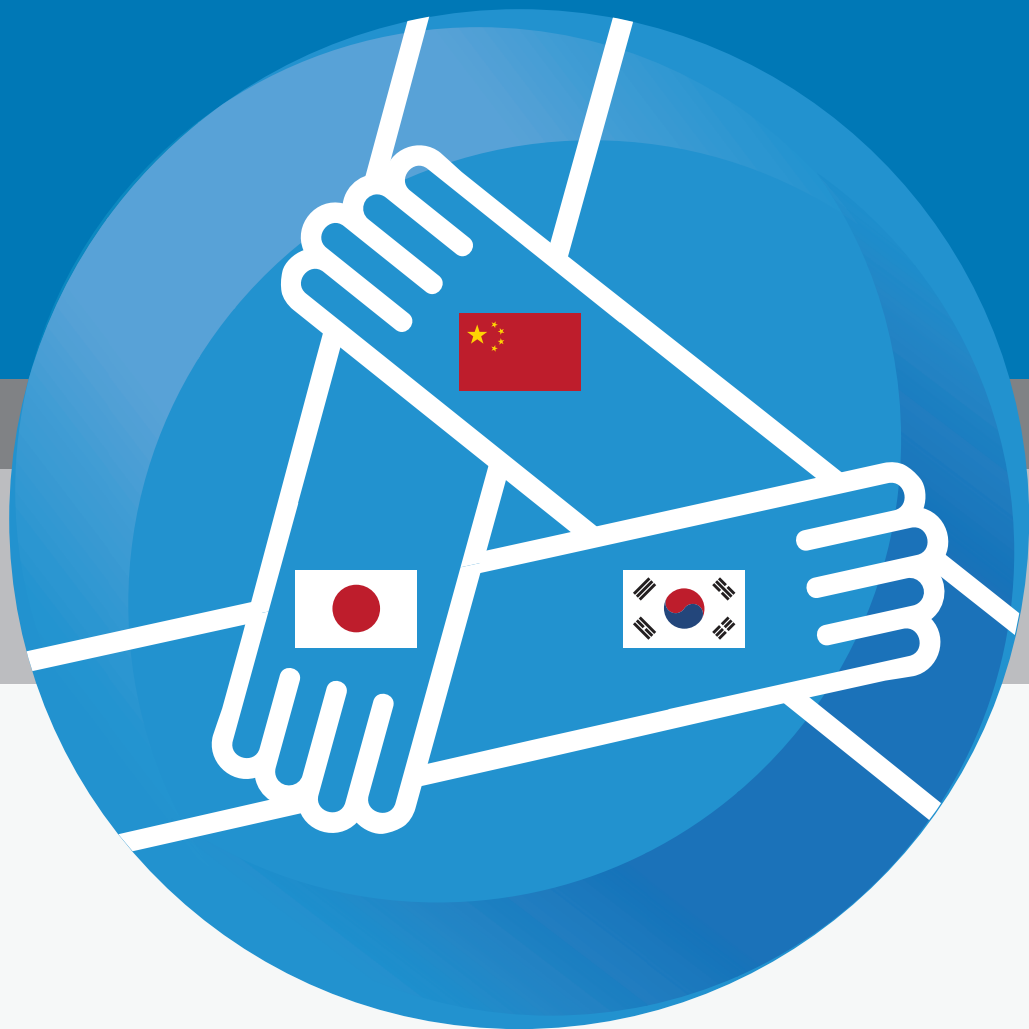


中日韩携手同行

CJK TOGETHER



Trilateral  
Cooperation  
Secretariat

中日韩三国合作秘书处

#### CJK TOGETHER

This booklet aims to provide updated data and key facts on the political, economic and socio-cultural developments in the three countries. This booklet bases on infographics to show the dynamic and close relations among the three countries to the general public.

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## TRILATERAL COOPERATION

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## TRILATERAL SUMMIT & MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

	Since   <b>2008</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>6th Meeting (November 2015, Seoul, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>2007</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>8th Meeting (August 2016, Tokyo, Japan)</b>
	Since   <b>2002</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>10th Meeting (October 2015, Seoul, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>2007</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>5th Meeting (October 2015, Seoul, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>2001</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>15th meeting (November 2015, Guangzhou, China)</b>
	Since   <b>2001</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>16th Meeting (May 2016, Frankfurt, Germany)</b>
	Since   <b>2009</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>7th Meeting (September 2015, Ankara, Turkey)</b>
	Since   <b>2012</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>2nd Meeting (September 2015, Tokyo, Japan)</b>
	Since   <b>2012</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>2nd Meeting (April 2015, Gyeong-ju, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>1999</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>18th Meeting (April 2016, Shizuoka, Japan)</b>
	Since   <b>2006</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>7th Meeting (April 2015, Tokyo, Japan)</b>

	Since   <b>2007</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>8th Meeting (August 2016, Jeju, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>2007</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>3rd Meeting (April 2012, Shanghai, China)</b>
	Since   <b>2002</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>5th Meeting (November 2011, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)</b>
	Since   <b>2006</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>6th Meeting (July 2016, Hangzhou, China)</b>
	Since   <b>2004</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>6th Meeting (January 2013, Hainan, China)</b>
	Since   <b>2009</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>4th Meeting (October 2015, Tokyo, Japan)</b>
	Since   <b>1998</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>17th Meeting (February 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)</b>
	Since   <b>2005</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>7th Meeting (September 2015, Seoul, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>2007</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>8th Meeting (November 2015, Kyoto, Japan)</b>
	Since   <b>2016</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>1st Meeting (January 2016, Seoul, ROK)</b>
	Since   <b>2016</b>	Latest Meeting   <b>1st Meeting (September 2016, Pyeong-Chang, ROK)</b>

## 中日韩领导人会议和部长级会议

	启动年度   2008	近期会议   第六次 (2015年11月, 韩国首尔)
	启动年度   2007	近期会议   第八次 (2016年8月, 日本东京)
	启动年度   2002	近期会议   第十次 (2015年10月, 韩国首尔)
	启动年度   2007	近期会议   第五次 (2015年10月, 韩国首尔)
	启动年度   2001	近期会议   第十五次 (2015年11月, 中国广州)
	启动年度   2001	近期会议   第十六次 (2016年5月, 德国法兰克福)
	启动年度   2009	近期会议   第七次 (2015年9月, 土耳其安卡拉)
	启动年度   2012	近期会议   第二次 (2015年9月, 日本东京)
	启动年度   2012	近期会议   第二次 (2015年4月, 韩国庆州)
	启动年度   1999	近期会议   第十八次 (2016年4月, 日本静岡)
	启动年度   2006	近期会议   第七次 (2015年4月, 日本东京)

	启动年度   2007	近期会议   第八次 (2016年8月, 韩国济州)
	启动年度   2007	近期会议   第三次 (2012年4月, 中国上海)
	启动年度   2002	近期会议   第五次 (2011年11月, 马来西亚吉隆坡)
	启动年度   2006	近期会议   第六次 (2016年7月, 中国杭州)
	启动年度   2004	近期会议   第六次 (2013年1月, 中国海南)
	启动年度   2009	近期会议   第四次 (2015年10月, 日本东京)
	启动年度   1998	近期会议   第十七次 (2015年2月, 马来西亚吉隆坡)
	启动年度   2005	近期会议   第七次 (2015年9月, 韩国首尔)
	启动年度   2007	近期会议   第八次 (2015年11月, 日本京都)
	启动年度   2016	近期会议   第一次 (2016年1月, 韩国首尔)
	启动年度   2016	近期会议   第一次 (2016年9月, 韩国平昌)

## Significance of Trilateral Cooperation

Trilateral cooperation among China, Japan and the ROK is an important pillar of cooperation in the Northeast Asian region. Although trilateral cooperation officially started at the breakfast meeting among the Leaders on the sidelines of ASEAN+3 Summit in 1999, trilateral cooperation gradually proved itself as an inevitable process until it gained its new momentum for growth by holding the first independent Summit in 2008.

As of today, the three countries have established more than 20 ministerial meetings, more than 60 governmental consultative mechanisms and numerous cooperative projects. Despite political and security issues in the region, the three Leaders have continued to expressed their unwavering support for further developing trilateral cooperation to build permanent peace, stability and co-prosperity in the region.

At the 6th Trilateral Summit held in November 1, 2015, the Leaders agreed to further develop trilateral cooperation by supporting the established mechanisms as well as by developing and implementing new projects. The Leaders also recognized that the deepening of trilateral cooperation contributes to respective bilateral relations among the three countries, and agreed to make joint efforts to achieve the common goal of building regional trust and cooperation.

## 中日韩合作的重要性

中日韩合作在东北亚区域合作中发挥着重要的支柱作用。1999年东盟与中日韩领导人会议期间，中日韩领导人举行非正式早餐会，开启三国合作进程。此后，三国合作逐步发展成为不可逆转的时代潮流。2008年三国单独举行领导人会议，为三国合作注入了新的动力。

如今，中日韩三国已形成包括20多个部长级会议、60多个政府磋商机制的全方位合作框架。尽管地区安全形势仍存在不确定因素，但三国领导人一再表明了推动三国合作向前发展、实现地区和平稳定与共同繁荣的坚定决心。

在2015年11月1日召开的第六次中日韩领导人会议上，三国领导人一致同意支持原有合作机制，开发全新合作项目，提升三国合作层次。三国领导人认识到，深化三国合作有利于三国间双边关系的稳定发展，决定为实现地区互信与合作的共同目标而努力。



## CJK in the World

China, Japan and the ROK can be seen as one of the largest economic blocs in the world. CJK accounts for 21% of the world Gross Domestic Product(GDP) and 21% of the world population.

The importance of trilateral cooperation is growing at a faster pace, and the three countries are working closely on a broad range of issues to bring peace, stability and prosperity in the East Asian region.

## 世界舞台上的中日韩

中日韩是全球最大的经济圈之一，人口和国内生产总值均占全球21%，三国在多个领域形成了紧密的合作关系，共同致力于东亚的和平、稳定与共同繁荣。

### CHINA

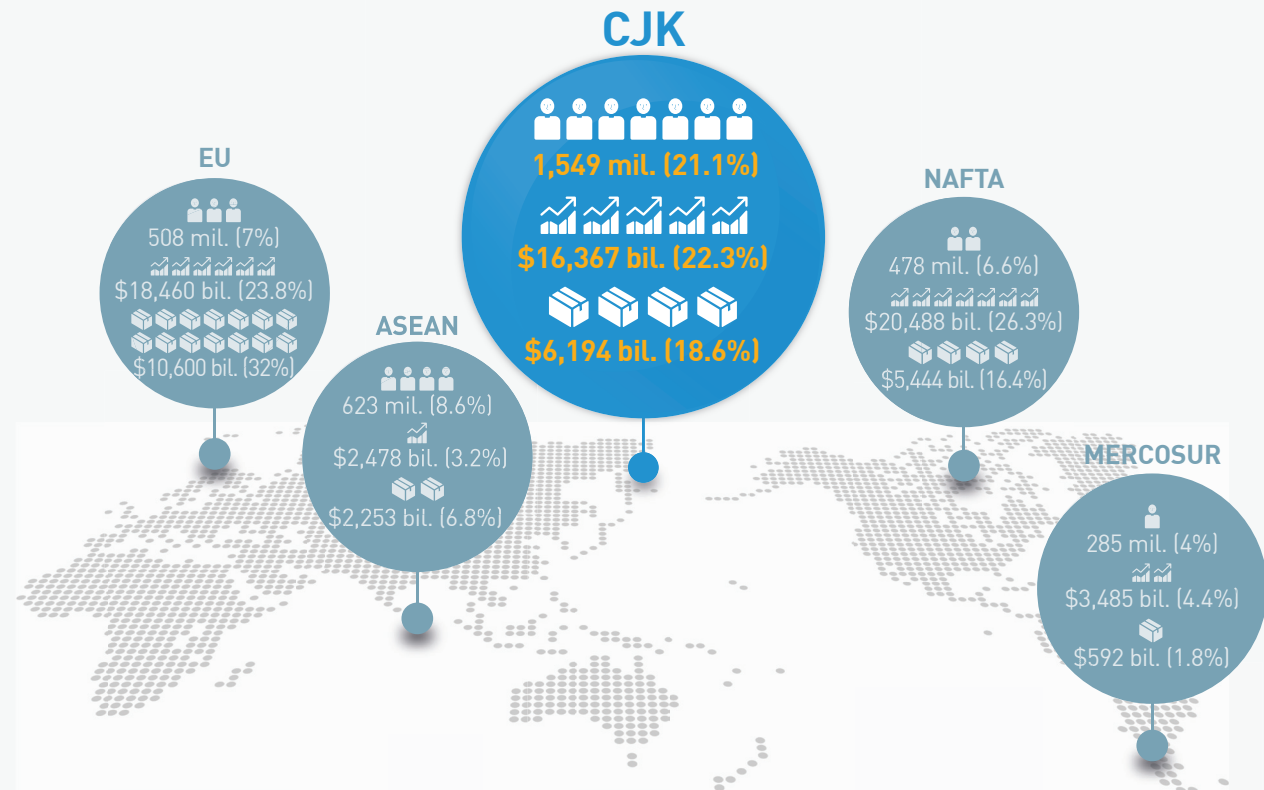
Population	1,371 million (18.7%)
Capital City	Beijing
Currency	Yuan (CNY)
GDP/Capita	\$ 7,925

### JAPAN

Population	127 million (1.7%)
Capital City	Tokyo
Currency	Yen (JPY)
GDP/Capita	\$ 32,477

### ROK

Population	51 million (0.7%)
Capital City	Seoul
Currency	Won (KRW)
GDP/Capita	\$ 27,222



## The Total Trade Volume of CJK Comprises over 18% of the World

CJK's trade volume comprises over 18% of the world trade volume. Compared to the trade volume of other economic blocs such as the EU (32%), NAFTA (16%) and ASEAN (7%), CJK shows significance in the global trade.

As we are living in the midst of the uncertainty of the global economy, further economic cooperation among the three countries will strengthen their influences over the world.

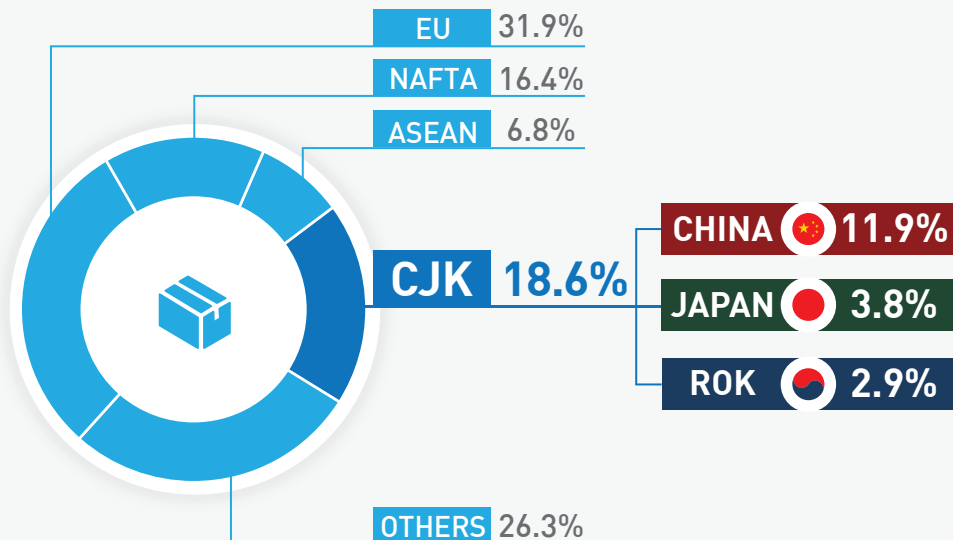
## 中日韩三国贸易总量占世界18%

中日韩三国贸易总量占世界的18%，与欧盟(32%)、北美自贸区(16%)、东盟(7%)等经济圈一道，在世界贸易中占据了重要地位。

在世界经济充满不确定性的形势下，中日韩三国经济合作将进一步提升三国在世界舞台上的影响力。

### CJK TRADE VOLUME IN THE WORLD (GOODS)

2015



### CJK EXPORT AND IMPORT VOLUME IN THE WORLD (GOODS)

2015

	CHINA		JAPAN		ROK	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1990	1.8	1.5	8.2	6.5	1.9	1.9
2000	3.9	3.4	7.4	5.7	2.7	2.4
2005	7.3	6.1	5.7	4.8	2.7	2.4
2010	10.3	9.1	5.0	4.5	3.0	2.8
2015	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

## CJK Possess Great Potential to Boost Intra-Regional Trade

The three countries are major trading partners with each other. Each country certainly accounts for one of the major import and export destinations with one another in terms of bilateral trade volume.

Although the intra-regional trade ratio of CJK (19%) is yet much lower than that of other economic blocs such as ASEAN (24%), NAFTA (42%) and EU (65%), the three countries holds great potential for boosting intra-regional trade.

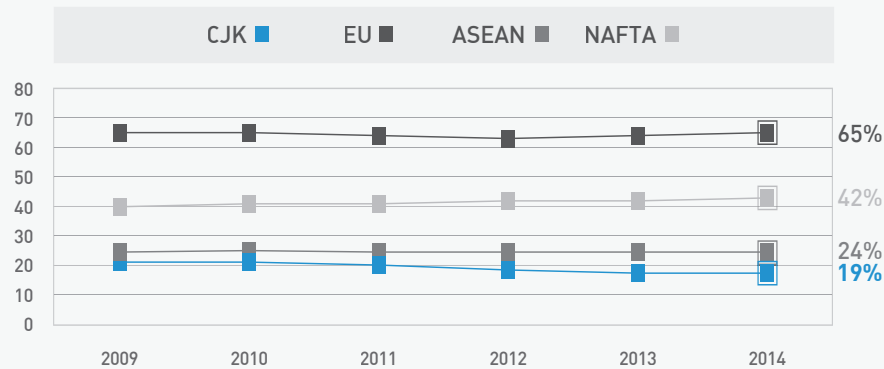
Conclusion of a 'CJK FTA' and trilateral cooperation projects such as 'Trilateral Cooperation for Improvement of Supply Chain Connectivity' will further expand intra-regional trade of CJK.

## 中日韩三国在促进区域内贸易上具有巨大潜力

中日韩三国互为主要贸易伙伴，在彼此贸易额上占据重要分量。但三国区域内贸易所占比重仅为19%，与东盟（24%）、北美自贸区（42%）和欧盟（65%）等其他经济圈相比仍然偏低，还有很大的发展潜力。

中日韩自贸区谈判正稳步推进，三方还联合实施了“加强供应链联接”项目，这些举措将有助于进一步扩大三国区域内贸易规模。

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE(%) OF CJK



CJK's MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

2015

Rank	CHINA		JAPAN		ROK	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1	United States	ROK (9.7%)	United States	China (22.3%)	China (25.4%)	China (17.1%)
2	Hong Kong	United States	China (17.5%)	United States	United States	Japan (10.2%)
3	Japan (6.0%)	Japan (8.5%)	ROK (7.1%)	Australia	Japan (5.6%)	United States
4	ROK (4.5%)	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	ROK (4.3%)	Hong Kong	Qatar

Source: World Integrated Trade Statistics(WITS)



## CJK Accounts for over 30% of the World's Port Traffic Volume

Asia is one of the most active economic centers in the world, and in fact, CJK accounts for over 30% of the world's port traffic volume.

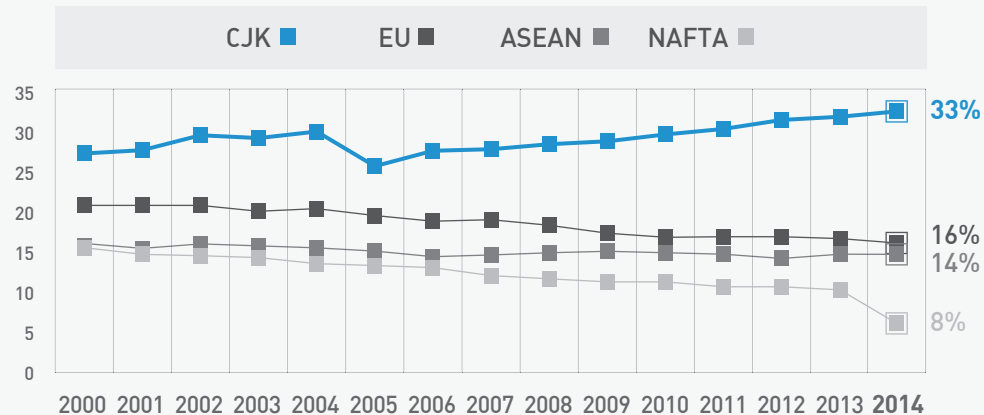
The three countries agreed to create a seamless logistics system, establish environmentally-friendly logistics system, and continue working towards balance between security and efficiency in logistics within the Northeast Asian region. Furthermore, through Northeast Asia Logistics Information Service Network (NEAL-NET), the three countries hope to provide efficient logistic services covering the ASEAN and the EU in the future.

## 中日韩三国港口货物吞吐量占世界总量30%

亚洲是世界最具活力的经济中心之一，中日韩三国港口货物吞吐量占世界总量30%以上。

三国决定在东北亚地区打造无缝衔接、环境友好型物流体系，争取实现物流安全与高效的平衡。三国通过“东北亚物流信息服务网络”提供高效物流服务，并期待将服务范围扩大至东盟和欧盟地区。

## CONTAINER PORT TRAFFIC VOLUME IN COMPARISON



Source: World Bank Unit: TEU (20 foot Equivalent Units)

## CONTAINER PORT TRAFFIC VOLUME

63,130,174 TEU



2000

226,176,552 TEU



2014

Source: World Bank Unit: TEU (20 foot Equivalent Units)

## CJK FTA Plays a Central Role in the Various Mega-FTAs

The three countries deepened economic and trade cooperation for a long period, launching Trilateral Joint Research on CJK FTA in 2003-2009 as well as Joint Study for CJK FTA in 2010-2011.

These efforts led to the launching of CJK FTA Negotiation in November, 2012. Recently, in June, 2016, 10th Round of CJK FTA Negotiation(Chief Delegation) was held in Seoul, ROK.

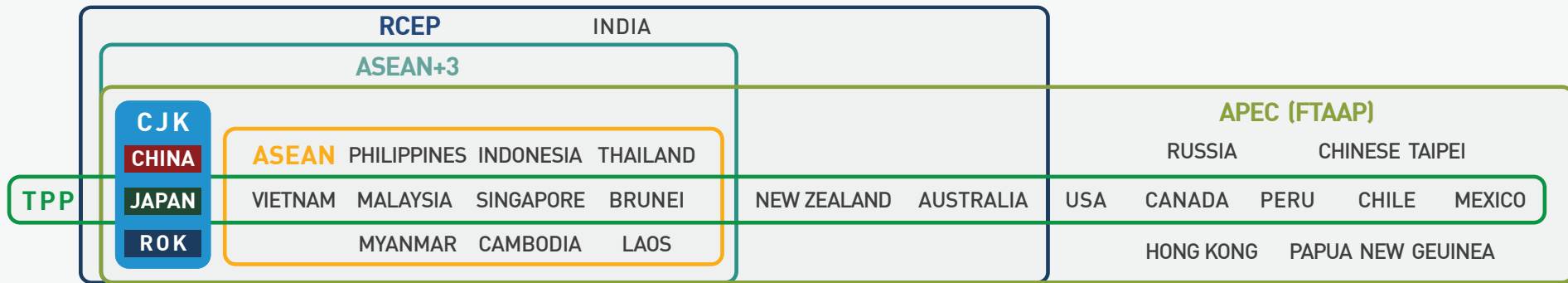
The three countries play a central role in the various mega-FTAs and CJK FTA will further accelerate regional economic and trade cooperation.

## 中日韩自贸区在诸多超大型自贸区中起到枢纽作用

中日韩三国先后开展了“三国自贸协定民间联合研究”(2003年至2009年)和“三国自贸协定官产学联合研究”(2010年至2011年), 致力于不断加强三国经贸合作。

在上述研究基础上, 三国于2012年11月正式宣布启动自贸协定谈判, 第十轮首席谈判代表会议于2016年6月在韩国首尔举行。

中日韩三国在多个超大型自贸协定中发挥着枢纽作用, 中日韩自贸区也将进一步加速本地区的经贸合作。



The timeline highlights key milestones in the development of the CJK FTA:

- 1999**: 1st Trilateral Summit Meeting on the Occasion of ASEAN +3
- 2003-2009**: Trilateral Joint Research on CJK FTA (among research institutes)
- 2007**: Launch Of The Negotiations on Trilateral Investment Agreement
- 2008**: 1st Independent Trilateral Summit
- 2010-2011**: Joint Study for CJK FTA (among government, business and academia)
- 2012**: Signing Of Trilateral Investment Agreement
- 2012**: Official Announcement of Launch of CJK FTA Negotiations
- 2013-**: CJK FTA Negotiation (ongoing)

## 76 CJK Companies Rank Among the Financial Times Global 500

76 CJK companies (China: 37, Japan: 35, ROK: 4) rank among the 500 companies ranked in the 2015 Financial Times Global 500. In total, these CJK companies account for \$412.1 billion in net income, \$4.7 trillion in market value and 8.4 million employment worldwide.

## 中日韩共有76家企业跻身《金融时报》全球500强

《金融时报》公布的2015年全球500强企业排名中,中日韩三国企业共有76家(中国37,日本35,韩国4)。这些企业年净收入约为4121亿美元,市场价值高达4.7万亿美元,并提供了840万个工作岗位。



**\$ 4.7 trillion**  
Market Value



**\$ 412.1 billion**  
Net Income



**8.4 million**  
Employment



**76 CJK COMPANIES**

## CJK's Efforts Toward Sustainable Environment

China, Japan and ROK are facing various common environmental issues to maintain sustainable development and affirmed its importance in building a future of peace and prosperity. In this regard, from 2015 to 2019, CJK agreed to make concerted efforts to realize sustainable development by adopting 9 priority areas on environmental cooperation.

All three countries have been showing continuous efforts to transform into a green economy by increasing renewable energy capacity. Currently, domestic electricity generated from renewable energy such as solar, wind and hydro in CJK accounts for 32%(China), 25%(Japan) and 6%(ROK), respectively.

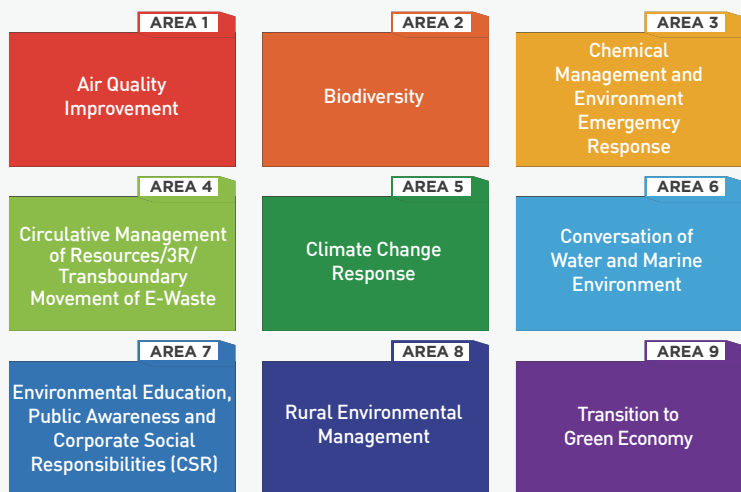
These efforts not only create an environmentally sustainable development but also posses great potential to improve the economies of the three countries.

## 中日韩三国努力打造可持续环境

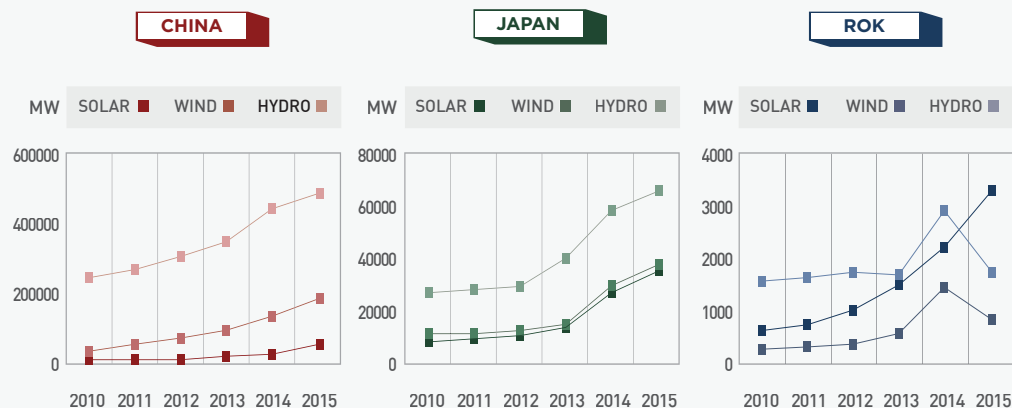
中日韩三国共同面临诸多环境问题，为实现和平与繁荣，三国均强调可持续发展的重要性。为此，三国确定了2015年至2019年环境合作九大优先领域。

三国长期致力于可再生能源开发，以实现向绿色经济转型。截至目前，中日韩三国可再生能源（太阳能、风能、水力）发电量分别占各自总发电量的32%（中国）、25%（日本）和6%（韩国）。开发可再生能源不仅有利于营造可持续发展的环境，还具有促进三国经济发展的巨大潜力。

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



### RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source : Bloomberg New energy Fianace

### Trilateral Cooperation to Deal with Aging Society

In comparison to other regions in the world, aging population in East Asia is growing at an unprecedented rate. Nevertheless, cooperation between CJK can help the three countries adequately respond to relevant social issues such as economic slowdown and pension systems.

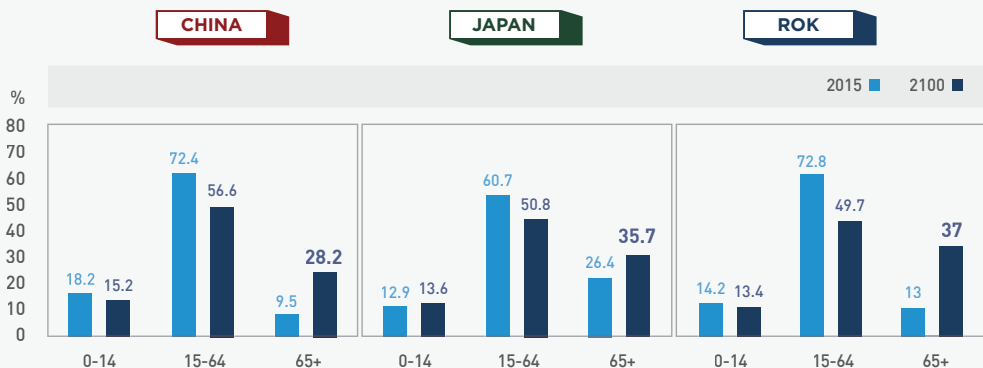
From 2010, the three countries have been managing the Tripartite Forum on Aging. During the 6th Forum in 2016, they continued their cooperation on enhancing the life quality of the elderly and developing an aging friendly industry.

### 中日韩三国合作应对老龄化问题

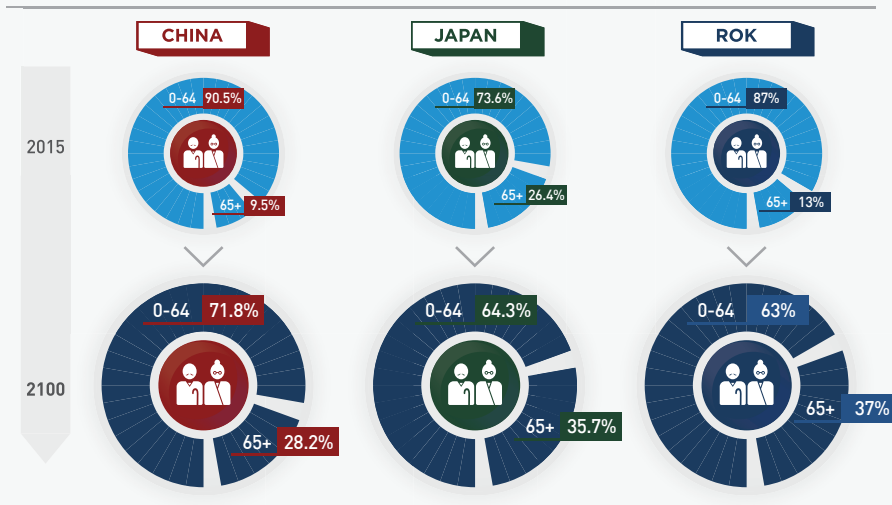
与其他地区相比，东亚地区的人口老龄化速度较快。中日韩三国就此开展合作，将有助于妥善应对因经济增长缓慢和养老保险体系不足等带来的各种社会问题。

中日韩三国在2010年启动人口老龄化论坛。在2016年召开的第六次中日韩人口老龄化论坛上，三国同意加强合作，提高老龄人口生活质量，发展老龄产业。

### FUTURE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP



Source : TCS Trilateral Statistics, p.31



### Joint Efforts to Increase the Number of People-to-People Exchange to 30million by 2020

The 6th Trilateral Summit in 2015 emphasized the importance of people-to-people exchange in building trust among CJK people.

The three governments will make joint efforts to increase the number of people-to-people exchanges among CJK to 30 million until 2020 by promoting tourism exchanges and government-initiated programs such as the Visit East Asia Campaign.

Olympic Games in Pyeongchang 2018, Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022 are expected to further expand people-to-people exchange.

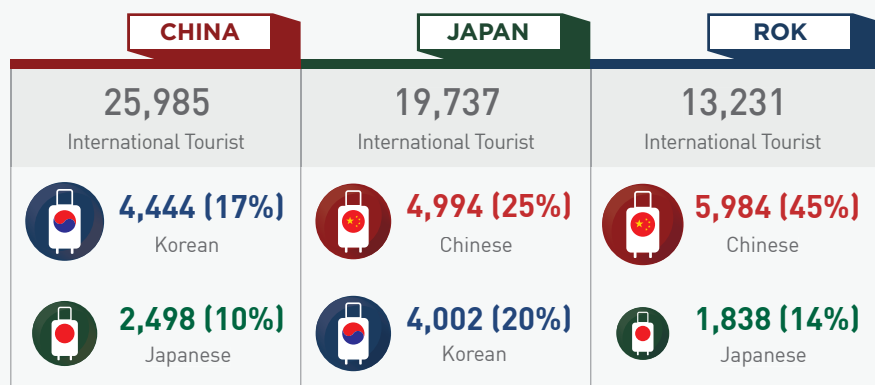
### 力争2020年实现三国人员往来3000万人次

在2015年第六次中日韩领导人会议上，三国领导人强调了人员交流对增进民众互信的重要性。为此，三国政府积极促进旅游交流，开展“访问东亚”等联合推广活动，力争2020年实现三国人员往来3000万人次。

此外，2018年平昌冬奥会、2020年东京奥运会和2022年北京冬奥会相继召开也将进一步扩大三国人员往来。

#### TOURIST ARRIVALS

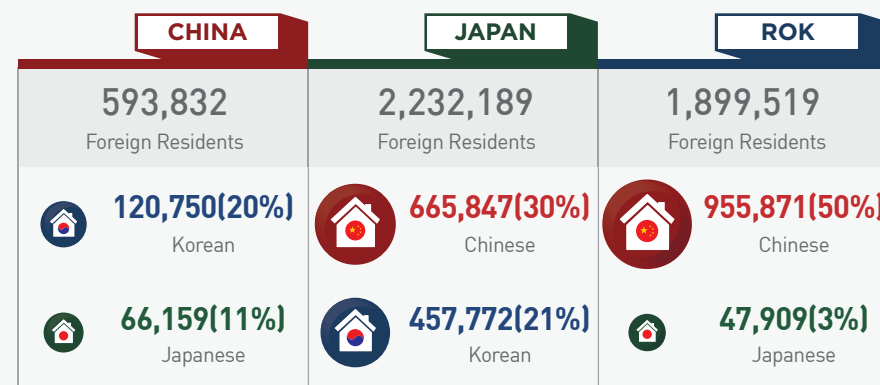
2015



Unit : Thousand Persons

#### RESIDENT FOREIGN NATIONALS

2015



Unit : Persons

\*Note : the figures for china are from 2010 census, as the data is made available every ten years

## Over 1000 CJK Students Completed the CJK CAMPUS Asia Program

Education exchange between CJK plays a significant role in promoting mutual understanding amongst the youth of the three countries.

CAMPUS Asia program, a government initiative involving the participation from consortia formed by CJK universities, has promoted education exchange in the region. In 2016, the program will be expanded to include 16 consortia.

## 中日韩三国1000多名学生参与“亚洲校园”项目

教育合作对增进中日韩三国青年相互理解具有至关重要的作用。“亚洲校园”项目是在三国政府主导下,由三国大学联合推出的试点项目,为加强东亚地区教育合作发挥了重要作用。自2016年起,“亚洲校园”项目将由10组增加至16组。

### FOREIGN STUDENTS IN CJK

2015		
CHINA	JAPAN	ROK
397,635 Foreign Students	208,379 Foreign Students	84,329 Foreign Students
14,085(3.5%) Japanese Students	94,111(45.2%) Chinese Students	53,877(63.9%) Chinese Students
66,672(16.8%) Korean Students	15,279(7.3%) Korean Students	2,123(2.5%) Japanese Students

Unit : Persons Source: TCS (2016), Trilateral Statistics

### KEY ESTABLISHMENTS OF CAMPUS ASIA PROGRAM

2016		
16 Participating Consortia	Over 1000 Exchange Students	Summer School & Joint Research Projects

### CAMPUS Asia Consortia and Participating Universities

2015		
CHINA	JAPAN	ROK
Fudan University	Kobe University	Korea University
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies	Ritsumeikan University	Dongseo University
Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Kyushu University	Pusan National University
Peking University	The University of Tokyo	Seoul National University (GSIS)
Peking University	Hitotsubashi University	Seoul National University (Business School)
Jilin University	Okayama University	Sungkyunkwan University
Renmin University, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Nagoya University	Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul National University
Nanjing University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Nagoya University, Tohoku University	POSTECH, Seoul National University
Tsinghua University	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)
Tsinghua University	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	KDI School of Public Policy and Management

Note: This is the list of universities participated for the pilot project in 2015

Source: ROK Ministry of Education

### 3 Cities from CJK Designated as East Asian Cultural Cities Every Year

Cultural cooperation holds great significance in a sense that it creates a social basis of the trilateral cooperation by strengthening mutual understanding and trust among the people of the three countries.

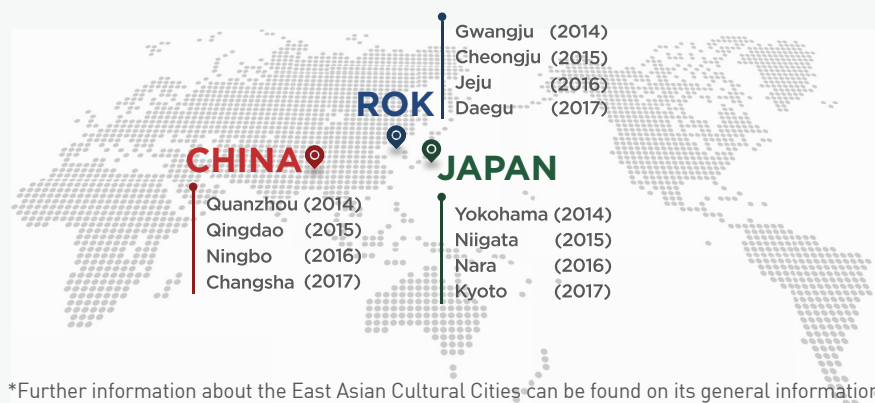
East Asian Cultural Cities is a major platform of trilateral cultural exchange and cooperation. It is an initiative agreed at the 4th Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting in 2012 with respect to cultural diversity, and since 2014, three cities are designated as East Asian Cultural Cities every year. They not only carry out a variety of events concerning their modern and traditional culture & arts as well as wide ranging life-style, but also engage in trilateral cultural exchanges that foster mutual understanding and friendship.

### 中日韩“东亚文化之都”项目

文化合作对增进三国人民的相互理解与信任、奠定三国合作的社会基础具有重要意义。

“东亚文化之都”是三国最具代表性的文化交流与合作平台。三国在2012年第四次中日韩文化部长会议上就该项目达成一致，从2014年开始每年指定中日韩各一个城市为“东亚文化之都”。被指定的三个城市将举办系列活动，展示当地传统和现代文化艺术及生活方式，并开展增进三国友谊的文化交流活动。

### LIST OF 2014-2016 EAST ASIAN CULTURAL CITIES



\*Further information about the East Asian Cultural Cities can be found on its general information portal ([www.tcs-asia.org/EACCA](http://www.tcs-asia.org/EACCA)) compiled by the TCS

### LOGO IMAGES OF 2014-2016 EAST ASIAN CULTURAL CITIES





## The Establishment and Development of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an intergovernmental organization established to contribute to the further promotion of cooperative relations among China, Japan and the ROK. Upon the joint agreement signed and ratified by the three governments, the TCS was inaugurated in Seoul, September 2011.

The TCS consists of a Consultative Board and four Departments, namely Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, Socio-Cultural Affairs and Management and Coordination. The Board, the executive decision-making body, is comprised of a Secretary-General and two Deputy Secretary-Generals, who are appointed by each country on a two-year rotational basis.

In the 'Joint Declaration for Peace and Cooperation in Northeast Asia' adopted at the 6th Summit in 2015, the leaders expressed support for the capacity-building of the TCS by its participation in all ministerial-level governmental mechanisms within the framework of trilateral cooperation.

## 中日韩三国合作秘书处的成立与发展

中日韩三国合作秘书处是一个旨在促进三国合作关系的政府间国际组织。根据中日韩三国政府共同签署的协议，秘书处于2011年9月在韩国首尔正式成立。

秘书处由协商委员会及政治、经济、社会文化、管理协调四个部门组成。协商委员会是秘书处最高决策机构，由一名秘书长和两名副秘书长组成，协商委员会成员每两年由三国轮流任命。

在2015年第六次中日韩领导人会议通过的《东北亚和平与合作联合宣言》中，三国领导人支持秘书处积极参与所有三国合作框架下的部长级协商机制，加强自身能力建设。



### KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE TCS

### 秘书处的核心职能

Providing Support for the Trilateral Governmental Mechanisms

支持三国磋商机制

- Trilateral Summit, ASEAN+3 Summit
- Over 20 Ministers' Meetings
- Over 60 Working-Level Governmental Meetings

- 三国领导人会议、东盟与中日韩领导人会议
- 20多个部长级会议
- 60多个工作层会议

Exploring and Facilitating Cooperative Projects

开发三国合作项目

Over 30 trilateral project initiatives and implementation

开发并实施30多个三国合作项目

Compiling Database and Conducting Research

编撰三国合作数据库，进行三国合作研究

Over 60 publications in 30 kinds on important issues related to the trilateral cooperation

发行超过30种60余本有关三国合作的出版物

Communicating and Coordinating with Other International Organizations

与其他国际组织开展交流合作

Networking with more than 15 international organizations

与十多个地区和国际组织构建合作网络

Pursuant to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) signed by the governments of the People's Republic of China (China), Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK) in December 2010, the TCS was established as an international organization in September 2011 in Seoul.

The TCS is mandated to promote cooperation and co-prosperity among the three countries. The primary mandate is to support the trilateral consultative mechanisms including providing reference to newly established mechanisms. We also aim to become the hub of the trilateral cooperation by organizing multiple projects and events. Additionally, we conduct researches, explore new initiatives and promote public understanding of the trilateral cooperation.

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The booklet will be available at the TCS website. For further inquiry, please contact the Department of Economic Affairs of the TCS. ([economics@tcs-asia.org](mailto:economics@tcs-asia.org))



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