

Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016

Sustainable Coexistence and Co-prosperity in Northeast Asia



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Executive Summary

On 12-15 August 2016, students from 3 nations (China, Japan, and Republic of Korea) gathered together with representatives of International Organizations, scholars and academia, as well as high school students as observers, to define and commit to a new global agenda on sustainable co-existence in Northeast Asia.

The participants overwhelmingly agreed to support and promote youth involvement at all levels in building global partnerships for sustainable development cooperation, conflict transformation, and recognizing that it is a demographic and democratic imperative issues to include young generation in the areas of sustainable co-existence and co-prosperity and that youth participation in shaping peace is an effective way to counter disunity within China, Japan and Republic of Korea.

Global discourse on trilateralism among those countries has for a long time predominantly considered as “barely achievable goal.” However, this conception misleads to note young generation’s vast and largely untapped capacity for peacebuilding as well as cooperative movement.

Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016 marked a turning point in identifying future generations’ role for constructing a cooperative horizon through a multi-level, intergenerational conversation that defined a new international agenda on sustainability, cooperation and security.

The Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016 has provided a solid foundation for the students from three different countries to understand various stances and construct a cooperative horizon. This forum also developed solidarity in Northeast Asia through the interaction with networking of youngsters who will eventually lead the future generation. Moreover, the forum has also expanded understanding and drew the methods as well as the concepts of the cooperation on issues which were unfortunately still exhibiting sharp positional differences amongst China, Japan and Korea.

Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016 was attended by nearly 200 participants, including 90 students representing 3 nationalities. Participants discussed a wide range of topics in depth: pending security issues in Northeast Asia, the future prospect of trilateral cooperation and economic policies. The Forum concluded with participants determining the next steps by drawing up <Youth Declaration 2016>, and commitments needed for the way forward.

Future Proposal for Development and Operations of the Forum

As a follow-up event to the “NEAR Korea-China-Japan Seoul Process” conference that took place on April 22-24 in 2016, this forum was dedicated to university students and allowed them to discuss and formulate opinions on the contents discussed by experts from the three nations, which provided an opportunity for synergy between the innovative perspectives of students and the knowledge of experts.

For four days, under a generic topic of sustainable coexistence and co-prosperity of Northeast Asia, the participants engaged in active discussions and presentations on substantive matters between the three nations such as history, national security, economy, sustainable development, etc. as well as attentively listening to guest speaker sessions.

Nevertheless, few days were not sufficient for the participants to share their abundant ideas and set forth statements. Paradoxically speaking, it was clear that such interchange had been very scarce and limited heretofore.

Furthermore, the pervasive thoughts that the participants had on actual and ongoing problems of the three nations’ politics and diplomacy were more objective, rather than merely self-indulgent. Meaning that the youth of China, Japan and Korea based their ideas on cooperation for coexistence and co-prosperity of Northeast Asia, rather than solely prioritizing their own countries’ benefit.

Thus, the goal is to satisfy the needs of the young generations by holding more forums not only in Korea but also in Japan and China and recruit participants year-around. This way, people from the three countries are provided with more opportunities to participate in such event where they can share their outlooks on coexistence and co-prosperity of Northeast Asia. Also, we aim to induce various institutions of China, Japan and Korea to participate so that there are more chances for the young generations to express and discuss their perspectives, hence cooperate in continuously holding more forums of this kind.

Host Organizations

NEAR Foundation



NEAR Foundation is an independent think-tank established on private funding to research Korea's future strategy in East Asia. Our focus is to promote harmonious relationships between maritime and continental powers, and seek Korea's position in areas of economic development, international politics, and security in the quickly changing Northeast Asian region.

Since its launch in 2007, NEAR has addressed focal issues concerning Northeast Asia. Especially the foundation has been working on establishing intimate Sino-Korea relations and managing the deadlock existing between Korea and Japan.

Since 2008, the NEAR Foundation has held the international conference with Asian Development Bank Institute and provided valuable opportunities for both Korean and foreign scholars to share various viewpoints about the economic integration of East Asia. The result of these conferences is published in book form by the world's most distinguished institutes such as the Brookings Institution, thereby contributing to the research capacity of Korea.

NEAR has been steadily publishing journals and research outputs on Korea's policy with its leading China and Japan experts by proposing specific new visions and strategic action plans for Korea's future in East Asia.

Hope to the Future Association



Hope to the Future Association (HFA) is a non-profit organization registered under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. HFA has acquired the status of an associated NGO with the UN DPI in June

2014.

HFA is deeply committed to supporting youth around the world. Our core values lie in sustainable support, voluntary participation, international partnerships, and empowering youth. HFA runs various volunteer and sponsorship programs, and educational programs in hopes of bettering the life of the next generation.

As for volunteer programs, HFA selects a number of dedicated volunteer clubs in middle schools, high schools, and universities on a regular basis and funds their activities. As for sponsorship programs, our "Shoes of Hope" project supports children without shoes by sending sneakers decorated with hopeful messages.

As for educational programs, HFA sponsors a program in partnership with WFUNA called "Training at the UN: Korea." Taking place at the UN Headquarters in New York, USA or Geneva, Switzerland, "Training at the UN: Korea" is a week-long intensive educational program that promotes the effective participation of youth in the UN's work. Under the guide of the UN experts and the actual UN employees, about 20 youth participants cover the topics like the general UN system, human rights, refugee issues, environment, climate change, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

In addition, HFA hosts Global Leadership Excellence Challenge (GLEC) every year from April to June with the sponsorship of the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and WFUNA. The GLEC participants not only get opportunities to test their foreign language skills, but also get opportunities to think in depth about significant global issues as the future generation of global leaders.

Sponsors & Partners

Public Institutions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea was inaugurated according to the Government Organization Act enacted by the Government of the Republic of Korea on July 17, 1928, to be in charge of diplomacy, external economic policy, overseas Korean nationals, international situation analysis and overseas promotional affairs.

Embassy of Japan in Korea



Under the leadership of Toshikatsu MAEDA, Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Korea officially commenced on December 18, 1965, according to Treaty on Relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan signed on June 22, 1965, to serve as a permanent diplomatic mission of Japan to the Republic of Korea. Its former body is Overseas Agency in Seoul established on 30 June 1965.

Over the last 51 years, Embassy of Japan in the Republic Korea has in charge of political and economic and cultural affairs between the Republic of Korea and Japan, and consular services and assistance for Japanese nationals.

Also, as the diplomatic relationship between the Republic of Korea and Japan has been strengthened in recent years, Embassy of Japan in the Republic Korea has expanded its size. In Seoul alone, there's the Main Office of Embassy of Japan in the Republic Korea, Office of Consular Affairs, and Public Information and Cultural Center, Japanese Embassy. As for the offices in other districts, there's a Japanese Consulate General in Busan and a Japanese Consulate General in Jeju Island.

China Cultural Center in Seoul



China Cultural Center in Seoul was established in December 2004 based on the agreement between Chinese and Korean government. It is the first Chinese cultural center in Asia. There are 3 sections in the center. The first one is education section, which offers a variety of Chinese cultural courses such as Chinese learning, taichi, calligraphy, guzheng, cooking and so on. The second one is cultural events section, which presents all kinds of Chinese cultural activities, like performing arts, exhibitions, movies, etc. And the third one is information service section which provides information about China and Chinese culture, including lectures, videos and library. After 12 years' development, China Cultural Center has successfully attracted much attention of Korean local people. Every year, about 100,000 people take part in center's cultural activities.

International Organizations

United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI)



The United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) is a global initiative that aligns institutions of higher education with the United Nations in furthering the realization of the purposes and mandate of the Organization through activities and research in a shared culture of intellectual social responsibility.

UNAI is a programme of the Outreach Division of the Department of Public Information. It is open to all institutions of higher education granting degrees or their equivalent, as well as bodies whose substantive responsibilities relate to the conduct of research. Its essential frame of reference is:

- i. To bring into association with the United Nations, and with each other, institutions of higher learning throughout the world.
- ii. To provide a mechanism for such institutions to commit themselves to the fundamental precepts driving the United Nations mandate, in particular the realization of the universally accepted Sustainable Development Goals.
- iii. To serve as a viable point of contact for ideas and proposals relevant to the United Nations mandate.
- iv. To promote the direct engagement of institutions of higher education in programs, projects and initiatives relevant to this mandate.

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)



World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is a global non-profit organization working for a stronger and more effective United Nations. Established in 1946, we represent and coordinate a membership of over 100 United Nations Associations and their thousands of members. We work to build a better world by strengthening and improving the United Nations, through the engagement of people who share a global mindset and support international cooperation – global citizens.

Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)



The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an intergovernmental organization established for the contribution to the further promotion of cooperative relations among China, the Republic of Korea, and Japan.

Local Government

Gyeonggi-do



Gyeonggi-do, located in the central western part of the Korean Peninsula, is one of the most populous provinces surrounding the capital Area. The Gyeonggi-do Slogan – “Global Inspiration GyeongGi-Do”- embodies the determination of the province to become the center of the Northeast Asia as well as the world with its advanced Knowledge, cutting-edge technology, creative thinking and innovative actions.

Educational Institutions

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University



APU’s philosophy is to create a university campus that produces graduates with the skills they need to contribute to international society based on the fundamental principles of Freedom, Peace and Humanity, International Mutual Understanding, and the Future Shape of the Asia Pacific Region. With almost half of the faculty and student body comprised of foreign nationals from all over the world, the University has achieved a truly international campus environment of cultural coexistence. This international learning environment reflects the commitment our students and staff have to deepening mutual understanding and overcoming differences in race, religion and culture.

Kyung Hee University



Established in 1949 with the mission to create a civilized world, and now a leading private university in Korea, Kyung Hee University pursues global eminence with its state of the art research facilities, renowned faculty, and social and global contribution. Following the founder's commitment to international cooperation and global peace, Kyung Hee has a cherished tradition of close relationship with the United Nations.

Contributors

NICE Investors Service Co. Ltd.



NICE Investors Service is the only locally invested CRA in Korea and has great influence in domestic financial and capital market as a leading financial infrastructure service provider. NICE provides credit rating service for general companies, financial institution, structured finances, and also provide feasibility and valuation, as well as sovereign rating service.

As the nation's only locally-owned credit rating agency, NICE has in-depth understanding of the corporate and financial environment of Korea and Asia based on which NICE provides the most accurate credit ratings. NICE is actively expanding its global presence by building global networks and providing sovereign rating service on emerging market countries, such as Brazil, Indonesia and India.

GM Korea Company



GM Korea Company (GM Korea), which is based in Incheon, Korea, was established in 2002 and has about 17,000 employees. It operates four manufacturing facilities in Korea and represents one of only seven fully integrated design, engineering and manufacturing operations within GM. In 2015, GM Korea sold 158,404 units in Korea and exported about 1.3 million complete vehicles and vehicle kits to about 140 markets around the world. Since its launch, GM Korea has been contributing to Korea's society and economy by investing more than KRW 1 trillion annually in new product development and facilities. GM Korea's product lineup includes a range of Chevrolet products and the Damas and Labo mini-commercial vehicles.

PobisTNC



PobisTNC is an exclusive distributor that provides software to educational institutions in the Republic of Korea. Along with software, we also provide much needed IT services and solutions to institutions, educators, and students. (We continually develop new ways to help customers deploy products efficiently and use them effectively.) We hope that institutions, educators, and students will realize higher potentials through our services and solutions.

DongA Otsuka



DongA Otsuka has broadened its reputation as a health oriented beverage company since its establishment in 1979. While POCARI SWEAT has lead the Korean sports drink market for 30 years, OronaminC and others brands are also building up the health drink market.

Speakers

Keynote Speaker



Duck-Koo CHUNG

Chairman of NEAR Foundation

Duck-Koo CHUNG is Chairman of North East Asia Research (NEAR) Foundation as well as Chairman of International Financial Report Standards (IFRS) Foundation. NEAR Foundation was founded in August, 2007 to establish collective security in Northeast Asia and to seek single market in Northeast Asia.

Chairman CHUNG is an acknowledged expert in the fields of International Finance, Trade and Economy. Holding B.A. degree in Commercial Science at Korea University and M.A. degree in Business Administration at University of Wisconsin-Madison, he is author, co-author and editor of numerous scholarly publications on Northeast Asian economy, economic globalization, and financial crisis in North East Asia region: *Korea's Globalization Strategies and Policy Dynamism* (2003); *Asian Financial Crisis in View of Mismatch Phenomena* (2002); *Korean Economy Beyond the Crisis* (2004); *Toward an East Asian Exchange Rate Regime* (2007).

From 1983 to 1999, he held the position of Vice Minister of Finance and Economy in Republic of Korea, and from 1999 to 2000, he worked as Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy in Republic of Korea.

Special Speaker



Maher Nasser

Director of the Outreach Division, Department of Public Information

Mr. Maher Nasser has over 29 years of work experience in the United Nations System during which he has worked in various capacities in Gaza, Jerusalem, Amman, Cairo, Vienna and New York. Mr. Nasser became Director of DPI's Outreach Division in February 2011. From April to mid-August 2012 and from August 2014 to February 2015, Mr. Nasser was Acting Head of the United Nations Department of Public Information.

Mr. Nasser first joined DPI in January 2006 as Director of the UN Information Centre in Cairo. Before joining DPI, Mr. Nasser worked in various positions with the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Gaza, Jerusalem, Vienna, Amman and New York and with the UNODC in Vienna. After graduating as a civil engineer from Bir Zeit University near Ramallah in 1986, Mr. Nasser worked with two Jerusalem-based NGOs focusing on development and human rights. Mr. Nasser also attended the Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid in October 1991 and the subsequent bilateral negotiations in Washington DC as the personal assistant to Dr. Haidar Abdul Shafi, the Head of the Palestinian Negotiating Team.

Speakers



Liqing Zhang

Director of Center for International Finance Studies

Liqing Zhang is author, coauthor or editor of numerous publications on international economics and finance issues, particularly in the areas of capital flows, exchange rate, financial development and economic globalization. Holding a Ph.D. degree in Economics in Renmin University of China, he was senior visiting fellows at World Bank (1995), Tilburg University (1996), Petersons Institute for International Economics (2004) and Columbia University sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation (2005), and Australia National University (2009). He is the vice president of China Society of World Economy. He has advised many governmental departments in China, including People's Bank of China and State Administration of Foreign Exchange over the past decades, and served as the member of Approval Committee of Listed Companies with China Securities Regulation Commission.

Liqing Zhang holds lots of prizes and awards as a teacher, researcher and administrator. Among them, the most important ones include: Distinguished Teacher in Finance by the Liu Hongru Financial Education Foundation (2015); Special Governmental Allowance by the China State Council (2010); Distinguished University Teacher Prize by Beijing Municipal Government (2010); New Century National Outstanding Youth Prize by China Ministry of Personnel (2007); 21st Century National Excellent Youth Prize by China Ministry of Education (2005)

Liqing Zhang often joined the Asian Economic Panel (New York/New York/Tokyo/Seoul) and International Policy Advisory Group (ADB/Columbia University), the most influential groups mainly participated by distinguished Asian economists. He also serves as the Chinese coordinator of the German Development Institute and the DAAD project in Germany.

Sakata Yasuyo

Professor at the Kanda University of International Studies



SAKATA Yasuyo is a Professor at the Kanda University of International Studies, Japan. She specializes in Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia security. She held several research positions including research fellow at the Research Institute for Peace and Security (Tokyo), visiting research fellow at Yonsei University's Institute of Modern Korean Studies (Seoul), and the Sigur Center for Asian Studies at George Washington University (Washington, D.C.). She has participated in councils and projects at the Japan Ministry of Defense and thinktanks such as the Japan Institute for International Affairs, Tokyo Foundation, the National Security Archives, and dialogues such as the Japan-Korea Forum (MOFA), Japan-Korea Future Dialogue (GENRON NPO-East Asia Institute), Pacific Forum CSIS, the Asan Institute for Policy Studies (Seoul). She gives lectures at various government institutes and university programs including Campus Asia. She authored various publications on Korean security, U.S.-ROK-Japan, Japan-Korea security issues including *The U.S.-Japan Security Alliance* ed. G. J. Ikenberry, T. Inoguchi, Y. Sato (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011). She is board of directors member of the Japan Association for International Security.

Sang Gu NAM

Research Fellow of Northeast Asia History Foundation



Dr. Sang gu NAM currently holds the position of Research Fellow at Northeast Asia History Foundation. Before taking his current position, Dr. NAM worked at Korean Embassy in Tokyo, Japan in 2013, and from September 2012 to January 2013, he served as a visiting researcher at Hitosubashi University.

His primary research area is the study of historical interpretation in Korea-Japan relations. His notable research includes the description of the Dokdo issues in Japanese history textbooks, the issues of Yasukuni Shrine, the post-war measures taken by the Japanese government, and the issues on sexual slaves under the Japanese colonial rule.

Dr. NAM holds a B.A. degree in History Education at Kangwon National University, a M.A. degree in History-Modern History of Japan at Chiba University, and a Ph.D degree in Japanese Studies: Modern History of Japan at Chiba University.



Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an intergovernmental organization established with a vision to contribute to peace, stability and prosperity of the East Asian Region. Upon the agreement signed and ratified by China, the Republic of Korea, and Japan, TCS was inaugurated in Seoul, September 2011 and each government shares 1/3 of total operational budget.

Since the historical inauguration, TCS is actively providing support for trilateral consultative mechanisms including Trilateral Summit, 20 Ministerial-level meetings, over 50 inter-governmental mechanisms and 100 cooperative projects. Further, promoting understanding of trilateral cooperation, facilitating cooperative projects, networking with other international organizations and compiling database of trilateral cooperation are another functions of TCS.

To fulfill the responsibilities above, 30 staffs are working with a team spirit and professional manner. With the aim of effective contribution to necessary areas, TCS is organized into the Consultative Board, the executive decision-making body of TCS, and four departments which consist of directors seconded by the governments and general service staffs recruited through open competition (Department of Political affairs, Economic Affairs, Socio-Cultural Affairs, and Management & Coordination).

TCS aims to serve as a hub for trilateral cooperation that encompasses the broad spectrum of sectors and actors. With a view to solidifying the cooperative ties among the three countries, TCS will strive to ensure that trilateral cooperation remains dynamic and future-oriented in the coming days.

Song, Kyle (Ki Chong), CFA

Manager of International Ratings Department, NICE Investors Service

NICE Investors Service



After receiving an M.A. in Economics from Seoul National University, Mr. Kyle Song joined NICE Investors Service (NICE) in 2001 and worked as a credit analyst for financial institutions and structured finance. Since 2006, he has played a leading role in globalizing credit rating coverage of NICE by building up Sovereign Ratings and International Ratings departments. Expansion of NICE's business scope abroad has contributed to Korean financial market by helping Korean fixed income investors to understand and evaluate creditworthiness of foreign bond issuers.

Serving as a senior analyst and a manager of International Ratings Department, he leads sovereign credit ratings of various countries, such as Brazil, Poland, Indonesia, India and etc. Other business area of his department is credit rating service for foreign banks and other foreign entities. His contribution is well captured in NICE Credit Rating Methodologies and Guidelines for governments and government-owned entities.

Welcome Messages

NEAR Foundation

DEAR PARTICIPANTS,

Greetings. I am Duck-koo Chung, the Chairman of the NEAR Foundation.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. I am honored to host this unique and meaningful event with Hope to the Future Association.

NEAR Foundation has been conducting research focusing on measures to develop a complimentary coexistence among Korea, China and Japan. As we are passing the transitional period, a structural and systematic balance is in high demand. Today, international cooperation is an evolving story where new challenges are confronted and new responses are crafted – and therefore, it is of utmost importance to remain flexible and keep options open. Thus, it is crucial to keep lines of communication open and work towards the common goal.

As a follow-up event to the “NEAR Korea · China · Japan SEOUL Process” conference, I hope this forum will allow university students to discuss and formulate opinions on the contents discussed by experts from the three nations, which will provide an opportunity for synergy between the innovative perspectives of students and the knowledge of experts. I am looking forward to forging new relationships and strengthening existing ties among Northeast Asian countries through the forum.

Thank you, I wish you all the best.

Duck-Koo Chung

Chairman of the North East Asia Research Foundation

Hope to the Future Association

DEAR PARTICIPANTS,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. We are proud to co-host this forum with NEAR Foundation for a selective four-day program of innovative youth-driven study and networking for future cooperation in China, South Korea, and Japan.

Hope to the Future Association believes that young generation holds the key towards achieving lasting peace, order, stability and prosperity in Northeast Asia, and hopes to open up new opportunities for the future leaders in Northeast Asia to get engaged on the pressing issues of the three nations. This will be a great opportunity to showcase innovative and scalable solutions and opinions on “Sustainable Coexistence and Co-prosperity in Northeast Asia” from the youth perspectives.

This four-day program will cover a wide range of topics including History, Security, Sustainable Development, and Economy. Prominent scholars from China, South Korea and Japan will deliver invaluable lectures on the topics that involve trilateral cooperation, and you will have opportunities to discuss these topics with your fellow participants.

I am strongly convinced that you will gain more than just knowledge from the forum. Through the forum, I hope you learn how to cooperate with others on an international level, view issues in different perspectives, and understand each other’s point of view.

I wish you all the best.

Jin Hoan Choung

President, Hope to the Future Association

United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)

DEAR PARTICIPANTS,

I am honored and delighted to take part in the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016 and to welcome all participants joining it.

Globalization and the rapid growth in communications have created a great number of opportunities as well as challenges. Today's world requires us to be knowledgeable and flexible enough to adjust, prepare and deal with unprecedented or previously unknown threat and challenge. In today's world, international cooperation is an important and indispensable tool to build on opportunities and to confront challenges. The basic element in cooperation is communications and the need to be open to work with others towards common goal.

You have a unique opportunity as participants in the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum to advance it as a platform for making a difference in the world. The timing and theme of the Forum are well aligned with the 2030 Global Agenda that was adopted by world leaders in 2015. I invite all participants from China, Japan and the Republic of Korea to discuss the links between on the Forum's main theme of "Sustainable Co-existence and Co-prosperity in Northeast Asia" and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>) and identifying issues that are particularly important and relevant for your region.

Today's generation of youth is the largest in humanity's history and holds the key to its own future. Cooperation and collaboration between your countries can serve as an example to others and build a new chapter in relations built on working for a more prosperous, just and peaceful world. Be proud to be part of this journey.

Thank you.

Maher Nasser

Director, United Nations Department of Public Information, Outreach Division

Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

DEAR PARTICIPANTS,

We welcome you to the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. We are greatly proud to support this advanced forum co-hosted by the Hope to the Future Association and NEAR Foundation.

The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is in eager pursuit of promoting peace and common prosperity among three countries – South Korea, Japan, and China - on the basis of equal participation of each government. From providing support for trilateral consultative mechanisms to promoting understanding of trilateral cooperation and facilitating cooperative projects, TCS is working on establishing cooperative relations among three countries.

This distinguished four-day forum aims to go to the heart of all matters relating to ‘Sustainable Coexistence and Co-prosperity in Northeast Asia’ in the perspective of the youth. As the first of its kind, this forum intends to bring together students to critically think and discuss on crucial matters of the three countries and actively engage in lectures from Northeast Asia specialist. It is also committed to raise awareness on pressing issues of the three countries and to foster greater understanding in the areas of economy, security, and history etc.

TCS believes that our role and support in this forum will help participants to widen the perspectives in all-dimensional and to have multi-level discussion on each issue. In addition to academic aspects, we look forward to provide fruitful experience and to help participants set up solid grasp on multifaceted issues of the Northeast Asia.

Once again, we are honored to support the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. We strongly believe the young generation are the strongest thruster of the trilateral cooperation in the near future.

Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

Organization of the Forum

Selection of Youth Participants

The process to select youth participants reflected an extensive effort to involve future generations who were willing to facilitate cooperation and partnerships of the trilateral countries in Northeast Asia, sharing similar cultural and historical roots but showing significant positional differences. In order to do this, all the applications progressed in English, was open to those who were pursuing their studies in universities who could showcase their knowledge and perspectives in the field of trilateral cooperation throughout interviews and essays. Ultimately, 90 youth participants were selected, 30 from each countries.

The goal of the selection process was to ensure the participation of a diverse group of youths who could help to fulfill the outcomes of the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. Applications were chosen on merit, while maintaining balances in gender, majors in universities and interests in topics. The applicants needed to be able to contribute substantively to the conversation and to describe the work they are already doing or intend to do in the nearest future in the context of enhancing cooperative and peaceful partnerships among three nations. The applicants were chosen based on their ability to contribute to the 'expanded evidence-base'; in particular, the applicants' initiative to the challenges, achievements, and potential of youth in cooperative peacebuilding were essential to the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016; this is well indicated on the Youth Declaration 2016.

Essay Prompt

Korea, China, and Japan share various historical and cultural heritages, but exhibit clear positional differences in the areas of security and economic cooperation. Hence, there are difficulties in promoting common goals and trilateral cooperation among them. In today's context, where there is a heightened necessity for global cooperation due to the dissolution of international unions as in the case of Brexit, how should the three nations promote collaboration amongst themselves?

Best Essays

Feng Yue (China)

Major in Public Policy at University of Tokyo

In order to promote trilateral cooperation between the three nations, from my perspective, focus on economic collaboration and cultural communication is the most efficient and effective way. In the 21st century, instead of hard power diplomat methods like politics and army, cultural policy as well as economy policy as soft power play a more important role. I would like to discuss the two aspects, economic cooperation, and cultural communication respectively.

Economic cooperation

In my opinion, economic cooperation is the best method to promote regional and international peace, security as well as stability. Since the collapse of the Cold War in 1990s, there has been rapid growth in regional trade, globalizing production processes and increasing vertical integration. Transfer of technology and manufacturing between nations maximized the profit of multinational enterprises by minimization of cost.

Since 1990s, a new wave of regional economic integration swept across the globe. The number of regional trade agreements increased visibly. In the face of the challenges from the external regionalism, the countries in East Asia have also been seeking various ways of trade liberalization and economic cooperation. Movements toward regional economic and monetary integration had been accelerating in East Asia, various FTAs has been proposed and negotiated. Japan's first FTA was signed with Singapore, and the Korean government has concluded a negotiation of its first FTA with Chile.

In the field of financial cooperation, the Chiang Mai Initiative has solidified the grouping called ASEAN plus Three, ten ASEAN countries and Japan, China and Korea. In May 2000, the Chai Mai Initiative, to build a network of swap agreements in the region to help the hard currency liquidity in need was agreed. Economic integration and cooperation on the trade and investment front has become accelerated too. Japan has implemented its first FTA with Singapore, and started negotiations with Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, as well as Mexico. China has proposed a FTA with ASEAN, and has already implemented early harvest with ASEAN countries.

In the Trilateral Summit 2015 between China, Japan and Korea, leaders had consensus on further economic integration, and the declaration included 18 points on expanding economic and social cooperation for co-prosperity. Further efforts towards the acceleration of the trilateral FTA negotiations are expected.

Cultural communication

Another critical factor to take into consideration to prompt trilateral cooperation between Korea, China and Japan is cross-cultural communication.

Culture has an effect on political and economic cooperation in the region. East Asia is the most important district in the Pacific-Asia, with complicated profit relations. Countries out of the region,

especially the U.S., also have special profit demands in East Asia. Without doubt, political and economic cooperation is necessary. We need a peaceful regional environment, and we are all eager to develop economy. But political and economic profit demands creates only the will to cooperate, we need a kind of adhesion to carry out the cooperation. Culture is the best one.

An East Asian country can deeply understand the behavior and decision of another one in this region because of their similar culture background. In cooperation, misapprehension can be effectively avoided. Therefore, culture is very important to regional cooperation in East Asia, especially between China, Japan as well as Korea, not only is it a noticeable element itself, but also it can improve political and economic cooperation. The making of East Asia culture circle will certainly make the region have more influence on the world.

Mushan Zhang (China)

Major in Int'l Relations at Ritsumeikan University

Both scholars and diplomats recognize that the 21st century will be the 'Asian century'. The rapid development of economic and military power has made Asia, especially Northeast Asia, a key flash-point in international relations and an area where mutual understandings will be required to avoid potential conflicts and dispute that might compromise the welfare of the entire region. Therefore, one way the collaboration amongst China, Korea and Japan is to promote mutual understandings among the people in these countries. Due to the historical disputes and conflicts, many people in these three countries still hold misunderstandings and hatreds towards the other nations. Such misunderstanding leads to the unwillingness in cooperation. Therefore, short term visiting programs, especially among young generations is of great necessity to promote mutual understandings, thus increasing trilateral cooperation and collaboration among these countries. In order to promote exchange and communication programs, strengthening connections among universities and high schools in these countries are needed, and should be funded by the governments. Information about cooperation among these countries, and capital and human flow among these countries should also be broadcast. Many citizens have stereotypes towards other countries, without noticing the economic cooperation among these countries. Having more knowledge about how these countries are not homogenous nations, but also have immigration from their home nation will also further create more positive feeling towards other nations.

Moreover, the security collaboration among these countries should be enhanced. There are mistrusts among these countries, due to the historical disputes. Therefore, building up relations of mutual trust, understanding, reciprocity and equality among these three North Asian countries will serve as a prime pillar underlying the peace and stability of not only the three countries but also Asia as a whole. Japan, as the only advanced industrial country in Asia, should be playing its leading role to promote peace in Asia when the concentration of steady efforts for building prosperity is becoming a concrete task for the nations of Asia. As for South Korea and China, as two major emerging powers, should also be taking the leading position in promoting peace in this region, thus, creating a safe environment for sustainable collaboration.

Furthermore, the benefit of collaboration amongst China, Korea and Japan should be elaborated to not only among economists and politicians, but also to general citizens. These countries have signed

many bilateral treaties, but trilateral treaties remain rare. Therefore, more efforts need be put to strengthen the trilateral ties among these countries. Not only should governments be involved in the discussions and talks of collaboration, active citizenship participations should also be highly involved. This can help to enhance the connection among these countries, and make such cooperation more sustainable and long-lasting.

Furthermore, the environment of this region is a microcosm of the global environment. These countries should work together to deal with regional environmental problems, which call for urgent action range from air pollution to marine pollution. The current cooperative activities for environmental protection in the region remain disappointing. There are so far very few attempts made to set up regional frameworks and address outstanding environmental issues. A permanent mechanism for environmental cooperation should be set up to solving regional environmental problems and overcome the inequality of environmental information between there three countries.

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Since the vast world of the past has yielded to the global village of today, the importance of collaboration among Korea, China and Japan is not negligible. On one side, the collaboration can be beneficial because each nation can use their own expertise to help each other build a more advanced society. On the other side, however, if wrongfully manipulated, the collaboration can also be devastating not only to the nation itself but to the relationship among Korea, China and Japan. Therefore, a debate rests in the question of how exactly should these three nations promote collaboration amongst themselves. And I believe two solutions can be considered.

Firstly, Korea, China and Japan should fully use their media effect to popularize the notion of trilateral collaboration among the citizens. Just as the ancient Chinese philosopher Mencius once said, "Unifying the people is the key of holding peace among countries", which stresses the power of the citizens in the context of running a country. So it is crucial to first implant the necessity of collaboration among people, and media is the perfect medium for instilling this idea. From everyday news, we can see the news hosts reporting about the three countries upgrading their military alerts, getting involved in international disputes, and doing things that are considered as unrespectable in the other country. I can well remember once a piece of news about some Japanese congressmen paying tribute to the Yasukuni Shrine where stands the memorial tablets of soldiers who once helped invade China greatly infuriated the Chinese people. From these news stories, a lot of citizens can be aggravated and become even more averse to the other country, making the cooperation much more difficult. While indeed there are unsettled controversial issues among Korea, China and Japan, the media should also focus more on promoting the friendly relationship among these three countries, such as friendly visits among university students and success in the trilateral collaboration of protecting the environment. If the citizens from these three countries start to have favorable views toward each other, collaboration amongst Korea, China and Japan can go on well logically.

Secondly, the three nations can strengthen their cultural diplomacy from historical background to achieve future collaboration. Korea, China and Japan have been leading different pathways to develop themselves, and our communications have had long term interruptions during the cold war.

These interruptions are standing in the way of feeling the empathy and building rational collaboration. So just as a famous proverb goes, “one has to face the history in order to have a better future”, the three countries have to fully analyze their ancient, modern and contemporary histories. Although there will indeed be suspicion and distrust amongst themselves, these problems can only be solved during the process of further expanding exchanges. As a result, the advantage of being geographically close to each other and sharing a similar historical background can be used to hold more and more events about cultural diplomacy. And the more Korea, China and Japan communicate about their history and present, the more improved will be their relationship, and the smoother will be the future cooperation.

All in all, using the media effect to advertise about the notion of cooperation and strengthening the cultural diplomacy from their historical background can be considered as two ways of promoting collaboration amongst Korea, China and Japan. I believe that with the firm cooperation and unity of Korea, China and Japan, many influential progress and further impacts could be made.

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The three countries, Korea, Japan and China, have been regarded as systemically important countries in Asia and as the major economies in the world. Sharing similar cultural background and geographical location, they are somehow faced with common problems about regional economy, security etc. In my view, the three countries are able to have long-run cooperation and coherence although positional differences and possible uncertainty exist. Possible ways to enhance the collaboration are listed and discussed in the following part of this essay.

In order to promote the trilateral cooperation, the first thing to do is to recognize the remaining dispute, respect and try to narrow differences in understanding and focus on regional collaboration. Hot topics such as the historical clarification, territory issues and diplomatic positions are always barriers in cross-national cooperation, especially in Korea, Japan and China where the origins of culture are same but interpretations of culture are not. As a result, to enhance the cooperation among the three countries, the priority is to have a commonly-recognized view of regional disputes. Efforts should be made to contribute a series of shared values on cultural heritage and different understandings in the three nations, eliminating the barriers that are not favorable to promoting collaborations.

Besides, contributing mutual benefits among Korea, Japan and China could be another effective method to future cooperation. Only when each country realize that cooperation is able to bring about more advantages than hostility, can the collaboration be more meaningful and easier to implement. The current status can be concluded as this: each of the nations has already listed the other two as the most important trading partners thanks to the significant volumes of import and export. However, the cross-national commerce still has potentials of achieving higher efficiency by reasonable arrangements, such as the establishment of free trade zone (FTA) and the promotion of transnational cooperation. And nowadays, lower costs and higher sales are two mutual pursuits of the three countries, which can be a focus on future commerce collaboration for them to fulfill their respective advantage, make full use of the FTA as well as establish other mechanisms to upgrade trilateral cooperation.

Last but not the least, promoting cultural communications is a vital method to facilitate cooperation. Korea, Japan and China should vigorously expand the trilateral communication on cultures and civilizations, having in depth discussions on issues that related to the real life. For instance, Chinese characters are also used in Japan and Korea in most formal circumstances. However, the same character may be used with different meanings in Chinese, Japanese or Korean. Without mutual communications and explanations, problems such as misunderstanding may come about, threatening the coherence of the three nations. Another example of real life cultural communication could be tourism and visiting, especially those aimed at youth students, the future leaders. As a saying in China goes, "Seeing is believing". When citizens especially the youth are encouraged to visit the other countries, they will embrace the local culture by themselves and have a detailed understanding of the neighboring countries. And meanwhile, further cooperation can be promoted by the mutual cultural consensus contributed by cultural communications.

In conclusion, I hold the view that Korea, Japan and China will have more cooperation in border fields. Ways to achieve this include but not limit to recognize dispute and narrow the difference, searching for mutual benefits as well as promoting cultural communications. Detailed rules are supposed to be carried out with a joint commitment of realization.

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In terms of historical, economical, and geographical concerns, Korea, China, and Japan have evolved their trilateral cooperation through the history. Despite some positive steps, Northeast Asia still has many issues to overcome. Indeed, some claims that debates on security and political issues has not reached enough achievements in comparison to "expanding economic and social cooperation for co-prosperity (Shannon)". This paper will basically talk about what and how the three countries, Korea, China, and Japan, should focus on to promote a better trilateral cooperation by themselves in modern context.

In order to get the answers for this question, what should be noted first is the recent situation about the international cooperation. As people learnt from the Brexit, it strongly influences to the whole global society. The British exit from European Union created major uncertainty which is so-called "Brexit fear" and triggered possible political and economic crisis. Indeed, European Council President Donald Tusk says "As a historian, I fear that Brexit could be the beginning the destruction of not only the EU but also of western political civilization in its entirety" (Demovowski). As a result, the incident made it clear that the dissolution of international community has a huge impact not only to the member counties, but also to the worldwide society.

In order to maximize benefits and efficiency in the international cooperation, there seems to be some conditions and necessity that member countries have to meet. Personally, I believe one of them is balancing and sharing the social burdens. As it is clearly seen from the case of Brexit, one of the biggest causes of dissolution of international cooperation is the imbalance of social burden. Although there are certain merits of being a member of international union, surely it forces a member country to bear social, political, and economical burdens at the same time. For example, the refugee issue in Europe has forced UK to handle several ramifications such as a huge number of

immigrants, increasing unemployment, and legislation towards the acceptance of refugees. In response, people eventually started to think the benefits that UK has been taken from EU is no longer enough to justify demerits of being a part of EU. The international community has to be responsible for these problems in a global scale, however, at the same time it is also true that one country cannot deal with problems which exceeds its capacity to solve.

Therefore, in order to promote international collaboration and regional stabilization in Northeast Asia, balancing of social burdens depends on the country's capacity seems to be crucial. Also, by assessing and identifying the capacities that each country have, international community should approach the global issues effectively with less imbalance of the social burden.

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As the increase of untargeted terrorism mainly conducted by ISIS and financial collapse of some European countries have proved, United Nations seems to have difficulties these days in terms of implementing influential solutions to promoting security and economic stability. As the representatives of Asia, China, Korea, and Japan must play leading role to make Asian countries unite to fight for maintaining peace in Asia and for sustaining economic development without UN's support. Especially, there are three urgent topics that the three countries have to discuss; how to restraint North Korea, how to fight with ISIS, and how to solve trade conflict.

First of all, three countries must protect people in Asia from North Korea's military attacks by nuclear weapons and missiles. Japan, China, Korea had agreed to maintain hard line policy such as trading restriction to restraint North Korea. However, people in Asia include North Korean citizens who have been suffered under Kim regime. In order to save them from famine or invasion of human rights due to reign of terror, Japan, China, and Korea must collaborate each other to promote political and economic reform inside North Korea. For instance, three countries should collaborate to find the way to host the summit meeting with Kim. Since North Korea's main concern

is economic development, the three countries should suggest economic cooperation with North Korea and appease the supreme leader.

Secondly, how to deal with terrorism is another urgent security issue in Asia and China, Japan, and Korea should prevent their citizens from having radical beliefs. Although it had been rare that ISIS conducts terrorism in Asia, terrorist massacre in Dhaka, Bangladesh reminded people that Asia also has to be ready for fighting with it. The more globalization proceeds, the more people get mobility. Thus, since it is impossible to close the borders, the number of Muslims can possibly increase in Asia. Therefore, the three countries have to analyze how extremists are supported economically and religiously and prevent them from creating the strong power ground in Asia.

Last but not least, in terms of economy, China, Japan and Korea should try to reduce trade conflict among the three as much as possible for letting Asian economy circulate successfully. Although the three countries have sought the way to promote trade with European countries or United States by concluding FTA with those countries, trade conflict among the three had not been solved. However, trade agreement with developed countries outside Asia is based on the hierarchical power balance among the countries. Especially, cheap labor in China or Korea have been used by major transnational corporations. However, exploitation of labor in the three countries has widen the income gap and economic development based on that resource cannot be said sustainable. Instead, the three countries should find the way to promote trading inside Asia for promoting Asia's economic influence in the world economy.

In conclusion, the main issues that Japan, China, and Korea should deal with are how to restraint North Korea, to fight with ISIS, and to decrease the trade conflict in Asia. Since the most of Asian countries are still in the process of development and United Nations currently has not been able to play its original role which is analyzing problems and implementing influential solutions, the three countries have to do that as the leaders in Asia. Since the three countries have several positional differences, this process should not be easy. However, through working together, they may have the sense of unity and friendly relationship among the three can be realized.

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With the European Union serving as a pioneer of regional integration, there has long been voices that urge countries in East Asia, namely Japan, China and Korea, to apply such mechanism to the area and establish an "East Asia Community". The outcome of the recent Brexit referendum as well as the continuing European sovereign debt crisis, however, highlighted the flaws of financial and monetary integrations and prompted reluctance to further such movements. One of the steps taken was the launching of Japan-China-Republic of Korea Free Trade Agreement in 2012, in which the three countries aimed to promote economic prosperity together through regional cooperation only to be hindered by escalating tensions over territorial disputes. Though Japan, China and Korea share certain similar cultural traits and geographical proximity, these similarities has never been powerful enough for them to overcome mutual mistrust of one another due to historical and territorial issues. At the same time, however, having suffered the damage brought by the failure of the economies in the west, that Japan, China and Korea cooperate and shift their economic dependence away from the Western has become increasingly important.

Since the risk of stagnancy in governmental relation is the key to most of the pending issues, it is important to create cultural ties by promoting people-to-people relations. Student exchange is a major way to promote such exchange. Currently, programs such as trilateral youth forum and Campus Asia program aiming to promote cultural exchange and understanding amongst the students of the three countries exist. As these attempts are recent, the effect is not yet apparent. According to a research conducted by the Japan Foundation, Korea followed by China has the largest number of students learning Japanese as a second language out of all the countries in the world. If majority of these foreign language learners were given the opportunity to go on an exchange to the country of which language they are learning, it not only strengthens the cultural ties amongst countries but also creates talented working force for each countries.

Issues related to environmental pollution and degradation are urgent and pose direct threat to the citizens and therefore cooperations are supposedly more negotiable. Though there are often times when the disputes among these three countries hinder the progress of these programs, the urgency and the outcome of these environmental issues must be considered. Although there are many institutions and projects in the area that strives to alleviate these environmental problems, there are many flaws in the system that they must overcome. Examples include the lack of legal frameworks and regional agencies to actually implement the orders. Japan, China and Korea have already worked on pooling experts from their own country in fields of law, environment, policy management to come together to work on certain projects. What it should continue to cooperate on is to work on the leadership vacuum by deciding and splitting on the responsibilities. Though each countries has it own problem such as slow growth rate in economy and political instability, they should have in mind of a greater picture of the collaboration as well as the severe consequence of prioritizing certain deterring security interest over imminent environmental threats.

Mentioned above are two measures of cooperation through cultural exchanges and environmental cooperations. It should be kept in mind however that governmental decision plays a significant impact on these exchanges. Therefore, to increase awareness of the importance of cooperation within this region is a must to ensure the regional stability.

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Introduction to trilateral relationship

Historically, northeast Asia had firm and stable international political system where mostly China takes the center, meaning their worldview was quite successful in terms of utility regardless of its fairness or legitimacy. Nevertheless, after experiencing several invasions from the imperialists and ideologists, the relationship among Korea, China and Japan was destructed into dust; the old regime lost its authority and literally the world was flipped. This vacancy of leading and shared belief among the region inevitably resulted in groundless distrusts and unsolved hatred. Thus, as each member regains its power, this tension has been intensified. In order to resolve unnecessary and unproductive conflicts among the three nations, restoration of trust is strongly called upon through replanting different worldview that can sustain the international relationships and each state's prosperity.

Importance of reframing of relationship

Even though many possible analyses exist on the background of contemporary conflicts among the northeast regional political entities, the need for common perception of reality and then the need for active reconceptualization of contemporary relationship are highly recommended. Firstly, three nations should take one historic lesson in mind that we learned from the World War II that the dignity of human and world peace take the priority. This understanding formed into Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other various international instruments. However, because of historic, economic and political issues, each 28% of Chinese and Japanese hate Korea, each 67% of Korean and 74% of Chinese hate Japan, and 61% of Korean and 64% of Japanese hate China according to BBC's survey in 2013. This state seems quite disturbing as it continues to block cooperation in the region, and their political leaders are abusing people's emotion in order to maintain their domestic power.

While three nationals are lack in objective and realistic understanding of the 21C and haunted by the past's ghosts, next, northeast Asians should take a more brave and active step to cease vicious cycle. Because this area has been manipulated by the European and American imperialists like African continent, each nation's subject-hood has been undermined by the others' interests. For example, one might say that all three countries are subject to USA's policies – even China's policies which is thought to be in opposite are as its counter partner is USA and yet China is the one who chases USA. The problem is that none of the three can actually profit under this condition, yet, of course, this does not mean that three northeast countries should be separated from the rest of the world. The possible and beneficial way to reframe this situation is to reestablish common ground among Korea, China and Japan with the new paradigm including the rest of the world.

Solutions to contemporary and latent conflicts

In fact the new paradigm has been a tradition of northeast Asian philosophy and it became world's new agenda after the United Nations finally adopted Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. The concrete method would be global citizenship education. GCE does not only present a method of reconciliation but also solution for potential conflicts. According to UNESCO's definition "global citizenship ... refers more to a sense of belonging to a broader community and common humanity, promoting a 'global gaze' that links the local to the global and the national to the international." Though the ancient philosophers did not have the modern concept of "citizenship", according to countless books of many philosophers, actually the northeast worldview embraces the modern concept and even entails broader understanding of the cosmos.

First of all, GCE provides a broader perspective by taking a step back from trivial conflicts. GCE builds another layer of community where multinational citizens can feel a sense of place. By becoming world's citizen, one may attain more objective and comprehensive stance. In other words, an individual can belong to multiple communities and the ultimate one encompasses the whole entities which may be common ground – at least theoretically. Of course, this remains to be a mere possibility; however, it seems relatively more feasible as many political leaders have achieved a consensus and the need for cooperative action against terrorism and environmental problems have grown larger. Shortly, comprehensive approach to numerous global issues invariably request global citizenship education.

Secondly, GCE promotes future cooperation by placing its foundation on the sustainability. Unlike disconnected and individualistic view of the modern industrial world, 21C worldview turned its eyes back to interdependency. Global citizens are persons who acknowledge the fundamental

reciprocity from their heart, and this basic logic generates the idea of world citizen. This simple enlightenment induces that the one against-all strategy and competition-based approaches may result in self-harm as deep ecology and other contemporary thoughts admonished. Furthermore, the sustainable education appears to be overarching as it may deal with not only chronic political and economic issues but also environmental problems.

Lastly, GCE imposes responsibility to all and rewards all equitably according to the principle of sustainability. Most remarkably, three northeastern Asian states de fact cannot resolve the current troubles since the international affairs became so interconnected that other countries' intentions and agreement shall be accompanied to accomplish solid resolution. GCE tells that this process is not just a task of Korea, China and Japan but rather homework for the rest of the world. In addition, GCE also makes a room for each member of northeastern region to actively participate in reconciliation. Recently three nations accuse of each other for providing seeds of conflicts over history, territory and economy, etc. However, none takes a leading position to initiative collaboration through reconciliation because of the modern idea of nationalism and petty pride. GCE may call on all three to take a concrete action to resolve the troublesome issues simultaneously.

Some might argue back that GCE only talks about the future and sounds like as if the victims of imperialism cannot help but forgive the attackers. However, GCE does not overlook the history, and not force reluctant forgiving or apology. It seems that GCE rather refreshes the whole world population with the fact that we all as a human kind indeed bear accountability for our ancestors' achievements and misbehaviors. In other words, the victims can and should willingly take a lead to reflect on their own actions in the past and bravely forgive those who committed crimes that might have been their sins. Of course, this initial action must be followed by sincere apologies and regrets of the offenders. Still what GCE emphasizes in the process is not only the apology but shared acknowledgement of responsibility and reflection on humanity per se as any of us could be in the place of criminal. Indeed, nonetheless, the quality or direction of reflection would be different from the main actors in the late 20C who evidently committed unspeakable faults.

Additional Expectations from GCE

Though the ancient philosophers did not have the modern concept of "citizenship", according to countless books of many philosophers, actually the northeast worldview embraces the modern concept and even entails broader understanding of the cosmos. Eastern philosophers focused on politics (ethics) a lot and with eastern thoughts, "citizen" may embrace other existence beyond homo sapiens. Though it is weak at Hanfei Tzu, this comprehensive concept seems slightly more evident in Cong Tzu and clear in Lao Tzu. In short, the eastern philosophy may give a birth to new generation of global citizenship with even broader perspective.

Even if not, GCE by overcoming acute interests over security and economy may reshape the relationship among three nations. This implies northeastern block's prosperity and it may result in world's advancement. Korea, China and Japan markets account for about 20% of the world's economy according to Northeast Asian History Foundation's publication – Besides Asian population accounts for the half of world population and China alone takes 19% according to National Statistics Service of Republic of Korea in 2015. If there is no peace in the region, the world cannot really stay in peace either because trilateral relationship does not only include three countries but also the others worldwide. In conclusion, recent trilateral relationship of northeast Asian countries demand global and fundamental approach.

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With the incidence of Brexit, we have observed the cleft widening in the once tightly knitted international cooperation on the other side of the earth from Korea, China, and Japan. More ominous situation is that the crack in international cooperation in Europe is spreading far beyond its origin precipitating the revival of isolationism in the United States and political and economic feud among China and the Southeast Asian countries surrounding the East China Sea. And now, with the relentless military threat from North Korea and the establishment of THAAD in South Korea, trilateral cooperation among Korea, China, and Japan is exigently at stake. In this emergency of the dissolution of international cooperation in Northeast Asia, I believe cooperation in soft power - such as education, culture, and frequent and regular rounds of communication in both governmental and civilian levels - is a way to go to promote collaboration among Korea, China, and Japan.

My rationale for the importance of soft power centering on exchanging of thoughts and perspectives through education, culture, and various talks is simple: The cooperation among Korea, China, and Japan can be promoted only if each of this country understands each other's perspective on itself, others, and Northeast Asia. Without such a trilateral understanding, each of these countries cannot understand the motivations of each other's domestic and foreign policies which can so easily lead to misreading each other's moves and confusion, which also can so easily lead to perceiving each other as an ultimate enemy nursing some ulterior ruses, rather than a partner for cooperation. Then, what would be the most fundamental precondition to promote such a trilateral understanding? I believe the answer is: We continuously need to meet and communicate with each other to figure out each other's thoughts. And I believe education, culture, and trilateral talks in both governmental and civilian levels, which is the very soft power in politics, will help us to meet the precondition for the ultimate trilateral collaboration by facilitating communication.

To begin with education, education is the most basic and essential tool for each individual of Korea, China, and Japan to acquire his or her sense of national identity through history, social studies, ethics, and politics and of the role and goal of his or her own country for the bigger international society to accomplish such a national identity. For example, I am a South Korean, and my identity as a South Korean keeps reminding me of the divided two Koreas and threats caused by this division. Without peaceful unification, or, much less, peaceful co-existence of the two Koreas, not only my country, but also others surrounding the Korean Peninsula, such as China and Japan, are all in danger. In order to secure my identity as a South Korean, I can come to think that South Korea should find a way to peacefully settle down the dangerous military stalemate between the South and North through continuous cooperation with China and Japan which have strong influences in the regional international relations surrounding the Korean Peninsula. When such an individual's thought gathers up together, then this collection of thoughts will be reflected into South Korea's domestic and foreign policies, through which China and Japan will judge the motivation of South Korea in the trilateral international relations. Therefore, as this small hypothetical example shows, education is the seed for each country's policies. And because it is the seed of policies of each player of international relations among Korea, China, and Japan, we need to look at each country's education - such as what is taught, promoted, and denied - in order to understand each other's fundamental and essential perspective on itself and others. The promotion of the trilateral

collaboration will start from this trilateral understanding of each other's perspective as we now know what values and how these values need to be in harmony to ensure peace and co-prosperity among the three countries.

I believe Korea, China, and Japan have been trying to promote the understanding of each other's education through various exchange student programs and language programs. I would like to suggest, however, that the effort to spread the knowledge of different country's educational materials and system should not be limited to only those who have a chance to actually participate in such exchange programs. Even though each participant of the exchange programs can share his or her experience with others in a small personal group, to promote a much broader spread of the understanding of different country's education, each country needs to take a more active role by introducing a comparative study of education of Korea, China, and Japan in its national curriculum. Such an education policy is not only to promote each individual's rights to knowledge, but also to ensure a broader foundation for the stronger trilateral cooperation among the three countries.

To turn to the cultural aspect of promoting the trilateral collaboration, culture has long been emphasized as a source of national identity. As culture of a country has been evolved along with the country's history, culture of certain country is a clear synthesis of the people's changing thoughts, perspectives, customs, and all other kinds of mores to be accepted and followed to acquire the culture's national identity. Therefore, understanding different country's culture is learning and comprehending the thoughts and perspectives of the people of the relevant country represented by the culture. And since we usually become friendly to those who are trying to learn our own culture as outsiders of our culture due to the idea that these new learners recognize and value our culture which further implies that they recognize and try to understand our own national identity, a positive attitude to embrace different culture can be a good way to promote amicability between different countries. Many politicians have been alert enough to understand such a positive impact of learning and sharing culture for international relations so that the former US president Nixon and even current one Obama actively sought to embrace China's and Vietnam's culture through table tennis, China's national popular sport, and a Vietnamese bowl of noodle at a local restaurant respectively.

Korea, China, and Japan have well been recognizing such a positive role of cultural learning and trying to have various cultural exchange programs among them. The ever expanding media market, which can be exemplified by the Korean cultural wave not only among these three countries but also all around the world, is a good example for such programs. We need to continue promoting more diverse cultural exchange programs to increase cultural familiarity among these three countries for a better understanding of each country's national identity and an increased sense of friendship. This should not be the whole story, however. We should not only introduce and learn different cultures as a third person, but also synthesize different cultures together to promote cross-cultural collaboration in which Koreans, Chinese, and Japanese come all together as the co-owners of the newly collaborated cultural production. This collaboration could result in theatrical or musical works or even synthesized martial arts based on different themes, timbres, and expressional methods of the three countries. And such collaboration in culture could further promote a feeling of connectedness, friendship, and important neighborhood, which would in return solidify a stronger foundation for the long-lasting trilateral cooperation.

So far, we talked about the importance of learning, exchanging, and collaborating in education and

culture. I would like to emphasize that such efforts for the strong trilateral collaboration among Korea, China, and Japan should not be a one-time event. We must continue to keep connected with each other to bring in more diverse and newer sources of cooperation in education and culture. This is why there must be more expanded and deeper rounds of talks in both governmental and civilian levels. As authorities to oversee and promote domestic and international wave of the trilateral cooperation at large, each government of Korea, China, and Japan must have continuous and regular conversations to endorse and support their peoples' cross-boundary activities. It is the peoples of the three countries that actually come together to bring the realization of collaboration in education and culture to the world. The governments must provide the collaboration-friendly environment through their political and economic infrastructures whose size is often too big to be covered by civilians. And the civilians from the three countries need to meet and talk regularly and frequently to provide ideas, thoughts, talents, and amicability to give a life to the trilateral collaboration. A well-functioning partnership among Korea, China, and Japan will be possible only when the trilateral communication as a means of sharing and synthesizing materials for the long-lasting cooperation among the three countries takes place in both governmental and civilian levels.

In the world of dismantling international cooperation, the three key players of Northeast Asia - Korea, China, and Japan - are facing a task to save their trilateral collaboration. In this critical juncture of sustaining the regional cooperation among the three countries, we the peoples of the trilateral partnership need to look back on what foundation we need in order to have sustainable cooperation. And by going over the important precondition for such a strong foundation, we could see that learning, exchanging, and facilitating cross-boundary collaboration in education and culture through continuous and regular conversations are the key to success in ensuring the trilateral cooperation among the three countries. And we also must keep in mind that these efforts for cooperation cannot take any other form than a symmetrical partnership between the governments and civilians.

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Meanwhile the European continent is undergoing the gradual disintegration spearheaded by the case of Brexit, the urgency of promoting trilateral ties between Korea, Japan and China is increasing more than ever. Should those three countries stick with the passive status quo: promoting limited economic ties while hatred toward each other is growing as a domestic political means. Historical animosities between those three countries, geopolitical dispute over territorial waters and islands still function as barriers between those three nations to progress further and create unprecedented level of trilateral cooperation. The three nations have to promote collaboration gradually by introducing special counsel of Korean, Japanese and Chinese union which dictates and designs the future role of the trilateral relationship. While there is still long journey left ahead, the three nations have to deal with three areas: security, free trade, and historical complexities of World War II/Imperialism.

Korea, Japan, and China are currently facing bipolarized tension between alliance of Korea, Japan, and the United States forces in East Asia while China is increasing military expenditure in order to

directly face with the world wide influence of the United States. South China sea dispute arouses awareness that the three nations' hopeful future of cooperation can always be at risk if the dispute becomes the epicenter of geopolitical conflict between Korea, Japan and China. In order to understand the heart of the matter, understandings between the three nations via communication is important. Creating the counsel of trilateral union with three delegates coming from the three national background can possibly ease the tension by assuring each other. Moreover, creating military alliances which protects the security in East Asia just like NATO can breakthrough the geopolitical tension in East Asia. The three nations active involvement in newly formed military alliance can encourage security in East Asia and assure vibrant communication in the trilateral relationship.

Economic aspect of the trilateral cooperation is significant due to its huge potential of creating trade hub that exceeds economic scale of the European Union. Intricate economic connections between Korea, Japan and China will assure indispensable partnership which transcend the current economic ties and allow three nations to realize the cooperation between the three is essential more than ever. Flow of the labor and capital between the three nations should be dealt first because eased regulation on the labor market can result highly efficient labor forces that can prompt economic prosperity. In addition, free flow of capital between the three countries can generate a new level of business opportunities. By allowing diversity of the three to permeate through the three nations, it can produce synergetic effect of newly lead industries. To elaborate, each country's distinct cultural trait can function as a catalyst of innovation and efficiency.

After the era of imperialism, World War II and civil war in Korea and China, historical animosities between the three is growing more and more as conservative wing of each nation utilize this historical hate as a means of gathering support in the domestic politics. Without deeply dealing with the historical incidents of imperialism and war between the three nations, there can never be an opportunity to deeply connect each other. In order to promote trust between the three countries, hostile records of the past have to be dealt primarily and assure trilateral relationship can put a stop to this increasing hatred between the three nations.

All in all, thousand years of historical complexities of the three nations verify that the three nations share many points in common in cultural and historical areas. The active trilateral relationship between the three nations should be the next step for the future of East Asia and prosperity. While many experts judge cooperative Korea, Japan and China ties is virtually difficult, three nations have to bear in mind that harsh realities do not always render things impossible.

Shinhwa Yoon (South Korea)

MA in Int'l Cooperation at Yonsei University

It is obvious that Asia, especially East Asia, is a rising region in the world. The three countries (i.e., South Korea, China, and Japan) are the largest economies in the region as well as they are members of the G20, which means that they are becoming more influent on to the region and the world. Despite their economic achievement and interdependence, various issues including territorial and historical disputes remain unsolved. Some of the issues would become obstacles hindering cooperation among three countries in the regard of security.

A lack of trust among the nations is one of the most salient problems. Since the past, there have been territorial and historical disputes among the three countries. These days, people are talking about "Asian Paradox" that means the dichotomy of economic success and political challenges. After the end of the Cold War, arms race in the world seems to have decreased but not in the East Asia. To reduce unnecessary defense spending derived from mistrust, trust building is a key to resolve military, political, and security issues in this region. The three countries of the Northeast Asia have many things in common which are different from the Western ideas. We should find and develop those shared value to deepen the relationships of the three and lessen distrust.

It is important to create a cooperative environment for better cooperation in order to have the countries feel more comfortable and easy to collaborate with each other. As we have seen some European cases, multilateral organizations have helped countries achieve better outcomes regardless of fields like economy and security. NATO and EU are the most successful and representative examples of multilateralism. They have worked well: NATO has committed to preventing wars from developing further since the Second World War and EU has shown advantages of working together like one big country, meaning that each member country of the EU has pursued not only their own national interest but also the common interest as a union to work and live better together. The two multilateral organization and union have showed strengths of collective action. So, if we have strengthened multilateral organizations in the Northeast Asia, we could enjoy more benefits of them. South Korea, China, and Japan have had great economic development and now have relatively large economic scale, and also their economies are interdependent. The trilateral FTA also has been discussed. By utilizing the ongoing economic interconnectedness, they can develop a habit of cooperation which will affect other fields such as security to make a more cooperative region. Some experts say that they should discuss soft power issues first and hard power issues later on. So, we can begin a discussion from soft to hard power issues to create a cooperative security environment.

Compared to the level of economic development, the network of private organizations and civil society of the three countries are regarded as less developed compared to European and North American countries. Not just at the government level also at the private level, we should develop and utilize the network of non-governmental organizations, and create new channels for talks among citizens of the three nations. Regional forums will help citizens better understand each other as well as their country from others' perspectives and also help share ideas among them to create more innovative ideas about the regional cooperation.

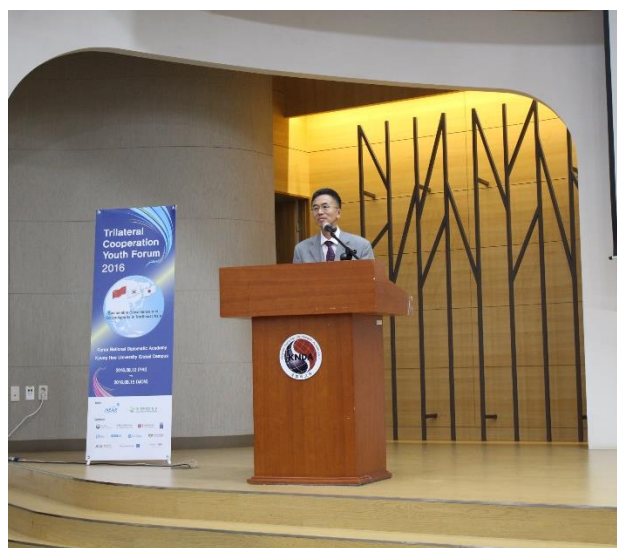
It is also important to consider Non-Asian stakeholders (e.g., the US and Russia) as partner nations or advisors regarding the regional issues. I do not mean that they should exercise more influence on the issues than the three countries but as a neighbor country they could give some comments over the issues. Whether to accept or not depends on the three nations. To go beyond, North Korea's involvement will be crucial to the region to have more secure regional environment. To create a better cooperative environment in the region, actions at every level and help of neighboring countries are required.

Drafting of the Youth Declaration 2016

The drafting of the Youth Declaration 2016 was coordinated by all the participants of Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. Each team drafted 3 articles in the contexts of (1) History, (2) Security and Peace, (3) Sustainable Cooperation, and (4) Economy that were the main topics covered during the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016. There were total number of 30 articles collected, and among those, 5 articles were selected ultimately. Those stated on the Youth Declaration 2016 were developed by adjusting all of the participants' opinions in terms of wording selection and by further discussion.

This reflects young people's vision and roadmap towards a strengthened policy framework in support of future generation's responsibilities in peace-keeping and highlighting cooperative partnerships among China, Japan and Republic of Korea. It stressed the current needs of youth so that they can continuously contribute to cooperative future among 3 nations, and designates the national and international actors who can eventually generate the change.

To the end, the Declaration calls on authorities, international organizations, civil sectors and peers to step up to the plate on the on-going issues : youth participation and leadership; historical cooperation; peace-keeping and sustainable cooperation; and economic integration.



Main Outcomes

Youth Declaration



YOUTH DECLARATION 2016

1. CONFIRMING THAT EMBRACING THE PAST IS IMPORTANT IN TRILATERAL COOPERATION, THE TRILATERAL YOUTH, WHO ARE GOING TO LEAD THE FUTURE GENERATION, SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO CULTIVATE AN OPEN MIND AND BROADEN THEIR VIEWS ON THE BASIS OF CRITICAL THOUGHT.

2. WE WILL COMMIT OURSELVES TO PROMOTE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INTERACTION, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE YOUTH, OF THE THREE COUNTRIES AS AN EFFORT TO REDUCE NEGATIVE SENTIMENTS TOWARDS EACH OTHER.

3. SUPPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF CJK YOUTH UNDER THE TRILATERAL COOPERATION SECRETARIAT (TCS) WITH THE MONTHLY DISCUSSION ON THE TOPICS OF ALL THE ASPECTS REQUIRED IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRILATERAL COUNTRIES SO ALL THE OPINIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

4. WE CALL FOR MORE TRANSPARENCY AND MORE CONSULTATION WITH THE PUBLIC IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THREE COUNTRIES SO THAT INCREASED PEOPLE SATISFACTION WILL OFFSET THE NEGATIVE SENTIMENTS.
ENHANCES THE TOURISM INDUSTRY BY RECRUITING VOLUNTEER STUDENTS FROM CJK COUNTRIES AS PROFESSIONAL GUIDES IN EXCHANGE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS NECESSARY FOR INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDINGS.

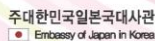
5. WE THE PEOPLE OF CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREA HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO RESOLVE CURRENT CONFLICTS BY SHARING COMMON SECURITY ISSUES, SUCH AS DENUCLEARIZATION AND DISARMAMENT, AND WE SHALL EXTEND OUR HORIZON TO BUILD TRUST AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016

Organized by:



Sponsored by:





Team Discussion (1)

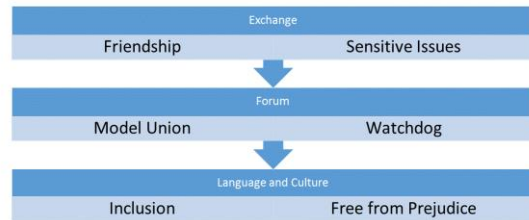
Action Plan for College Students in Promoting Sustainable Development of the 3 Countries

Team 1

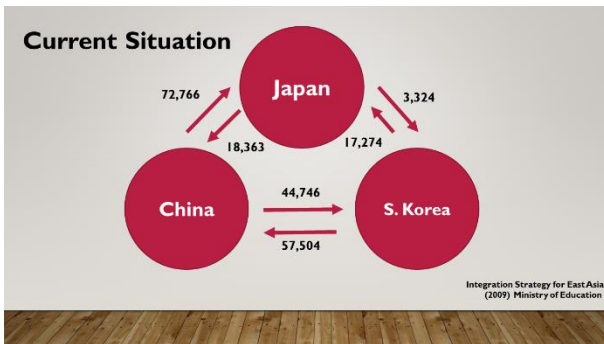
Goals and Reasons



Steps



Team 3



BUT HOW?

- Cause :** English is the mainstream
- Action :** Provide Cross-Cultural College Cooperation Program
- Process :** Enhancing ties, cheaper tuition, getting rid of prejudice of America
- Result :** Increased human capital within East Asia
Further Understanding

Team 4

Action Plan

- How to promote Sustainable Development?
- Make academic seminar among three countries including cultural events.
- Inter-disciplinary

Result

- Build Trust
- Bring New Perspectives (Enhance Understandings)
- Building the Networks

Team 5

Education



- Campus Asia
- 1. **Definition:** "Educational collaboration between Korea, China and Japan to train a new generation leaders of Asia."
- 2. Exchange Student Program primarily focusing exchanging students from three national background: China, Korea and Japan
- 3. Culturally interact with students with different backgrounds and deeply understand the difference between the three following nations.
- Workshop (Volunteering Activity)
- 1. Acting as a Director/Teacher delivering the significance of diversity via introducing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean culture to young students.
- 2. Actively interact with multicultural families from Chinese, Korean, and Japanese background ex) multicultural family festival



Current Situation

- Bias
 - Nationalism (ex; Korean Perspective Only)
 - Profit-oriented Nature
- Solution
 - NGP(Non-Governmental Press)
 - NPP(Non-Profitable Press)
- Keywords
 - Objectiveness
 - Diverse perspectives (journalists)

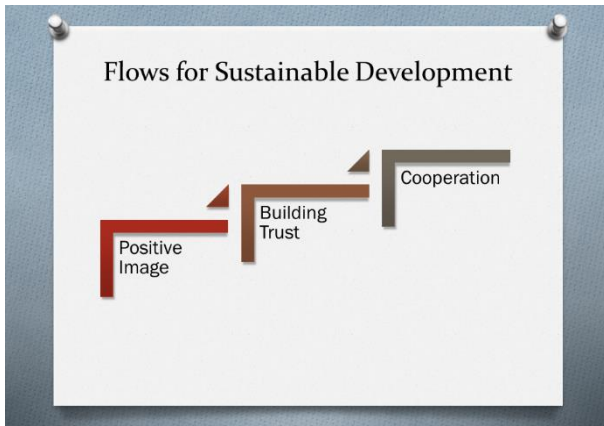
SNS(Social Networking Service)

- Interactive
 - Exchange of ideas (Overcome physical distance)
 - 2 way communication
- Opinion Leader
 - College students
 - Objective
 - Diverse perspective





Team 6



Team 7

PROBLEMS OF THREE COUNTRIES



Lack of information shared between three countries
→ miscommunication, stereotype created

HOPEFUL RESULTS



1. Getting interested in other countries (Japan, Korea and China)
2. Less stereotype towards other nations
3. Learning more about their culture
4. Spreading connections with other countries' students

SOLUTION



1. Making one international debate club at universities in Korea, Japan and China

Functions:

- Usually, they share their opinions about issues happening in three countries
- Once a year, they meet together in Tokyo, Seoul or Beijing to share their ideas.

2. Making a travelling guide app

Functions:

- Sharing the information about their own country
- Recommending places (restaurants, hotels, cultural sites)
- Getting to know other countries' culture more

Team 9

Mutual Understanding Through Activities

- Cultural showcase and cultural experience activities by student organizations (CJK Youth) from CJK. (ex. Music Videos, clip, cooking and sharing their food together, exchange languages through weekly events)

Overseas cultural experiences

- Internships for CJK students funded by private sectors, government, alumni organizations, etc.
- North East-Asia summer educational programs for intense language, culture and vocational trainings.

Promotion and Transparency of Communication Methods

- Public access to countries' progress and organization's movements.
- CJK Youth Organizations should promote
- Each country should have access to each other to share diverse opinion to other friends.
- A platform for CJK countries to share their research informations so each country can fully understand and have the same access to the informations. (ex. Sharing country news, current status with different perspectives)
- Application that everyone can access and share their own ideas (ex: Instagram that shows daily life of each)

Thank you

Team 10

Role of trilateral student association

1. Teaching empathy towards the environment

1. Collaboration among the three main research schools from each nation (ex. Micro-dust)

2. Promoting soft-power culture

1. Student organizations
 1. Country side field trip (China)
2. sister-schools
 1. Hosting workshops/ events regularly regarding cultural issues

Impact of trilateral student association

Structuring benevolent Cycle for the next generation

1. Cooperative Research => Government awareness => Government fund => College level to international level => Big, real impact

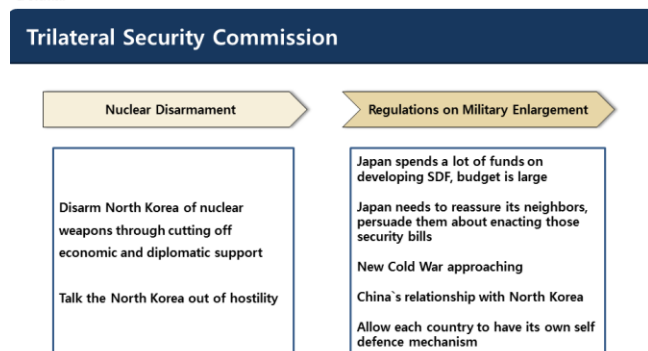
2. Unlearning bias from the elementary level

Team Discussion (2)

Direction for Trilateral Cooperation on Security Issues for the Co-prosperity of the 3 Countries

Team 2

1. Overview



Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016

Team 2

Team 8

Japan already has enough power to protect itself.

- Abe regime wanting to expand its self defence/military power.
 - Collective self defence
 - Changing the constitution
- Proper debate between Japanese citizens neighboring countries is necessary before creating new policies.
- Japanese public voices are not receiving enough attention from the Japanese government.

Meaning of “Shoes of Hope” Project Participation

Day 1 of the Forum offered participants the platform to promote the young people’s effective contribution to world peace and to be a part of international assistance. This allows the demonstration of youth capability and shows where youth have interacted positively to tackling global issues related to poverty, hunger, child labor and equal opportunity towards quality education. The participation is a resource to draw from for more targeted and youth-inclusive development assistance, showing domestic authorities and international organizations that young people are effective and essential partners for problem-solving.

By participating in the “Shoes of Hope” Project, participants could take some time to reflect on the purpose and dire needs in supporting underdeveloped countries and conveying the messages of hope. “Shoes of Hope” Project is to enhance the safety worldwide and to encourage hopeful mindset for children in poverty. This project also provided young generations to gain mature understanding of global agendas and to take positive actions actively.

Overview of the Forum

Day-by-Day Chronicle

Day 1 Opening Ceremony & Session 1. History & Shoes of Hope Activity	
Participant Registration and Seat Arrangement	
Opening Ceremony	
Opening Address	
Mr. CHOUNG Jin Hoan	President of Hope to the Future Associations
Congratulatory Address	
Amb. PARK Soo-Gil	President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
Welcoming Address	
Amb. YUN Duk-min	Chancellor of the Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA)
Amb. YANG Houlan	Secretary-General of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)
Mr. NAM Kyung-Pil	Governor of Gyeonggi Province
Special Performance	Taekwondo Demonstration Team Ga-On from Korea National Sport University
Introduction of Forum Schedule	
[Session 1] The Proper Recognition of Historical Issues for Concord and Co-prosperity	
Dr. NAM Sang Gu	Research Fellow of Northeast Asian History Foundation
	Towards Common Understanding and Peaceful Coexistence: Discussion on Historical Issues
Team Building Session	Deciding on team leader and team name, planning for presentation session
Service Activity	“Shoes of Hope” Activity for African Children in Poverty

Opening Ceremony

Opening Address



Mr. Chung Jin Hoan – President of Hope to the Future Association

Congratulatory Speech

Amb. Park Soo-Gil – President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)



“You know the future is on your hands, not ours.”

“This is wonderful opportunity for you to meet the other peers from neighboring countries.”

“While there are many success, there are still far too many conflicts in this world where innocent people are dying and being pushed down their homes or their countries; there are too many children going to bed hungry; too many women struggling to raise their strengths. These are all things that United Nations are set up to change.”

There are a few additional things I would like you to do to broaden your horizons:

1. Use internet to broaden your horizon and to build up your English ability; you have access to the different opinions from all over the world because every major newspapers are published in English
2. Do not be surprised when other people do not agree with your opinions; in order for you to come up with creative solutions, you will have to do more digging, some more questioning and lots of thinking but if you look closely, you will probably begin to see the roots.
3. Remember that Rome was not built in a day; also the problems will not be solved in a day. Do not use up all the energy too quickly, changing takes time.

Welcoming Address (1)

Amb. Yun Duk-Min – Chancellor of the Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA)



“I sincerely hope that this forum on sustainable coexistence and co-prosperity in Northeast Asia to be a productive discussion venue that promote understanding of the students from other countries and draw trilateral cooperation initiative of co-prosperity.”

“I would first like to welcome all participants from Korea, Japan and China. And I am very pleased to hold the Opening Ceremony of Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016 at KNDA.”

“The status of the three countries – Korea, Japan and China – has been elevated continuously on the international stage.”

“Nowadays, it is undeniable that one of the factors in establishing the prosperity of the international quantity is cooperation in among these 3 countries which are in the center of interest and expectation of the international community that are incomparable with those of the past. More specifically, exchange among three countries has grown contentiously in the past couple of years.”

“Disconnect also known as an Asian Paradox threats not only the prosperity of the 3 countries but also the peace and stability of the region.”

“I believe if the three countries cultivate cooperative practice and institutionalize them, they will be able to resolve falling areas in diplomacy.”

“I believe that expanding the depth and richness of mutual understanding, and creating the moment of the cooperation are often of utmost importance which can be obtained through trilateral cooperation in multi-levels.”

Welcoming Address (2)

Amb. Yang Houlan – Secretary-General of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)



“I hope that younger generations put more effort on trilateral cooperation and pay closer attention to it; and please keep in mind that people to people understanding is the basis of the any form of cooperation.”

“As a Secretary General of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat, I am very pleased to come to welcome all of you. Everybody knows that younger generation represents the future, not only the country but also the trilateral cooperation.”

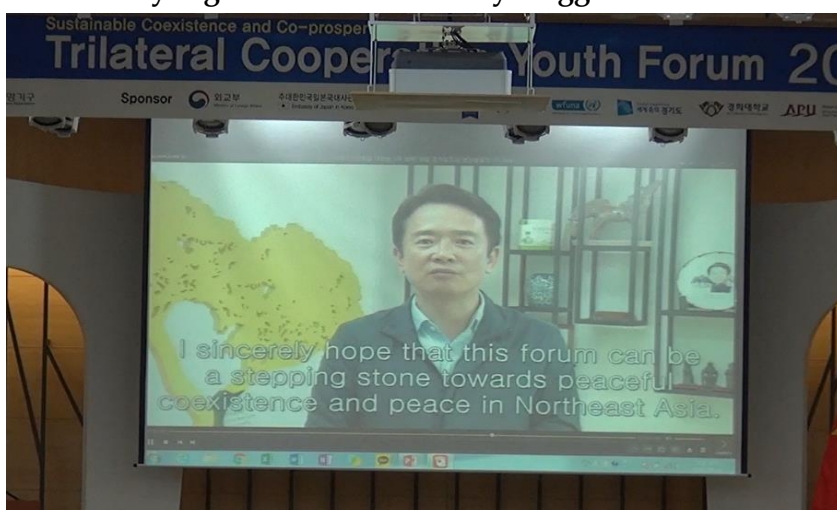
“Until now, the three countries has tried to promote the political confidence and trust along with security confidence building, make efforts in this regard.”

“Three countries are very close neighbors; we have geographic advantages for the economic cooperation.”

“3 countries put importance on the “people to people” exchanges, especially those of younger generations. In this regards, the leaders agreed to put all the cultural capital together, to build the social bases, and to generalize encompassing Asia.

Welcoming Address (3)

Mr. Nam Kyung-Pil – Governor of Gyeonggi Province



“When I describe the relationship of South Korea, China, and Japan, I would like to use the expression, <geographically so close, but yet so far>. South Korea, China, and Japan are politically, economically, culturally, and historically interconnected.”

“You, the future of Northeast Asia, hold the responsibilities to a better, more united



Special Performance - Taekwondo Demonstration Team Ga-On – Korea National Sports University



Memorable Photo of all the Participants at KNDA



Session 1. The Proper Recognition of Historical Issues for Concord and Co-prosperity

Towards Common Understanding and Peaceful Coexistence for Discussion on Historical Issues

Dr. Nam Sang-Gu, Research Fellow, North East Asian History Foundation



“I believe that the way we should see history is by respecting human rights with pure sympathy. However, the way all of you participants see and discuss history is purely up to your judgement.”

Dr. Nam Sang-Gu works at the North East Asian History Foundation in Korea. His lecture mainly consists of historical conversation for mutual understanding and co-prosperity between East Asian countries, China, Korea, and Japan. During the lecture, Dr. Nam provides examples of several historical incidents happened between the three countries to inform students what is needed to look properly at the problems (i.e., attitudes, view points, and more). His lecture suggests that one should attain an open-mind (without any prejudice) to look into the historical facts and to discuss the matters with others with different historical backgrounds/concepts.

Bullet points

- The genealogy of the Nam family is an example of practicing reciprocity between China, Japan, and Korea in the past. The act of commerce between the countries proves its existence of an active interchanges.
- It is essential to fully recognize the complexity of historical events such as “Sino-Japanese War” and “Soshi-Kaimei” happened inside the countries and concern the matters not only from one’s national identity but also from other country’s perspectives.
- In order to understand our history, we need conversation between people with different backgrounds knowing that the same historical fact can be viewed and received differently depending on one’s historical and national identity. Therefore, it is important to realize and adopt the difference and the origins and facts.
- History conversation is needed in order to understand the methods for cooperation and interaction and to realize the true reality. Such practices contribute to preventing the reoccurrence of the same event in the future.

- To have a history conversation, one must be able to have compassionate attitude to understand different opinions/views. Moreover, one must be ready to provide/accept consensus which may rise during the conversation.
- Although decisions are freely made. One should see the history/past respecting other aspects including human rights.

Quotes

“This is why we need history conversation. When we discuss and have conversation, we can recognize and understand methods of cooperation and interaction, which help us see the reality”

“...by looking at the history of each other, the visual fields will broaden and ... help us realize and take in the pain of others in hope that such circumstances will not happen in the future”

“History conversation is having an empathetic understanding from other parties. However, this simply is not enough. It is necessary to develop solidarity when looking at history. “

“...no one really knows how even today 2016 ... will be judged...it is us who rather have the responsibility then looking for definite answers or pushing the responsibility to someone else”

“How do we deal with the current present?...there are no answers... we should break out of viewing issues from a single nation view... need to gain a universal view where everyone ... contributes to solving the current problems...”

Q&A



Q1. Can you provide specific ideas on how to achieve the solidarity? Is there any other way than making a history textbook?

The reason why we need historical conversation is for us to recognize/understand methods and cooperation and interaction between others and for us to see the reality. By looking at the history from different views with open minds will widen our visual fields and result in developing modality.

Q2. What is your ideal of integrated textbook? What should be the basic concept of making a textbook? Patriotism or objectives?

Compare to the past, Korea has become more globalized which can be seen through the growing number of multi-cultural families. In the past, the history book was written mostly about the nation itself, which can refer to patriotism. However, I believe it is time for us to look at the history differently – human rights, sustainable peace, and more due to the changes in the nation. Although the historical path is important in creating the nation's identity, I believe that it is important for the new generation to look at the history with different perspectives.

Q3. Can you tell us about the historical condition problem happening between the three countries?

When we look at the historical conflicts between China-Korea, it seems less viral compare to the issues between Japan and Korea. Such weight on both issues may seem different when looking at it from the outside. However, the actual reason is because Korea-China's historical matter came to an agreement to make academic solutions to the problems to avoid giving negative feelings to each nation's people, which is still an on-going progress.

Q4. If you are to entitle the value of history or future, which one is more important?

I believe the history and future to be inseparable. As an example, nowadays, people around the world concern the comfort women issues and their women's right because solving the issues will eventually prevent similar acts that may occur in the future. Because during the negotiation process, people will realize that such event should not happen again. Therefore, I believe that the future and history aren't something that can be separated, but rather we learn from the past to make a better future.

Q5. I want to ask about current issues happening between Korea, China, and Japan. In 2016, we have faced issues like changes in Japanese constitution and THAAD (Terminal High Altitude Area Defense missile). I want to ask what would be the best approach of looking at the issues in 10 years.

This is a common question that we all need to constantly ask. The similar question must have been asked continuously throughout the history. However, the answer is that no one really knows how the current year will be judged in the future. It is us to take the responsibility to look for the answer rather than asking it to someone else. Rather than looking at the issues from one's country's perspective, we should gain a universal view where everyone contributes to solving the problems

that exist in this world.

Q6. Is there an objective historical fact? How can we narrow the different historical perspectives?

The question to be important. First, can an objective perspective exists – yes. Bringing an example of comfort woman, there’s a definite fact that there’s a victim and harm for victim, and historical documents, and more to prove the events. Based on these objective facts, that’s when historian analyze the situation make her conclusion depending on his or her perspective. Because all historian has different views possess different perspective of viewing the world, that’s when the conflicts among the three countries in the East Asian region exists. Relating to the issue, matter of resolution to the conflict existing in the region, he believes that there needs to be a definite standard. Based on transnational concept, such as peace, or human right, or in this specific case, women’s right. He sees that a common view is possible to be made among the three countries. Furthermore he concludes that history is not really about making a definite answer, making a definite response to problems in the world. But rather it happens through constant analyzing of ourselves and the world that surrounds us.

Team Building Session



“Shoes of Hope” Activity for African Children in Poverty*



Overview of the Forum

Day 2 Cultural Experience & Lectures	
Cultural Experience	
Cultural Experience and Team Activities: Exploring Korean Folk Village(KFV) and Completing Team Missions	
Special Lecture	
Dir. Maher Nasser	<i>Director of Outreach Division, UN DPI</i> Pending Issues in Northeast Asia from the Perspective of the United Nations
[Session 2] Pending Security Issues in Northeast Asia	
Prof. SAKATA Yasuyo	<i>Kanda University of International Studies</i> Enhancing Northeast Asia Security Cooperation: Sharing Common Agendas, Common Approaches
[Session 3] Sustainable Cooperation in Northeast Asia	
[Presentation 1]	
Dir. Maher Nasser	<i>Director of Outreach Division, UN DPI</i> The Future of Global Partnership based on Trilateral Cooperation
[Presentation 2]	
Mr. KIM YongJae	<i>Public Relations Officer of Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)</i> Development and Future Prospect of Trilateral Cooperation
Team Discussion	
[Topic 1]	Direction for Trilateral Cooperation on Security Issues for the Co-prosperity of the Three Nations
[Topic 2]	Discussion on Action Plan for College Students in Promoting Sustainable Development of the Three Nations

Cultural Experience

Exploring Korean Folk Village and Completing Team Missions



Special Lecture

Pending Issues in Northeast Asia from the Perspective of the United Nations

Dir. Maher Nasser, United Nations Department of Public Information



“Cooperation is also important because the problems we are all facing today are global. No country can deal with the problems on its own.”

“We will need to cooperate to ensure that the future generation live in at least the same level of comfort that we are (in) and not worst.”

It is usually much easier to solve problems by working together with your neighbors. UN has long history of working with regional organizations, whether it is African union in Africa, the EU in Europe, something that UN values and works with the organizations that built on the relationship that exists.

Coming back to your region, 4.3 billion of the world population is from Asia. When you think about the future, where the future markets are, where the future working force is and where you invest things in the future; that is going to be Asia.

The core of the United Nations, the UN is the organization of the member states; what we do, what we are mandate to do, there is also what we are asked to do. The 1st reason of being of the UN is to create peace and keep peace between nations. The peace not just about achieving agreements but then you have to deal with the root-comers of conflicts. But the nature of conflict has changed; the conflicts we are dealing with is not between countries, it is within countries

The conflict within a country are fed by struggle over power of resources, and sometimes they will tell you that sometimes it's about nationalities and your region, but eventually, it is struggle over power of who is in charge. It complicates the work and the amount of resources we are in need of for what we have to do.

If you try to work on the security issues, economic cooperation, progress in social issues, you will face with the humanitarian crisis. And this is among the cooperation now exists between countries, mainly that are neighboring. But humanitarian crisis is not always caused by natural disasters. The majority of victims of people who are now in need of humanitarian resources are actually caused of human conflict.

As a country develops, there is more economic needs. I think it becomes very crucial for that the country truly consider contributions towards helping the humanitarian needs in other countries. I think this is very important to insure that what we have and what we are willing to share with others.

Cooperation and moving forward is at the core of what the UN is about. We need to cooperate and work together for a better future because otherwise, if we throw our resources and energy on conflicts, we only destroy each other.

Q&A

Q1. Some people and countries are obstinate about cooperation, how could you persuade those people who doubt cooperation?

Cooperation is not the only field where you will find people with doubts. You will always find people who doubt on everything. I believe cooperation should not be seen as negative when it's about working together for the better. "Cooperation does not mean you have to get what you want. You have to reach a common denominator, a win-win situation" (Dir. Nasser). When looking at the Northeast Asian countries, there are other elements that prevent cooperation. It is important to recognize our differences and put an effort to solve problems without using any force.

Q2. I understand that cooperation is necessary to bring all benefits to our countries. In some countries, there are leaders who choose to be isolated as one country (BREXIT), does UN have a counter measure for those leaders?

"UN does not interfere in internal affairs of member states" (Dir. Nasser). Considering that the United Nations is a recognized international organization, UN should not be seen as taking a side especially for those who are running for an election. You will always find leaders who don't share the same ideology as you do. Borrowing what Winston Churchill once said, it is better to jaw-jaw than to war-war. It means that having a conversation is better than starting a war. War can end a person's lifelong establishment instantly. Some may believe isolation to be good and/or may use isolation as their slogan to bring fear for multi-culture. When those things appear, people need to analyze the leaders' true intention and try not be prejudice in favor of or against the other.

Q3. What are the possible action and realistic suggestions that UN actually can do/give about pending issues in northeast Asia?

"UN is not going to give the solution. You will have to find the solution yourself" (Dir. Nasser). The conflicts in Northeast Asia arose within the countries. Such conflict has its origin within the country itself. You mentioned that cooperation is not the appropriate solution. Then, what is your idea? To be realistic, there have been billion dollars of trades between Korea, Japan, and China. This shows that there have been interaction and cooperation among the countries. "History is important. But it is important to break out from the victim's consciousness. That is (the) reality...Look for what brings you together not for what divides you" (Dir. Nasser).

Session 2. Pending Security Issues in Northeast Asia

Enhancing Northeast Asia Security Cooperation: Sharing Common Agendas, Common Approaches

Prof. Sakata Yasuyo, Kanda University of International Studies



“Acknowledge differences, but also find commonalities, devise cooperative approaches, where possible. In other words, be smart”

Yasuyo Sakata is a professor at Kanda University of International Studies. Prof. Sakata has given a lecture on “Enhancing Northeast Asia Security Cooperation: Sharing Common Agendas, Finding Common Approaches”. She brings the importance of cooperative approaches to nuclear security and peace by means of developing the economy and co-prosperity.

Bullet points

- Although Japan, China, and Korea have its distinctive regional differences, it is important to expand our understanding to cooperate.
- Japan, China, and Korea are core engines of growth and prosperity.
- The Three countries have had several trilateral summits to develop “Future-Oriented Comprehensive Cooperative Partnership”.
- Through the realization of the differences in Northeast Asian regions, we will be able to expand economic and social cooperation for co-prosperity.
- The trilateral summit aims to enhance trust issues among the people in the three countries.
- Acknowledging each country’s national security issues is necessary for finding proper and agreeable approaches to nuclear security and peace in and outside of Northeast Asia.
- To maintain security and peace and to keep the international law, we need a soft and hard part in our security to support the economy.

Quote

“The voices of Hiroshima and other nations who had similar instance, those voices are very important. It’s not just a history anymore. It’s about now. It’s about future. How to restrain people and the nation that’s using it (missile and nuclear weapon) even if you have it. Think at least twice before using it...Nuclear abolishment, nuclear deterrence are the counterparts of those acts”.

Q&A

Q1. Often states make a decision based on the nation's interest, how can we promote cooperation in a base of original aspect rather than just the nation itself?

The nation is an important actor. Cooperation should be in the nation's interest to be built especially between China, Japan, and Korea. Even though there has been security and territorial problems, no country has stopped in improving environmental problems and travel. The interest itself, one can choose to ignore it or to develop. Thus, it is important to recognize the problems and consider as the best interest.

Q2. Is there any possibility to create nuclear missile to avoid missile defense system?

The answer to the question can be answered in many other ways. The missile defense has two sides as well as the nuclear deterrence theory. There are always going to be two sides. Having the missile defense system will allow a country more options when in war, choosing to shield the country instead of striking opposing countries. When the missile defense system is not at your option, your priority will be to strike the other country, which will be devastating to both countries.



Session 3-1. Sustainable Cooperation in Northeast Asia

The Future of Global Partnership based on Trilateral Cooperation

Dir. Maher Nasser, United Nations Department of Public Information



“We cannot have a sustainable solution in conflict if one side gets everything they want and the other doesn’t.”

The Director of the Outreach Division in the United Nations Department of Public Information, Maher Nasser gives a lecture on the Future of Global Partnership based on Trilateral Cooperation. In the lecture, he explores the practices of incorporating diversified media technologies to reach and cooperate with more audience regarding the issues in UN’s agenda. Furthermore, he provides suggestions on the attitude in which one should obtain to work together for a common goal, for the better future.

Bullet points

- The partnership is not just an agreement between countries, but also a necessity link between economic trades between nations, moreover, political and different sectors alliances in the society.
- UN is enquiring into several strands of mass media to ensure to reach out to as many populations as possible to transfer the messages of UN’s agenda such as messages of peace, climate change, gender equality, and more.
- Acknowledging the different ways of adapting new information between younger and older generations, UN is trying to find new methods to grasp attention from younger generation through social media, music, videos, and more.
- Cooperation is an arrangement that has been made upon mutually beneficial exchange. Thus, one must not expect to earn all of the benefits of his/her interest when the other gets nothing.
- When people see their economy failing, they will criticize for the failure the country have made and look for excuses, a way out, or someone to blame.
- However, we need to understand that interests have always two sides. Your interest and someone else’s. In resolving conflicts, UN employs “collaborative conflict resolution” approach considering both sides.
- The Sustainable Development Goals at the UN concerns the issues that transcend the national boundaries.

Session 3-2. Sustainable Cooperation in Northeast Asia

Development and Future Prospect of Trilateral Cooperation

Mr. Kim Yong Jae, Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat



- ✓ TCS is the only inter-governmental organization between China, Japan, and Korea established in Sept. 2011.
- ✓ Since 1999, we had 6 trilateral summit as of 2016.

Major Functions of TCS



Challenges

1. Internal Challenges: Public sentiment in the 3 countries caused by historical, territorial issues.
2. External Challenges: Arms Race, Military Escalation (North Korea's Nuclear Program and THAAD, U.S troop development issues, etc.)
3. Common Threats (Trans-border issues): Non-traditional Security Threats, Epidemic Diseases, Disaster Management, Environmental Protection, Aging Society, etc.

To overcome such challenges, development and consolidation of Trilateral Cooperation !

Future of TCS

- Positive factor: the significance of trilateral cooperation is high in the global community considering the combined population, GDP rate, export value, and etc.
- People-to-People Exchange is keeping increasing





Team Discussion.

(1) Discussion on Action Plan for College Students in Promoting Sustainable Development of the 3 Nations

(2) Direction for Trilateral Cooperation on Security Issues for the Co-prosperity of the Three Nations

Team Discussion (1)

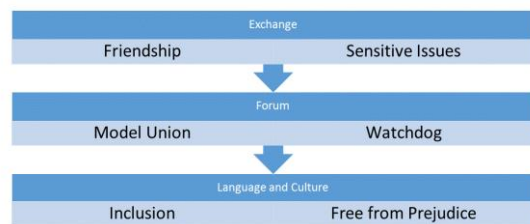
Action Plan for College Students in Promoting Sustainable Development of the 3 Countries

Team 1

Goals and Reasons



Steps



Team 3



BUT HOW?

1. Cause : English is the mainstream
2. Action : Provide Cross-Cultural College Cooperation Program
3. Process : Enhancing ties, cheaper tuition, getting rid of prejudice of America
4. Result : Increased human capital within East Asia
Further Understanding

Team 4

Action Plan

- How to promote Sustainable Development?
- Make academic seminar among three countries including cultural events.
- Inter-disciplinary

Result

- Build Trust
- Bring New Perspectives (Enhance Understandings)
- Building the Networks



Team 5

Education



- Campus Asia
- 1. Definition: "Educational collaboration between Korea, China and Japan to train a new generation leaders of Asia."
- 2. Exchange Student Program primarily focusing exchanging students from three national background: China, Korea and Japan
- 3. Culturally interact with students with different backgrounds and deeply understand the difference between the three following nations.
- Workshop (Volunteering Activity)
- 1. Acting as a Director/Teacher delivering the significance of diversity via introducing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean culture to young students.
- 2. Actively interact with multicultural families from Chinese, Korean, and Japanese background ex) multicultural family festival



Current Situation

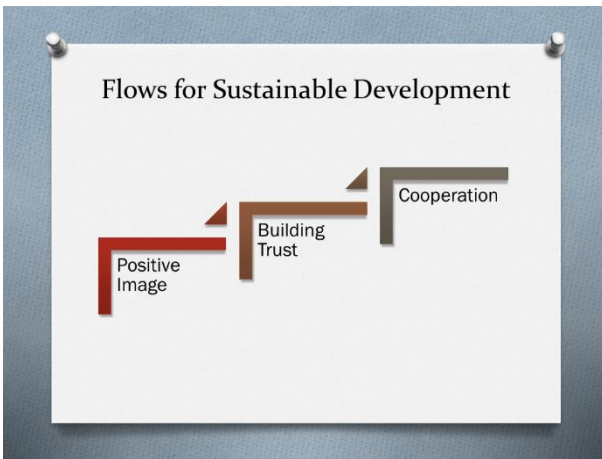
- Bias
 - Nationalism (ex; Korean Perspective Only)
 - Profit-oriented Nature
- Solution
 - NGPI(Non-Governmental Press)
 - NPP(Non-Profitable Press)
- Keywords
 - Objectiveness
 - Diverse perspectives (journalists)

SNS(Social Networking Service)

- Interactive
 - Exchange of Ideas (Overcome physical distance)
 - 2 way communication
- Opinion Leader
 - College students
 - Objective
 - Diverse perspective



Team 6



Team 7

PROBLEMS OF THREE COUNTRIES



Lack of information shared between three countries
→ miscommunication, stereotype created

HOPEFUL RESULTS



1. Getting interested in other countries (Japan, Korea and China)
2. Less stereotype towards other nations
3. Learning more about their culture
4. Spreading connections with other countries' students

SOLUTION



1. Making one international debate club at universities in Korea, Japan and China

Functions:

- Usually, they share their opinions about issues happening in three countries
- Once a year, they meet together in Tokyo, Seoul or Beijing to share their ideas.

2. Making a travelling guide app

Functions:

- Sharing the information about their own country
- Recommending places (restaurants, hotels, cultural sites)
- Getting to know other countries' culture more



Team 9

Mutual Understanding Through Activities

- Cultural showcase and cultural experience activities by student organizations (CJK Youth) from CJK. (ex. Music Videos, clip, cooking and sharing their food together, exchange languages through weekly events)

Overseas cultural experiences

- Internships for CJK students funded by private sectors, government, alumni organizations, etc.
- North East-Asia summer educational programs for intense language, culture and vocational trainings.

Promotion and Transparency of Communication Methods

- Public access to countries' progress and organization's movements.
- CJK Youth Organizations should promote
- Each country should have access to each other to share diverse opinion to other friends.
- A platform for CJK countries to share their research informations so each country can fully understand and have the same access to the informations. (ex. Sharing country news, current status with different perspectives)
- Application that everyone can access and share their own ideas (ex: Instagram that shows daily life of each)

Thank you

Team 10

Role of trilateral student association

1. Teaching empathy towards the environment

1. Collaboration among the three main research schools from each nation (ex. Micro-dust)

2. Promoting soft-power culture

1. Student organizations
 1. Country side field trip (China)
2. sister-schools
 1. Hosting workshops/ events regularly regarding cultural issues

Impact of trilateral student association

Structuring benevolent Cycle for the next generation

1. Cooperative Research => Government awareness => Government fund => College level to international level => Big, real impact

2. Unlearning bias from the elementary level

Team Discussion (2)

Direction for Trilateral Cooperation on Security Issues for the Co-prosperity of the 3 Countries

Team 2

1. Overview

Trilateral Security Commission

Nuclear Disarmament

Disarm North Korea of nuclear weapons through cutting off economic and diplomatic support

Talk the North Korea out of hostility

Regulations on Military Enlargement

Japan spends a lot of funds on developing SDF, budget is large

Japan needs to reassure its neighbors, persuade them about enacting those security bills

New Cold War approaching

China's relationship with North Korea

Allow each country to have its own self defence mechanism

Team 8

Japan already has enough power to protect itself.

- Abe regime wanting to expand its self defence/military power.
 - Collective self defence
 - Changing the constitution
- Proper debate between Japanese citizens neighboring countries is necessary before creating new policies.
- Japanese public voices are not receiving enough attention from the Japanese government.

Photos of Team Discussion







Overview of the Forum

Day 3 Special Lecture & Lecture & Panel Discussion & Drafting the Youth Declaration	
Special Lecture	
Mr. Chung Duck-Koo	<i>Chairman of NEAR Foundation</i>
	<i>“Sailing in the Same Boat”</i>
[Session 4] Economy and Crisis Management	
[Presentation 1]	
Prof. Zhang Liqing	<i>Director of Center for International Finance Studies</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Present Economic Status of the Three Nations and Crisis Management ➤ Role and Strategy of Each Country for Economic Vitalization of Northeast Asia
[Presentation 2]	
Mr. Song Ki Chong	<i>Manager of International Ratings Department, NICE Investors Service</i>
	<i>Integration of Capital Market and Role of Credit Rating Agencies</i>
Panel Discussion : About the Future of Northeast Asia	
[Moderator]	
Amb. Cho Chang Beom	<i>Vice-President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations</i>
[Panel Speakers]	
Dir. Maher Nasser	<i>Director of Outreach Division, UN DPI</i>
Prof. Zhang Liqing	<i>Director of Center for International Finance Studies</i>
Prof. Sakata Yasuyo	<i>Kanda University of International Studies</i>
Banquet Dinner	
Drafting the Youth Declaration 2016 History, Security, Sustainable Cooperation, and Economy	

Special Lecture: NEAR Foundation

“Sailing in the Same Boat”

Mr. Chung Duck-Koo, Chariman of NEAR Foundation



“You must commit yourself to the global cooperation.”

“Sailing in the same boat,” tells us to be in an unpleasant situation as others – Yesterday’s enemies can be your ally who will be alongside yours to join your

The characteristics of people from Japan, Korea, and China vary depending on the country they were born and grew up. In order to attain a successful cooperative future among the Northeast Asian countries, one must be aware of the diversity of people such as a different view on economy, politics, history, and culture.

We have to re-focus on the youngsters, youths instead of adults. We should re-focus on the youth generation. In more practical way. We have big similarities – Chinese characters, and similar philosophy etc.

All the time is passed away. We should look at the words – we are going towards to the future, therefore, the nationalism is based on the past. We should worry about global issues. We are fighting each other among 3 countries. Insights is we have very long history. WE should be in the same boat.

Now, global economy has suffered for a long time. Global economic crisis, very weak and developing countries are now emerging. 3 countries will face some difficulties. but now is the time for cooperation. Now we are facing unwelcoming phenomenon.

Today, we live in a country where it has lost the international coalition and leadership of the world but has the leaders of the countries. It is certain that we are in desperate needs of global leaders to guide us what to pursue next, what to put into an action to create a better future.

We should think of the future of this boat. Our hope for the better future can only be obtained through the young generation. However, if your insight do not change, you will remain as the same,

past generation. Do not repeat the silly ideas from the past generation. Sailing to the same direction.

I advise you to be professional. We have ambiguous ideas of the facts, we need manpower in the future: (a) professionalism will change the world, (b) do not hesitate to take risks – you should take a bold step in lives. If you find a momentum to change your life, take it, (c) be aware of how to be cooperative with others, and (d) establish your own castle. Do not attempt to stay in others' castles.

Q&A



Q1. You mentioned about changing our horizons, and focusing on young generations; I am curious about young generations and older generations cooperate inside first rather than cooperate with others.

We should not have an uncomfortable mindset towards the older generations since they are our ancestors. I didn't mean to not remember the old ways of thinking – they tend to cling on to the past.

Q2. As for Koreans, before we cooperate with other countries, I believe the main problem is the relationship between North Korea and the South; we have to cooperate to unify.

We have 40 years long history of the cold war. We want to give them all the things but NK has negative views of destroying their regime. We gave them humanitarian methods – subsidiaries, money etc. We should take a part. Their regime cannot be maintained long, so we should be patient, waiting for the regime to break down itself. We should keep patience. Situations in the NK regime cannot last for a long time.

US, China, Russia, they also have the same horizon on the NK issue. They are diplomatic views. Having the same direction to the NK issue. We should keep patient. They will realize what is happening in the world eventually.

Q3. As for the beginning, we have to consider the people first. However, when it comes to the reality, I believe that there are difficulties in decision-making – for example, the case of Okinawa and likewise the defense system in Korea. In these cases, the local residents seem to not easily accept the results. What do you think the best possible solution might be?

Okay. When the people gathered in society even in ancient days, they faced social problems too. People come first. Who will make the people survive? The nation. The problem is nation's goal is mostly the people's welfare. There is a conflict of interests inside. The welfare level differs - every nation is eager to enhance their welfare level. And the national leaders should fight for nation's interest.

The direction for long-term/ short-term is sometimes different. However, the national leaders all too often go for the short-term direction. It is always about the conflict of interest – between countries and in relation to terms.

Q4. How young people should not follow the way the old generation thinks you mentioned; is it in the context of national education, what should media cover for instance? Do you think we should change this social frame?

Nationalism and media. Sometimes media is not correct they are influenced by political sector, using national leader's picture and people can be easily brainwashed. This is a malfunction in media. We should have a self-knowledge and we should bear in mind that we should individually obtain our own perspective and knowledge.

Q5. We should focus on the future the people and nation and cooperate for the global issues. Based on my researches about the common market in Northeast region, in my opinion, the 3 nations' common interest comes from their domestic, common policy. How can we overcome the monetary issues in three countries?

Northeast Asia has a different type of economic strategies. 3 nations are now facing diverse problems and how can we cope with the situation?

(1) FTA is the solution.

(2) Recently, after the economic conflict, we have some difficulty in harmonizing monetary issues. Internationally JPY is widely used but not KRW CPY in the international trade market. As monitoring cooperation, every 3 countries has same economic policies. We might have a different rate in the harmonization of monetary policy. We are facing conflict. We have huge capital flow than many other countries. Thus, if we look up the US or EU's situation we cannot solve our own problems.

Q6. If the 3 nations' economic sectors somehow unify, some sectors will have some advantages while some are not. And this can deepen the gap between the rich and the poor. If so, how may this be solved?

I think we less are sure that we may have a vast vacuum in our productivity, if we make a free trade, every country will make a tremendous effort and high level of productivity. If one country modifies different tariff or custom, then we will face another conflict. In order to avoid possible trade dispute, we established WTO.

Session 4-1. Economy and Crisis Management

Asian Financial Cooperation and the Role of RMB Internationalization

Prof. Zhang Liqing, Director of Center for Int'l Finance Studies



“We should be more mutually understanding ... to have more successful integration in the future”

Liqing Zhang is a professor and director at the Center for International Finance Studies and the Central University of Finance and Economics. In the lecture, he provides background information on the financial crisis in Asia and challenges/opportunities in achieving financial cooperation in Northeast Asia and ASEAN countries. His lecture informs the participants the importance of economic integration as well as regional cooperation among China, Japan, and Korea.

Bullet points

- Regional financial cooperation is an important supplementary part for the financial cooperation.
- Since 1998, there have been several financial cooperation achievements in Northeast Asia:
 - Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) – China, Korea, Japan, and the ASEAN’s agreement on expanding a bilateral currency swap to prevent a recurrence of financial crisis.
 - Development of financing project between the financial institutes such as ADG and AIIB.
- Instability of the world economy may be an opportunity for the three countries to inaugurate the regional monetary and the financial cooperation.
- China’s new wave of infrastructure construction may increase the import rate from other Asian countries.
- To achieve a better financial cooperation, it is important to solve political trust issues among Japan, Korea, and China.
- For financial cooperation, the three countries should make an effort to strengthen mutual understanding and put aside the geographic disputes.
- Fortifying the global and the regional financial cooperation will result in sustaining the value of RMBI.
- China, Korea, and Japan a lot of opportunities to further financial understanding that our economy is more closely related.

Quotes

"in reality, we (China, Korea, and Japan) have been already showing a lot of progress...10+3 and going forward....trades between Korea, Japan, and China are increasing...they may not be stable but it's been showing progress and we should be more patient" (QnA).

Q&A

Q1. Why is your general consensus regarding the lack of economic cooperation and regional integration in Northeast Asia towards the financial market?

Japan, Korea, and China's joint financial achievement may not seem visible due to historical and economic conflicts among the three countries. However, there has been steady progress in Northeast Asian financial cooperation and that of market trades. In order to strengthen the financial cooperation and its progress, the three countries should expand mutual understandings. The instant increase may not always be positive in terms of economy. We need to be patient to move forward.

Q2. Internationalizing China's currency, the renminbi (RMB) may cause confusions in the global market. What is your opinion?

As it is mentioned in the lecture, during the financial crises in Asian countries, the value of RMB did not depreciate/devalue. Understanding that many of the Asian countries' currency de-valued, China showed its possibility to internationalize its currency. China's economy may seem developed in short period of time; China has faced many domestic and industrial problems. However, over the past decades, RMB has shown its significant increase in the global market coping such circumstances.

Q3. What if the renminbi RMB becomes the most important currency of exchange, what are the benefits that Japan and Korea might gain?

If so, it will enhance the internal economic integration in economic trade and investment fields within China, Japan, Korea, and ASEAN countries. It will facilitate regional trades in Asian countries. China is continuing to put efforts in internationalizing the China's currency, RMB to increase the trade with ASEAN and other Asian countries.



Session 4-2. Economy and Crisis Management

Integration of Capital Market and the Roles of Credit Rating Agencies

Mr. Song Ki Chong, NICE Investors Service



Ki-Chong (Kyle) Song is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and a manager of International Ratings Department at the NICE Investors Service, Korea. During the lecture, he confers on the integration of capital market in Northeast Asia and the significance of China, Korea, and Japan's financial assets and its influence in the international investment. Furthermore, he delves into the roles of Credit Rating Agencies expanding the understanding of CRA's work in the capital market, especially in Northeast Asian region.

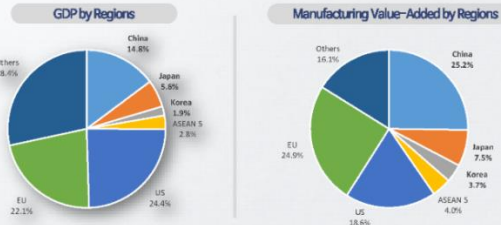




Lecture Materials

Manufacturing Oriented & Highly Innovative

The region of "CJK + ASEAN" is the most important manufacturing base in the world
 Sum of CJK's R&D expenditures is 92% of that of US and 121% of that of EU 28
 Innovation is very strong in manufacturing sector but relatively weak in service sector



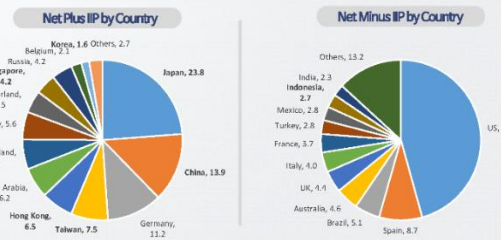
The Region is well integrated. But mainly for exports

Successful integration story since China joined WTO in 2004
 Intraregional trade share is 10 ~ 15%p lower than that of EU single Market
 Intraregional trade for domestic demand is still weak and service sector is far less integrated



We are the largest net investors in the world

CJK are accumulating huge foreign financial assets based on current accounts surpluses
 The region of CJK + Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore is the largest net investor in the world
 US, Brazil and many European country are major net capital importers



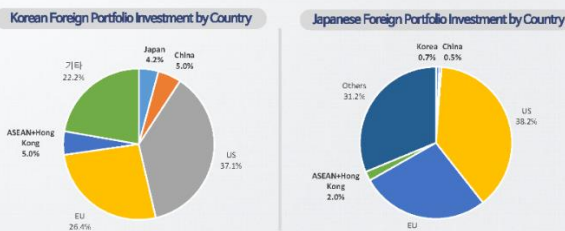
However, weak position in world financial market

International transactions are intermediated usually in London and New York
 There is no major currency trader in China, Japan and Korea



And, we are not much interested in each other

Japan and Korea prefer US and European financial assets to neighbor's
 China does not disclose data but it may not be different from Japan and Korea
 Unlike Japan and Korea, Germany invests 76.8% of its portfolio investment on EU region



ASEAN + 3 Bond Market Initiatives (ABMI)

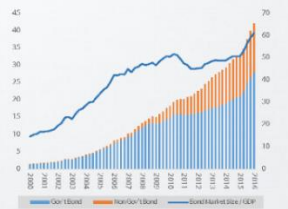
As is	Measures and Approaches
Lack of mutual understanding on followings:	Asian Bond Market Guide Comprehensive and regularly updated book for each of the region's domestic bond markets, containing regulations, trading statistics and other details
Legal Frameworks Financial Market Conventions	CGIF (Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility) Credit facility for cross-border issuance in the region. Until now 10 cross-border deals were closed under the CGIF
Lack of mutual information on followings:	AMRIF (Asian Multicurrency Bond Issuance Framework) Framework for creating a standard format for issuance applicable across the entire region
Financial Market Regulations Major Issuers Major Players	RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement) New Euroclear-style regional clearing house
Lack of mutual trust on followings:	
Legal System Accountings	



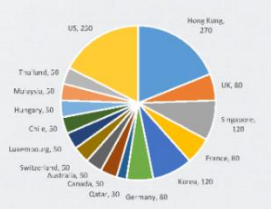
Growth and Opening of Chinese Capital market

Non-gov't bond market is growing fast but suffer from lack of confidence
 Opening of Chinese capital market is not for money but for capital market efficiency
 Foreigners can expect new opportunity and is expected to contribute local capital market

Chinese Bond Market (tn.CNY, %)



RQFII Quota by Country (tn.CNY)



Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (RQFII) : Under this license, foreigners can invest on local Renminbi bond market and A-share market.

"1 Road 1 Belt" and AIIB

One Belt, One Road

Inter-continental infrastructure plan and development strategy, which is proposed and led by China

Silk Road Economic Belt, 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, Maritime Silk Road, China Pakistan Economic Corridor, BCIM Economic Corridor

Financial Institutions : AIIB and Silk Road Fund



Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Proposed by China in 2013

Officially launched in Dec. 2015 and located in Beijing

Now, AIIB is on build-up stage : recruiting, credit-risk model and process development

On the early stage, AIIB plans to focus on co-financing with other international financial institutions such as ADB and World Bank

Key Question : Will AIIB become a accommodative IF or a vehicle of Chinese hegemony?

Brief History of Credit Rating Agencies

From 1886 To 1979

1888 : Henry Varnum Poor published "Poor's Manual of Railroad"

1900 : John Moody published "Moody's Manual of Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities"

1933 : US Regulation Q introduced

1936 : "Recognized Rating" system introduced

1962 : Moody's was bought by Dun & Bradstreet

1963 : The first Eurobond issued in Europe

1966 : S&P acquired by McGraw-Hill

1971 : Break-up of Bretton Woods system

From 1981 To 2016

1980 : NOW accounts legalized in US, which effectively nullified Regulation Q

1980's : Expansion of US CRA's to Europe

1999 : Glass-Steagall Legislation effectively repelled

2000 : Moody's spun off from Dun & Bradstreet

2001 : Enron Scandal

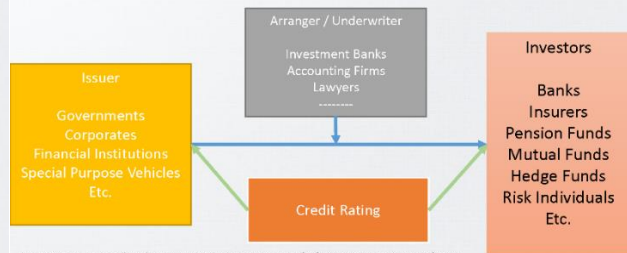
2008 : Sub-prime Crisis and its aftermath

Key Lesson

1. Information Asymmetry
2. Overseas Market & Foreign Investors
3. Simple and Easy

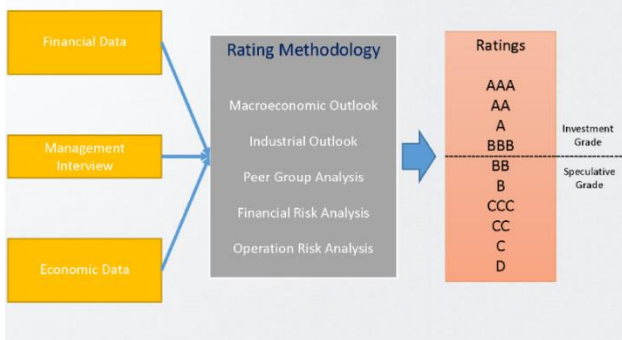
The Roles of CRAs in Capital Market

The larger information asymmetry in a deal, the more valuable the credit rating is
 In deals related to structured finance and foreign issuer, information asymmetry tend to be larger
 Small investors with few staffs tend to rely on credit rating more



Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) : Legal entities that are created only for financial deals in structured finance

What are CRAs doing?



List of CRAs in China, Japan and Korea

International Market	China
Moody's	Dagong Global
S&P	China Chengxin Credit Rating (joint venture with Moody's)
Fitch	China Lianhe Credit Rating (joint venture with Fitch)
AM Best (focusing on insurance industry)	Shanghai Brilliance (in partnership with S&P)
	Shanghai Far East Credit Rating
A few truly local CRAs	
Japan	Korea
R&I	NICE Investors Service
Japan Credit Rating	
Moody's	Korea Ratings (subsidiary of Moody's)
S&P	Korea Investors Service (subsidiary of Moody's)
Fitch	

Integration of Capital Market in North East Asia

1. Nationalism, mercantilism and financial market
2. Loose integration vs tight integration. Which factors should we consider?
3. Is regional integration of capital market desirable and/or available?
4. "So-called" local credit rating agencies can survive? If yes, how?
5. Do you think bigger financial institutions are good for economy?

What do you imagine the future of North East Asia

1. Nationalism and potential conflicts in North East Asia
2. Duty of leaders
3. Commercialization of the Co-Operation among Far East Asia

Panel Discussion. About the Future of Northeast Asia

Moderator: Amb. Cho Chang Beom, Vice-President of World Federation of United Nation Associations


[Panel Speakers]

Dir. Maher Nasser, *Outreach Division, UN DPI*

Prof. Zhang Liqing, *Director of Center for International Finance Studies*

Prof. Sakata Yasuyo, *Kanda University of International Studies*



 Participant | One of the speakers mentioned about the concept of nuclear deterrence during the lecture, and both Japan and Korea is under the protection of US military. The US keep tells other countries, especially, North Korea to abandon their nuclear weapons. However, US itself has more nuclear weapon than they need in their country. Don't you think it is an ironic situation?

Yasuyo

“Nuclear deterrence is the core part where you need to build mutual understanding.”

One of the reasons why North Korea is developing nuclear weapon is because they do not have allies. However, as you mentioned, Japan and Korea is under the protection of US military. We want to protect ourselves from nuclear powers without being a nuclear weapon states. The common goal of CJK is to achieve nuclear non-proliferation, so I agree that it is ironic but that is that reality. It might be unfair to some, but for the common goal, lesser nuclear weapon state is our goal.

Cho Our human society is rapidly developing. In the past, every use of force meant of pursuing national policies.

“But now, we are living in a society where every use of force is considered illegal, except for two cases: Self-defense and actions authorized by the UNSC.”

Nowadays, NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) became a global norm to which all the parties of NPT comply, except for North Korea. This is a kind of new norm which human society in the 21st century established. But when NPT was adapted, many states were already in the possession of nuclear weapon. Based on NPT, the UNSC already adapted various occasion that developing nuclear weapon is contrary to the international peace and security. Any proliferation of nuclear weapon is threat to the international society. That justifies intervention by the international community, particularly UNSC, to correct the situation by taking sanction.

One may say that by nature, NPT is discriminatory because there are 2 categories of the parties: nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states. But this has been the choice of the wisdom in the name of NPT. So as long as this consensus remains there, we are all under the obligation to implement the NPT regime. That is the reason why we all are arguing North Korea to fully comply with resolutions and to the NPT regime.



Participant I One of the main causes of North East Asia crisis is unstable international capital movement and the US’s control over the finance in North East Asia. What is realistic suggestions for the North East Asia cooperation regarding the impact of unstable international capital movement?

Zhang Basically, Asian financial cooperation is a part of plan to avoid financial crisis, especially in a global level. If one country in this area suffers from financial crisis, it can get a help from the other countries. The international capital flow benefits the whole world including better allocation of capital resources (rich countries exporting capital to the poor countries), better diversification of investments, and better control of investment risk. On the other hand, it might also cause international capital speculations which may cause financial instability.

“My suggestion is we should allow more freedom of capital flow in the whole world while having financial regulation. “

For better integration and higher efficiency of the regulation, different countries should have more cooperation, particularly regarding international capitals because we involve different countries. At least two countries are involved, one is exporting country and the other is importing country. So, in order to regulate such kind of things, it is important for credit country and debt country to cooperate in their relation. We all should work together.

Cho
Economic cooperation is subject to the political atmosphere. Recently, Korea-China relations turned into a different phase because of the announced deployment plan of THAAD. So I would like to ask a question to Director Zhang:

“How can we decode the conundrum in reaching common financial stability between two countries despite of day to day development of political situation?”

Zhang
As Ambassador Cho just mentioned, political situation and diplomatic cognition cannot go without the economic and financial cooperation. These two processes should go always together. Everything is interconnected and we should consider political issues as economic issues.

Mutual understanding and less political conflict would be helpful for deeper economic integration. However, I strongly believe economic relations have a far stronger impact on other matters because in finance, each country can never go well without other countries' cooperation and help. Every resource is deeply inter-connected nowadays, especially due to active trades and traffics.

“If we have closer economic relations, we will have less dispute and conflict in political, diplomatic, geographical, and cultural area.”

Cho
Thank you so much for your wonderful answer. The question of how we can overcome the so-called 'Asia Paradox', especially the political mismatch between economic, financial and other inter-dependence could be on the shoulders of the participants here, the young generations. We all hope that this difficult tense period be wisely overcome and how we deal with challenge between CJK.

 Participant | What kind of role trilateral relations can play in the global society?

Maher
“China is the 2nd largest economy, Japan is the 3rd largest economy, and Korea is the 11th. In terms of economic growth and contribution, those three countries count for quite percentage of the world economy. This also means that CJK have a responsibilities to help countries in need.”

World leaders have always emphasized the importance of countries that have means to support the countries in need. So countries with large economies have bigger responsibilities in being more proactive in doing so. Similarly, if you look at world peacekeepers, we have 120 thousand peacekeepers, 8 billion dollars peace keeping budget, but if you look at the troops that are contributing, a majority number of them come from India, Pakistan, Nigeria, and other developing

countries. And the troops from these countries do not have necessary equipment they need. So, developed countries can give a support in not only financing but also in terms of troops.



Participant I I want to know about very specific and practical actions that the three countries can take to promote trilateral cooperation.

Cho

I would recommend you to read a full text of the 6th Summit of Trilateral Cooperation that took place in Korea, which issues peace and cooperation in North East Asia. It contains various conflict idea and project we should address and handle if we are serious about strengthen trilateral cooperation. Before drafting that, each of the delegates looked into the statements to maintain consistency and additional ideas to re-force detailed programs and actions that will be welcome by the three nations.

Korean Participant

I would suggest three countries to hold strategic and economic dialogue like the US and China did. We will be able to manage the risk of economic and political risk and achieve mutual benefits to reduce the gap between the differences and raise understanding between each other. So dialogue can be another way to resolve our problems.



Participant I Director Zhang mentioned about the internationalization of RNB and risk management issues. I guess the current situation in China might be a bit different but similar situation to the Asian Financial Crisis in Korea and Thailand in 1997 might happen in the long term. The US capital flow came in and the dollar currency rate went up high, which eventually worsen the financial crisis. So I was wondering whether China is aware of such risks and possibilities, and whether it is looking for any solution or preventative measure to manage such risks.

Zhang

First, as I said in my lecture, RNBI (RNB Internationalization) is good for both global and regional financial stability. Of course it is beneficial to Asian countries since they can reduce their reliance on US dollar. RNB may become a nominal anchor for most of the Asian economies.

RMBI is a natural outcome of market development in the 21st century. In order to successfully achieve this plan, it is important for China to keep its economy growth sustainable in the coming decades. It should also keep a competitive trade sector and maintain the leading role in the global trade through improving innovative capacity, building up new trade advantages, and keeping exchange rate stable. Also, China should accelerate its domestic financial reform by building up a highly liquid bond market and by gradually and orderly liberalizing capital account. If China successfully do these things, I think RNBI should be a bright future to all.

“Climate change is the biggest threat to the humanity and to the future of our economics.”

So countries that are financially developed and have a large share of emissions should also ensure that you are on the right track in addressing that threat itself .



Ambassador Cho | I would like to ask a question to Director Nasser from UN DPI. One of the role of the UN is setting the standard/norms in the international community. We have UN charter Article 1 and Article 2, where the principles of rule of law is very much emphasized. From the perspective of UN, how do you see the importance of member states of UN and the whole International community to subscribe to respect those principles?

Maher

I think that the utmost important thing to remember is that the UN is not a world government. It does not print money, and it does not have its own army either. It is based on every department state and member states' agreement to bind international law. So if these principles are not followed, it undermines the bases of the organization and its legitimacy.

“But nowadays, public opinions are gaining more power, and what the UN is trying to do is to inform as much as possible to the public and make the transparency of the processes more prioritized.”

Norm is the word of UN General Assembly (GA) and UN Security Council (UNSC). UNSC is the organ of UN from the start but that is still on the agenda. A number of member states feel that the current status of the UNSC does not represent the change that have taken place for the past 70 years. So, the reforms and changes needed in UNSC is on-going discussion. However, there are more and more resolution adapted by consensus; 80% of the resolution adapted in the GA are actually adapted by consensus. This refers that increasing number states are buying into the resolutions.



Participant | I personally believe the US President Obama visiting Hiroshima was political movement because there was a G7 summit in Ise-Shima area which is next to Hiroshima. Korean mass media also pointed out that it was a political movement. I want to hear about Professor Sakata's opinion about this issue.

Yasuyo

Yes, President Obama's visit to Hiroshima is a political move. Of course, the visit was from his heart as well but he is now the president of United States. And politicians do not move without interest.



LAST COMMENTS TO PARTICIPANTS

Maher

I believe it is important to think about trilateral cooperation beyond your three countries in this global community. The power of young generation is the most important.

“People to people relation is more important than that of leader to leader”.

Sometimes, leaders will change. They will also put political interest as their first priority. But as long as people know, knowledge and communication breeds trust and cooperation.

Zhang

First, three countries should try their best to have their economy doing well. Any economic crisis and instability may become a source of political and diplomatic dispute in their relation. If we have good economic situation, I think all international disorder may be gradually eliminated. Second, CJK should enhance in-trust between each other. Try to be more active in cooperation. It is very urgent to accelerate the process of FTA progress. And also to be more active in any proposals in AIIB(Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank).

“Third, I repeat, young generation should be more open and active in making friendship among three countries. World is in your hand in the future. Peace and prosperity of not only trilateral relation but global community is in your hand. “

Cho

Traditional International relations say the nations are the main players of the international community. But now, we are living in a society where the role of civil society is very important.

“So we need to enhance the understanding the role of individuals, international institutions, and civil society.”

We already have touched very optimistic future through economic and financial cooperation. At the same time, we all recognized the difficulties and challenges in terms of various security issues. We hope that young generation, especially students sitting here at this meaningful forum, to bring three countries' people to pursue more positive side of our future to make maximum use of opportunity that lies on us. Of course, we will always put our two legs on the earth even though we look at the sky and future vision.

CJK is already making another joint declaration to have annual summit this year in Japan, and the preparation has been on-going. I am sure our leaders will have wisdom to overcome any difficulty, and the 3 countries' institutionalized mechanism of trilateral cooperation will continue without hindrance in the interest of the optimistic future of North East Asia.

Banquet Dinner



Drafting the Youth Declaration 2016

- On the topics of History, Security, Sustainable Cooperation, and Economy



Overview of the Forum

Day 4 Finalization of Youth Declaration 2016 & Closing Ceremony	
Discussion of the Youth Declaration and Finalization of Contents	
Closing Ceremony	
Closing Address	
Mr. Chung Duck-Koo	<i>Chairman of NEAR Foundation</i>
Amb. Cho Chang Beom	<i>Vice-President of WFUNA</i>
Dir. Maher Nasser	<i>Outreach Division, UN DPI</i>
Presentation of Certificates and Awards	
Photo Session	

Discussion of the Youth Declaration and Finalization of Contents*



(*For the final ver. of Youth Declaration 2016, please refer to the page 32.)

Closing Ceremony

Closing Address (1)

Mr. Chung Duck-Koo – Chairman of NEAR Foundation



“I hope this forum has been rewarding to all of you in understanding our neighbor countries and people. The forum will end today, but your trilateral relationships that you gained in this forum will continue to grow.”

It is a great pleasure to participate in this closing ceremony of the 1st edition of the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum.

You all look great. I am glad that you have diligently endured the extreme heat for the past 4 days. As I believe the youth forum to be a valuable moment to enrich understanding of the trilateral relationship between China, Japan, and Korea, I hope the lectures and discussions have inspired you during your rigorous exchanges throughout the forum.

I am very impressed by the number of students from internationally recognized universities from the three countries. I must say I was extremely inspired by your cogitative contribution of opinions on the topics proposed during the forum. I was told that you were very focused and well behaved as representatives from one's own country.

After the forum is over, many of you will soon be traveling back to your country to continue your education and pursue your career. Do share your contact information with other candidates and maintain your trilateral relationships; build your trilateral youth network together. This type of interaction recalls what I mentioned during my lecture yesterday - "sailing in the same boat", which refers to commingling with people with different historical, cultural, and economic backgrounds, and thus, develop a new cognizance that is needed now and in the near future.

The world is changing faster than at any time in our history. During the past 3 or 4 decades, China, Korea, and Japan have shown successful improvements in internationalization, globalization, and regionalization as you can see from the agreement on intraregional free trade in Northeast Asia.

We are living in an era where we are obliged to sustain one's best capability to create the world a better place.

Northeast Asia is one of the main pillars of prosperity in East Asia and is gradually earning its reputations in the world. The three countries have been accumulating diverse assets and expertise to ameliorate the conditions that we have today. As a citizen of the Northeast Asian countries, you must become a global leader who is prudent and concerns the world as you deeply care for your home country.

I recently participated a meeting at the NEAR foundation and had challenging debates on certain topics. Our general consensus was not to dispute nor rear one's nationalistic perceptions. Many senior intellects bring their patriotic perspectives to the meetings, which will arouse the historical, economic, and regional issues often not related to what we should be discussing. I must say that our new generations should learn to be able to view the current trilateral issues with different, innovated, and prudent prospect.

Today, I look at your faces and everyone seems more longing and understanding one another.

Thank you very much for your concentration and lively participation throughout the forum. Congratulations once again to all of you. I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

Have a safe journey home and keep in touch with your sisters and brothers as global citizens. Thank you.

Closing Address (2)

Amb. Cho Chang Beom – Vice-President of WFUNA



"You must put your best effort to explore how Korea, China, and Japan, the important three countries should effectively overcome their problems of differences and more closely come towards the future; future of strength, peace, stability, and co-prosperity in this region and beyond."

"Ancient Chinese philosopher, Lao Tzu, mentioned “以天下观天下” meaning when you look at the world, you should do it with the perspective of the world. The difference we notice from time to time in the trilateral relationship shows negative indications in terms of all three countries making further progress within the individual trilateral cooperation and relations. In several putting, so-called “national interest” of individual countries, we should put the interest of the world, others, and human society and try to achieve the balance of interests among us,

Congratulations on successfully completing the 1st edition of the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum.

I am very pleased with the outcome of the youth forum. It has provided all of us with invaluable opportunities to share ideas and information on trilateral cooperation.

I hope you have come up with excellent ideas and suggestions through the adoption of youth declaration and decoration. I am certain that this forum will be an important reference in your

further work. You should continue to build youth network among the three countries as well.

I would like to compliment each and every one of you for your active participation and continuation. I also want to take this opportunity to show my deep appreciation to the organizer of the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum – NEAR Foundation, Minister Duck-koo Chung, Hope to the Future Association, Chairman Jin Hwan Jung. This forum certainly helped strengthen the trilateral network of our young people of our three countries.

Taking this opportunity, I want to share two points with all of you. The importance of global citizenship education has attracted a lot of attention. The Secretary-General of the United Nations took the initiative of the education. The Director of the Outreach Division of United Nations Department of Public Information, Mr. Maher Nasser with us has been a very useful mentor in establishing bridges between UN and young generation.

A few months ago, Korea hosted a UNDP/NGO conference in Gyeongju over a theme of global citizenship education. In my view, you must continue your effort to cultivate the kind of elements and important factors, which would have to shape your future as a global citizen (ship).

I want to appreciate you to continue your work in terms of cultivating your global citizenship competency when you go back to your countries because we are living in a global society.

I think we made a lot of progress so far, but still, a lot of Chinese put more emphasis on the necessity of respect and principle justice, and moral. The commitment that is already made in UN charter and the universal declaration of human rights emphasize the necessity of exercising treating each other in the spirit of brotherhood.

Try to solve any problem through negotiation by peaceful means, informative law, and international law. There will be no difficult problem, which we cannot overcome.

Once again, Congratulations all of you and strongly encourage your spirit.

Maintain a close network by communicating each other as often as possible. The youth declaration is concerned as a roadmap to guide you in pursuing your interest related to the trilateral cooperation. Communicate it with each other and share your views and do not hesitate in expressing yourself to your family, friends, society, and the government who have the influence in shaping your future.

Thank you.

Closing Address (3)

Dir. Maher Nasser – Outreach Division, UN DPI



"I must say I was extremely inspired by your cogitative contribution of opinions on the topics proposed during the forum. I was told that you were very focused and well behaved as representatives from one's own country."

"I hope this forum has been rewarding to all of you in understanding our neighbor countries and people. The forum will end today, but your trilateral relationships that you gained in this forum will continue to grow."

I would like to begin by thanking the organizers of the 1st edition of the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum, Mr. Duck-koo Chung of the NEAR Foundation, Ambassador Chang Beom Cho, and Mr. Jin Hwan Jung, Chairman of the Hope to the Future Association who discussed this forum three years ago when I was in Korea attending a Model United Nations (MUN).

I clearly discussing about having a seminar with students between the three countries, China, Japan, and Korea. In one side, we talked about trilateral cooperation. Now that I see the idea has been fulfilled and that see all the representatives from the countries, I am very grateful to participate in this forum as a speaker.

At the United Nations, we have UN Envoy on youth. The Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon was the first to appoint the UN Envoy on youth three years and a half ago. The Youth Envoy is now in Brazil celebrating 2016 international day of youth with young people attending the Olympics in Rio de Janeiro.

The idea of youth at the front and center of UN agenda is not just about talking in terms of development, investments, and/or political issues. The UN Security Council has announced a resolution for the first time on youth and peace last December. The importance of bringing in youth and their perspectives in many situations is to ensure that youth are positive contributors in negotiation.

I spoke a lot about the UN Sustainable Development Goals throughout the forum, again we rely on youth to send messages. We worked with a group of rappers and they wrote a song about the SDGs. <https://youtu.be/wWzmbdfykDU>

These young artists created a music, which its lyrics evolves the issues of human needs and leads to convey the message in fun way. This is the kind of energy and creativity that young people can create; being creative, innovating, and finding solutions to problems. These young people help us

communicate such ideas and in how to set the agenda.

As I hear that the forum will be scheduled for the 2nd edition in the future, I believe that there will be more participants. I will be very interested to know and hear more from you about the impressions about the type of discussion and presentations you have had and will have in the future.

It is a great pleasure to participate in this closing ceremony of the 1st edition of the Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum.

You all look great. I am glad that you have diligently endured the extreme heat for the past 4 days. As I believe the youth forum to be a valuable moment to enrich understanding of the trilateral relationship between China, Japan, and Korea, I hope the lectures and discussions have inspired you during your rigorous exchanges throughout the forum.

After the forum is over, many of you will soon be traveling back to your country to continue your education and pursue your career. Do share your contact information with other candidates and maintain your trilateral relationships; build your trilateral youth network together. This type of interaction recalls what I mentioned during my lecture yesterday - "sailing in the same boat", which refers to commingling with people with different historical, cultural, and economic backgrounds, and thus, develop a new cognizance that is needed now and in the near future.

The world is changing faster than at any time in our history. During the past 3 or 4 decades, China, Korea, and Japan have shown successful improvements in internationalization, globalization, and regionalization as you can see from the agreement on intraregional free trade in Northeast Asia.

We are living in an era where we are obliged to sustain one's best capability to create the world a better place. Northeast Asia is one of the main pillars of prosperity in East Asia and is gradually earning its reputations in the world. The three countries have been accumulating diverse assets and expertise to ameliorate the conditions that we have today. As a citizen of the Northeast Asian countries, you must become a global leader who is prudent and concerns the world as you deeply care for your home country.

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Thank you very much for your concentration and lively participation throughout the forum. Congratulations once again to all of you. I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

Have a safe journey home and keep in touch with your sisters and brothers as global citizens. Thank you.



Presentation of Certificates and Awards



Memorable Photos





Side Events

(1) Shoes of Hope Project



Side Events

(2) Cultural Experience – Korean Folk Village

<Guide to Korean Folk Village>

*Reference: Korean Folk Village Official Website: www.koreanfolk.co.kr



Exploration of Korean History and Culture

What Is Korean Folk Village (KFV)?

With the grand vision to present the Korean national culture to local and international tourist, Korean Folk Village was founded in 1974. Korean Folk Village introduced traditional culture from the late Joseon period through cultural classes experience, shaman faith, seasonal customs and others.

Facilities at Korean Folk Village



↑ Joseon Period Houses and Traditional Work Shop



↑ A Beautiful Village Set in Nature-Given Environment



↑ Various Exhibition Halls Proving a Single-View that Survey of Folk Culture



↑ Traditional Art Performances with Excitement Makes the Audiences Dance



↑ Traditional Food Filled with Heartiness/



↑ Tradition-Embedded Youth Training Facilities



↑ Play Village Where Kids' Dream Come True



↑ Various Amenities

Performance Guide

1. Farmer's Music and Dance

Time: 10:30

Venue: Performance Area

The Farmer's Music and Dance of KF, which wishes for good harvest, demonstrates a splendid and protean look while mixing Hwaryongjinbeob and Byeongjeonnori. As an open-air market Farmer's Music and Dance that adds to this mix Ilgwangonori, Chaesangsogonori, Beonanori, and Omudong.



2. Equestrian Feats

Time: 11:00

Venue: Equestrian Feats Performance Area

Equestrian Feats is also known as equestrian art because it employs splendid horse-riding techniques such as two swords on horseback archery, and horseback tumbling. The Equestrian Feats performance at KFV incorporates into its contemporary elaboration the dynamic techniques of the horseback tumbling such as horseback standing, backward



riding, reverse riding, and sideways riding. Also, reenacting horseback bow shooting, horseback lance wielding, and horseback swordmanship, which constitute the essence of Equestrian Feats, the performance demonstrates the spirit of a horse-riding people.



Village on Exhibition

1. Korean Folk Museum

Korean Folk Museum creates a vivid image of the yearly life of four farming families in Yongin that unfolded on the 24 solar terms through four seasons from cradle to grave during the late Joseon period. As an exhibition hall where people can easily learn and experience the traditional culture of Korea, Korean Folk Museum is loved by visitors.



2. World Folk Museum

Opened on September 22, 2001, World Folk Museum is composed of 9 permanent exhibition building. With 3,000 or so items of cultural heritage collected from the five oceans and seven continents, the Museum provides exhibition areas for different cultures which present clothing, food, and housing, technology for livelihood, and culture and arts of each country.



3. Mask Dance Exhibition Hall

Mask Dance Exhibition Hall presents a vivid display in a diorama of various masked dances such as Bongsan Masked Dance and Bukcheong Lion Dance Drama with explanations of masked dances from different parts of Korea. Also, at the entrance of the exhibition hall, visitors can see an artisan making various masks.



4. Pottery Exhibition Hall

Earthenware Exhibition Hall collects in one single place items of earthenware that provide a peek at the wisdom of Korean ancestors. First made in the period of Three Kingdoms, earthenware has since been used in close connection with the traditional life of our ancestors and at the same time provides excellent pieces for folk painting and patterns demonstrating artistic beauty. Earthenware Experience Hall, which provides an opportunity to make earthenware carrying natural leisure and richness, is a place loved by families, group or international visitors.



<Team Mission at Korean Folk Village>








Team Missions at Korean Folk Village





MUST RETURN TO MAIN ENTRANCE BY 11:30 A.M.

* Send the mission-related photos VIA EMAIL: webmaster@hopetofuture.org in a Zip file after you come back to KHU.

* Please Refer to the Map of Korean Folk Village for Location Numbers on the Table Below.

#	MISSION	Loc	EXPLANATION	Pt	NOTE
1	GROUP SELFIE	N/A	- Take a group selfie and send a picture - Must include all the group members	1	Both eyes and nose of each member must be included in the picture to be counted.
2	THEME PHOTO	N/A	- Pick a theme and illustrate the theme with body. - Must include all the group members	2	Theme: peace, international cooperation, education, environment, or energy
3	PHOTO WITH BEGGAR	N/A	- Take a group pic. with beggar character (거지) - Must include all the group members	3	
4	PHOTO WITH MAGISTRATE	29	- Take a group pic. with magistrate character (사또) - Must include all the group members	3	
6	PHOTO WITH STUPID POLICE	29	- Take a group pic. with Stupid Police character (마보 포졸) - Must include all the group members	3	
7	PHOTO WITH A TRADITIONAL PAINTING	N/A	- Take a group pic. in front of the painting on the right - Must include all the group members	3	
8	PHOTO WITH A CHINESE CHARACTER	N/A	- Take a group pic. in front of the painting on the right - Must include all the group members	3	



10	A PHOTO WITH STONE SCULPTURE	N/A	- Take a group pic. with stone sculpture on the right - Must include all the group members	3	
11	A PHOTO WITH WANTED MAN	N/A	- Take a group pic. with a wanted man on the right - Must include all the group members	3	
12	TAKE A GROUP PHOTO	14	- Take a group pic. at the background on the right	5	
11	TUHO (Arrow Throwing)	28, 29	- Two players must succeed throwing sticks into a pot at least 7 times in a row.	5	Both players cannot be Koreans; only one can be a Korean.
12	GROUP ROPE JUMP	28	- Must succeed group rope jump for more than 10 times	5	More than 5 people should be in the rope at the same time
13	YUTNORI	28, 29	- Play Yutnori (Game of Yut) - A player should get 'DO' (three of the sticks on the front and only one stick on the back) and take a photo.	5	
15	TRADITIONAL LIFE EXPERIENCE	N/A	- Take a picture of at least 2 group members actually trying one of Traditional Life Experience.	3	* Points: 3 for each site * Experiences 1. Operating a horse or ox-pulled milestone or a treadmill 2. Spinning silk yarn 3. Smoothing clothes through pounding 4. Wearing a traveler's knapsack 5. Tying on punishment tools 6. Being locked up in prison cells 7. Waving straw bags 8. Making daily necessities with straw
16	VISITING THE FOLK MUSEUM	34	-Visit the folk museum and solve the following question	7	Q. What are the four education systems in the ancient times of Korea?
17	WATCHING PERFORMANCE	26, 39	- Watching Farmer's Music and Dance Performance and Equestrian Feats Performance	8	* Points: 8 for each site * Time: Farmer's Music and Dance (10:30am) Equestrian Feats (11:00am)



Photos taken at Korean Folk Village





Awards

Best team activity 1st place : TEAM 10	
Yoonsu Lee	Ritsumeikan University
Chan Ka Lok	Peking University
Kyo Hee Park	Waseda University
NamJun Yoon	Seoul National University
Hirose Yuna	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
HeeJu Kim	Saitama University
Yumi Hoshi	Keio University
Dai Miao	University of International Business and Economics
Qijie XiaoIAO	Tsinghua University
Best team activity 2nd place TEAM 1	
Miwa Tani	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Mikaella Ji One Hahn	Ritsumeikan University
Jaeyeon Jung	Kyunghee University
Crescent Fujii	Waseda University
KeumSun Jang	Kyunghee University
Momo Ueda	Keio University
Kalina Ozawa	Kwansei Gakuin University
Liu Guodong	Korea University
Masaki Ka	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Weiyang Gu	Waseda University
Best Team Discussion TEAM 5	
Xueying PIAO	Peking University
Yusuke Nishikawa	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Feng Yue	University of Tokyo
Toshiki Noguchi	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Liang Mengshi	Jilin University
Oh Da Yeol	Waseda University
Eunkyung Son	Sogang University
Ayano Sakuma	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Best Team Presentation TEAM 2	
Yige Dong	Waseda University
Urim Han	Waseda University
Zhang Mushan	Ritsumeikan University
NamJun Yoon	Seoul National University
Yutaro Inagaki	Waseda University
Yoshinaru Sakabe	University of Tokyo
Seika Murayama	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
SangYeop Lee	Inha University
Liu Guodong	Korea University

Speakers' Interview



Maher Nasser

Director Outreach
Division, United Nations
Department of Public
Information



Zhang Liqing

Director at Center for
International Finance
Studies



Yasuyo Sakata

Professor at Kanda
University of
International Studies

Q1. How do you think this forum will affect the students in the three countries – China, Japan, and Korea in the future, who are the foundation of coexistence and co-prosperity of the three nations?

Maher — Students from 3 countries will relieve different perspectives and ideas of others by listening to experts from different fields. I am sure, at the end of the forum, all of them will have more positive perspectives about trilateral cooperation in a wide range of fields.

Zhang — I think this forum is very meaningful. The young generations are the key to the future, so their perspective is very important.

“Future is on the hands of young generation.”

If they cannot be internationalized and be open to each other, particularly in the CJK area, challenges we are facing can never be solved. Joining this forum young people will have very good chance to prepare for the common future. So I think this kind of forum will be important personally and individually, but also to corporations, cities, and in nation.

Yasuyo — First, this forum is open to young people in their 20s, so it is a great time to develop future career choices, and to learn about this area of cooperation. Second, it definitely helps students develop future thinking by learning about not only the potentials but also about the hard realities of trilateral cooperation. Third, by listening to experts, the students will be greatly motivated in many ways.

Q2. In which direction should this forum be headed in the future?

Maheer — Firstly, the trilateral forum was first by the governments, and this forum is created by the civil society, universities, and individuals. People have taken issues forward and moving forward, continuing to the future. This forum focused on economic and security issues.

“Maybe the next forum can focus on constant issues that younger generation should care about in common. More things they share such as music, film, literature, poetry.”

Exploring those common issues will also help to the more regular level because even if you are not studying economy or politics, you will still find that there are issues for you to care and talk about through this forum.

Zhang —

Publicly, we can widen the topics for the forum by including social science, social media, architecture, art, and etc. Anything young people are highly interested. This kind of coverage may give a chance to enhance their perspectives for wider range of people.

“We can also have this forum in different countries each year, next one can be held in Beijing, and the year after year, in Tokyo. Making this forum an annual event.”

I also believe the host of this forum can get help from international office of universities, institutions, and NGOs.

Yasuyo — In this huge forum you talked about history, economy, security, and politics. And those are very crucial. Economy and Security is definitely important.

“However, do not avoid history because you are younger generation. History is a good point to start. “

In addition to that, the forum will be better with social, cultural, journalism, and media issues. Also I think it is also important to have impact to the government officials and its policies, so that they listen to what younger generations are saying. Because the actual joint operations are made by the governments at the CJK summits. It could led into it, criticize it, and answer it.

Q3. I also would like to ask about your impression on this forum as a speaker

Maheer — All of the staffs, volunteers, and young students got involved into this forum, and the questions, involvement, and the interaction between them was very impressive. They not only cared about the issues but also they looked into them and reflected on what they were studying at university. So in general, overall, very positive impression.

Zhang

I really think that this organization prepared this forum perfectly. Also I was very impressed by the participants. I think I got the most of the questions from the participants because Chinese economy has great impact on Asian economy.

“Most of the questions were very insightful and thought-provoking, and some of them were quite challenging even for me.”

Everything was just perfect as I expected! Perfect!

Yasuyo

I was also very impressed by the intensity of interest in these topics. All of the staffs and volunteers here were also very professional and their commitment was very high. Just one thing, if there were more discussion time, it would further develop opportunity to extend their perspective. I strongly believe exchanging ideas is very important to extend understanding between each other.

Q4. Do you have any last words you would like to say to our future generations of the leaders?

Maher

“Leadership means use your critical mind to make decisions.”

Don't take things for granted. Be hopeful! Be optimistic! And Dream High!

Zhang

I hope that you can have another forum in the near future. And I am sure the next one will be more successful. I believe participants should be eager to learn knowledges, should be more open, and should be more confident in what they are doing because all of you are doing great!

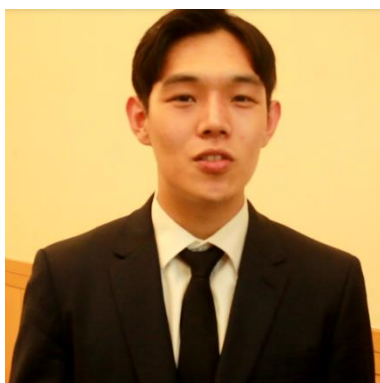
Yasuyo

I greatly thank all of the participants for having a such a high interest in this cooperation area.

“It might take a long time to achieve true cooperation but hang on to it! Let's hang on to it!”



Participants' Remarks

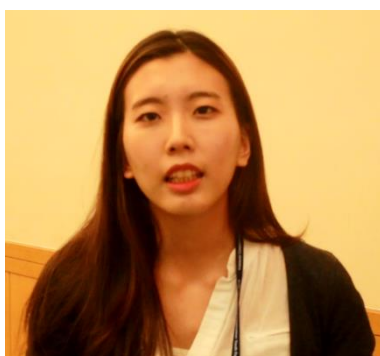


Korean Participant (1)

I volunteered for the 2016 Trilateral Youth Forum because I wanted to interact with Chinese and Japanese students as well as share ideas about the future of the three nations. Since my interests focus mainly on politics and international relations, I've always wanted to share and discuss about ideas regarding the future of the three nations.

I realized during the lecture and discussion that there were innovative and inspirational opinions. We had some conflicts due to opposing opinions. However, we came to an agreement realizing that we are all humans seeing the same trades and sharing a lot of common cultures. In addition, we also thought that all three nations should work together to make the better future. Because I wanted to do something similar to vibrating Exchanges within culture and ideas, I was glad to have volunteered for the Forum.

Korean Participant (2)



My favorite lecture was the professor Sakata's and the UN official's. For Prof. Sakata, it was really interesting to hear Japanese point of view since I never really had a chance to hear about the Japanese perspective. It was really interesting to have another new perspective into my idea. For the UN official, I thought it was an intriguing and a valuable moment to be able to participate a lecture from a UN officer.

Before the forum, I didn't really realize the importance of the trilateral relationship between china, japan, and Korea. However, after listening to all the lecture and different point of views. Plus, it was really interesting to know how the forum brought different people from UN, japan, Korea, and china. Although the forum was held for three days, I believe that it was a valuable moment to expand my intellectual knowledge about the trilateral relationships.

Japanese Participant (1)



I decided to participate the forum because I was interested in creating a new international bond between the countries. Moreover, I have always wanted to become a global leader who concerns the world that of its issues. With my education focusing on policy management, I would like to learn more about the policies in each country and there different perspectives, and thoroughly use such knowledge in creating my own idea of assisting the world as a global citizen.

During the forum, I was interested in security issues since I have been reading and learning about the matter in college in environmental and financial. Now that I am here to learn/listen the lectures, I have gained further views from the chinse professors and people from the united states. From the forum, I have also noticed that China is putting a lot of effort in promoting the cooperation of the three countries, Japan, China, and Korea.

Japanese Participant (2)



I'm from Kobe University of foreign studies. I got the opportunity to go to Model United Nations for Japanese universities from my studies. In the program, I was the diplomat for republic of Korea. My topic was about education. From my researches, I found out that japan and Korea have similar education systems. However, before the forum, I didn't know about the similarities. Through seeing and studying about it, I got more interested that I wanted learn further about Korea in general. I participated the forum wanting to ask Korean and Chinese about their feelings towards japan in general.

I often heard that there's different sides to history. Hearing one incident about kanjuku, I learned other ideas about the province itself. I thought I came to the forum with an open mind. However, after the forum, I realized that I now became an open-minded person who can truly adopt different opinions. The forum was a great opportunity to reflect myself as a Japanese and as a global citizen.

Chinese Participant (1)



Hello I'm from university of Tokyo. I am grateful to have participated in the program. First of all, the most interesting lecture was from the United Nations director, Dir. Maher. It was an eye-opening lecture because I thought he came from a good education background. Knowing that he was once a refugee and learned English from the social media, I was very impressed to hear his life story until the time he became a director of United Nations. He mentioned about poverty problem and bringing peace to the world. Plus, he mentioned about countries where we have misunderstandings and eventually higher rate of misunderstandings will lead to war and horror. What we learned was to understand the solution regards to the issues. Solving the misunderstanding is to have effective communications like this forum, exchange programs, and also mass media. I have also learned about the importance of diversity. Throughout the program, I felt that we have a lot of misunderstanding between Korea, Japan, and China. However, the effective cooperation helped me to find solution to bring resolutions to such misunderstandings.

Chinese Participant (2)



The reason I participated the forum is because I thought it was a good opportunity for me to extend my knowledge in international relations. Outside of textbooks, I wanted to actually engage with people with different backgrounds and hear their perspectives on the trilateral issues.

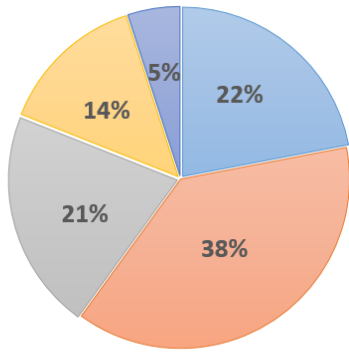
From one of the lectures, I liked the history issue the most. I completed my high school education in China and went to a university in Japan. In Japan, I tried talking about our history China-Japan with my Japanese friends. Then, I realized that such conversation can be sensitive to another. Having a regular conversation on historical problems was not as easy. However, participating the forum made it possible to learn others' perspectives on the historical issues within the three countries. It was a great opportunity for me to develop deeper view on the trilateral historical matter.



Satisfaction Survey Results

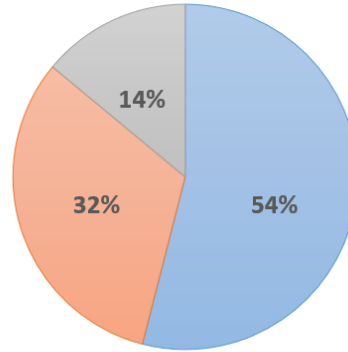
Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum 2016 Satisfaction Survey

1. Are you satisfied with the forum in general?



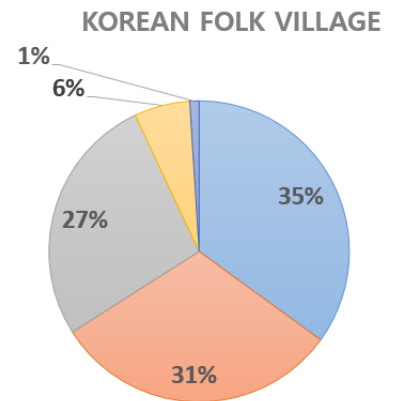
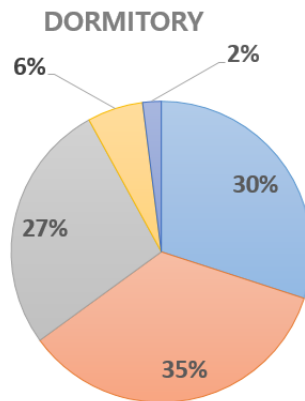
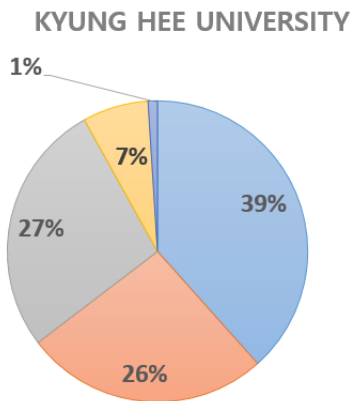
■ Very Satisfied ■ Satisfied ■ Neutral ■ Unsatisfied ■ Very Unsatisfied

2. Are you willing to participate in this forum again?



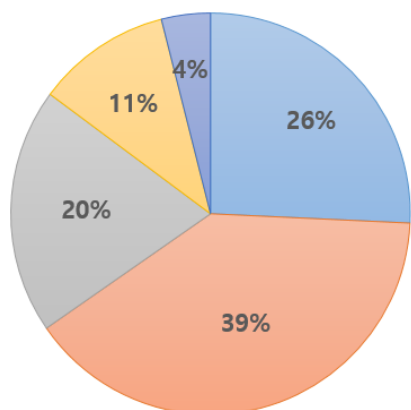
■ Yes ■ Not Sure ■ No

3. Are you satisfied with venue?



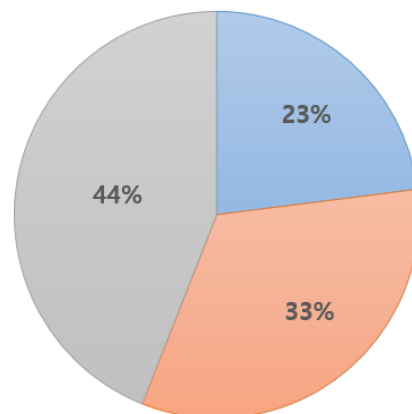
■ Very Satisfied ■ Satisfied ■ Neutral ■ Unsatisfied ■ Very Unsatisfied

4. Are you satisfied with the meal service?



■ Very Satisfied ■ Satisfied ■ Neutral ■ Unsatisfied ■ Very Unsatisfied

5. What do you think about the duration of the discussion?



■ Enough ■ Average ■ Not Enough

Satisfied Points

- There were total 9 participants per team, 3 from each country. Participants were able to actively exchange ideas with people from different culture and background.
- All of the participants had abundant academic background and insights on Trilateral issues. Discussion sessions were thought-provoking and dealt with profound topics
- The lecturers were prominent figures from diverse fields, and participants were able to obtain practical knowledge from the real-field experts.
- Supporters were allocated to each team, enabling efficient management of the participants and the operation of the forum.

Suggestions for next forum

- The forum have been better if the forum were held near the airport.
- Please provide an opportunity for further connections among the participants (e.g. Social Network Service)
- It would be meaningful if the next forum takes place in China or Japan.
- The discussion sessions would have been better if there were fewer members per team. Discussing in smaller group allows deeper discussion and closer interaction between participants.
- Please provide more discussion sessions.
- Please cover sensitive themes and topics such as history and politics.

Credit

Staff	
NAME	TITLE
Jin Hoan Choung	President, Hope to the Future Association
Eun Jung Lee	Team Manager, Sponsoring Team
Hee Jung Kwon	Team Manager, Education Team
Hyemin Kang	Assistant Manager, Education Team (<i>Project Manager</i>)
Jung A Pyun	Associate, Education Team
Se Jeong Choi	Intern, Education Team
Sae Mi Jung	Intern, Education Team
Dohee Kim	Intern, Education Team

Supporters	
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Ji Hyun Park	Waseda University
Hyunjo Koh	Brown University
DaYeon Yee	Georgetown University
Moon Ju Hee	Ritsumeikan University
SeungWoo Chee	Sophia University
JeeWoo Lee	Yonsei University
SeoJi Eun	Renmin University of China
JiIn Baek	London School of Economics and Political Science
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Won Kyung Jung	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
Kil Ji Ho	Yonsei University
Soojin Shin	Korea University
Kim sohee	Pohang University of Science and Technology
Anh Suji	New York University
Dahyun Yu	Hanyang University
Junmo Kim	Sungkyunkwan University
Ju Hyung Chae	Hanyang University
Ji yeon Lim	Boston University
Ahn Jihoon	South Western University Economics and Finance
HyunJi Jo	Mokdong Girl's High School

Chinese Participants	
NAME	SCHOOL
Ao Ieong IOK I	Peking University
Chan Ka LOK	Peking University
Dai MIAO	University of International Business and Economics
Di XU	Waseda University
Feng YUE	University of Tokyo
Haolin QI	Renmin University of China
Jiayu WANG	Waseda University
Jin JING	China University of Geosciences
Junyi JIANG	Ritsumeikan University
Kou KOU	Waseda University
Liang MENGSHI	Jilin University
Liu GUODONG	Korea University
Liu YUE	Waseda University
Qijie XIAO	Tsinghua University
Shenhan FANG	Carnegie Mellon University
Shihan WANG	Beijing Foreign Studies University
Shiyu WANG	Peking University
Tsz Yan YEUNG	Renmin University of China
Weidong ZHOU	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Weiyong GU	Waseda University
Xinyu FU	Renmin University of China
Xuehui XU	Beijing Foreign Studies University
Xueying PIAO	Peking University
Yi WANG	Minzu University of China
Yige DONG	Waseda University
Ying JIN	Beijing Normal University
Ying LI	Beijing Foreign Studies University
Yunrui SI	Beijing Foreign Studies University
Zhang MUSHAN	Ritsumeikan University

Japanese Participants	
NAME	SCHOOL
Airi HARAGUCHI	Waseda University
Aya KIKUCHI	Keio University
Ayaka YAMANE	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Ayano SAKUMA	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Chiaki KATO	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Crescent FUJII	Waseda University
Fumino MOTOYAMA	Waseda University
Haruna MORI	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Hirose YUNA	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Jun MIYAZAKI	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Kalina OZAWA	Kwansei Gakuin University
Karen SHIMADA	Waseda University
Kento HARADA	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Koyuki EMIYA	Keio University
Kyoka ABE	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Masaki KA	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Maya SHINODA	Waseda University
Miwa TANI	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Momo UEDA	Keio University
Naoko ANZAI	Waseda University
Rima HASHIMOTO	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Seika MURAYAMA	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Seika MUROI	Sophia University
Shoka FUKUI	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Toshiki NOGUCHI	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Yoshinaru SAKABE	University of Tokyo
Yu FUKUHARA	Kwansei Gakuin University
Yumi HOSHI	Keio University
Yusuke NISHIKAWA	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Yutaro INAGAKI	Korea University

Korean Participants	
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Da Yeol OH	Waseda University
Dayeon JIN	Kyung Hee University
Eunkyung SON	Sogang University
Geunhyo KIM	Korea University
Hayeong PYEON	Ritsumeikan University
Heeju KIM	Saitama University
Jaeung PARK	Kyung Hee University
Jaeyeon JUNG	Kyung Hee University
Je Eun YOO	Waseda University
Jeong HYUN	Washington University in St Louis
Jeongmin JEA	Ritsumeikan University
Junsuk LEE	Georgetown University Law Center
Keumsun JANG	Kyung Hee University
Kunhyui KIM	Waseda University
Kyo Hee PARK	Waseda University
Kyusuk CHO	Sungkyunkwan University
Mikaella Ji One HAHN	Ritsumeikan University
Minjung LEE	Ritsumeikan University
NamJun YOON	Seoul National University
Sangyeop LEE	Inha University
Seohee KIM	Yonsei University
Shinhwa YOON	Yonsei University
Soyoung OH	Dongguk University
Taihoon LEE	Yonsei University
Urim HAN	Waseda University
Ye Eun KIM	Kwansei Gakuin University
Yoonsu LEE	Ritsumeikan University
Young Jun JANG	Ajou University
Yumi SON	Yonsei University

HIGH SCHOOL OBSERVER LIST

NAME	SCHOOL
Jiyun CHOI	Banpo High school
Sang Seok LEE	Bansong High School
Jiwon HWANG	Daejeon Foreign Language High School
Ye Jin KIM	Daejeon Saint Mary's Girls' High School
Hasun PARK	Daewon Foreign Language High School
Jihyang PARK	Daewon Foreign Language High School
Jiyoon KIM	Daewon Foreign Language High School
Kyeong Soo LEE	Daewon Foreign Language High School
Seo Jeong PARK	Daewon Foreign Language High School
Seoyoung WHANG	Daewon Foreign Language High School
So Hyun LEE	Dongtan Global High School
Jiyoon LEE	Eunkwang Girls' High School
Juhyung LEE	Eunkwang Girls' High School
Soo Ah MOON	Incheon Foreign Language High School
Hee Ji MUN	Yang Jae High School
Eun Kyul KIM	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Jae Yeon LIM	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Ji Ho AN	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Kyurie PARK	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Min Su PARK	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Pyeong Hwa HEO	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Seo Eun BAE	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Seung Woo WANG	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Soo Min KIM	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Tae Ha PARK	Anyang Foreign Language High School
You Won KANG	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Jiyeon LEE	Anyang Girls' High School
Lim Min WOO	Asheville school
Chorom HAM	Busan International High School
Tae Yun KIM	Daedeok High School
Yun jung SHIM	Daejeon Foreign Language High School
Ga Young HUR	Gumi High School
Ji Hye LEE	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Chae Hee YANG	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Chae Won YANG	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Hae Chan LEE	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Hwi Ho KIM	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
In Ok MOON	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Ji Hun HA	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School

NAME	SCHOOL
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Min A CHOI	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Sora YUN	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Youjung KIM	Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Hye Bin JUNG	Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Ji Seon GWON	Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Ji Won BANG	Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Yeong Min KIM	Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Yoonha KIM	Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Yu Chan YANG	Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Jung Wook CHOI	Handong Global School
Euna CHO	Haneul Academy
Hanna YU	Haneul Academy
Hyun Seung YU	Haneul Academy
Ji Su KIM	Haneul Academy
Ju Cheul LEE	Haneul Academy
Seung Il KIM	Haneul Academy
Sol DO	Haneul Academy
Yoo Jin HA	Haneul Academy
Yu Jin HWANG	Haneul Academy
Hong Joon LEE	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Hyun Woo SOHN	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Joon Sung KIM	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Kyun Young CHOI	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Sang Ryung BAE	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Soo Min KAM	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Sue Jung CHEE	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Sun Woo YOO	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Sung Tae KIM	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Yeonjae LEE	Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies
Minji MUN	Hyesung Girls' High School
Bomi SEO	Incheon Foreign Language High School
Seok Jun HONG	Incheon Foreign Language High School
Seungju LEE	Incheon Foreign Language High School
Young Wook JANG	Incheon Foreign Language High School
Chaehyeon CHA	Posung High School
Jeong Han CHANG	Posung High School
Bo Kyeong CHEON	Puil Foreign Language High School
Hye Rin LIM	Puil Foreign Language High School
Ji Soo PARK	Puil Foreign Language High School
Na Kyung AHN	Puil Foreign Language High School



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Dong Hyun KIM	Seongnam Foreign Language High School
Haeran KIM	Seongnam Foreign Language High School
Hye Young SONG	Seongnam Foreign Language High School
Seung Won CHOI	Seongnam Foreign Language High School
Soo Yeon LEE	Seongnam Foreign Language High School
Hojong SHIM	Seoul International School
Eun Suh LEE	Seoul Sejong High School
Jisoo KIM	Seoul Sejong High School
Seobin LEE	Seoul Sejong High School
Jiyeh HEO	Suwon Academy of World Languages
Soo Hyeon PARK	Suwon Academy of World Languages
Soo-Hyeoun IM	Suwon Academy of World Languages
Ye Rim JEON	Suwon Academy of World Languages
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Hee Won PARK	Yangmyung Girls' High School



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