



Trilateral
Cooperation
Secretariat



IFTTC

International
Forum for
Trilateral
Cooperation

2024 IFTTC

International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation

25th Anniversary of Trilateral Cooperation:

Institutionalizing Collaboration and Promoting
Exchanges for a Brighter Future

Program Booklet

Tuesday, June 18, 2024 Four Seasons Hotel, Seoul

Organized by Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

Supported by The Chosun Ilbo, The Asahi Shimbun, People's Daily



朝日新聞





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IFTC is TCS’ annual flagship event held on a rotational basis among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. The order of the country list follows the rotational principle of the IFTC host country.

I Secretary-General's Opening Remarks

IFTC 2024 Opening Remarks



LEE Hee-sup

TCS Secretary-General

Excellencies,
Distinguished panelists,
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), I would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you for joining the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC) 2024. I express my heartfelt gratitude, especially to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Korea, Japan, and China, for their unwavering support in organizing this forum.

This year marks the significant milestone of the 25th anniversary of trilateral cooperation among China, Japan, and Korea. Just three weeks ago, on May 27, the 9th Trilateral Summit Meeting was also held here in Seoul, after a hiatus of four years and five months. This summit paved the way for the restoration and normalization of trilateral cooperation and laid a foundation for a new leap forward. In this context, I believe that this IFTC, held at such a crucial juncture, is more meaningful and timely than ever before.

Despite enduring political challenges rooted in historical and territorial conflicts, trilateral cooperation has achieved remarkable growth in various fields such as economy, trade, culture, and people-to-people exchanges. However, this quantitative progress has not necessarily led to an improvement in mutual understanding, respect, and trust among the three countries. In fact, we witnessed a paradoxical trend where distrust and animosity have grown, further fueling conflicts. The mutual affinity and trust among the people have been steadily declining, reaching a concerning level in recent years, with distrust surpassing 20%. In light of this, I would like to recall a saying by Confucius: "Without trust, one cannot stand" (무신불립/無信不立/无信不立).

Recently, China, Japan, and Korea have been facing various global challenges such as geopolitical tensions, protectionism, supply chain restructuring, climate change, wars, and declining mutual trust. These challenges indicate that trilateral cooperation is at a critical turning point.

However, it is worth noting that trilateral cooperation emerged in 1999, in response to the Asian Financial Crisis. By nature, it has evolved from efforts to overcome crises and has continuously grown by turning challenges into opportunities.

At the recent Trilateral Summit, it was reaffirmed that the stable and long-term development of cooperation lies in enhancing trust and friendship through people-to-people exchanges and communication. The leaders agreed on several initiatives, including expanding the CAMPUS Asia student exchanges to 30,000, designating next two years as the "Year of Cultural Exchange" with the goal of increasing the number of people-to-people exchanges among the three countries to 40 million by 2030. Moreover, holding the Trilateral Summit on a regular basis and strengthening the capacity of the TCS will contribute to the institutionalization process, ensuring stable and continuous development of trilateral cooperation. Above all, it is most important that the three leaders have agreed on actively promoting cooperation in areas that directly impact people's daily lives, such as public health, aging society, digital transformation, disaster relief and safety, climate change, economic cooperation and trade, and people-to-people exchanges.

I believe that China, Japan, and Korea have the vision and capability to turn current challenges into opportunities for development. Trilateral cooperation is a future-oriented collaboration based on present reality. The areas of substantive cooperation, where people can enjoy the tangible benefits, should be examined meticulously like peering through a microscope. On the other hand, the future direction of cooperation should be viewed expansively, much like gazing through a telescope into the distant horizon.

Trilateral cooperation is like an orchestra, where stakeholders such as the governments, citizens, media, and think tanks collaborate seamlessly to create a harmonious future. While embracing our differences, we must pursue coexistence and harmony, continuously expanding our common denominator of cooperation through mutual respect.

With this in mind, I look forward to the wisdom and insights that our esteemed guests and speakers from the three countries as well as from the rest of the world will share today. I am confident that your valuable contributions will play a pivotal role in shaping the direction of trilateral cooperation and advancing the ongoing development of East Asia and the global community.

Thank you very much.



Congratulatory Messages

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

1. ROK MOFA
2. Japan MOFA
3. China MOFA

Media Sponsors

1. The Chosun Ilbo
2. The Asahi Shimbun
3. People's Daily

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

ROK MOFA

외교부장관

2024년 6월 18일

2024 한일중 3국 협력 국제포럼(IFTC) 개최를 진심으로 축하합니다. 금번 포럼은 올해 3국 협력 25주년을 맞이한다는 의미뿐만 아니라, 제9차 한일중 정상회의가 서울에서 개최된 직후에 열린다는 점에서 더욱 뜻깊다고 생각합니다.

1999년 시작된 3국 협력은 인적 교류를 비롯하여 경제, 보건, 문화, 환경 등 다양한 분야에서 협력의 폭과 깊이를 확대해왔습니다. 오늘날의 엄중한 지역정세와 글로벌 복합위기 하에서도 수천 년의 세월을 함께해온 이웃이자 세계 인구의 5분의 1, 세계 총생산의 4분의 1을 차지하는 글로벌 강국인 세 나라간 협력은 더욱 필요합니다.

이런 가운데 3국의 지도자들은 지난 5월 27일 서울에 모여 3국 정상회의를 정례화하고 3국 협력을 복원하기로 하였습니다. 코로나19를 극복하고 약 4년 5개월만에 개최된 지난 정상회의에서 3국은 인적교류, 환경, 경제 등 일상생활과 밀접한 6대 분야에서 상호 호혜적 협력사업을 추진하기로 하였습니다. ‘협력의 제도화와 교류 증진을 통해 더 밝은 미래로’를 주제로 열리는 금번 포럼은 3국 정상회의 합의 이행을 진척 시키는데도 의미있는 모멘텀을 제공할 것입니다.

3국 지도자들이 금번 정상회의에서도 평가한 바와 같이, 한일중 3국협력사무국(TCS)은 세 나라간 협력을 제도화하는데 기여했으며, 다양한 도전 속에서도 세 나라를 이어주는 가교역할을 해왔습니다. 금번 포럼 역시 이러한 노력의 연장선으로 평가하며, 그간의 성과를 토대로 미래 협력 방향에 대한 풍부한 논의가 이루어지기를 바랍니다.

조태열
조태열

(Unofficial Translation)

June 18, 2024

I wish to offer my sincere congratulations on the opening of the 2024 International Forum for ROK-Japan-China Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC). This year's forum is especially meaningful because it marks the 25th anniversary of our trilateral cooperation and comes on the heels of the 9th ROK-Japan-China Trilateral Summit held in Seoul.

Since its launch in 1999, trilateral cooperation among our three countries has been expanding in scope and depth across a wide range of domains including people-to-people exchanges, economic cooperation, public health, cultural exchanges, and environmental protection. In the face of today's challenging regional situation and the global poly-crisis, cooperation among our three countries—long-standing neighbors of global standing that together account for one-fifth of the world's population and one-quarter of global GDP—is as imperative as ever.

Against this backdrop, the three Leaders came together in Seoul on May 27th and agreed to hold the Trilateral Summit on a regular basis, putting collaboration among the three countries back on track. At the summit, which was held after the COVID-19 pandemic was subdued and for the first time in nearly four-and-a-half years, the three countries committed to pursuing mutually-beneficial projects for collaboration in six key areas closely related to the everyday lives of people, such as people-to-people exchanges, environmental protection, and economic cooperation. This forum being held under the theme of 'Institutionalizing Collaboration and Promoting Exchanges for a Brighter Future' will generate meaningful momentum for advancing the implementation of agreements reached at the Trilateral Summit.

As the Leaders acknowledged at the recent Summit, the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) has contributed to institutionalizing cooperation among Korea, Japan and China and helped to build bridges among the three countries even in the face of multifarious challenges. This forum represents a continuation of such endeavors and I hope that it will build further on the achievements made thus far to yield rich discussions on future directions for our cooperation.

Cho Tae-yul

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Republic of Korea

Japan MOFA

「日中韓三国協力国際フォーラム2024」の開催を心より祝い申し上げます。主催者の日中韓協力事務局（TCS）を始め、開催に向けて尽力されてきた全ての関係者の皆様に敬意を表します。主催者の日中韓協力事務局（TCS）は、我が国の岸田文雄内閣総理大臣、議長国である韓国の尹錫悦大統領、そして中国の李強國務院総理という、地域の平和と繁栄に対する大きな責任を共有する日中韓三か国の首脳間で、幅広い分野で協力を進めていく決意が再確認され、日中韓プロセスの再活性化を確固たるものにする重要な契機となりました。四半世紀という時間の中で、地域・国際情勢は大きく変化しました。今日、国際社会は、気候変動、食料・エネルギー危機、感染症など、多様で複雑かつ相互に関連し合う課題に直面しています。また、少子高齢化のように、日中韓三か国に共通する大きな課題も存在します。そのような中で、二十一年に設立された日中韓協力事務局は、三か国間の具体的な協力案件を積極的に促進することにより、三か国関係の一層の深化に寄与してこられました。しっかりとした事務局の存在が、日中韓サミットが開催されなかった期間中も、三か国協力の継続的な実施を支えたのは言うまでもありません。先の日中韓サミットにおいても、三首脳から、日中韓協力事務局がこれまで果たしてきた役割を評価する旨の発言がありました。

私も外務大臣として、昨年十一月に釜山で開催された日中韓外相会議に参加しましたが、私自身も、TCSが設立以来果たしてきた役割を高く評価しており、今後もTCSが三か国協力の重要性を各国の草の根にあまりなく浸透させるため貢献されることを期待しております。

本フォーラムは、同事務局の旗艦案件として、三か国の各界を代表する方々が一堂に会し、三か国協力の更なる発展につながる対話の場であり、政治・経済・社会文化全般といった幅広い分野について、これまでの活発な議論がなされてきたと承知しております。

世界が歴史の転換点に立つ中、日中韓三か国は更なる協力に向けた大きな可能性を有しております。先般の日中韓サミットのモメンタムを活かしつつ、本日、参加者の皆様が充実した意見交換を行われることを心から祈念しております。

令和六年六月

日本国外務大臣

上川陽子

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo, Japan



(Translation)

June 2024

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations on the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation 2024. I also express my appreciation for the tireless efforts made by all those involved in holding today's forum including the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS).

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the trilateral cooperation among Japan, the Republic of Korea and China. During the Trilateral Summit, which was held just last month for the first time in approximately four and a half years, Prime Minister of Japan Kishida Fumio, President of the Republic of Korea Yoon Suk Yeol, and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Qiang, as the leaders sharing a great responsibility in the regional peace and prosperity, reconfirmed the determination to advance cooperation in broad areas and thereby the summit became an important opportunity to reinforce the revitalization of the trilateral process.

In a quarter-century, the regional and global situations have changed drastically, and the international community faces diverse, complex, and interrelated challenges such as climate change, food and energy crises and infectious diseases. Furthermore, there are also major challenges common to all three countries such as low birthrate and ageing society.

In such circumstances, the TCS has been contributing to further deepening the relationship among the three countries by actively promoting concrete cooperation projects since its establishment in 2011. It is obvious that the solid institution of the TCS has supported seamless implementation of the trilateral cooperation during when the summit had not been held. At the recent Trilateral Summit, the three leaders expressed their appreciation for the role that the TCS has played to date. I also attended the Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Busan last November. Given the experience, I highly appreciate for the TCS's role since the establishment and hope that the TCS will contribute to expanding the importance of the trilateral cooperation to the grassroots of the three countries thoroughly.

I understand that the IFTC, the flagship project of the TCS, brings together the representatives of various fields in the three countries and provides them an opportunity of dialogue leading to the further development of the trilateral cooperation, and that lively discussions on broad areas such as politics, economics, and social culture in general have been held, as the flagship project of the TCS, brought together the representatives of various fields from the three countries and lively discussions on various areas such as politics, economics, and social culture in general have been conducted in the previous fora.

As the world is at a turning point in history, the three countries have tremendous potential for further cooperation. I sincerely hope that the esteemed participants will have fruitful discussions while utilizing the momentum created by the recent Trilateral Summit.

/s/

KAMIKAWA Yoko
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

China MOFA

值此2024年中日韩合作国际论坛开幕之际，我谨代表中国政府表示祝贺。

中日韩互为重要近邻和合作伙伴，拥有广泛共同利益。今年恰逢中日韩合作启动25周年。历经25年发展，中日韩合作已成为亚洲最具影响力的多边合作机制之一，不仅造福三国人民，也为促进地区和全球和平与繁荣发挥重要作用。

在三方共同努力下，不久前第九次中日韩领导人会议顺利举行，三方一致同意深化合作，为动荡变革的国际社会注入了稳定性、确定性。期待三方共同落实好领导人会议共识，坚守合作初心，从三国人民福祉和前途命运出发，着眼长远目标，把握正确方向，拿出新担当、新作为，共同推动中日韩合作开启新征程。

中日韩合作国际论坛作为中日韩合作秘书处的标志性项目，集众智、汇群力、促交流，为提升三国合作影响力发挥积极作用。期待与会嘉宾深入讨论，为中日韩合作行稳致远贡献智慧。

相信在三国的共同支持下，中日韩合作秘书处将继续为推动三国合作和世代友好作出更大贡献。

祝愿2024年中日韩合作国际论坛圆满成功！



2024年6月18日于北京

(Translation)

Congratulatory Message

On behalf of the Chinese government, I would like to extend congratulations on the opening of the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC) 2024.

China, Japan and the ROK are each other's important neighbors and cooperation partners, and share extensive common interests. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the trilateral cooperation. Over the past 25 years, the trilateral cooperation has evolved into one of the most influential mechanisms for multilateral cooperation in Asia, benefiting the people of the three countries and playing a key role in promoting peace and prosperity in the region and beyond.

Thanks to our joint efforts, the ninth Trilateral Summit Meeting was successfully held not long ago. The three countries agreed to deepen cooperation, which provided stability and certainty needed by the international community in the midst of turbulence and transformation. I hope that the three sides will work together to deliver on the consensus reached at the Summit Meeting, and at the same time, stay committed to the founding mission, set store by the well-being and future of our peoples as well as long-term goals, keep to the right direction, and lead the trilateral cooperation onto a new journey with a stronger sense of responsibility and new endeavors.

As a signature project of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), the IFTC plays a positive role in enhancing the influence of the trilateral cooperation through pooling wisdom and strengths and promoting exchanges. I look forward to in-depth discussions among the participants to provide intellectual support for the long-term steady development of the trilateral cooperation.

I am confident that with the support of the three countries, the TCS will make even greater contributions to enhanced cooperation and lasting friendship among China, Japan and the ROK.

I wish the IFTC 2024 a full success.

Wang Yi

Beijing, June 18, 2024

Media Sponsors

01 | The Chosun Ilbo



안녕하십니까. 조선일보 사장 방준오입니다.

지난달 말 한중일 3국 정상회의에 이어 오늘 한중일 3국 협력 국제포럼(IFTC)이 열리게 된 것을 기쁘게 생각합니다. 3국 협력사무국 이희섭 사무총장님을 비롯해 이 자리를 마련해주신 관계자 여러분께 감사의 인사를 전합니다.

내외 귀빈 여러분, 한중일 3국 협력의 역사는 1999년으로 거슬러 올라 갑니다. 아세안 플러스 한중일 정상회의에 참석했던 김대중 대통령, 오부치 게이조 일본 총리, 주룽지 중국 총리가 조찬회동을 하면서 3국 협력이 태동했습니다. 그후 25년 간 한중일 관계는 많은 부침을 겪었습니다. 과거사 갈등도 있었고, 세계 금융 위기와 코로나 팬데믹 같은 글로벌 차원의 도전도 있었습니다.

지금 한중일 3국은 국제사회 질서의 근본적 변화를 가져올 수 있는 새로운 문제들에 직면해 있습니다.

우선 AI(인공지능)의 빠른 발전은 국가 간 경쟁의 판도를 뒤흔들고 있습니다. AI가 인류의 자유를 위협하지 않고 복지를 향상하는 방향으로 발전할 수 있도록 국제사회 차원의 협력이 절실한 상황입니다.

유럽과 중동에서 벌어지고 있는 두 개의 전쟁은 한중일 3국을 포함한 전세계에 정세 불안과 공급망 경색이라는 고통을 안겨주고 있습니다.

그런 의미에서 '3국 협력 25주년: 협력의 제도화와 교류 증진을 통해 더 밝은 미래로'란 올해 포럼의 주제는 시의적절합니다. 한중일 3국에게는 서로 간의 이견과 차이를 극복하고 지역의 평화를 수호해야 할 의무, 인류의 미래와 공동 번영을 생각해야 할 책무가 있기 때문입니다.

마침 올해 한중일 3국은 4년 5개월여 만에 다시 한중일 정상회의를 열었습니다. 윤석열 대통령과 기시다 후미오 총리, 리창 총리가 한 자리에 모여 지역과 국제사회의 주요 현안을 논의 했습니다.

3국 정상회의의 재개를 계기로 한중일 지도자들과 정부, 국민이 서로 간의 간격을 좁히고 AI를 포함한 첨단 기술에 대한 공동 대응, 공급망 안보 같은 인류 공통의 문제를 함께 고민해야 할 것입니다. 조선일보는 2011년 한중일 3국 협력사무국 출범 때부터 중국 인민일보, 일본 아사히 신문과 함께 미디어 파트너로서 오늘과 같은 귀중한 대화의 장을 제공해왔다는 사실을 자랑스럽게 생각합니다.

오늘 이 자리에 참석하신 석학과 전문가 여러분들이 3국 협력의 역사를 더욱 빛내 줄 지혜를 함께 나눌 수 있기를 기대합니다

방 준 오

2024년 6월 18일
조선일보 사장 방준오

Greetings! My name is BANG June-oh, and I am the CEO of The Chosun Ilbo.

It is both a great honor and pleasure to offer my congratulations on the opening of the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC) today, which is all the more significant following the trilateral summit held at the end of last month. I would like to thank Secretary-General LEE Hee-sup of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat and all those who have worked hard to turn this event into a reality.

Distinguished guests, the beginning of trilateral cooperation between the Republic of Korea, China, and Japan dates back to 1999. The breakfast meeting of President Kim Dae-jung of the Republic of Korea, Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan, and Premier Zhu Rongji of China while attending the ASEAN+3 Summit developed into a truly collaborative partnership. Since then, the relations among our three countries have undergone many ups and downs due to both regional and global issues, from unresolved historical disputes to financial crises and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Our three nations are currently facing new challenges that are expected to bring fundamental change to the international order.

First and foremost, the rapid advancement of AI is driving a paradigm shift and reshaping the dynamics of international competition. Cooperation among countries is critically needed to seek ways to develop AI in a manner that ensures humanity's wellbeing without threatening its freedom.

Furthermore, the ongoing wars in Europe and the Middle East are plaguing the entire world, including our three countries, by aggravating political instability and disrupting global supply chains.

As such, I believe the theme of this year's IFTC, "25th Anniversary of Trilateral Cooperation: Institutionalizing Collaboration and Promoting Exchanges for a Brighter Future," could not be more timely. Our three nations have the obligation to overcome our differences in viewpoints, protect the peace of the region, and achieve the co-prosperity of humanity for a better future.

This year, the Republic of Korea, China, and Japan held their trilateral summit in over four years and five months. President Yoon Suk-yeol, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, and Premier Li Qiang gathered together to discuss solutions to the pending issues of the region and international community.

With the resumption of the trilateral summit as momentum, the leaders, governments, and citizens of the Republic of Korea, China, and Japan must join forces to narrow our differences and reflect on ways to jointly respond to the challenges posed by cutting-edge technologies such as AI and supply chain disruptions. In this context, I take great pride in The Chosun Ilbo's continued contributions as a media partner to providing a valuable platform for trilateral dialogue through IFTC in collaboration with The People's Daily of China and The Asahi Shimbun of Japan since the establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat in 2011.

I sincerely hope that the esteemed scholars and experts present here today will create yet another great milestone in the history of cooperation among our three countries by sharing their knowledge and experience with us.

Thank you.

BANG June-oh
President
The Chosun Ilbo
June 18, 2024



「日中韓三国協力国際フォーラム2024」に寄せて

2024年6月18日

朝日新聞社代表取締役社長 中村 史郎

このたび「日中韓三国協力国際フォーラム2024」が韓国の首都ソウルで開催されますことを、心からお喜び申し上げます。また、長年にわたり、東アジア地域の平和と安定、三国間の友好と協力に寄与されてきた日中韓三国協力事務局（TCS）のご尽力、ご功績に改めて深く敬意を表します。

グローバル化が進むなかで、貧困や紛争、テロ、人権の抑圧、感染症、環境破壊、温暖化など、国際社会が全体で取り組むべき地球規模の脅威や課題が広がっています。しかし、ロシアによるウクライナへの軍事侵攻は長期化し、パレスチナの武装勢力とイスラエルの軍事衝突では3万人を超える人命が奪われ、なお紛争が収まる気配がありません。ポスト・コロナの新たな時代に向け、国際社会は先進国、途上国を問わず、国境を越えて取り組むべき数多くの喫緊の課題に直面しているにもかかわらず、世界の分断は進み、国際秩序の枠組みが揺らいでいるよう映ります。

日中韓三国の協力は、１９９９年の東南アジア諸国連合（ＡＳＥＡＮ）プラス３の首脳会議に際した日中韓首脳の朝食会合に始まり、以来、四半世紀になります。三国間には難しい政治課題もあり、また、各種の世論調査によると、それぞれの市民による相互理解やお互いが抱く印象について、改善の余地が大きいと言わざるを得ません。しかし、草の根の交流は続いています。とくに若い世代は、お互いへの先入観にとらわれず、言語や文化の壁を軽やかに越え、アニメや映画、ドラマ、音楽、ファッションなどを楽しんでいます。

本フォーラムでは、「日中韓協力25周年記念：より明るい未来を形作るための協力の制度化及び交流の促進」をテーマに議論がおこなわれると伺っています。コロナ禍を経て、人々の往来が戻り始めた今、本フォーラムの意義はこれまでも増して大きく、時宜を得たものだと考えております。

最後になりましたが、日中韓三国協力事務局の益々のご発展と本フォーラムの成功を祈念して、私からの祝辞とさせていただきます。ありがとうございました。（了）

中村史郎

On the Occasion of the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation 2024

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the "International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC) 2024" in Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea. I would also like to reiterate my deep respect for the efforts and achievements of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), which has contributed to peace and stability in the East Asian region as well as friendship and cooperation among our three countries for many years.

As globalization progresses, there are a growing number of global threats and challenges that the international community as a whole must address, such as poverty, conflicts, terrorism, suppression of human rights, infectious diseases, environmental destruction, and global warming. However, Russia's military invasion of Ukraine has been prolonged, and military clashes between Palestinian militants and Israel have claimed more than 30,000 lives, with no signs of the conflict abating. In the new post-COVID era, the international community, including both developed and developing countries, faces a number of pressing issues that must be addressed across borders. However, the world is increasingly divided, and the framework of international order appears to be shaky.

Trilateral cooperation among Japan, China and the Republic of Korea began with a breakfast meeting of our leaders on the occasion of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (ASEAN+3) Summit in 1999 and has continued for a quarter of a century since then. There are difficult political issues between our three countries, and various public opinion polls indicate that there is much room for improvement in mutual understanding and our impressions of each other among the citizens of each country. However, grassroots exchange continues. Younger generations, in particular, are free from preconceived notions of each other, and easily overcome language and cultural barriers to enjoy anime, movies, TV dramas, music, fashion, and more.

During this forum, we will discuss the theme of "25th Anniversary of Trilateral Cooperation: Institutionalizing Collaboration and Promoting Exchanges for a Brighter Future". As people have begun to travel again after the COVID pandemic, I believe that this forum is more significant and timelier than ever.

Finally, I would like to conclude my congratulatory remarks by wishing for the continued development of the TCS and the success of today's Forum. Thank you very much.

NAKAMURA Shiro

President and CEO

The Asahi Shimbun

June 18, 2024

03 | People's Daily



发挥媒体作用 促进民心相通

值此2024年中日韩合作国际论坛召开之际，我谨代表人民日报社，向论坛的召开表示热烈的祝贺！向长期以来致力于推动中日韩三国各领域务实合作的中日韩合作秘书处表示崇高敬意！

今年正值中日韩合作启动二十五周年。中日韩合作发展历程表明，三国合作具有深厚基础、强劲需求、巨大潜力和广阔前景。作为中日韩合作国际论坛的媒体合作伙伴，人民日报社愿与朝日新闻社、朝鲜日报社一道，凝聚媒体共识，加强互学互鉴，发挥媒体作用，积极报道三国各领域务实合作成果，为深化三国人文交流、促进民心相通贡献媒体力量。

预祝2024年中日韩合作国际论坛取得圆满成功！

人民日报社社长

2024年6月18日

Making Media Contributions to People-to-People Bonds

On behalf of People's Daily, I would like to extend hearty congratulations on the opening of the 2024 International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation, and sincere regards to the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat for having long been committed to promoting trilateral cooperation in various fields.

This year marks the 25th Anniversary of the trilateral cooperation. Over the past 25 years, the development of the trilateral cooperation has proved that our cooperation is deeply founded and strongly demanded with great potential and promising future. As a media partner of the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation, People's Daily will work together with the Asahi Shimbun and Chosun Ilbo to build media consensus, strengthen mutual learning, play the role of the media, release positive reports on the pragmatic trilateral cooperation in various fields and make media contributions to deepening cultural and people-to-people exchanges and strengthening people-to-people bonds.

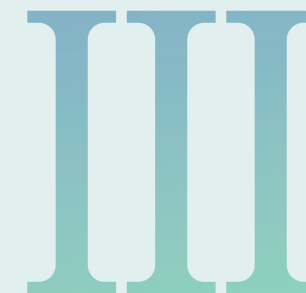
I wish the 2024 International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation a full success!

TUO Zhen

President

People's Daily

June 18, 2024



IFTC 2024







Program

Biographies and summaries

1. Opening Session
2. Session I. Vision for a Shared Future: Lessons from the Past and the Road Forward
3. Session II. Digital Nexus: In Search of Solution for Descending Mutual Perception in Trilateral Cooperation

Program

8:45-9:30	Registration
9:30-10:35 (65')	Opening Session
	Opening Remarks <div> LEE Hee-sup (이희섭), Secretary-General, Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)</div>
	Congratulatory Remarks <div><div> KANG Insun (강인선), 2nd Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ROK</div><div> MIZUSHIMA Koichi (水嶋光一), Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Korea</div><div> XING Haiming (邢海明), Ambassador of China to the Republic of Korea</div></div>
	Keynote Speeches <div><div> KIM Sung-hwan (김성환), Chairman, East Asia Foundation; President, Taejae Future Consensus Institute (TFCI); Former Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the ROK</div><div> KITAOKA Shinichi (北岡伸一), Emeritus Professor, The University of Tokyo</div><div> WANG Fan (王帆), President, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)</div></div>
10:35-10:50	Break / photo session for VIPs
10:50-12:30 (100')	Session I. Vision for a Shared Future: Lessons from the Past and the Road Forward
	Moderator <div> LI Kaisheng (李开盛), Vice President, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)</div>
	Speakers <div><div> JO Yanghyeon (조양현), Director, Center for Japanese Studies, IFANS, KNDA</div><div> MIYAKE Kunihiko (宫家邦彦), Special Advisor to the Cabinet of Prime Minister Kishida</div><div> NING Fukui (宁赋魁), Former Chinese Ambassador to the ROK</div></div>
	Discussant <div> Peter VAN DER VLIET, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of Korea</div>

12:45-13:45	Luncheon
14:00-15:40 (100')	Session II. Digital Nexus: In Search of Solution for Descending Mutual Perception in Trilateral Cooperation
	Moderator <div> SOHN Jie-Ae (손지애), Ambassador for Cultural Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ROK</div>
	Speakers <div><div> CHOI Eunmi (최은미), Research Fellow, the Asan Institute for Policy Studies</div><div> YAMASHITA Tomohiro (山下智博), Chief Contents Officer (CCO), Nulunulu.inc</div><div> WANG Zhongyuan (王仲远), President, Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence (BAAI)</div></div>
	Discussant <div> Ganbold Baasanjav, Head of Office, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), East and North-East Asia Office</div>
15:40-15:50	Closing Session
	Closing Remarks <div> LEE Hee-sup (이희섭), Secretary-General, Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)</div>

Biographies and summaries

01 | Opening Session



Opening Remarks

LEE Hee-sup

Secretary-General, Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

Mr. LEE Hee-sup commenced his diplomatic career at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Republic of Korea, in 1987. His career has spanned various positions, including serving as First Secretary at the Korean Embassy in Japan (1995), Counsellor at the Korean Embassy in Bangladesh (1998), and a Visiting Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in the UK (2004). He has held significant roles such as Assistant Secretary at the National Security Council (2005), Director of Northeast Asia Division at MOFAT (2006), Minister-Counsellor in Australia (2007), and Minister at the Korean Embassy in Indonesia (2011). He has also served as strategic positions such as Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the Office of the President, ROK (2012), and later held Deputy Secretary for Policy Coordination at the Office of National Security (2013). In 2014, he was reassigned as a Minister at the Korean Embassy to Japan and later took the helm as Director-General for Global Education and Cooperation at National Human Resources Development Institute, Ministry of Personnel Management (2019).

Prior to his current role as Secretary-General of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat, he served as Consul-General at the Korean Consulate-General in Fukuoka, Japan (2020).

Mr. LEE completed his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and International Studies at Yonsei University, Seoul, in 1985.



Congratulatory Remarks

KANG Insun

2nd Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ROK

H.E. KANG Insun has been serving as the 2nd Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea since January 2024. Prior to this esteemed role, she was the Spokesperson for President YOON Suk Yeol and previously held the position of Secretary to the President for International Public Relations.

Before her transition into public service, Vice Minister KANG had an illustrious career in journalism. She joined the Chosun Ilbo in 1990, where she excelled in various key roles including Editor of the World News Desk, Member of the Editorial Board, and Deputy Managing Editor for Digital Contents and Diplomacy. Her assignments included two tenures in the Washington D.C. Bureau, first as a correspondent from 2001 to 2006 and later as Bureau Chief from 2016 to 2021. Additionally, she served as a war correspondent during the Iraq War in 2003.

Vice Minister KANG completed a Mid-Career Master in Public Administration at the Harvard Kennedy School in 2000 and holds both an M.A. (1990) and a B.A. (1987) in International Relations from Seoul National University.

01 | Opening Session



Congratulatory Remarks

MIZUSHIMA Koichi

Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Korea

Amb. MIZUSHIMA Koichi, born on June 2, 1961, is a distinguished diplomat from Japan. He graduated from the University of Tokyo with a degree in Law in 1985 and immediately embarked on a career with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Over the years, he has held several key positions including First Secretary and Counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in the United States, Counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Ghana, and Director of multiple divisions such as the OECD Division and the Second North America Division.

His expertise in diplomacy was further recognized with roles like Deputy Press Secretary and Deputy Director-General for Press and Public Diplomacy, and Deputy Director-General for the Foreign Policy Bureau and Consular Affairs Bureau. Amb. MIZUSHIMA also served in significant capacities at the Japanese embassies in Korea and Israel. In 2021, he was appointed Ambassador to Israel, and in April 2024, he assumed the position of Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, continuing his dedicated service in advancing diplomatic relations between the two countries.



Congratulatory Remarks

XING Haiming

Ambassador of China to the Republic of Korea

Amb. XING Haiming was appointed as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Korea since 2020. He previously served as the Ambassador of China to Mongolia from 2015 to 2019. Commencing his career as a professional diplomat in 1986, he has been holding various postings in Department of Asian Affairs in Chinese Foreign Ministry, overseas Chinese missions in the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia. His key postings also include Deputy Director-General of Department of Asian Affairs in Chinese Foreign Ministry (2011-2015), Minister Counselor of Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Korea (2008-2011), and Minister Counselor of Chinese Embassy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2006-2008).

01 | Opening Session



Keynote Speeches

KIM Sung-hwan

Chairman, East Asia Foundation
President, Taejae Future Consensus Institute (TFCI)
Former Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the ROK

H.E. KIM Sung-Hwan was a career diplomat and served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea from October 2010 to March 2013.

With a career spanning over 36 years, he held a number of senior diplomatic posts including the Senior Secretary to the President for Foreign Affairs and National Security and Vice Minister of MOFAT. He was ROK's ambassador to Austria and Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna and the ROK's Ambassador to Uzbekistan.

He was appointed as a Member of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda in July 2010.

After retiring from the Foreign Service, he served as the Chair of Institute for Global Social Responsibility and Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Seoul National University until March 2015. He also taught at Hanyang University as a Distinguished Professor and served as the Chairman of the Gangwon Art and Culture Foundation.

He is now the Chairman of the East Asia Foundation in Seoul and President of the Taejae Future Consensus Institute (TFCI).



Keynote Speeches

KITAOKA Shinichi

Emeritus Professor, The University of Tokyo

Prof. KITAOKA Shinichi is Emeritus Professor of the University of Tokyo and Rikkyo University and currently serves as Special Advisor to the President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Dr. Kitaoka's career includes President of JICA (2015-2022), President of International University of Japan (2012-2015), Professor at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) (2012-present), Professor at the Graduate Schools for Law and Politics of the University of Tokyo (1999-2004, 2006-2012), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations (2004-2006), and Professor at the College of Law and Politics of Rikkyo University (1985-1997). Dr. Kitaoka's specialty is modern Japanese politics and diplomacy. He obtained his BA (1971) and his PhD (1976) both from the University of Tokyo. He has published numerous books and articles in Japanese and English. His major books (in English) are as follows: Self-Respect and Independence of Mind: The Challenge of Fukuzawa Yukichi (Japan Publishing Industry Foundation for Culture (JPIC), 2017), The Political History of Modern Japan: Foreign Relations and Domestic Politics (Routledge, 2018), From Party Politics to Militarism in Japan, 1924-1941 (Lynne Rienner Publishers in association with JPIC, 2021), GOT SHINPEI, Statesman of Vision: Research, Public Health, and Development (JPIC, 2021). He received many honors and awards including the Medal with Purple Ribbon for his academic achievements in 2011.

01 | Opening Session



Keynote Speeches

WANG Fan

President, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)

Prof. WANG Fan works as a Professor and Ph.D. Supervisor of CFAU. He won the Beijing Outstanding Teachers Award in Higher Education in 2009, and is appointed as Distinguished Professor of “First Class” discipline construction. Meanwhile, Professor WANG is Executive Vice President of the Chinese Society of International Relations (National First-class Society), Vice President of the Chinese Association of American Studies (National First-class Society), and has been granted Special Allowance from the State Council. He is also the Chief Expert of the Central Marxist Theory Project.

He received B.A. from Peking University, Master of Laws from University of International Relations, and Ph.D. from China Foreign Affairs University. He completed postdoctoral studies in World History at Capital Normal University. He was assigned abroad working as a diplomat in Chinese Embassy in the UK.

His research areas mainly include Sino-US relations, China’s diplomacy, international security and major power security strategy. His representative works are Starting Point: Complex Systems Approach and China’s Diplomatic Strategy, Great Power Rivalry: the Strategic Logic of Great Power Gambling, China’s Diplomacy, America’s Alliance in the Asia-Pacific Region, Great Changes: China’s Diplomatic Strategic Choice. Professor WANG edited more than 10 works including An Introduction to International Security. He has directed various research projects including National Key Social Science Project, Major Social Science Project, Major Projects of the Ministry of Education of China and Beijing Municipal Level Research Projects.

Session I.

Vision for a Shared Future: Lessons from the Past and the Road Forward



Moderator

LI Kaisheng

Vice President, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)

Prof. LI Kaisheng is a Senior Fellow and Vice-President of SIIS, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Association for American Studies. His areas of expertise include: Chinese foreign strategy, East Asian security, Belt and Road Initiative, nontraditional security, and international relations theories. Prof. Li received his doctoral degree in International Relations from Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Science (GACASS) in 2008. He worked in a state-owned enterprise in his early years and served later in Xiangtan University and the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS). In SASS, he was appointed successively as the Deputy Director of Think Tank Coordination Office, Deputy Director of Institute of International Relations, and Director of Organization Department. He has published several monographs, such as: Identity, National Rejuvenation and China’s Foreign Strategy (2011), Human, State and Security Governance (2012), and Third Parties and Conflict Management in East Asia (2018). He has also published dozens of research articles and a large number of commentaries.

02 | Session I.



Speaker

JO Yanghyeon

Director, Center for Japanese Studies, IFANS, KNDA

Dr. JO Yanghyeon is a Professor at the Department of Asian and Pacific Studies, and the Director of the Center for Japanese Studies, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korea National Diplomatic Academy. He received his BA from Seoul National University, and MA and PhD from the University of Tokyo. He was an academic Associate of the Program on US-Japan Relations, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University in 2011, and a visiting fellow of the East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore in 2018. His research field includes Japanese foreign policy, international relations and diplomatic history of Asia Pacific. His major publication is *Asian Regionalism and U.S. Asian Policy: International Relations in the Asia-Pacific during the Vietnam War* (University of Tokyo Press, 2009), which won Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize in 2010.

Presentation Summary

Suggestions for further advancement in Korea-China-Japan cooperation: Lessons from 25 years of Trilateral cooperation

Over the past 25 years, Korea-China-Japan cooperation has shown progress in institutionalization centered on the trilateral summit and Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat, but has not reached a stable settlement. Even though the three countries agreed to hold the summit on a regular basis since the first agreement to hold it alone and to make it regular in 2008, it has not been able to overcome distrust due to historical and territorial conflicts, great power politics, and competition for hegemony, and it has remained irregularly held. This contrasts with the case of ASEAN, which has established annual summit meetings for more than half a century.

For the stable development of Korea-China-Japan cooperation, it is important to establish the annual holding of the trilateral summit. Measures to alleviate conflict between the three countries included declaring a moratorium on historical and territorial conflicts and a separate approach between political and diplomatic issues and substantive cooperation issues, but these were not realistic based on past experience. Therefore, as seen in the case of ASEAN, we must find a way to make the trilateral summits regular, assuming the existence of bilateral conflict issues. To achieve this, priority must be given to creating a consensus that cooperation at the regional level will be maintained even if there are conflicting issues between the two countries, and efforts to maintain that consensus. We must confirm the continuity of the three governments' policies on trilateral cooperation and continue to express our strong will to maintain the institutional framework of the trilateral summit. One solution is to specify the timing of the summit as "held in the first half of every year" in an official document (ex. joint statement). This is because the possibility of holding a conference can be increased by focusing on holding it in the first half of the year, avoiding the second half when various international conferences are crowded.

Next, there is a need to strengthen the functions and authority of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat. The role of the ASEAN Secretariat was important in helping Southeast Asian countries with various conflicting issues maintain and strengthen regional cooperation through the regional organization called ASEAN. Although TCS was launched in 2011, its role is limited and its identity is ambiguous compared to the ASEAN Secretariat. In order for TCS to develop into an international organization in name and reality, it needs to expand its autonomy and discretion in terms of budget, personnel, and authority to function as a control tower for trilateral cooperation like the ASEAN Secretariat. To this end, there is a need to actively introduce bold and practical measures including Δsecuring financial stability by creating the Trilateral Cooperation Fund (TCF), Δextending the term of office of the Secretariat Board of Directors from the current 2 years to 3 years, Δparticipation of the Secretariat in various consultative bodies between the governments of the three countries, and attendance of TCS as an observer at APEC meetings, etc.

02 | Session I.



Speaker

MIYAKE Kunihiro

Special Advisor to the Cabinet of Prime Minister Kishida

Prof. MIYAKE Kunihiro is Special Advisor to the Cabinet (Prime Ministers KISHIDA Fumio and SUGA Yoshihide), President of the Foreign Policy Institute, a private think-tank in Tokyo, Research Director for foreign and National Security Affairs at Canon Institute for Global Studies and Visiting Professor at Ritsumeikan University. In 2006-7, he was Executive Assistant to Mrs. ABE Akie in the Office of the Prime Minister of Japan.

Prof. MIYAKE passed the Foreign Service Officer's (senior class) Exam in 1977 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1978. From 1978-2005, he served in many capacities at MOFA. Most recently, his positions have included: Deputy Director-General of the Middle East Bureau, MOFA; Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Iraq and Japan's Representative to the CPA; Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy of Japan in Iraq, Minister at the Embassy of Japan in China; and Directors of Japan-US. Security Treaty Division, First Middle East Division and Second Middle East Division in MOFA. He graduated from the Law Faculty of the University of Tokyo.

Presentation Summary

Three Proposals for TCS's Continuity and Innovation
by Kuni Miyake

The opening ceremony of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat was held on September 27, 2011. At the ceremony held in Seoul, the first Secretary General of the TCS proudly said, "I hope that the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat will grow into a powerful international organization like the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)." In the 13 years since then, I would like to pay highest tribute to the Secretariat for the way it has planned and implemented various projects, sometimes patiently, sometimes boldly, overcoming many difficulties.

There are three important things for an international organization of this kind. The first is to continue to exist anyway, i.e., continuity in the narrow sense. The main purpose of the continuity of this organization is to establish a confidence-building mechanism among the three countries, and I believe that this purpose has been well served.

The second and greatest challenge is constancy or continuity in the broad sense, that is, the continuation of our activities from year to year without interruption. The biggest obstacle is that issues are often politicized, regional conflicts are brought into play, and yet, because of the emphasis on consensus, similar less sensitive issues are repeated on the agenda year after year.

In a joint press release on March 21, 2015, for example, the foreign ministers of the three countries welcomed the ministerial meetings held over the previous two years in various areas, including environment, culture, public health, finance, transportation and distribution, auditing, disaster management, earthquake preparedness and patents in addition to such issues as trade, investment and economic relations among the three countries and negotiations for a possible tripartite FTA. It is not surprising that the agenda for the Trilateral Summit held here in May had a similar agenda including (1) human exchange: (2) sustainable development and climate change: (3) economic cooperation and trade: (4) public health and aging: (5) science and technology cooperation and digital transition: (6) disaster prevention and safety. The list goes on……

Thus, the second point, while seemingly contradictory to the first, is actually two sides of the same coin.

Finally, the third point must be innovation: the number "three" or a triangle is an extremely stable number, but it is often inwardly closed and not easily expanded outwardly. While maintaining the basic framework of cooperation among the three countries, and if we really want to make the Tripartite Cooperation like ASEAN or EU, it is time for us to invite new guests from neighboring countries every year and explore new possibilities for new areas of cooperation with them. In this sense, the ideas of "3+1" and "3+X" could be a good starter and the "3 + Mongolia" idea on sand storms could be a breakthrough.

Whether or not we can pursue new innovations while maintaining continuity will determine the future of this unique international organization.

02 | Session I.



Speaker

NING Fukui

Former Chinese Ambassador to the ROK

Amb. NING Fukui was born in 1955. He graduated from the Department of Korean Language and Literature at Kim Il Sung University in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). He joined the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in 1976 and was in charge of Korean Peninsula affairs for a long time. During the period, he worked at the Chinese Embassy in the DPRK twice. He served as Director of the Department of Asian Affairs, Counselor of the Chinese Embassy in the DPRK, Deputy Director General of the Department of Asian Affairs (in charge of Northeast Asian affairs), Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia, Ambassador for Korean Peninsula Affairs of the MFA (he served as Deputy Head of the Chinese Delegation and Head of the Working Group of the Six-Party Talks during the period), Chinese Ambassador to the Republic of Korea (ROK), Director General of the Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs of the MFA, and Chinese Ambassador to Thailand. He retired in 2017. From 2018 to 2019, he served as Deputy Representative for Korean Peninsula Affairs of the MFA.

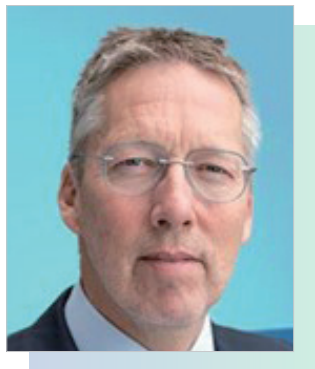
Presentation Summary

The Trilateral cooperation among China, Japan, and the ROK has been developing for 25 years. Looking back on the past, the year that impressed me most was 2008. In that year, the first Trilateral Summit Meeting was held in Fukuoka, Japan. The meeting issued the "Joint Statement on the Trilateral Partnership", which clarified the positioning of the Trilateral partnership and determined the direction and principles of the trilateral cooperation. It was also in that year that I was serving as the Chinese ambassador to the ROK, promoting the upgrading of China-ROK relations to a strategic partnership, which laid a solid foundation for deepening trilateral cooperation.

The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an important intergovernmental international organization in Northeast Asia. While supporting the trilateral consultative mechanisms in various fields, it also holds a large number of exchange activities each year, playing an important role in promoting exchanges and cooperation in various fields among the three countries. The TCS can mobilize more social resources to participate in trilateral cooperation and play a more active role in promoting economic and trade exchanges, scientific and technological innovation cooperation, cultural exchanges and people-to-people friendship among the three countries.

The "Joint Declaration of the Ninth ROK-Japan-China Trilateral Summit Meeting" determined the direction of cooperation in the "six key areas". The three parties reached many consensus in the fields of CJK FTA negotiations, supply chain, scientific and technological innovation and digital transformation, sustainable development, etc., and designated 2025-2026 as the China-Japan-ROK Cultural Exchange Year, striving to increase the scale of personnel exchanges among the three countries to 40 million by 2030. The TCS can take the implementation of the Joint Declaration as an opportunity to promote the full restart of 21 ministerial meetings and more than 70 intergovernmental consultation mechanisms and explore the establishment of new cooperation mechanisms to help institutionalize cooperation among the three countries.

02 | Session I.



 Discussant


Peter VAN DER VLIET

Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of Korea

Amb. Peter VAN DER VLIET commenced his diplomatic career at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the Kingdom of Netherlands, in 1990. His career has spanned various positions, including serving as First Secretary at the Netherlands Embassy in India (1997), Deputy Head of Mission at the Netherlands Embassy in Jordan (2001), and Head, Division for Political and Legal UN Affairs at the MOFA (2005). He has held significant roles such as Deputy Director, United Nations and International Financial Institutions Department at the MOFA (2008), Head of Department, Humanitarian Affairs and Human Rights at the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN (2010), Deputy Permanent Representative and Head of Development, Humanitarian Affairs and Human Rights at the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN (2011), and Director, Multilateral Organizations and Human Rights Department of the MOFA(2015).

Prior to his current role as Ambassador to the ROK, he served as Ambassador to Japan for four years (2019-2023).

Amb. VAN DER VLIET completed his Bachelor in Political Science / International relations at Erasmus University, Rotterdam, in 1988.

Presentation Summary

This contribution will outline three similarities between the EU and East-Asia, and three differences.

A first similarity between the EU and East Asia is that both regions have a long history, that unfortunately is not always a pleasant one. In that sense, we can relate historical to the sensitivities that are involved in Chinese-Japanese-Korean diplomacy..

A key difference is that in Europe, the formation of the European Union is the direct result of the two world wars.

The second similarity between the EU and the TCS is the important role of economic and people-to-people cooperation. Its benefits to the citizens of Europe, in terms of economic prosperity, security and free movement, have fuelled the EU's continued development.

A related key difference, however, is that in the story of EU integration, strategic interests and politics have always been part of the mix.

The third similarity is the importance of institutionalization. The EU proves that to promote integration, common institutions are indeed of key importance.

But the institutions of the EU have developed over several decades, and are treaty-based. Its member states have willingly transferred part of their sovereignty to the EU, for their common good. That also means that the EU must be a legal union.

From the above, we can highlight some relevant takeaways for East-Asian cooperation:

First, institutionalization is key.

Second, integration must yield real benefits for the people of the countries involved, including academic exchanges, free trade, scientific and technological cooperation, or cultural exchanges.

Third, in addition to the aforementioned topics, you have to find a way to also discuss more sensitive or political issues.

Session II.

Digital Nexus: In Search of Solution for Descending Mutual Perception in Trilateral Cooperation



Moderator

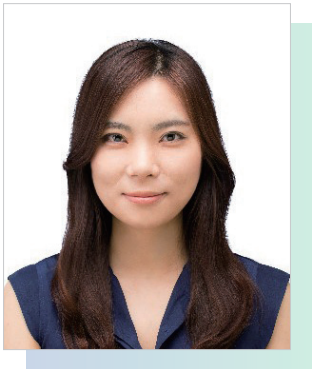
SOHN Jie-Ae

Ambassador for Cultural Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ROK

Amb. SOHN Jie-Ae is Korea's Ambassador for Cultural Cooperation and an invited professor at the Graduate School of International Studies at Ewha Womans University. She also hosts a weekly talk show, "The Globalists" on Korea's only English-language TV and Radio channel, Arirang TV.

Amb. SOHN comes from a journalism background, having spent 15 years from 1995 to 2010 as Seoul bureau chief and correspondent for CNN. She then joined the South Korean government, serving as the spokesperson of the Presidential Committee for the Seoul G20 Summit in 2010 and then as the Presidential Secretary of the Office of Overseas Public Relations. She was also the President/CEO of Arirang TV and Radio from 2011 to 2014. Amb. Sohn is married with three daughters.

03 | Session II.



Speaker

CHOI Eunmi

Research Fellow, Asan Institute for Policy Studies

Dr. CHOI Eunmi received her B.A. from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science from Korea University. Before joining AIPS, Dr. CHOI has worked as a research professor of the Center for Japanese Studies at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) of Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA), a visiting researcher at University of Michigan in United States, Waseda University in Japan and the Sejong Institute, and a researcher at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of ROK. She served as an external member of the Korea-Japan Relations T/F of the Presidential Policy Planning Commission (2021), a member of South Korean government’s the Public-Private Consultative Body to find breakthrough in resolving of the Forced Labor Issues between Korea and Japan (2022). Dr. Choi currently serves as a policy advisor to the National Security Council (Office of the President), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Peaceful Unification Advisory Council. She also lectures at Yonsei University’s Graduate School of International Studies, Korea University’s Graduate School of Policy Studies, and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies as a visiting professor. Her main area of research interest is Korea-Japan diplomatic Relations, Japanese Politics & Diplomacy, and multilateral cooperation in Northeast Asia.

Presentation Summary

Digital literacy: A Necessity in the Digital Transformation Era for Building Mutual Understanding

We have entered an era where information is readily accessible, thanks to the advancements in internet technology, media, and the proliferation of digital devices, which have accelerated the process of digital transformation. This newfound accessibility allows people to transcend the constraints of time and space, facilitating direct or indirect engagement with various fields. While this brings about convenience, speed, and efficiency, it also brings challenges such as accuracy, reliability, bias, and conformity with peer groups. Additionally, we must address the issue of information inequality stemming from differences in digital access and adaptation, often referred to as the 'rich get richer, poor get poorer' phenomenon. The varying levels of information acquisition and utilization among digitally vulnerable or marginalized groups based on factors like income, education, location, and age give rise to new social issues. While we may achieve 'efficiency,' it does not necessarily translate to 'effectiveness.' Instances of such challenges are not limited to traditional internet platforms like articles, blogs, YouTube, and social media but are also evident in recent notable examples such as 'generative AI.'

The same trend is apparent in perceptions of other countries as well. Through various digital media channels, we can access a wealth of knowledge and experiences about different countries without the need for physical travel. However, the challenge arises from the reduction or absence of direct communication and exchange in this process, which can lead to misunderstandings and exposure to misinformation, thereby negatively impacting rational thinking and mutual understanding. Additionally, even with limited information, digital media can exacerbate biases and encourage negative peer conformity. When examining international relations, negative perceptions of other countries often provoke strong reactions, particularly when bilateral relations are strained. For example, following Japan's imposition of export restrictions on South Korea in 2019, significant anti-Japanese demonstrations erupted in South Korea. During this period, the 'No Japan' movement gained momentum, even among the younger generation. This phenomenon was driven less by patriotism, nationalism, or pragmatism and more by a form of peer conformity resembling a 'play,' disseminated through social media platforms like Instagram and Facebook. In contrast to 2019, when activities related to Japan, such as travel, cuisine, and brands, were discouraged, by 2024, with improved relations between South Korea and Japan, it is not difficult to find young generation actively promoting travel to Japan, Japanese culture, and participating in exchanges between the two countries by themselves.

The proliferation of digital technology presents a dual nature. Its impact, whether positive or negative, hinges on how it is harnessed and accessed. In today's context, there is a growing necessity for 'digital literacy.' This term encompasses the capacity to seek, assess, and integrate reliable information across diverse media platforms, fostering accurate comprehension and articulation of data. Essentially, it involves the ability to distinguish accurate information, enhance communication through digital platforms, and independently utilize digital resources. Establishing a groundwork of mutual understanding that adapts to evolving trends is paramount.

03 | Session II.



 Speaker

YAMASHITA Tomohiro

Chief Contents Officer (CCO), Nulunulu.inc

YAMASHITA Tomohiro, the CCO of Nulunulu.inc., was born in 1985 in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, and raised in Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan. He graduated from Arts Planning Department of Osaka University of Arts.

After graduation, he joined the Sapporo Cultural Arts Foundation. He was in charge of the management of stage performances such as Japanese traditional entertainment, theatrics, and dance performances.

He moved to China in 2012 and enrolled in the master's program at the Shanghai University Academy of Fine Arts. During this time, he began engaging in activities related to owned media.

Currently, he works as an influencer with over 6 million followers in China, and also as a content producer involved in producing Japanese TV programs and advising on the Chinese market expansion for Japanese celebrities.

At the company he represents, Nulunulu.inc, he handles cross-border web promotions and marketing between China and Japan, management of corporate social media accounts, influencer advertising, inbound-related advertising activities, and e-commerce business. In recent years, Nululu.inc has been particularly focused on monetizing Japanese Intellectual Property (IP) in China.

He serves in multiple roles, including Director of the NPO OTARU CREATIVE PLUS, Otaru Sightseeing Ambassador, Ehime Digital Partner, and Japan-China Friendship Youth Ambassador Tokyo. His work primarily focuses on promoting mutual understanding between Japan and China.

Presentation Summary

How can we invest in trilateral cooperation for the Next Generation?

Is it true that mutual recognition among these three countries is declining?

These days, young people are always listening to K-pop, watching Korean dramas, enjoying Japanese anime, and getting immersed in Chinese games and TikTok. They spend a lot of time and money on their favorite idols, characters and influencers from these cultures.

I believe that virtual travel among the three countries via smartphones is undoubtedly increasing.

Moreover, these youth-oriented contents not only generate significant economic benefits but also have the wonderful "side effect" of fans supporting what they love, regardless of political beliefs.

As a producer and influencer, I have been thinking about how to maximize this positive "side effect." I have concluded that adults can create opportunities, give recognition, and provide support behind the scenes.

In this respect, we need to gather influencers who resonate with this main idea, make a list of them (creating an influencer bank), and provide them with platforms and opportunities. As a result, they will naturally engage, interact, understand, and appreciate each other, creating optimized content to share with people from different cultural backgrounds.

As the number of influencers who agree with this concept increase and more register in the influencer bank, this positive idea will gradually spread in three counties.

It is now time to invest in this effort. If we can create a future where young people in Japan, Korea, and China have their favorite influencers in each country, and these influencers can collaborate to create content together. I strongly believe our future will be happy.

03 | Session II.



Speaker

WANG Zhongyuan

President, Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence (BAAI)

Dr. WANG Zhongyuan, President of the Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence. He was honored in MIT Technology Review's "Innovators Under 35" (TR35) in 2018. He has held pivotal positions at renowned companies such as Kuaishou, Meituan, Facebook, and Microsoft Research Asia, focusing on the development of core artificial intelligence technologies. He has published over 80 papers at top international conferences and journals, including the famous American scientific magazine "Nature" AI subsidiary "Nature Machine Intelligence", and won the Best Paper Award at the top international conference ICDE 2015. WANG Zhongyuan graduated with his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Renmin University of China in Computer Science, later joining Microsoft Research Asia as a Principal Researcher, where he achieved significant success in projects related to knowledge graphs and conversational robots.

While serving as a research scientist at Facebook, he led his team to build one of the most important and the most advanced product-level social network knowledge graph entity linking services. In 2018, he returned to China to join Meituan, and within six months, led his team to create the world's largest food and entertainment knowledge graph, "Meituan Brain." He later joined Kuaishou as the Vice President of Technology, responsible for multimedia content analysis. In 2024, Dr. WANG Zhongyuan was appointed as the President of the Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence (BAAI), tasked with overseeing the institute's comprehensive portfolio. BAAI is among the first in China to delve into large-scale model research. As a pioneering research institute, it fosters a comprehensive ecosystem that spans industry, academia, and research. This ecosystem is nurtured through initiatives such as the BAAI Scholars program, BAAI Conference, BAAI Community, and Qingyuan Club, by convening a blend of scholars and dedicated full-time research and engineering teams, the BAAI is dedicated to achieving system-level breakthroughs that pose significant technical challenges, demand tight engineering collaboration, and require sustained long-term effort.

Presentation Summary

The Impact of AI Development on the Cultures of China, Japan, and Korea

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) significantly influences the cultural landscapes of China, Japan, and Korea, manifesting in various aspects:

1. Cultural Dissemination and Exchange: AI-powered translation tools and language processing technologies, such as large language models, enhance cultural dissemination and exchange. AI-based recommendation systems suggest relevant cultural content (e.g., movies, books, music, and news) based on user interests and behavior, enriching cultural experiences and promoting intercultural communication among the three countries.
2. Cultural Preservation and Heritage: AI technologies enable the digital preservation and restoration of valuable cultural heritage. For instance, DeepMind's neural network Ithaca deciphers ancient Greek texts from damaged artifacts, while VR technology reconstructs and simulates historical sites and traditional cultural activities, offering immersive experiences in museums.
3. AI-Driven Creativity and Art: AI contributes to the arts, exemplified by Stability AI's painting models that create unique artworks, showcasing the potential of AI in artistic creation.
4. AI in Education and Learning: AI-supported online learning platforms make global educational resources more accessible, promoting the dissemination and sharing of cultural knowledge worldwide.
5. Globalization of Social Media Platforms: AI enhances user experience and content management on social media platforms, enabling users to share their lives, cultures, and opinions. This fosters mutual understanding, increases cross-border interactions, and strengthens cultural recognition among the three nations.
6. Social Impact (Public Opinion Analysis and Cultural Diversity): AI analyzes social media and network data to identify and address cultural conflicts and misunderstandings, promoting positive cultural exchange and reducing biases and misconceptions.

In summary, AI's application in social media greatly enhances mutual recognition and understandings among China, Japan, and Korea, enriching cultural exchange and strengthening emotional connections and cultural identification. However, attention must be paid to privacy protection and algorithmic bias to ensure cultural exchange occurs in a fair and safe environment.

Prospects: Collaboration and Research

Establishing AI academic and research collaboration platforms and mechanisms can boost cooperation in technology, education, and cultural fields among China, Japan, and Korea. This includes promoting exchanges and visits among young AI researchers from the three countries and organizing joint academic exchange activities in the AI domain, thus enhancing mutual recognition and cooperation.

03 | Session II.



Discussant

Ganbold Baasanjav

Head of Office, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) East and North-East Asia Office

Prior to UNESCAP, Dr. Ganbold has worked extensively for the government of Mongolia serving within the country in the Foreign Ministry as well as abroad in a diplomatic capacity. He was most recently the Ambassador-at-large for Sustainable Development at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2018-2019). Prior to this, he has served as the Mongolian Ambassador to the Republic of Korea (2013-2018), Director-General of the Asia and the Pacific Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2008-2013), and the Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam (2004-2008). Dr. Ganbold has also served as the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (2001-2003) and as the Director-General of the Public Affairs Department at the Ministry of External Relations of Mongolia (1998-2000). His earlier career includes overseas diplomatic assignments with the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang, DPR of Korea (1989-1993). Dr. Ganbold was also a part-time lecturer and Dean for the Department of International Relations, School of Foreign Service, at the National University of Mongolia (1997-2001).

Dr. Ganbold is fluent in English, Korean and Russian, and earned his BA in International Relations from Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), Russia an MA in Political Science from University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA and a PhD in Law from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea.

He is married with four children.

Presentation Summary

The digital transformation has significantly changed the means of communications away from traditional media sources such as newspapers and modern coercive speech trends are concerning as they increase the likelihood of though echo chambers and stifle debate on multi-faceted issues. In order to overcome formed biases, positive interactions are a necessity and cross-border exchanges between states are one of the best mechanisms to facilitate the flow of people, information and ideas while allowing the positive build of mutual respect and positive relations.

However, it must be noted that there are also generational gaps that cannot be ignored when attempting to deal with generational perceptions, adults in their 60s for example have a tendency to consume their information through different mediums than younger adults in their 20s and would also have different perspectives on culture and on trilateral relations based to their historical exposure of narratives, people and information.

In terms of repairing divergent perspectives, influencers and other media, can focus on collaborative common causes rather than overhyping while attention grabbing negative headlines, that polarize and drive divisions between people, focusing on debate and constructive criticism for longer term solutions other than intentionally provoking anger and emotional reactions. Governments can also seek to focus on more easily achievable interoperable networks through agreed frameworks. Such actions to focus on debates featuring different perspectives towards issues, which may not fully resolve the perspective divide, acknowledges different approaches towards a problem and potential mitigate the impacts of inflammatory influencers by building upon a populace that is better informed and well-endowed with critical reasoning.

There are many sustainable development goals which could be used as a basis framework towards approaching debate and agreements on common problems where collaboration between states and peoples can take place, such as in developing resilient cities and communities, share early warning system, convenience of transport, medical access and much more to focus on together rather than apart.

IV

About IFTC and TCS

About IFTC

International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC) is TCS’s annual flagship event that brings together eminent scholars/policy makers to share and offer new insights into the political climate, economic cooperation, and socio-cultural ties among China, Japan, and the ROK. IFTC is held on a rotational basis among the three countries, targeted at participants of government dignitaries, experts, scholars, business leaders, journalists and civil society leaders from the three countries. The inaugural IFTC was held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the ROK and Sejong Institute in Seoul, ROK, in 2011, commemorating the launch of the TCS. The TCS has succeeded the initiative and organized the IFTC since 2012. In 2015, IFTC has been changed to be held on a rotational basis in the three countries. Due to COVID-19 outbreak, IFTC 2020 was postponed to 2021.

Past Events

No.	Date	Venue	Theme	Keynote Speakers
N/A	October 2011	Seoul, ROK	Toward a New Era of Peace and Common Prosperity in Northeast Asia – Commemorating the Launch of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat	(ROK) LEE Hong-koo, Former Prime Minister (Japan) HATOYAMA Yukio, Former Prime Minister (China) TANG Jiaxuan, Former State Councilor
1st	October 2012	Seoul, ROK	2012: Year of Transition and the Trilateral Cooperation	(ROK) KIM Sung-hwan, Foreign Minister (Japan) NAKAGAWA Masaharu, Former Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (China) LU Shumin, Vice President of Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs
2nd	April 2014	Seoul, ROK	The Unity in Diversity – Fostering East Asian Identity & Spirit of Community	(ROK) KIM Sung-hwan, Chair of SNU Institute for Global Social Responsibility/ Former Foreign Minister (Japan) OGURA Kazuo, Advisor to the Japan Foundation/ Former Ambassador to the ROK (China) ZHAO Jinjun, President of China Foreign Affairs University
3rd	April 2015	Tokyo, Japan	Challenges and Opportunities – Ushering into a New Era	(Japan) FUKUDA Yasuo, Former Prime Minister (China) LI Zhaoxing, Former Foreign Minister (ROK) HAN Seung-soo, Former Prime Minister
4th	April 2016	Beijing, China	Deepening Dialogue and Communication, Pushing Trilateral Cooperation to a New Level	(China) XU Jialu, Vice-Chairman of the 9th and 10th NPC Standing Committee (ROK) GOH Kun, Former Prime Minister (Japan) NIKAI Toshihiro, Chairman of General Council, Liberal Democratic Party/ Former Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

5th	April 2017	Seoul, ROK	Strengthening Trilateral Cooperation in the Face of New Challenges	(ROK) HAN Sung-joo, Former Foreign Minister/ Professor Emeritus at Korea University (Japan) OGURA Kazuo, Former Ambassador to the ROK/ President of the Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Center (China) LI Zhaoxing, President of the China Public Diplomacy Association/ Former Foreign Minister
6th	April 2018	Tokyo, Japan	The Opening of a New Chapter for Trilateral Cooperation – The Past 10 years, the Coming 10 Years	(Japan) KOMURA Masahiko, Vice-President of Liberal Democratic Party (China) DAI Bingguo, Former State Councilor (ROK) MOON Hee-Sang, Member and Former Vice Speaker of the National Assembly/ Former President of The Korea-Japan Parliamentarian’s Union
7th	May 2019	Beijing, China	Trilateral Cooperation 3.0 – Charting New Pathways to Shared Vision	(China) ZHAO Qizheng, Former Minister of the State Council Information Office (ROK) CHUNG Sye-kyun, Member and Former Speaker of the National Assembly/ Former Representative of the Democratic Party/ Former Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy (Japan) KAWAMURA Takeo, Member of the House of Representatives/ Former Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology/ Former Chief Cabinet Secretary
8th	April 2021	Seoul, ROK (Hybrid)	In light of the TCS 10-Year Anniversary: The New Trilateral Partnership in the Next Decade	(ROK) BAN Ki-moon, 8 th United Nations Secretary General/ Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the ROK
9th	June 2022	Seoul, ROK (Hybrid)	Future-Oriented Trilateral Cooperation: Lasting Peace, Common Prosperity, Shared Culture	(Japan) HIROSE Katsusada, Governor, Oita Prefecture of Japan (China) ZHANG Ping, Former Vice Chairman, The National People’s Congress Standing Committee of China (ROK) KIM Hwang-Sik, Chairman, Ho-Am Foundation/ Former Prime Minister of the ROK
10th	July 2023	Qingdao, China	Revitalizing Trilateral Cooperation in the Post-Covid Era: Communication, Connectivity and Community	(China) WANG Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee/ Director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the CPC Central Committee (ROK) KANG Changhee, Chairman of Woonkyung Foundation/ Former Speaker, National Assembly of the ROK (Japan) KONDO Seiichi, Former Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan/ Director, Kondo Institute for Culture and Diplomacy

About TCS

The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an international organization established with a vision to promote peace and common prosperity among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. Upon the agreement signed by China, Japan, and the ROK, TCS was inaugurated in Seoul, ROK, in September 2011.

Objective

Contribute to the further promotion of cooperative relations among the three countries by providing support for the operation and management of the trilateral consultative mechanisms among the parties and by facilitating the exploration and implementation of cooperative projects.

Functions

- 1

Provide support for trilateral consultative mechanisms and send representatives to attend major consultative mechanisms.

TCS participation in the Trilateral Summit

 - 5th (Beijing, China), 6th (Seoul, ROK), 7th (Tokyo, Japan), 8th (Chengdu, China), 9th (Seoul, ROK)

TCS participation in trilateral ministerial meetings (16 areas)

 - Foreign Affairs, Disaster Management, Economy and Trade, Environment, Agriculture, Intellectual Property Rights, ICT, Science and Technology, Transport and Logistics, Water Resources, Culture, Education, Health, Sports, Tourism, Personnel Administration
- 2

Communicate and coordinate with the three parties and with other international organizations, particularly with other East Asian cooperation mechanisms.
- 3

Explore and identify potential cooperative projects and report the projects to the relevant consultative mechanisms for adoption. Draft project reports and evaluate project results.

TCS main projects

- International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (IFTC)
- Trilateral Visionary Group (TVG)
- Trilateral Journalist Exchange Program (TJEP)
- CJK Spirit Word of the Year
- TCS Day
- Trilateral Entrepreneurs Forum (TEF)
- Trilateral Economic Seminar
- Trilateral Young Rural Leader's Exchange Program (TREP)
- Young Ambassador Program (YAP)
- Trilateral Youth Summit (TYS)
- Trilateral Teacher's Exchange Program (TTEP)

4

Compile trilateral mechanism information into database and publish annual Progress Report of the Trilateral Cooperation. Conduct research on important issues related to the Trilateral Cooperation, manage TCS website and mechanism website, and promote understanding of the Trilateral Cooperation.

TCS main research projects

- Trilateral Economic Report (TER)
- Trilateral Statistics Hub (TSH)
- Trilateral Common Vocabulary Dictionary / Workbook (TCVD/W)

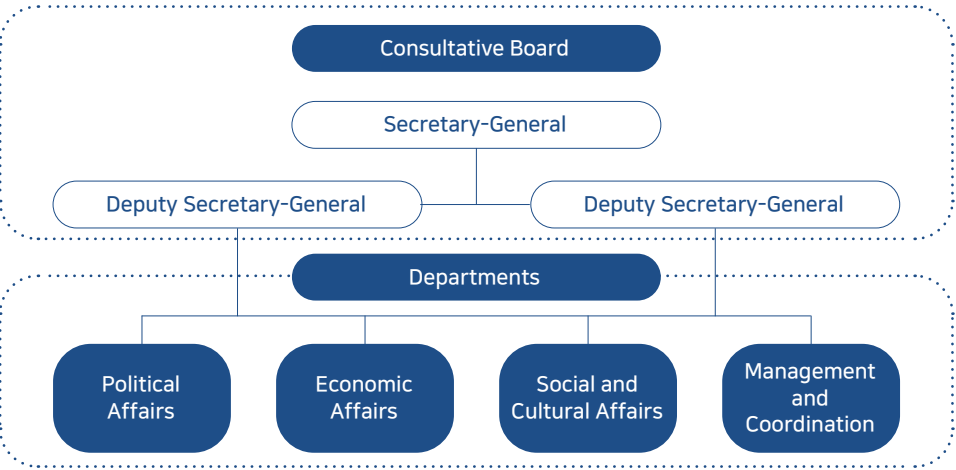
Structure

Consultative Board: One Secretary-General and two Deputy Secretaries-General (appointed by each country on a two-year rotational basis)

7th Consultative Board (2023.9-2025.8)

Secretary-General	ROK	LEE Hee-sup
Deputy Secretary-General	Japan	ZUSHI Shuji
Deputy Secretary-General	China	YAN Liang

Organizational Chart









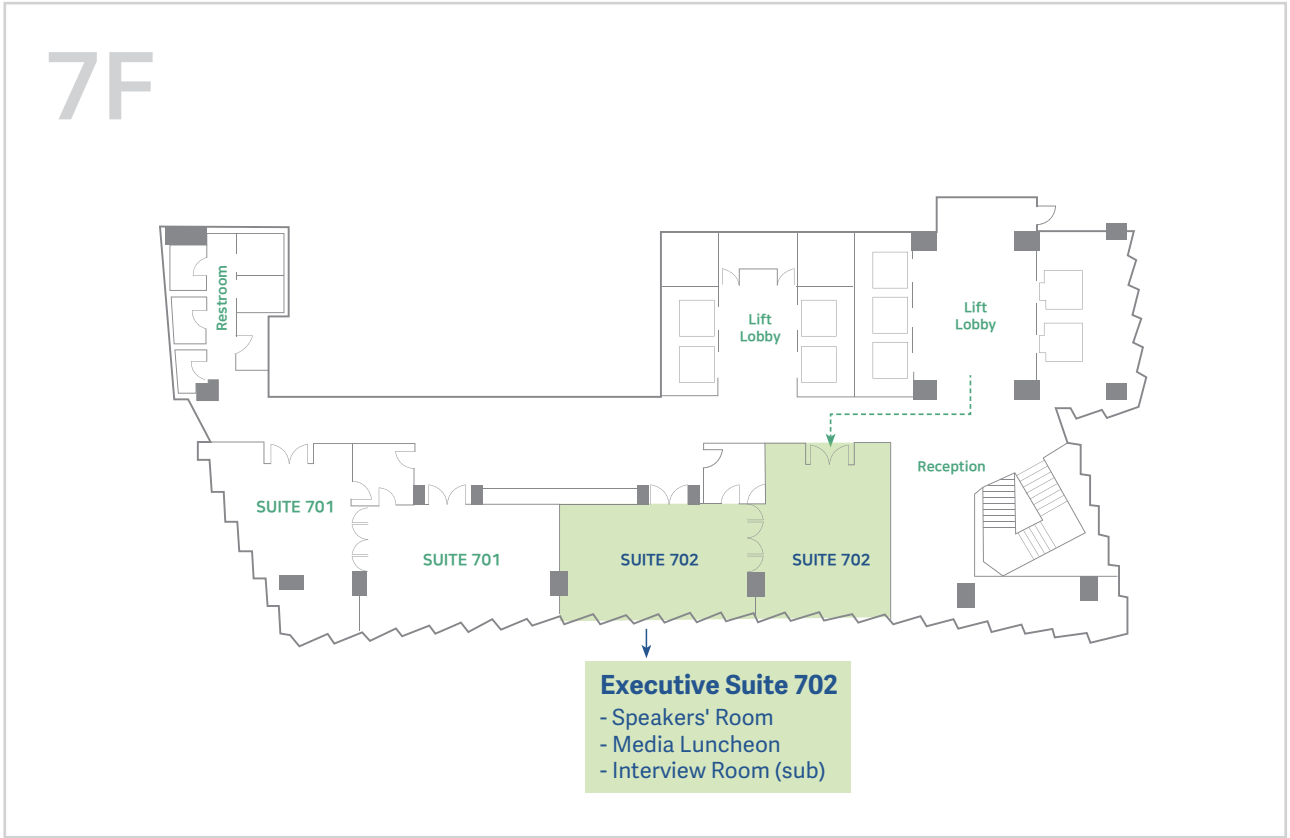
History

1999.11	Inception of the Trilateral Cooperation 1st breakfast meeting among the leaders on the occasion of the 3rd ASEAN Plus Three Summit (Manila, Philippines)
2008.12	Institutionalization of the Trilateral Cooperation 1st Trilateral Summit independent from the ASEAN Plus Three framework (Fukuoka, Japan)
2009.10	Consensus on a Need for a Permanent Secretariat for the Trilateral Cooperation The three leaders agreed to establish a secretariat for the cooperation among the three countries at the 2nd Trilateral Summit (Beijing, China)
2010.05	Memorandum on the Establishment of the TCS The three leaders adopted the <i>Memorandum on the Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat</i> at the 3rd Trilateral Summit (Jeju, ROK)
2010.12	Agreement on the Establishment of the TCS The three parties signed the <i>Agreement on the Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat</i> (Seoul, ROK)
2011.09	Establishment of the TCS Opening Ceremony of the TCS (Seoul, ROK)
2016	5th Anniversary of the TCS
2021	10th Anniversary of the TCS



Floor Plan

3F	 Grand Ballroom	Forum Luncheon	09:30 – 15:50 12:45 – 13:45
	 Grand Ballroom Foyer	Registration	08:45 – 09:30
		Photo exhibition	09:00 – 16:00
	 VIP Room	Interview Room	08:45 – 16:00
6F	 Ara I, II	VIP Luncheon	12:45 – 13:45
	 Oreum	Secretariat (TCS)	07:30 – 16:00
7F	 Executive Suite 702	Speakers' Room	08:45 – 16:00
		Media Luncheon	12:45 – 13:45
		Interview Room (sub.)	On timely basis



2024
IFTC

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Cooperation



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