosperity of the East Asian region and the world at large.

**Trilateral Cooperation
VISION 2020**

- **Trilateral Cooperation VISION 2020** (adopted at the 3rd Trilateral Summit in Jeju, ROK in May 2010)
 - 1) Set forth concrete action plans in each area of politics, economy, sustainable development and human and cultural exchanges
 - 2) Envisages the development of an **East Asia Community**
- East Asia Vision Group II report (submitted to ASEAN Plus Three Commemorative Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November 2012) Proposes the establishment of **East Asia Economic Community by 2020**

What kind of East Asia Community?

Absence of Solid Institution



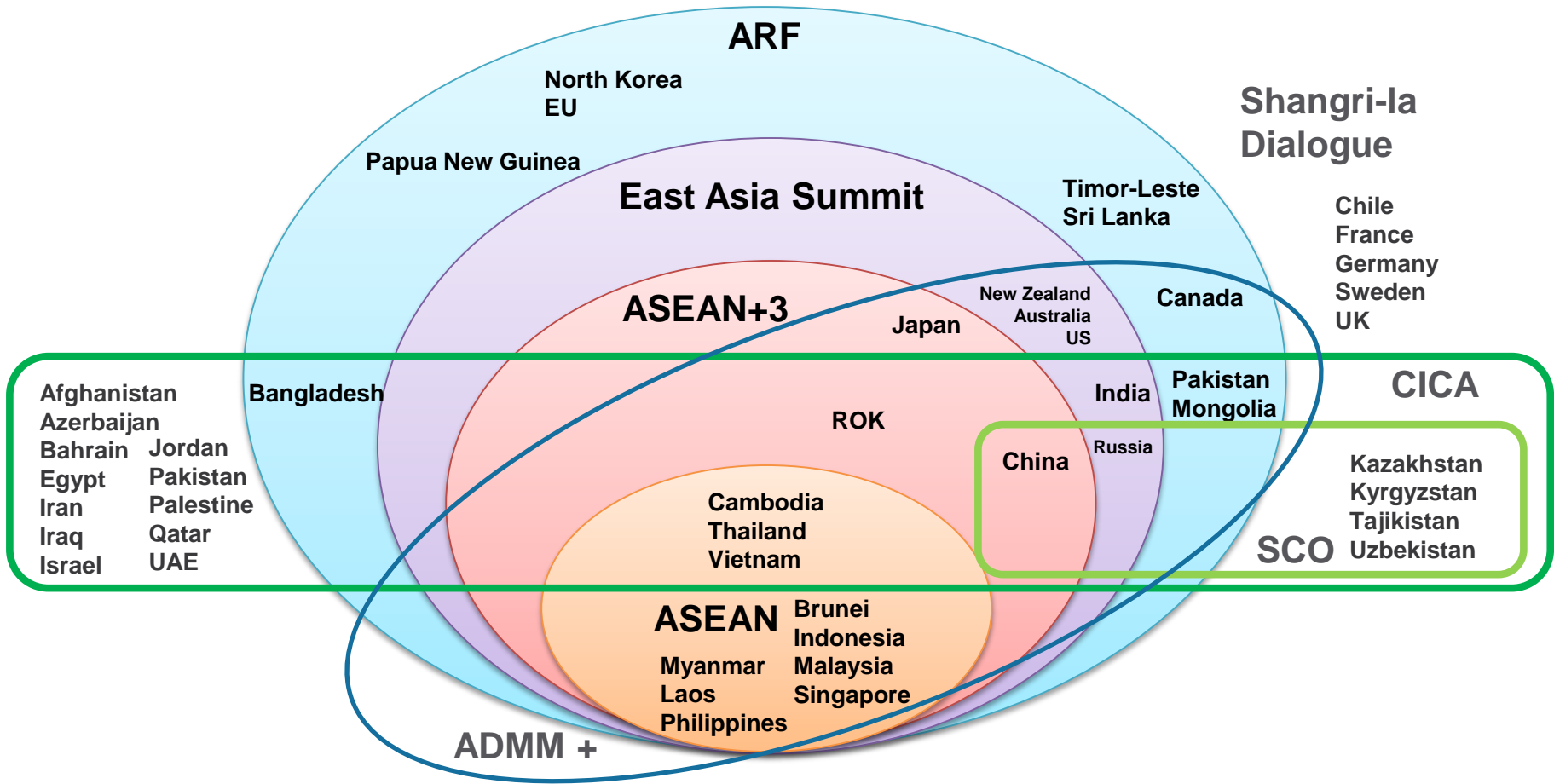
- Unlike ASEAN or APEC, there is **no statute and solid organizational mechanism** which should govern the trilateral cooperation. **TCS is a stand-alone organization.**
- Trilateral mechanisms need reformation for systematic supervision

Role of TCS as a Stabilizer and Thruster

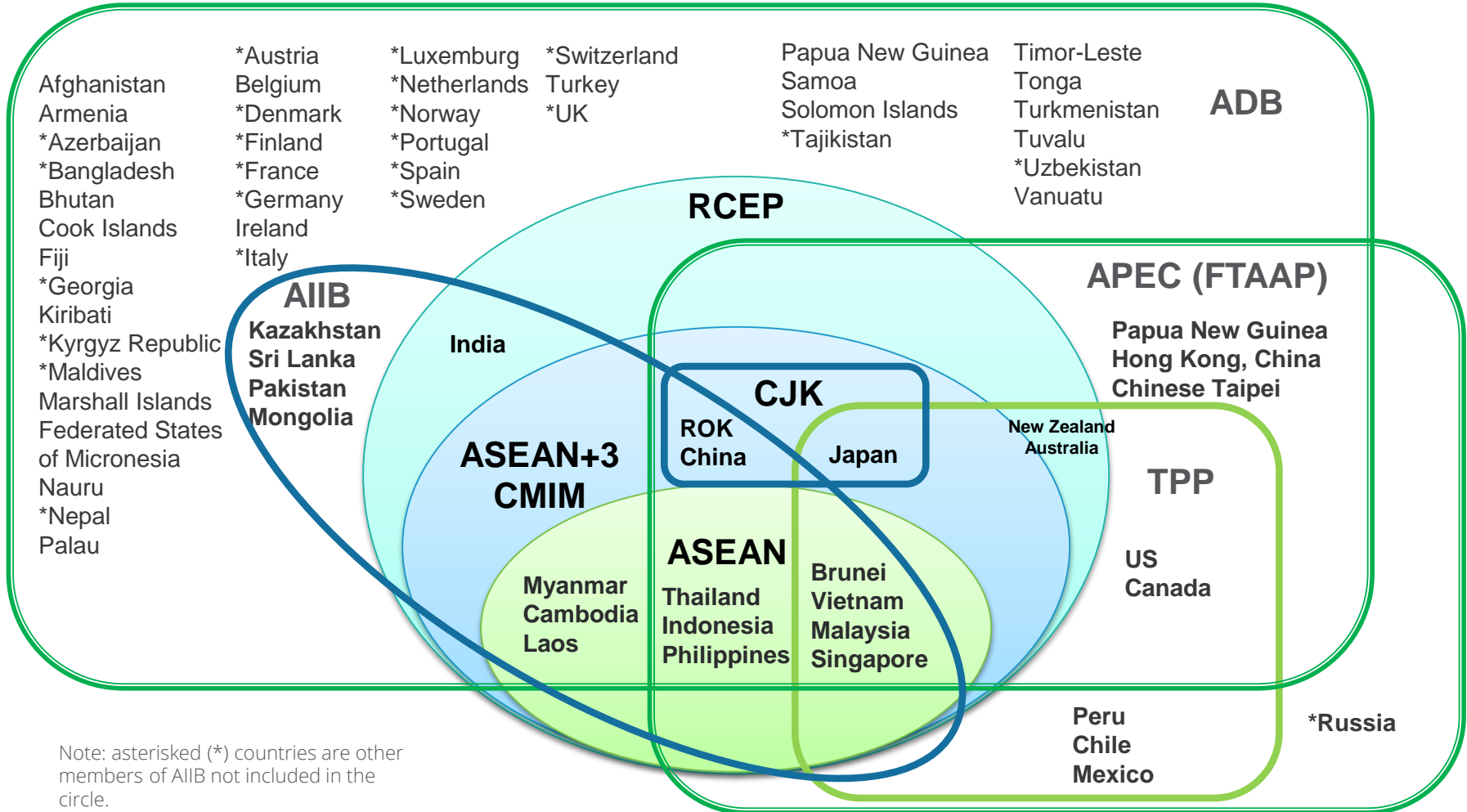


- Cultivate “Asian Identity” through dialogue: History Dialogue, Journalist Exchange, Business Networking, Young Ambassador Program, Monthly Lecture
- Encourage and support existing cooperation: Disaster Management Exercise, FTA Seminar, Agriculture/Tourism/Water Resources Ministers’ Meetings
- Explore and propose new areas for cooperation: Political & Security, Energy, Sports, etc.
- Strengthen the trilateral cooperation mechanism and TCS’s status: Learn from the EU, OSCE, NATO, ASEAN and increase contact with other international organizations and regional cooperative mechanisms

Cooperative Frameworks in Asia-Pacific - Political



Cooperative Frameworks in Asia-Pacific - Economic





Role of TCS

Being free from national interest and power politics of any individual state, the TCS should cultivate *real multilateralism in this region* that can bring benefits to all three countries in a fair and equitable manner