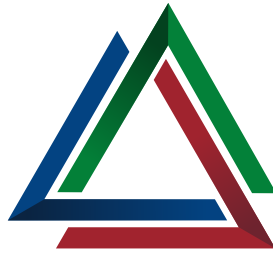


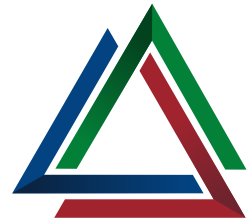
RESEARCH REPORT



CHINA·JAPAN·KOREA
LOCAL CITY EXCHANGE 2022

This Report is available in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and English languages on [the TCS official website \(www.tcs-asia.org\)](http://www.tcs-asia.org).





China-Japan-Korea
Local City Exchange 2022



Foreword

It comes as a great pleasure that the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) has published the <China-Japan-Korea Local City Exchange 2022> Research Report. The report was first published in 2019 with the purpose of filling up the void of information on the precedents and methods of trilateral exchanges at the local level, as well as of invigorating such exchanges. The 2022 version of the report in particular aimed to update latest developments throughout the past one-year and a half and to provide more extensive information on past cases. Furthermore, this report includes interviews with the representative figures of the local governments in China, Japan, and Korea. I would like to thank all the local governments and related organizations that have given support during the research process.

After the first breakfast meeting among the leaders on the occasion of the 3rd ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Summit, the three nations have made great progress in cooperation among governments and in the private sector. The Trilateral Summit separate from the APT Summit has been held since 2008, and ministerial meetings on 21 areas including foreign affairs, economy, disaster management, environment, health, culture, and education are held as well. Exchanges in various areas in the private sector, as well as at the local government level, have been increasing. People-to-people exchanges through tourism and youth exchange have expanded as well. At the 8th Trilateral Summit held in December 2019, the Trilateral Cooperation Vision for the Next Decade was adopted, laying the foundation for cooperation toward 2030. The TCS has also been facilitating trilateral mechanisms and carried out cooperative projects in various fields. As the TCS marked its 10th anniversary in 2021, it has renewed its objectives and plans for the next decade, in an effort to provide substantial contributions for the development of trilateral cooperation.

All the countries in the world have encountered difficulties due to the outbreak of COVID-19. The local governments of China, Japan, and Korea also have encountered difficulties in terms of face-to-face exchanges. However, many cities have attested to their strong resilience and flexibility by adapting to the new IT technology and continuing with exchange programs with richer contents. They also discovered a new opportunity for effective exchange activities, owing to the online platforms that lowered financial pressure as well as smoothed out the process for the cities to develop projects with a greater number of audiences. I believe that the local governments of the three countries will continue to maintain their momentum in promoting friendly cooperation without getting influenced by external factors such as the pandemic by sharing these successful cases and experiences.

Under the value of lasting peace, common prosperity, and shared culture, the TCS will make utmost efforts to promote trilateral cooperation, not only at the central government level, but also at the private sector and local level. We hope that this research report will share the latest status and cases of trilateral local exchange and serve as a momentum for more vigorous cooperation among local communities of the three countries.

OU Boqian



Secretary-General,
Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat



About the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

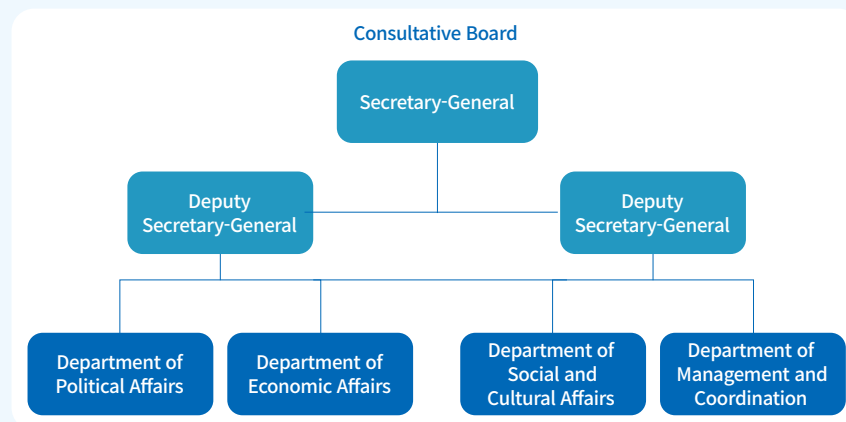
The TCS is an international organization established with a vision to promote peace, stability and common prosperity in Northeast Asia. Pursuant to the Agreement on the Establishment of the TCS, signed by the three governments of the People's Republic of China (China), Japan, and the Republic of Korea (Korea), the TCS was officially inaugurated in Seoul in September 2011. On the basis of equal participation, the three governments share the total operational budget.

The objective of the TCS is to contribute to the further promotion of cooperative relations among the three countries by providing support for the operation and management of the trilateral consultative mechanisms and by facilitating the exploration and implementation of cooperative projects.

Functions

- Provide support for such trilateral consultative mechanisms as the Trilateral Summit Meeting, the Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting and other ministerial meetings, and send, if necessary, its representatives to attend major consultative mechanisms
- Communicate and coordinate with the three governments, and if necessary, with other international organizations, particularly with other East Asian cooperation mechanisms
- Explore and identify potential cooperative projects, and report those projects to the relevant consultative mechanisms for adoption
- Evaluate the cooperative projects and draft reports on them, compile necessary documents into databases, and submit annual progress reports
- Conduct research on important issues related to trilateral cooperation, manage its website, and promote understanding of trilateral cooperation

Structure



Consultative Board

The Board, the executive decision-making body, is comprised of one Secretary-General (SG) and two Deputy Secretaries-General (DSG), who are appointed by each country on a two-year rotational basis.

6th Consultative Board(2021.9 – 2023.8)

SG	China	OU Boqian
DSG	Korea	BEK Bum-hym
DSG	Japan	SAKATA Natsuko

Departments

There are four Departments which are composed of the Directors seconded by the three governments, and the Officers recruited through open competition from the three countries.

Department of Political Affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Affairs • Security • Regional Issues • International Issues • Disaster Prevention and Management • Think-Tank Networks • Public Relations 	Department of Economic Affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Investment • Transport and Logistics • Customs • IPR • ICT • Finance • Science and Technology • Standardization • Energy • Consumer Policies • Environmental Protection • Agriculture • Water Resources • Forestry
Department of Social and Cultural Affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Youth Exchange • Education • Health and Welfare • Tourism • Local Government Exchange • Personnel Administration • Sports 	Department of Management and Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and Coordination • Human Resources • Administrative and Legal Support • Budget and Accounting • Archiving

History

- 1999.11 **Inception of Trilateral Cooperation**
1st breakfast meeting among the leaders on the occasion of the 3rd ASEAN Plus Three Summit (Manila, Philippines)
- 2008.12 **Institutionalization of Trilateral Cooperation**
1st Trilateral Summit independent from the ASEAN Plus Three framework (Fukuoka, Japan)
- 2009.10 **Consensus on a Need for a Permanent Secretariat for Trilateral Cooperation**
The three leaders agreed to establish a secretariat for the cooperation among the three countries at the 2nd Trilateral Summit (Beijing, China)
- 2010.05 **Memorandum on the Establishment of the TCS**
The three leaders adopted the Memorandum on the Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat at the 3rd Trilateral Summit (Jeju, Korea)
- 2010.12 **Agreement on the Establishment of the TCS**
The three governments signed the Agreement on the Establishment of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (Seoul, Korea)
- 2011.09 **Establishment of the TCS**
Opening Ceremony of the TCS (Seoul, Korea)
- 2012.05 **TCS Participation in the 5th Trilateral Summit** (Beijing, China)
- 2015.11 **TCS Participation in the 6th Trilateral Summit** (Seoul, Korea)
- 2016.09 **5th Anniversary Reception of the TCS** (Seoul, Korea)
- 2018.05 **TCS Participation in the 7th Trilateral Summit** (Tokyo, Japan)
- 2019.12 **TCS Participation at the 8th Trilateral Summit** (Chengdu, China)
- 2020.04 **10th Anniversary Photo Exhibition of the TCS** (Seoul, Korea)

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Editor’s Notes

- Although the title of this report is “China-Japan-Korea Local City Exchange”, it includes not only the exchanges at the city-level, but also at the levels of provinces and districts (of China and Korea), and prefectures and wards (of Japan). Furthermore, the report includes cases of exchange between private organizations, schools, libraries, and museums conducted on the basis of sister/friendship relations, independent of local governments.
- The country order of the three countries depends on the published language. The first in order is the published language’s country. The second and the third, are the order commonly used in each country (i.e., Japanese version: Japan-China-Korea). In the English edition, the report uses the alphabetical order: China-Japan-Korea. For convenience, C is used for China, J is used for Japan, and K is used for Korea.
- The relationship diagram in this report is arranged in the same order regardless of the published language. The order of photos are determined based on chronological order and the proportion of each city in each event. Moreover, the order of city groups in the first chapter are based on chronological order of the year when trilateral exchange began.
- Depending on the country, “sister cities” or “friendship cities” are used to describe the relations of the cities. In many cases, “sister cities” and “friendship cities” are used interchangeably to refer to the same relations. In the English version, the relations are described as “sister/friendship cities” or “friendship/sister cities” to maintain equality amongst the three countries.
- Depending on the volume of information and the size and number of exchange programs, each city group is allocated a maximum of nine pages.
- The scope of this report is limited to exchanges among China, Japan, and Korea. Due to limited space, certain cases of exchange among the three countries that involve other countries are excluded from this report if the focus of the exchange is located outside of the three countries. Trilateral exchanges that are no longer active as of the time of writing this report are excluded as well.
- This report is based on research conducted until January 2022. Any events after this date are indicated as “tentative” and are subject to change. As for the Culture City of East Asia programs (See p.96 for details), due to the extensive number of events/programs in the year in which it is designated as one, this report focuses on the follow-up programs in following years.
- This report may not include all existing cases. Please contact tler@tcs-asia.org if there are groups or cases of China-Japan-Korea local cities exchange not introduced in this report.

Overview of Case Studies of Trilateral Local City Exchange

The 22 inter-cities exchange groups introduced in this report are classified in the following manner:

1

Current Status of Each Country

The numbers of local governments running CJK exchange programs in each country are as follows. (Since certain local governments participate in more than one exchange group, the sum of the numbers below does not match the total number of local governments participating in exchange programs.)

- a. China: 23 local governments (5 Provinces, 17 Cities, and 1 District)
- b. Japan: 19 local governments (1 Metropolis, 7 Prefectures, 9 Cities, and 2 Wards)
- c. Korea: 19 local governments (6 Provinces, 11 Cities, 1 County, and 1 District)

2

Background of Exchanges

- a. Exchanges initiated primarily from the conclusion of sister cities/friendship cities/exchange cooperation agreement, etc.: 13 groups

[Note] Number of bilateral friendship/sister cities among CJK
- China (as of December 2021): 213 (with Japan), 181 (with Korea)
- Japan (as of February 2022): 378 (with China), 165 (with Korea)
- Korea (as of December 2021): 672 (with China), 208 (with Japan)

- b. Exchanges from follow-up projects for Culture City of East Asia: 9 groups (2014-2022)
- The number above is expected to increase by one every year.

3

Areas of Exchanges

The sum of the numbers below does not match the actual sum of the number of trilateral city groups, as a single project can contain more than one area or a single city group can be engaged in multiple areas. The number of exchanges with the purpose of promoting mutual understanding among the citizens of the three countries with cultural or sports programs is relatively bigger than that of exchanges promoting economic and environmental exchanges.

- a. Youth Exchange: 10 groups
- b. Cultural Exchange: 10 groups
- c. Go (board game): 3 groups
- d. Economic Exchange: 2 groups
- e. Sports Competition: 3 groups
- f. Museum: 2 groups
- g. Library: 1 group
- h. Environment (including protection of crested ibis): 2 groups
- i. Tourism: 1 group
- j. Aging Society & Senior Welfare: 1 group

4

Target Participants (Age)

The sum of the numbers below does not match the actual sum of the number of trilateral city groups, since one group can be engaged in multiple programs. Most of the programs target adults, and youth exchange programs usually target middle school students and above.

- a. Elementary School: 1 group
- b. Middle School: 1 group
- c. High School: 4 groups
- d. Middle and High School: 3 groups
- e. Undergraduate/Graduate School: 3 groups
- f. Adults: 20 groups
 - i. Focused on athletes and artists: 14 groups
 - ii. Staffs including public officials: 4 groups
 - iii. Joint participation by government and the private sector (including entrepreneurs and experts participating in forums): 2 groups

5

Level of Participating Local Government

Half of the 22 trilateral city groups belong to the category “City/County Level”.

- a. Prefecture/Province level: 5 groups
- b. City/County level: 11 groups
- c. Ward/District level: 1 group
- d. Mix of a. and b.: 4 groups
- e. Mix of b. and c.: 1 group

6

The Commencement Year of Exchanges

Most CJK local exchanges began during the late 1990s or after 2015. The first meeting among the CJK leaders was held in the late 1990s. The inauguration of the CCEA program explains the sudden increase from 2015. This program introduces a new group of trilateral city exchanges every year. Many CCEA exchanges continue today.

- a. Before 1994: 1 group
- b. 1995-1999: 4 groups
- c. 2000-2004: 2 groups
- d. 2005-2009: 1 group
- e. 2010-2014: 3 groups
- f. 2015-2019: 8 groups
- g. 2020-2022: 3 groups

7

Venue of Exchanges

Most exchange programs, on the basis of equal participation, are held on a rotational basis (except follow-up projects of CCEA). Most of the follow-up projects of CCEA are held in a way that each city respectively holds youth or cultural exchange programs and the other two partner cities participate in them.

- a. Rotational: 12 groups
- b. Fixed in one country: 10 groups
 - i. CCEA: 9 groups
 - ii. Others: 1 group

Acronyms

AIR	Artist In Residence
APT	ASEAN Plus Three
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCEA	Culture City of East Asia
CJK	China-Japan-Korea
CLAIR	Council of Local Authorities for International Relations
EATOF	East Asia Inter-Regional Tourism Forum
GAOK	Governors Association of Korea
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
KYOTO STEAM	Kyoto Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OEAED	The Organization for the East Asia Economic Development
TBD	To Be Determined
TCS	Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat

Chapter 1

Exchanges among Three Cities and Regions



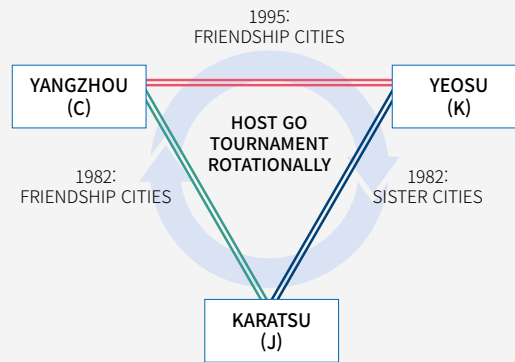
Yangzhou City (C) - Karatsu City (J) - Yeosu City (K)

Continuation of Goodwill Go (Board Game) Exchange: Since 1999

The exchanges between the three cities of Yangzhou, Jiangsu (China), Karatsu, Saga (Japan), and Yeosu, South Jeolla (Korea) began when Yangzhou and Karatsu became friendship cities in February 1982, and Karatsu and Yeosu reached a sister cities agreement in March of the same year. In 1993, the three cities' mayors held a meeting, leading Yangzhou and Yeosu to tie a friendship exchange agreement in 1995, completing the trilateral exchange mechanism.

Based on this relationship, the three cities have hosted the CJK Sister/ Friendship Cities Go (board game) Exchange Tournament since 1999. This case is one of the longest standing trilateral local exchange programs.

Yangzhou was selected for the CCEA 2020 with Kitakyushu (Japan) and Suncheon (Korea).



Since 1999: Go Tournament among the Three Cities

The CJK Sister/Friendship Cities Go Exchange Tournament began in 1999 with the purpose of deepening cultural exchange among Yangzhou, Karatsu, and Yeosu, as well as of building mutual understanding and friendship among citizens. The event is hosted annually on a rotational basis, and the 2019 event marked the 21st anniversary.



◀ The 21st CJK Sister/Friendship Cities Go Exchange Tournament

Source
Karatsu City

▶ Source
Karatsu City, Yeosu City

Events

Event No.	Date	Location
1 st	July 5– 11, 1999	Yangzhou (C)
2 nd	May 3 – 6, 2000	Yeosu (K)
3 rd	June 29 – July 2, 2001	Karatsu (J)
4 th	November 15 – 19, 2002	Yangzhou (C)
5 th	October 16 – 20, 2003	Yeosu (K)
6 th	August 6 – 8, 2004	Karatsu (J)
7 th	June 26 – 29, 2005	Yangzhou (C)
8 th	October 25 – 28, 2006	Yeosu (K)
9 th	August 28 – 31, 2007	Karatsu (J)
10 th	October 17 – 20, 2008	Yangzhou (C)
11 th	September 17 – 19, 2009	Yeosu (K)
12 th	August 23 – 26, 2010	Karatsu (J)
13 th	October 21 – 24, 2011	Yangzhou (C)
14 th	October 18 – 20, 2012	Yeosu (K)
15 th	August 29 – 31, 2013	Karatsu (J)
16 th	October 16 – 19, 2014	Yangzhou (C)
17 th	November 29 – 31, 2015	Yeosu (K)
18 th	November 11 – 13, 2016	Karatsu (J)
19 th	November 6 – 9, 2017	Yangzhou (C)
20 th	November 15 – 17, 2018	Yeosu (K)
21 st	November 9-10, 2019	Karatsu (J)
22 nd	2022 [tentative]	Yangzhou (C)

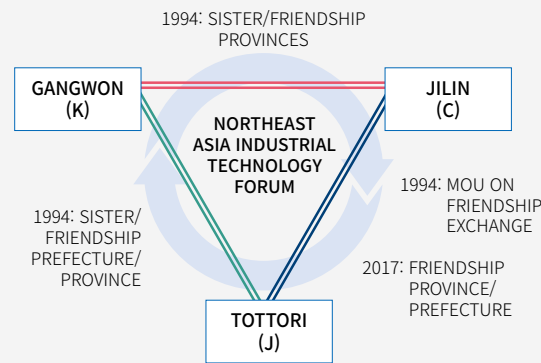
Jilin Province (C) - Tottori Prefecture (J) - Gangwon Province (K)

Vigorous Economic Exchange among the Three Provinces/Prefectures and Neighboring Regions

Since the 1990s, Jilin (China), Tottori (Japan) and Gangwon (Korea) have maintained exchanges with each other and neighboring countries such as Russia and Mongolia, with the vision to establish a North East Asian economic bloc.

The exchanges among the three provinces/prefectures first began when Jilin and Gangwon entered into a sister/friendship agreement in June 1994, followed by Jilin and Tottori's *MOU on Friendship Exchange* in September 1994, (friendship province/prefecture agreement signed in 2017) and when Tottori and Gangwon concluded a friendship prefecture/province agreement in November 1994. A prominent regular event among the three provinces/prefectures is the Northeast Asia Industrial Technology Forum, held on a rotational basis since 2008. In recent years, the forum is held annually.

Furthermore, the three prefecture/provinces actively participate in other exchange programs targeting regions beyond China, Japan, and Korea. Following a suggestion from Gangwon, the Northeast Asia Regional Government International Exchange and Cooperation Summit (since 1994) and the EATOF (since 2000), have been held on a rotational basis among the participating local governments.



Since 2008: Signing of the Industrial Technology Exchange Cooperation Agreement, and the Commencement of the Northeast Asia Industrial Technology Forum (hosted on a rotational basis)

In accordance with the agreement made at the 2006 Local Government Summit in Northeast Asia, the Director of the Department of Science and Technology of Jilin, the Director of Department of Commerce, Industry and Labor of Tottori, and the Director of the Economy and Industry Bureau of Gangwon signed the *Agreement on Industrial Technology Exchange* to discover new cooperative projects on high-tech industry technological exchange. Based on the above agreement, the three local governments host the Northeast Asia Industrial Technology Forum on a rotational basis.

Events

Event No.	Date	Location	Theme
1 st	2008	Chuncheon, Gangwon	Exploration of Advanced Industry Technology Exchange Cooperation Projects in Northeast Asia
2 nd	2011	Changchun, Jilin	Paradigm Shift and Regional Development of Industrial Policy and Infrastructure Development, Advanced Industry and Global Exchange Cooperation, Promoting International Science and Technology Cooperation Between Northeast Asia Provinces and Cities
3 rd	2012	Yonago, Tottori	Biotechnology and Human Resources Development
4 th	September 2013	Chuncheon, Gangwon	CJK Trilateral Local Government Strategic Industry Development Policy and Corporate Industry Technology
5 th	September 2015	Jilin, Jilin	
6 th	September 2016	Yonago, Tottori	New Materials and Indigenous Local Industries
7 th	September 2017	Pyeongchang, Gangwon	Local Participation in Innovation in the 4th Industrial Revolutionary Era
8 th	September 2018	Changchun, Jilin	International Science and Technology Cooperation and Northeast Asian Regional Innovation Development
9 th	October 2019	Yonago, Tottori	Gastronomic Technology Research
10 th	October 2021	Chuncheon, Gangwon (held online)	Science and Technology and Industrial Paradigm Change Responses to post-COVID-19
11 th	2022 [tentative]	Jilin	

The 10th Northeast Asia Industrial Technology Forum

Source
Gangwon Province



2009, 2014: Commemorative Events for Friendship Exchange

In July 2009, Changchun and Jilin hosted the CJK International Culture Food Festival, followed by the CJK Youth Table Tennis Competition in August. The events commemorated the 15th anniversary of the friendship exchange among Tottori, Shimane, and Gangwon.

In August 2014, the four regions of Jilin, Tottori, Gangwon, and Shimane hosted a youth cultural experience event in Jilin to commemorate the 20th anniversary of friendly exchange. Other bilateral commemorative events were held in 2014 as well.

In October of the same year, Tottori hosted a photo exhibition reflecting on the history of CJK exchange, and Gangwon hosted a children's art and photo exhibition on the history of exchange among the three CJK regions and Alberta, Canada (commemorating the 40th anniversary of friendship relation with Gangwon).

Since 1994: Local Government Summit in the Northeast Asia

The three provinces/prefectures, along with Primorsky Krai (Far East region of Russia) and Töv Province of Mongolia, have been hosting the Local Government Summit in Northeast Asia on a rotational basis. Here, the heads of each local government discuss measures to bring about co-development and co-prosperity in the region.

Past Events

Event No.	Date	Location
1 st	November 1994	Sokcho, Gangwon, Korea
2 nd	November 1995	Yonago, Tottori, Japan
3 rd	November 1996	Hongcheon, Gangwon, Korea
4 th	August 1997	Tottori, Tottori, Japan
5 th	August 1998	Changchun, Jilin, China
6 th	October 1999	Sokcho, Gangwon, Korea
7 th	November 2000	Yonago, Tottori, Japan
8 th	September 2002	Yanji, Jilin, China
9 th	July 2004	Töv, Mongolia
10 th	November 2005	Chuncheon, Gangwon, Korea
11 th	August-September 2006	Changchun, Jilin, China
12 th	October-November 2007	Tottori, Japan
13 th	September 2008	Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai, Russia
14 th	July 2009	Töv, Mongolia
15 th	May 2010	Pyeongchang, Gangwon, Korea
16 th	September 2011	Changchun, Jilin, China
17 th	April 2012	Tottori, Japan
18 th	October-November 2013	Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai, Russia
19 th	July 2014	Töv, Mongolia

20 th	May-June 2015	Sokcho, Gangwon, Korea
21 st	August 2016	Changchun, Jilin, China
22 nd	October 2017	Kurayoshi, Tottori, Japan
23 rd	October 2018	Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai, Russia
24 th	July 2019	Töv, Mongolia
25 th	October 2021	Gangneung, Gangwon, Korea (held online)
26 th	2022 [tentative]	Jilin, China

Since 2000: East Asia Inter-Regional Tourism Forum (EATOF)

The EATOF was founded in 2000 with the initiative from Gangwon, with the purpose of promoting co-prosperity in East Asia, close exchanges among the regions, and local tourism, as well as of globalizing East Asian tourism industry. The permanent secretariat for EATOF is located in Chuncheon, Gangwon.

Each country can have only one local government as a member of EATOF. Total of 10 local governments from 10 countries are current members of EATOF: Jilin (China), Tottori (Japan), Gangwon (Korea), Siem Reap Province (Cambodia), Special Region of Yogyakarta (Indonesia), Luang Prabang Province (Laos), Sarawak (Malaysia), Töv (Mongolia), Cebu Province (the Philippines), and Quang Ninh Province (Vietnam). The General Assembly is held biennially, while the Standing Committee is held annually.

Past General Assemblies

Event No.	Date	Location
1 st	September 2000	Gangwon, Korea
2 nd	September 2001	Yogyakarta, Indonesia
3 rd	September 2002	Cebu, the Philippines
4 th	September 2004	Tottori, Japan
5 th	September 2005	Jilin, China
6 th	September 2006	Sarawak, Malaysia
7 th	September 2007	Chiang Mai, Thailand
8 th	July 2008	Töv, Mongolia
9 th	September 2009	Gangwon, Korea
10 th	September 2010	Quang Ninh, Vietnam
11 th	September 2011	Cebu, the Philippines
12 th	November 2012	Siem Reap, Cambodia
13 th	October 2013	Luang Prabang, Laos
14 th	September 2014	Sarawak, Malaysia
15 th	October 2016	Yogyakarta, Indonesia
16 th	August 2018	Tottori, Japan
17 th	2022 [tentative: second half of the year]	Quang Ninh, Vietnam

Source
Official Homepage of EATOF

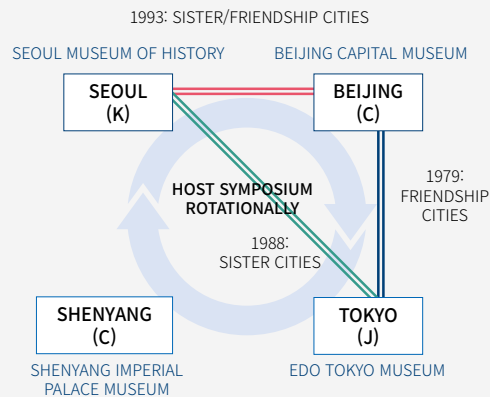
Beijing Municipality (C) - Tokyo Metropolis (J) - Seoul Special City (K)

Museum Cooperation Based on the Sister/Friendship Relations among the Three Capital Cities Is Enlarged to a Quadrilateral One

Sister/friendship cities agreement was signed in 1979 between Beijing and Tokyo, in 1988 between Tokyo and Seoul, and in 1993 between Beijing and Seoul. In March 1995, the *MOU on Beijing-Seoul-Tokyo (BESETO) Cooperation* was signed by the three regions' representatives, establishing the trilateral cooperation mechanism. However, the cooperation that took place afterwards centered on exchanges in the private sector such as arts and theater festivals rather than cooperation among the city governments.

The museum exchange program is an example of cooperation in the public sector. In 2002, the CJK International Symposium was held at the Seoul Museum of History, which also opened the same year. The symposium then became a regular event. In 2006, following a suggestion from the Chinese side, Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum joined, making the symposium a quadrilateral museum exchange held on a rotational basis. As a result of more than a decade-long continued exchange, there has been a steady increase in the number of bilateral exchange exhibitions among the museums in Beijing, Tokyo, and Seoul.

There are a few other examples of CJK museum exchange that occur in other triangles. For instance, Dalian (China), Kitakyushu (Japan) and Incheon (Korea) also host travelling exhibitions.



October 2002: CJK Symposium Held in Seoul – Agreement made to be Held Regularly

The year 2002 marked the 30th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Korea, and the year Japan and Korea co-hosted the FIFA World Cup. Due to the convergence of these events, 2002 was designated as the CJK Citizens Exchange Year. On October 25, the first CJK International Symposium was held at the Seoul Museum of History. The Beijing Capital Museum and the Edo Tokyo Museum participated in the symposium.

The objective of the symposium was to introduce the history and culture of the three capitals under the theme of “the Role and the Direction of Development for Museums in the 21st Century”. It was the first attempt at conducting an exchange program among the directors and curators of the three museums. The symposium initially was not meant to be a regularly hosted event, but as the participants realized the value of continuous exchange/communication, the symposium became a regular event hosted on a rotational basis from the following year.

Past Events until 2006

Date (No.)	Location	Date (No.)	Location
2002 (1 st)	Seoul	2005 (4 th)	Seoul
2003 (2 nd)	Beijing	2006 (5 th)	Beijing
2004 (3 rd)	Tokyo		

Since 2007: Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum Joined the Symposium, Becoming a Quadrilateral Exchange

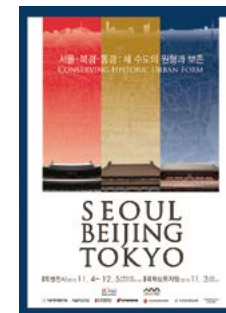
With the recommendation from the Beijing Capital Museum, the Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum became a member of the symposium in 2007, making it a quadrilateral exchange which continues to this today. The next forum is scheduled to be held at the Seoul Museum of History in 2022.

Events Since 2007

Date (No.)	Location	Date (No.)	Location
2007 (6 th)	Tokyo	2014 (13 th)	Beijing
2008 (7 th)	Shenyang	2015 (14 th)	Tokyo
2009 (8 th)	Seoul	2016 (15 th)	Shenyang
2010 (9 th)	Beijing	2017 (16 th)	Seoul
2011 (10 th)	Tokyo	2018 (17 th)	Beijing
2012 (11 th)	Shenyang	2019 (18 th)	Tokyo
2013 (12 th)	Seoul	2022 (19 th) [tentative]	Seoul

Poster from 2010 Exhibition

Source
Seoul Museum of History



November 2010: First CJK Special Exhibition Held at the Seoul Museum of History

From November 4 to December 5, 2010, a special exhibition under the theme of “Seoul-Beijing-Tokyo, the Prototype and Preservation of the Three Capitals” was held at the Seoul Museum of History. On November 3 at the same venue, an international symposium was held, where city experts from the three capitals explored measures to preserve the prototype and the heritage of the cities.

2013, 2015: Joint Special Exhibition by Beijing Capital Museum and Seoul Museum of History

The Beijing Capital Museum and the Seoul Museum of History organized two joint special exhibitions each in 2013 and in 2015. In 2013, “3000 years of Beijing, Journey of Embrace and Inclusion” was held at the Seoul Museum of History, while “Waterway City, Seoul: the Changes of Cheonggyecheon” was held at the Beijing Capital Museum in 2015.

2017, 2018: Joint Special Exhibition by Beijing Capital Museum and Edo Tokyo Museum

The Beijing Capital Museum and the Edo Tokyo Museum have been conducting joint planning, exhibitions, research, and studies based on the cooperative relations established in 2002.

From February 18 to April 9, 2017, the special exhibition “Edo and Beijing – Life and the City in the 18th Century” was held at the Edo Tokyo Museum. In the following year, from August 14 to October 7, “City and Life – Beijing and Tokyo in the 18th Century” was held at the Beijing Capital Museum. The two special exhibitions both focused on comparing the formation, life, and culture of 18th century Beijing and Edo. Taking into account the preferences of the visitors, the Beijing Capital Museum exhibited more contents related to Japan, and vice versa.

According to promotional material published by the Edo Tokyo Museum, the special exhibition was the first instance of exhibiting its collection in China. 278,790 guests visited the exhibition over a 50-day period (average 5,576 a day), and the media also gave widespread coverage. Moreover, the 17th CJK International Symposium was held during the special exhibition period, on August 15 at the Beijing Capital Museum.



◀ Exhibition in Tokyo (Left)
Exhibition in Beijing (Right)

Source
Edo Tokyo Museum

2019: Joint Special Exhibition by Edo Tokyo Museum and Seoul Museum of History

The Edo Tokyo Museum held the first joint special exhibition with the Seoul Museum of History themed “Yu Manju’s Hanyang” from October 22 to December 1, 2019. Born in Hanyang (current-day Seoul) in 1755, Yu Manju started writing a diary when he turned 20 in 1775 and continued to do so every single day until



◀ Joint Special Exhibition in Tokyo

Source
Edo Tokyo Museum

2022 [tentative]: International Exchange Exhibition by Edo Tokyo Museum and Seoul Museum of History

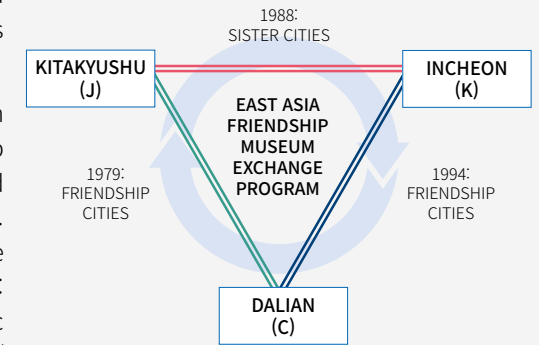
From September to October 2022, the Seoul Museum of History is planning to hold a visiting exhibition with the theme of “Cityscape of the Sumida River in the Edo Period”. The exhibition is planned to introduce modern Japanese urban customs and lifestyle through relics such as paintings and maps set against the Sumida River, which is closely related to the urban development of Tokyo. Meanwhile, the three museums are in close consultation to hold the 19th CJK Symposium virtually from September 4 to 7 with the theme of “The Urban Museum and Future Strategy.”

Dalian City (C) - Kitakyushu City (J) - Incheon Metropolitan City (K)

Museum Exchange among Port Cities – Building Accomplishments with Traveling Exhibitions

Dalian, Liaoning (China), Kitakyushu, Fukuoka (Japan), Incheon (Korea) share commonality as modern industrial cities and port cities.

The exchange among the three cities began when Dalian and Kitakyushu signed a friendship city agreement in 1979, and Kitakyushu and Incheon signed a sister city agreement in 1988. In 1991, the East Asia Cities Conference and the East Asia Economic Experts Conference (today: the Organization for the East Asia Economic Development) were established by the sister/friendship cities of China (Dalian and Qingdao), Japan (Kitakyushu and Shimonoseki), and Korea (Busan and Incheon). In 1994, Dalian and Incheon signed a Friendship City Agreement, establishing CJK sister/friendship triangle relations.



The three cities currently operate the East Asia Friendship Museum Exchange Program. Dalian City Lüshun Museum, Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History, and Incheon Metropolitan City Museum started holding the Museum Director Meeting and a preliminary working-level meeting on an annual basis following an agreement (2010-2015) signed in November 2010. Based on an agreement reached in the 2nd Director’s Meeting in 2011, traveling exhibitions and jointly-planned exhibitions have also been held since the following year. At the 5th Directors’ Meeting in 2015, the second term of agreement (2016-2021) was signed, followed by *Agreement on the Hosting of the East Asian Friendship Museum Exhibition* signed in 2016. Based on the Memorandum, traveling exhibitions under the theme of “East Asian Living Culture: Clothing, Food and Living” have been held on a biennial basis. In October 2021, the three museums signed the 3rd term agreement (2022-2027) and agreed to continuously promote exchange projects for the next six years.

Meanwhile, as the 2019 CCEA, Incheon has been engaged in various cultural and exchange activities with its partner CCEA cities, Xi’an and Toshima (Tokyo) throughout 2019. Likewise, Kitakyushu was a 2020 CCEA. The OEAED, whose members include the three cities, is becoming a platform for the Yellow Sea Rim Cities Economic Exchange consisting of 11 major cities from CJK. Dalian held a table tennis event in 2016, inviting eight CJK friendship cities including Kitakyushu and Incheon.

2010: East Asia Friendship Museum Exchange begins: Museum Director Meeting and Working-level Meeting hosted on a rotational basis

The Museum Director Meeting originally began as a commemorative program for the 20th anniversary of sister/friendship cities relations between Kitakyushu and Incheon. It developed into a trilateral exchange program following a suggestion from Kitakyushu. After the working-level meeting in August 2010, the 1st East Asian Friendship Museum Director’s Meeting (both held in Kitakyushu) was held in November the same year. At the meeting, the three museum directors

signed the *Agreement on East Asia Friendship Museum Exchange Program*, which marked the beginning of the trilateral museum exchange. Since then, the museums hold both meetings annually on a rotational basis, in which they discuss future activities. The exchange program is renewed every three years.



◀ The 11th East Asia Friendship Museum Director Meeting in 2021

Source
Lüshun Museum

Past Events

Year	Location	Working-level Meeting	Director Meeting
2010	Kitakyushu	August (1 st)	November (1 st) → Signed “Agreement on East Asian Friendship Museums”
2011	Incheon	July (2 nd)	October (2 nd)
2012	Dalian	June (3 rd)	
2013	Kitakyushu	August (4 th)	December (3 rd)
2014	Incheon	July (5 th)	October (4 th)
2015	Dalian	July (6 th)	October (5 th) →The second term of the Agreement was signed. Also agreed to hold traveling exhibition every other year.
2016	Kitakyushu	July (7 th)	November (6 th)
2017	Incheon	June (8 th)	October (7 th)
2018	Dalian	April (9 th)	September (8 th)
2019	Kitakyushu	July (10 th)	October (9 th)
2020	Incheon	August (11 th) *Online	November (10 th) *Held online
2021	Dalian	July (12 th) *Online	October (11 th) *Held online → The third term of the Agreement was signed to promote exchange projects for the next six years.
2022	Kitakyushu	First half of the year (13 th) [tentative]	November (12 th) [tentative] *During the meeting period, a symposium of trilateral museums will be held on the topic of the achievements and future prospects of the East Asian Friendship Museums project.

▶ East Asia Exchange Section

Source
Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History

2012: The First Special Exchange Exhibition “Dalian, Scenery of City”

This exhibition compared photos of the old and new Dalian, allowing a quick glance at the changes the city went through.

Date	Location
October 9 – November 4, 2012	Incheon City Museum
October 26 – November 25, 2012	Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History

2013: ‘East Asia Exchange Section’ established at Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History

With the renewal opening of the Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History in March 2013, the museum established a permanent section of East Asian Exchange to introduce the trilateral museum exchange, and has been displaying Dalian and Incheon’s history and culture, the two museum’s activities, as well as pictures, relevant documents, artifacts, etc.



▶ Incheon Exhibition “Kitakyushu – Scenery of an Industrial City” Poster

Source
Incheon City Museum



2013-2014: The Second Special Exchange Exhibition “Kitakyushu – Scenery of an Industrial City”

The exhibition introduced the past and the present of Kitakyushu as an industrial city, a bird’s-eye view of the city, and reproduced coal mine photographs.

Date	Location
October 15 - November 10, 2013	Incheon City Museum
January 21 – February 16, 2014	Lüshun Museum

2013-2014: 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Kitakyushu Municipal System – “Lüshun Museum and Incheon City Museum’s Specialty Collection Exhibition”

From December 21, 2013 to February 11, 2014, “Lüshun Museum and Incheon City Museum’s Specialty Collection Exhibition” was held at the Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Kitakyushu municipality. The two museums’ bronze artifacts, paintings, and pottery introduced the two countries’ history and culture.

2014-2015: The Third Special Exchange Exhibition “Modern Incheon Art”

The exhibition explored through printed illustrative documents how the modern Incheon has been expressed and passed down through the ages, as well as how its depiction has been accepted.

Date	Location
December 4, 2014 - January 4, 2015	Lüshun Museum
December 6, 2014 - January 12, 2015	Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History

2016-2017: The First “East Asia Life and Culture” Traveling Exhibition, “Kimono (Japanese traditional attire)” Exhibition

At the 4th Museum Director Meeting (2014), the directors agreed to conduct touring exhibitions on “East Asia Life and Culture (clothing, food, and housing)” every two years on a rotational basis and signed the *Agreement on the Hosting of the East Asian Friendship Museum Exhibition* in 2016.

The first of the exhibition series under the theme of East Asian clothing culture was hosted by Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History as a special exhibition on Japanese clothing culture. The series continued in Lüshun and Incheon.

Date	Location	Theme
November 12 – December 11, 2016	Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History	Japanese Spirit through Kimono
January 10 – February 5, 2017	Lüshun Museum	Life with Clothes – Modern Japanese Civilian’s Clothing
February 14 – March 19, 2017	Incheon City Museum	Japan’s Emotion through Kimono

Exhibition at Lüshun
“Life with Clothes – Modern Japanese Civilian’s Clothing”

Source
Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History



2018-2019: The Second “East Asia Life and Culture” Traveling Exhibition - “Chopsticks” Exhibition

The second traveling exhibition under the theme of East Asian food culture reflected the unique characteristics of each country based on the chopsticks collection of the Lüshun Museum.

Date	Location	Theme
May 18 – September 20, 2018	Lüshun Museum	
October 20 – December 9, 2018	Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History and Human History	Chopsticks and Life – CJK Chopsticks Culture” exhibition held as a part of “Travel of Food – Chopsticks and Washoku (Japanese food)’s Cultural History
January 22 – February 24, 2019	Incheon City Museum	The Great Tool, Chopsticks

Exhibition at Incheon
“The Great Tool, Chopsticks”

Source
Incheon City Museum



2020-2021: The Third “East Asia Life and Culture” Traveling Exhibition - “Backroom (Restroom)” Exhibition Planned

The third traveling exhibition under the theme of toilets in residential culture, was held in Lüshun and Kitakyushu, starting with the exhibition “Backroom, Becomes Toilet” at the Incheon City Museum.

Date	Location	Event
November 24 2020 - March 1, 2021	Incheon City Museum	Backroom, Becomes Toilet
November 19, 2021 - February 19, 2022	Lüshun Museum	The Change of Restroom Culture in China
November 19, 2021 - March 13, 22	Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History	Backroom, Becomes Restroom * Plan to hold its own exhibition of “History of Japanese Restrooms” in October 2022



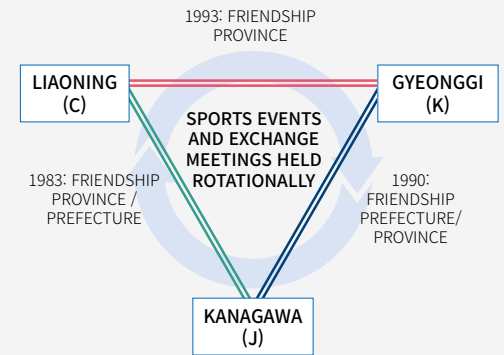
◀ Incheon Exhibition
“Backroom, Becomes Toilet”

Source
Incheon City Museum

Liaoning Province (C) - Kanagawa Prefecture (J) - Gyeonggi Province (K)

Continuation of Youth Sports and Friendship Provincial/Prefectural Exchange Meetings since 1996

The trilateral cooperation among Liaoning (China), Kanagawa (Japan), and Gyeonggi (Korea) started through three bilateral relations: friendship province/prefecture relations between Liaoning and Kanagawa (established in May 1983), the friendship prefecture/province relations between Kanagawa and Gyeonggi (established April 1990), and the friendship province relations between Liaoning and Gyeonggi (established October 1993).



To construct cooperative network based on such relations, the Friendship Region Exchange Meeting was initiated in 1996 following an initiative by Liaoning in 1995. The three regions have utilized this network to discuss how to resolve common issues, as well as to increase exchanges on a regular basis. From 2004, tangible exchange programs, such as Youth Sports Exchange Program and Academic Forums have also been initiated. The Youth Sports Exchange Program (held on a rotational basis) continues today, and the number of participants (around 150 every year) and the sports categories (three sports - soccer, basketball, and table tennis) have increased.

Compared to other trilateral exchange programs, this program is one of the longest standing exchange programs and is also one of the most developed and expanded.

Since 1996: Friendship Provincial/Prefectural Exchange Meeting

Since 1996, the three regions have conducted Friendship Provincial/Prefectural Exchange Meetings. Meetings are held on a rotational basis every two years, with nearly 100 public servants from the three localities attending to present best practices and discuss methods to strengthen cooperation in response to common issues.

Past Meetings

Meeting No.	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Agenda
1 st	August 1996	Liaoning	147	Measures for Trilateral Cooperation
2 nd	September 1998	Gyeonggi	150	The Role of Local Governments in Dealing with Environmental Problems
3 rd	September 2000	Kanagawa	145	Technology and Culture
4 th	October 2002	Liaoning	250	Measures for Cooperation between Local Governments
5 th	October 2004	Gyeonggi	230	Strengthening Overall Trilateral Cooperation

6 th	November 2006	Kanagawa	150	Strengthening Common Perception for Co-prosperity of Northeast Asia
7 th	October 2008	Liaoning	100	Strengthening Trilateral Cooperation on Environmental Protection
8 th	October 2010	Gyeonggi	100	Cooperative Measures and Strategies for Trilateral Regional Development
9 th	March 2013	Kanagawa	100	Promoting Trilateral Economic Exchange
10 th	August 2014	Liaoning	50	Constructing Harmonious Society to Overcome Aging Society
11 th	November 2017	Gyeonggi	70	Measures for Trilateral Cooperation on Promoting Exchanges on Start-ups
12 th	May 2019	Kanagawa	50	Trilateral Cooperation Measures for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
13 th	October 2021	Liaoning *online	30	City Regeneration



◀ The 13th Friendship Provincial/Prefectural Exchange Meeting in 2021

Source
Liaoning Province

Since 2004: Trilateral Provincial/Prefectural Sports Exchange Program

At the 4th Provincial/Prefectural Exchange Meeting held in 2002, the three parties agreed on promoting sports exchange. Since 2004, they have conducted sports exchanges annually during the summer vacation season. The purpose of the program is to provide an opportunity for the youth in the three regions to experience international exchange, and to deepen mutual understanding and the bond among the three nations. During earlier events, the sport event was limited to male soccer; however, female's basketball was added in 2007, and female and male table tennis were also added, expanding the number of participants and competitions.

▶ The 15th Sports Exchange Program

Source
Kanagawa Prefecture



According to the 2018 Project Report of the Kanagawa Prefecture Executive Committee, the Japanese high school participants provided the following feedback:

- “Although we didn’t understand each other’s languages, communication was possible with body languages”
- “The Chinese and Korean students were friendly, and we gained an understanding and interest towards their countries”
- “We realized that we are all high school students after all and that in sports, there are no borders or language barriers”

▶ Source
Kanagawa Prefecture,
Gyeonggi Province

Events				
No.	Date	Venue	Participating Athletes	Contents
1 st	Aug. 23-27, 2004	Gyeonggi	21 Liaoning, 24 Kanagawa, 20 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer match, school visit, exchange program, etc.
2 nd	Aug. 25-29, 2005	Liaoning	23 Liaoning, 24 Kanagawa, 25 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer match, school visit, exchange program, etc.
3 rd	Aug. 23-27, 2006	Kanagawa	27 Kanagawa, 24 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer match, school visit, exchange program, etc.
4 th	Aug. 24-28, 2007	Gyeonggi	42 Liaoning, 42 Kanagawa, 35 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program
5 th	Aug. 25-29, 2008	Liaoning	45 Liaoning, 42 Kanagawa, 35 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program
6 th	Aug. 24-28, 2009	Kanagawa	39 Kanagawa, 38 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program
7 th	Aug. 23-27, 2010	Gyeonggi	33 Liaoning, 42 Kanagawa, 39 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program
8 th	Aug. 22-26, 2011	Liaoning	37 Liaoning, 40 Kanagawa, 39 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program

9 th	Aug. 27-31, 2012	Kanagawa	19 Liaoning (only female basketball), 37 Kanagawa, 39 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program
10 th	Aug. 26-30, 2013	Gyeonggi	15 Liaoning (only female basketball), 41 Kanagawa, 49 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male) and basketball (female) match, school visit, exchange program
11 th	Aug. 26-30, 2014	Liaoning	48 Liaoning, 47 Kanagawa, 45 Gyeonggi (only male soccer and female basketball)	Friendly soccer (male), basketball match (female), table tennis (female/male) match, school visit, exchange program
12 th	Aug. 24-28, 2015	Kanagawa	51 Liaoning, 46 Kanagawa, 54 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer(male), basketball (female), table tennis (female/male) match, school visit, exchange program
13 th	Aug. 22-26, 2016	Gyeonggi	47 Liaoning, 50 Kanagawa, 50 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male), basketball (female), table tennis (female/male)match, school visit, exchange program
14 th	Aug. 20-24, 2018	Liaoning	53 Liaoning, 49 Kanagawa, 51 Gyeonggi	Friendly soccer (male), basketball (female), table tennis (female/male) match, school visit, exchange program
15 th	Aug. 19-22, 2019	Kanagawa	10 Liaoning (only female/male) table tennis) and 45 Kanagawa	Friendly table tennis (female/male) Match
16 th	2022 [tentative]	Gyeonggi	TBD	TBD

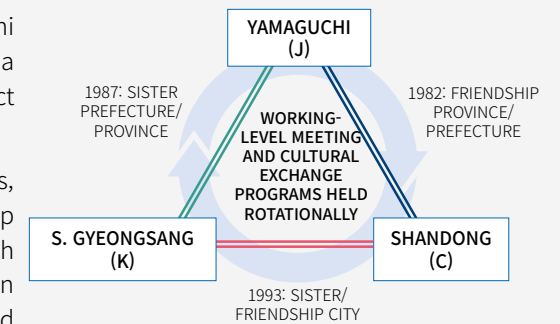
Shandong Province (C) - Yamaguchi Prefecture (J) – South Gyeongsang Province (K)

Trilateral Exchange since 1997: Institutionalization in 2006

The three regions of Shandong (China), Yamaguchi (Japan), and South Gyeongsang (Korea), share a common identity as maritime gateways that connect the three nations.

Prior to the commencement of trilateral exchanges, Shandong and Yamaguchi had concluded a friendship agreement in August 1982, Yamaguchi and South Gyeongsang had concluded a sister agreement in June 1987, and Shandong and South Gyeongsang had concluded a sister/friendship agreement in September 1993.

The year 1997 marked the 15th anniversary of Shandong-Yamaguchi friendship relation and the 10th anniversary of Yamaguchi-South Gyeongsang sister relation, acting as a momentum for the three regions to establish trilateral exchange relationship with the purpose of strengthening existing bilateral cooperative relations. The three have periodically held annual exchange programs and working-level meetings on discussion of agendas for cooperation since 2006. The three local governments have been promoting cooperation and exchange in various areas, including culture, youth, and welfare for senior citizens. Exchanges among universities are active as well.



Since 2006: Trilateral Working-level Meeting Held on a Rotational Basis

The cooperation among the three regions, triggered by the 15th anniversary of Shandong-Yamaguchi friendship agreement and the 10th anniversary of Yamaguchi-South Gyeongsang sister agreement, began with the purpose of achieving more comprehensive regional and policy cooperation. The trilateral cooperation then continued centered around culture and youth cooperation. The three also institutionalized the trilateral exchange by holding trilateral working-level meetings on a rotational basis since 2006.

The most recent meeting was hosted online by Yamaguchi in December 2021. The staff from the international exchange departments and senior welfare departments of the three provinces gave presentations and held discussions on the welfare policy for the elderly.

Events

Date	Location	Event
November 1997	Yamaguchi	• Gathering for East Asian Culture
	Yamaguchi	• The 1 st International Culture Symposium
February 1998	Yamaguchi	• International Environmental Symposium
November 1999	Shandong	• The 2 nd International Culture Symposium
October 2001	South Gyeongsang	• The 3 rd International Culture Symposium
November 2006	Yamaguchi	• The 1 st Trilateral Working-level Meeting *Agreed to hold annually • Trilateral Forum on Tourism
September 2007	Shandong	• 2 nd Trilateral Working-level Meeting
October 2007	Yamaguchi	• Commemorative Events for the 25 th Anniversary of Shandong-Yamaguchi Friendship Agreement and the 20 th Anniversary of Yamaguchi-South Gyeongsang Sister Agreement → Trilateral Forum (on International Exchange, International Tourism, Natural Environment) → Trilateral High School Sports Exchange
March 2011	South Gyeongsang & Shandong	• The 3 rd Trilateral Working-level Meeting • Trilateral Media Exchange and Cooperation
February 2012	Yamaguchi	• The 4 th Trilateral Working-level Meeting
July 2012	Yamaguchi	• Commemorative Event for the 30 th Anniversary of Shandong-Yamaguchi Friendship Relation and the 25 th Anniversary of Yamaguchi-South Gyeongsang Sister Relation → Traditional Culture and Arts Exchange → Conference on Media Report Exchange → Friendly Sports Exchange (Table Tennis) → Youth Policy Experts Symposium
August 2014	Shandong	• The 5 th Trilateral Working-level Meeting • Trilateral Provinces/Prefecture Friendly Youth Table Tennis Event
September 2015	South Gyeongsang	• The 6 th Trilateral Working-level Meeting * To be held biennially onwards (basketball event cancelled due to Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS))
August 2017	Yamaguchi	• The 7 th Trilateral Working-level Meeting *To be held annually onwards • Commemorative Event for the 35 th Anniversary of Shandong-Yamaguchi Friendship Relation and the 30 th Anniversary of Yamaguchi-South Gyeongsang Sister Relation → Trilateral Provinces/Prefecture Youth Culture Performance
August 2018	Shandong Yamaguchi	• The 8 th Trilateral Working-level Meeting • Trilateral Calligraphy Exchange • Yamaguchi Yume Flower Expo
November 2019	South Gyeongsang	• The 9 th Trilateral Working-level Meeting • Traditional Martial Arts Performance at the Masan Gagopa Chrysanthemum Festival (Chinese Wushu, Japanese Naginata, Korean Taekwondo)

November 2020	Yamaguchi Prefecture *online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10th Trilateral Working-level Meeting • Discussion on promotions for exchange events in 2021 (exchange of elderly welfare) • Explore other new projects (commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the friendship city between Shandong and Yamaguchi in 2022, and the 35th anniversary of the sister city in South Gyeongsang and Yamaguchi)
December 2021	Yamaguchi Prefecture *online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange event: information exchange on welfare policy for the elderly and discussion related to the 2022 event
2022 [TBD]	Shandong *(scheduled to be held online)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 11th Trilateral Working-level Meeting • Information exchange of oriental medicine international exchange and youth traditional musical instrument concert will be held

The 10th Trilateral Working-level Meeting Preparation Meeting in 2020

Source
Yamaguchi Prefecture



Since 1997: Exchange Program among Yamaguchi Prefectural University and Universities from Shandong and South Gyeongsang Continues

Yamaguchi Prefectural University, following an academic exchange agreement with Qufu Normal University (Shandong) and Kyungnam University (South Gyeongsang), has been running a global student exchange program in which students from the two universities are invited to visit Yamaguchi Prefectural University every summer. This exchange program developed from the Three Universities Triangle Exchange Program that existed from 1997 to 1999.

The aforementioned global student exchange program is held annually from late June to July for around three weeks. Its purpose is to promote mutual exchange among the universities and to internationalize local communities. Students from China and Korea are given opportunities to participate in various activities such as learning Japanese language, experiencing Japanese culture, homestay, undergraduate major exchange, as well as student exchange activities. Due to the spread of COVID-19, the exchange program has halted for two years since 2020, and will resume when the pandemic situation alleviates.

Furthermore, students from Yamaguchi Prefectural University also participate in short-term study abroad programs at Qufu Normal University and Kyungnam University. Only students from the Yamaguchi Prefectural University participate in the study abroad program at the Qufu Normal University, while the program run by Kyungnam University is open to other students from universities outside of China and Japan.



Exchange program with Departments of Yamaguchi Prefectural University

Source
Yamaguchi Prefectural University

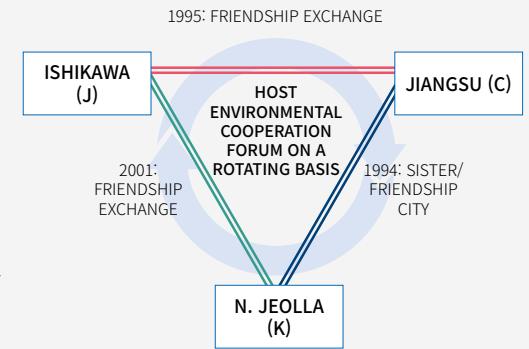
Jiangsu Province (C) - Ishikawa Prefecture (J) - North Jeolla Province (K)

Trilateral Environmental Cooperation Continues

Jiangsu (China), Ishikawa (Japan) and North Jeolla (Korea) conduct environment exchanges at the working-level.

The exchanges among the three began when Jiangsu and North Jeolla concluded a sister/friendship city agreement in October 1994, Jiangsu and Ishikawa signed an agreement on friendship exchange in November 1995, and Ishikawa and North Jeolla signed the *Agreement on Friendly Exchange* on September 2001.

A regular program run by the three regions is the Environmental Cooperation Trilateral Program. Started as a bilateral program between Ishikawa and North Jeolla in 2003, the program became trilateral in 2006 following the inclusion of Jiangsu and continues to this day.



Since 2003: CJK Environmental Cooperation Forum Held on a Rotational Basis

The three regions hold review sessions and cultural exchange events among the public servants in charge of environment preservation on a rotational basis, to cooperate and share understanding in dealing with environmental problems, a common important issue for the three regions. The forum, which was postponed twice since 2020 due to COVID-19, will resume as soon as the pandemic situation in each country alleviates.

2019 CJK Environmental Cooperation Forum

Source
North Jeolla Province



Past Events

No.	Year	Location	Theme
1 st	2003*	Ishikawa	Environmental Education
2 nd	2004*	Ishikawa	Environmental Consideration and Environmental Education in Companies and Government Agencies
3 rd	2005*	Ishikawa	Promotion of Circular Economy
4 th	2006	Jiangsu	Aquatic Environment Protection
5 th	2007	North Jeolla	Countering Global Warming
6 th	2008	Ishikawa	Countering Global Warming
7 th	2009	Jiangsu	Biodiversity Protection
8 th	2013*	Ishikawa	Countering Global Warming
9 th	2014*	North Jeolla	Biodiversity Protection
10 th	2015*	Ishikawa	Resource Circulation Policy
11 th	2016	Jiangsu	Management and Recycling of Solid Waste
12 th	2017	North Jeolla	Collective Measures against PM 2.5
13 th	2018	Ishikawa	Utilization and Protection of Mountains in the Proximity of Villages
14 th	2019	Jiangsu	Management, Restoration, and Utilization of Ground Pollution
15 th	2022 [tentative]	North Jeolla	

* Held only between Japan and Korea (bilateral meeting). Years indicated above are Japanese fiscal years (April 1 – March 31).

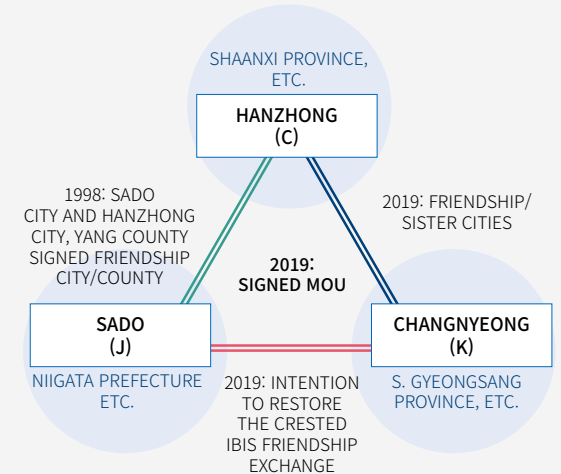
Source
Ishikawa Prefecture

Hanzhong City (C) - Sado City (J) - Changnyeong County (K)

Diversification of Three Cities/County Cooperation through Crested Ibis

The three regions of Hanzhong, Shaanxi (China), Sado, Niigata (Japan), and Changnyeong, South Gyeongsang (Korea), as the habitats for the crested ibis, maintain active cooperation including province/prefecture-level cooperation.

The crested ibis once used to inhabit wide regions all across China, Japan, and Korea, but it is now on the verge of extinction due to excessive hunting. The crested ibis was last seen in Korea in 1979 in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), while it went extinct in Japan in 2003. The bird was thought to be extinct in China as well, but it was found in China in 1981 and then was successfully bred. As a symbol of friendship between countries, China gifted a pair of crested ibises to Japan in 1999 and to Korea in 2008. Both nations then successfully bred the pair.



Since then, trilateral conferences on topics such as reintroduction and habitat management, have been held by the three regions since 2012, alongside continued bilateral cooperation. At the Crested Ibis International Forum held in July 2019, the three regions signed an MOU agreeing to promote continuous exchange in the areas of protection of crested ibis, reintroduction, and protection and restoration of habitats, and to further enlarge the span of cooperation to people-to-people exchange, ecological tourism and promotion of related industries, based on the aforementioned exchanges on crested ibis.

1999 and 2008: China Gifted Crested Ibis to Japan and Korea

Japan has attempted breeding the Japanese crested ibis and the crested ibis lent by China since 1985, but has been unsuccessful. When Chinese President JIANG Zemin made a state visit to Japan in November 1998, he expressed his willingness to gift a pair of crested ibises to the Emperor of Japan. In 1999, a

MOU Signing Ceremony on July 2019.
From left:
TCS Secretary General, Governor of Changnyeong County, Mayor of Hanzhong, Mayor of Sado

Source
TCS



pair of crested ibises was gifted to Sado which later successfully produced new offspring.

Korea also received a pair of crested ibises from China. When Korean President LEE Myung-bak made a state visit to China in May 2008, Chinese President HU Jintao gifted a pair of crested ibises, which was then delivered to Changnyeong in November the same year. Korea also succeeded in breeding the bird.

Since 2012: CJK Information Sharing for Crested Ibis Protection and Proliferation Project

CJK personnel engaged in crested ibis protection and proliferation projects hold international conferences and symposiums to share information such as the current status of crested ibis protection. The three most recent events took place in November 2014 (China), in December 2016 (Japan), and in May 2019 (Korea).

Since 2018: The First Crested Ibis International Forum held in China, with an MOU Signed for Enlargement of Exchange in 2019

In May 2018, the first Crested Ibis International Forum was held in Yang County, Hanzhong. At the forum, CJK personnel in charge of matters related to crested ibis introduced relevant policies of each country. The forum was designed to discuss matters not only on protection of crested ibis, but also on a wide variety of areas including industry, tourism, and culture related to crested ibis.

On July 11, 2019, sponsored by the Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the TCS and the China Crested Ibis International Forum Secretariat co-hosted the Crested Ibis International Forum 2019 in Seoul. The forum was held in Seoul where the TCS is located, as the year 2019 marked the 20th anniversary of the first CJK Summit held in 1999 as well as being the year when Korea first succeeded in returning crested ibis to the wild.

At the forum, the Deputy Mayor of Hanzhong ZHANG Jianguo, the Mayor of Sado MIURA Motohiro, the Governor of Changnyeong HAN Jeong Woo, and the Secretary-General of TCS LEE Jong Heon signed a quadrilateral MOU agreeing to carry out cooperation in various areas including cultural and ecological tourism, youth exchange, and events related to crested ibis. At each session of the forum, lively discussions on promoting local exchange and tourism through crested ibis took place. Moreover, exchange program for children from CJK cities inhabited by crested ibis was also run during the forum, while joint performance of CJK children took place prior to the afternoon session.

CJK Children's Choir Singing Children's Song at the Crested Ibis International Forum 2019 in Seoul

Source
TCS



Events

No.	Date	Location	Theme
1 st	May 22-24, 2018	Hanzhong, Shaanxi, China	Relationship Built through Crested Ibis, Future Built through Cooperation
2 nd	July 11, 2019	Seoul, Korea	New Journey, New Phase: CJK Crested Ibis Cooperation for Sustainable Development
3 rd	2022 [tentative]	Sado, Niigata, Japan	

May 2019: First Releasing of the Crested Ibis to the Wild in Korea with CJK VIPs

The long-awaited release of the crested ibis to the wild was held in Changnyeong, South Gyeongsang, the only habitat of crested ibis in Korea, on May 22, 2019. Chinese and Japanese distinguished guests were invited to the release ceremony, where the Deputy Mayor of Sado and the Governor of Changnyeong signed the *Intention to restore the Crested Ibis Friendship Exchange*. On the following day, the CJK Symposium on Reintroduction of Crested Ibis and Habitat Management was held in Changnyeong.

May 2021: CJK Online Conference Held to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Crested Ibis

On May 21, 2021, Shaanxi in China, Niigata in Japan, and South Gyeongsang in Korea co-hosted the event “To the Future – CJK Online Conference to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Crested Ibis”. The working officers of Hanzhong, Sado, and Changnyeong gave presentations online and offline on their experiences of protecting crested ibises and the vision for the future, followed by a performance of CJK students singing children’s song of crested ibises.



◀ To the Future – CJK Online Conference to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Crested Ibis

Source
Shaanxi Province, China



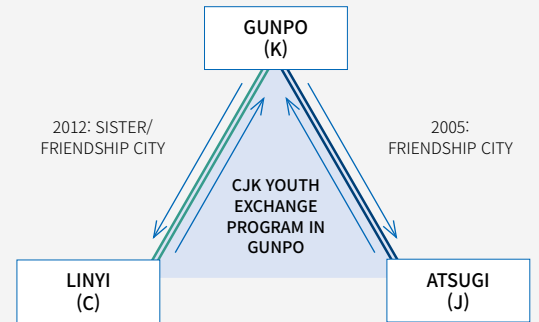
◀ Chinese students singing at To the Future - CJK Online Conference to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Crested Ibis

Source
Shaanxi Province, China

Linyi City (C) - Atsugi City (J) - Gunpo City (K)

CJK Youth Exchange Programs Since 2010 with the Initiative from Gunpo

Gunpo, Gyeonggi (Korea) initiated a trilateral youth exchange program with Linyi, Shandong (China), and Atsugi, Kanagawa (Japan) in 2010, a program which continues until today. At the time of the commencement of the exchange program, Gunpo had sister/friendship relations with both Linyi and Atsugi, since 2008 and 2005 respectively.



Gunpo runs an annual exchange program in which it sends and invites youths to and from Linyi and Atsugi. When Gunpo dispatches its youth to the other cities, the program is a bilateral one, yet when Gunpo invites youth from Linyi and Atsugi, the program is run as a trilateral exchange program through the International Youth Festival where youths from the three cities gather together. The exchange program run by Gunpo is a good example that shows trilateral exchange among three CJK cities is possible even with the absence of sister/friendship relation among the three cities.

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Since 2010: “International Youth Festival” Hosted by Gunpo

In July 2010, Gunpo hosted the first Gunpo International Youth Festival where youths from Linyi, Atsugi, and Gunpo participated. The detailed programs run at the festival are: (1) three-night homestay program for Chinese and Japanese students at the homes of the partner student from Gunpo (2) a one-night camp for everybody and the ‘arena of unity’ (3) meeting with the Mayor of Gunpo and the Chairman of Gunpo City Council (4) Korean language sessions, cultural experiences including K-Pop, traditional etiquettes, pottery, and field trips. Moreover, Gunpo regularized a program in which middle to high school students interested in Chinese or Japanese language are recruited and given chances to visit Linyi (in August) and Atsugi (In July the next year) after the festival.

Events

No.	Date	Participating Country
1 st	July 23-29, 2010	China, Japan, and Korea
2 nd	July 21-20, 2011	China, Japan, and Korea
3 rd	July 20-30, 2012	China, Japan, Korea, and Russia (Ussuriysk)
4 th	July 22-28, 2013	China, Japan, Korea, and Russia (Ussuriysk)
5 th	July 25-30, 2016	China, Japan, and Korea
6 th	July 25-31, 2017	China, Japan, and Korea
7 th	July 23-29, 2018	China, Japan, and Korea
8 th	July 20-25, 2019	China and Japan
9 th	2022 [tentative]	TBD



2019 Gunpo International Youth Festival K-Pop Dance Class

Source
Gunpo City

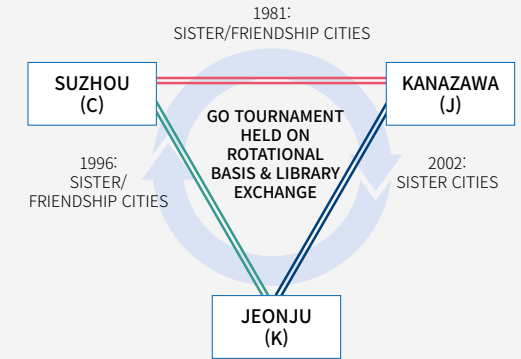
Suzhou City (C) - Kanazawa City (J) - Jeonju City (K)

Trilateral Exchange Through Go and Libraries

Suzhou, Jiangsu (China), Kanazawa, Ishikawa (Japan), and Jeonju, North Jeolla (Korea) are all member cities of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network. The creative field designated for Suzhou and Kanazawa is “Crafts and Folk Art”, while Jeonju’s is “Gastronomy”.

The exchange among the three cities began after when Suzhou and Kanazawa concluded a sister/friendship city agreement in 1981, Suzhou and Jeonju signed a sister/friendship city agreement in 1996, and Kanazawa and Jeonju signed a sister city agreement in 2002. Based on such relations, the three cities have started hosting a Go (board game) exchange program since 2010, and a library exchange program since 2015. The framework for library exchange was established when Suzhou Library, Kanazawa Umimirai Library and Jeonju’s Wansan Library each signed bilateral MOUs from 2013 to 2015 based on the sister/friendship relations of the cities.

Furthermore, as one of the CCEA 2018, Kanazawa conducted various cultural exchange activities throughout 2018 along with its partner cities, Harbin and Busan.



2018 CJK Sister/Friendship City Go Tournament

Source
Jeonju City



Since 2010: CJK Sister/Friendship City Go Tournament Held Biennially

With suggestion from Kanazawa in 2009, the first tournament was held in Suzhou in 2010 and the event has then been held on a rotational basis. The event was held annually for the first three events but since the fourth event, it is held every other year. The event is hosted by a private organization (Kanazawa International Go Association) in Kanazawa, while it is hosted by the local governments in Suzhou and Jeonju. At the most recent event, the 6th, a total of 40 amateur players, 10 from Suzhou, 10 from Kanazawa, and 20 from Jeonju participated.

Since 2013: With Trilateral Library MOU on Exchange Cooperation Signed, Trilateral Library Exchange Begins

Events					
Event No.	Year	Location	Event No.	Year	Location
1 st	2010	Suzhou	5 th	2016	Kanazawa
2 nd	2011	Kanazawa	6 th	2018	Jeonju
3 rd	2012	Jeonju	7 th	2022 [tentative]	Suzhou [tentative]
4 th	2014	Suzhou			

Based on sister/friendship cities relations, Suzhou Library and Kanazawa Umimirai Library signed a MOU on Friendship Exchange Cooperation in December 2013. Suzhou Library and Wansan Library (September 2014) as well as Umimirai Library and Wansan Library (October 2015) soon followed suit, completing the framework for trilateral library exchange. Since 2017, Wansan Library and Umimirai Library have been conducting a mutual book exchange project every two years.

Major exchange projects among the three libraries are as follows.

Date	Details
October 6 – 25, 2016	With cooperation from the two partner libraries, Umimirai Library hosted an exhibition program introducing Suzhou and Jeonju. During the exhibition period, “Methods of Promoting Reading to Children at Home in China, Japan, and Korea” exhibition was also held.
June – August, 2017	Wansan Library and Umimirai Library exchanged books for the first time since the signing of the Letter of Intent (LOI). In June, Wansan Library donated to Umimirai Library 43 books including: books about Jeonju, bestsellers, and books related to Korean culture. In August, Umimirai Library donated 50 books related to the history and culture of Kanazawa to Wansan Library.
March 2018 – February, 2019	Umimirai Library exchanged 100 books with Suzhou Library. In March 2018, Umimirai Library donated books about Japan’s culture, economics, rural area, and children to Suzhou Library, while in February 2019, Suzhou Library donated books about China’s history and culture to Umimirai Library.
October 11 – 30, 2018	With cooperation from the two partner libraries, Umimirai Library held the Kanazawa City Library and Sister Cities Libraries Path of Exchange exhibition. The event introduced an overview, culture, traditional crafts, and libraries of Suzhou and Jeonju, as well as related works such as CJK Children’s Book Exchange Program through various exhibits such as panels, crafts, and books. The event also saw a picture book making workshop and music performance titled, “Connecting Stories of the Three Cities with Picture Books and Music – Suzhou – Kanazawa – Jeonju”.
April 2019 – June 2020	Umimirai Library donated six books displayed at an event hosted as a part of the 2018 CCEA (“Connecting Stories of the Three Cities with Fairy Tale and Music”) to Suzhou Library and Wansan Library. (Book titles: <i>CJK Traditional Fairy Tale 1~3</i> , <i>CJK Children’s Story Exchange Report 2015~2017</i>) The following year, in June 2020, Wansan Library donated 50 books introducing Jeonju, best-sellers, and popular culture books to the Umimirai Library.

December 10 – 11, 2019	Suzhou, Kanazawa, Jeonju Library authorities meeting was held along with the opening ceremony of Suzhou No.2 Library. Total of about 20 CJK library authorities convened to discuss current management status of each library and future directions for development.
February – April 2021	In February 2021, Umimirai Library sent 50 books related to rural areas, Japanese literature, and children to Suzhou Library. In April of the same year, Suzhou Library also donated publications to Umimirai Library.
July 22 –27, 2021	The 40 th Anniversary of Friendship and Sister Cities Suzhou-Kanazawa Exchange Exhibition was held at the Umimirai Library. This exchange exhibition included the Suzhou-Kanazawa Exchange Photo Exhibition and Suzhou Landscape Photo Exhibition, including 37 pieces of eight kinds of crafts from Suzhou. During the two-day exhibition held from the 24 th to the 25 th , a lecture on Chinese paper craft was held on two occasions for the citizens of Kanazawa.

▶
Poster for the Suzhou-Kanazawa Exchange Exhibition of “The 40th Anniversary of Friendship and Sister Cities”

Source
Kanazawa City



▶
Suzhou crafts exhibited at “The 40th Anniversary of Friendship and Sister Cities” Suzhou-Kanazawa Exchange Exhibition

Source
Suzhou City

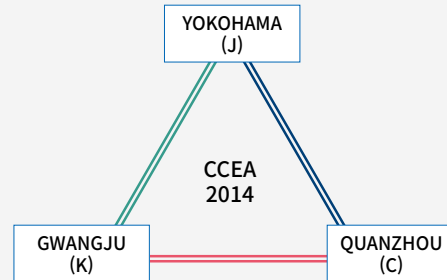


Quanzhou City (C) - Yokohama City (J) – Gwangju Metropolitan City (K)

CCEA 2014

Quanzhou, Fujian (China), Yokohama, Kanagawa (Japan), and Gwangju (Korea) carried out various exchange projects in the year as the CCEA for 2014. In November, the mayors of the three cities signed the *CCEA Friendship Cooperation Cities Agreement*, agreeing to continue and develop exchanges in various areas including arts and culture in the future.

Based on the agreement, the three cities continue to participate in exchange events. Each city usually hosts youth and cultural exchange programs once a year by inviting representatives from the two other partner cities. In many cases, performance groups from each city are invited to large-scale cultural events in partner cities.



November 2014: CCEA Friendship Cooperation Cities Agreement Signed, Agreeing to Continue Exchanges

As the first nominated cities of the CCEA, Quanzhou, Yokohama, and Gwangju actively held various cultural arts events throughout 2014. In November, at the CCEA 2014 Yokohama Closing Ceremony, the three cities signed the *CCEA Friendship Cooperation City Agreement* to maintain the friendly relations established throughout 2014 as CCEAs and to continue and deepen exchanges in areas of arts, culture, and tourism. The main points of the agreement are:

1. Promote friendship and exchange on the principle of reciprocity
2. Strive to promote people-to-people exchanges, including arts and cultural organizations, companies, and citizens
3. Strive to cooperate when conducting projects and to share mutual experiences for the development of CCEA
4. Maintain close relationship among the representatives and relevant departments of the three cities, and communicate with each other on common interests and on exchanges and cooperation.

Programs in 2015

Main Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama	August: Dance groups from Quanzhou and Gwangju participated in the Yokohama Dance Parade.
Gwangju	September: Exchange Exhibition on CJK Calligraphy was held, where 23 artists from six CCEA (Quanzhou, Yokohama, Cheongju, Qingdao, and Niigata) exhibited 61 pieces of art.
Gwangju	October: Quanzhou and Yokohama's performance groups participated in the Memories of 7080 Chungjang Festival.
Quanzhou	November: Yokohama and Gwangju's performance group participated in the 14 th Asia Arts Festival.

Other Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama	November: With an invitation from Gwangju and the International Women Arts Exchange Association (Korea), International Women Modern Art Forum and Art Exhibition was held in Yokohama BankART Studio NYK (one of Yokohama's Creative Community Base)
Gwangju	November to December: Exhibition to introduce BankART Studio NYK at Gwangju City Museum.
Gwangju	December: Gwangju-Quanzhou Media Exchange Event was held at the Kimdaejung Convention Center. Discussions on mutual dispatching of reporters and the measures of cooperation when covering culture-related contents.

Programs in 2016

Main Events

Location	Activity
Gwangju	June: Quanzhou and Yokohama's art troupes participated in the National Asian Culture Hall of Fame Fringe Festival.
Yokohama	September: Quanzhou and Gwangju's performance groups participated in the Yokohama Sound Festival 2016, and visited schools.
Quanzhou	October: Yokohama and Gwangju's performance group participated in the 2 nd Maritime Silk Road Festival International Theater Exhibition.

Gwangju Art Troupe Performance in Yokohama Sound Festival 2016

Source
Yokohama City



Other Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama, Gwangju	January to March: Program titled, Kogane-cho x Gwangju AIR Exchange Program 2016, held by Yokohama and Gwangju for exchange of the two cities' artists.
Gwangju	July: Yokohama participated in the CCEA Architecture Forum.

Major Events in 2017:

Main Events

Location	Activity
Gwangju	June: Quanzhou and Yokohama's performance groups participated in Gwangju Asia Culture Hall of Fame International Fringe Festival.
Yokohama	August: Yokohama held the Yokohama Youth Exchange Festival, where 36 CJK high school students and teachers gathered in Yokohama, visited Yokohama Triennale 2017, and carried out exchange programs such as experiencing Japanese culture.
Quanzhou	December: Performance groups from Yokohama and Gwangju participated in the 3 rd Maritime Silk Road International Arts Festival.



◀ Yokohama's Performance Group in Quanzhou

Source
Yokohama City

Other Events

Location	Activity
Gwangju	November: Quanzhou, Yokohama and past CCEA as well as academics participated in the CCEA Network Forum.

Programs in 2018

Main Events

Location	Activity
Gwangju	July: Art companies from Quanzhou and Yokohama participated in the National Hanmadang Festival held a year before the 2019 Gwangju World Swimming Championship.
Yokohama	September: Art companies from Quanzhou and Gwangju performed at Dance Dance @ YOKOHAMA 2018 and visited schools.
Quanzhou	November: Quanzhou conducted CCEA/CJK Urban Artwork Exhibition, where artists sent from Yokohama and Gwangju performed, made artwork, and interacted on site.

▶ Quanzhou's Art Company in Yokohama

Source
Yokohama City



Other Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama, Gwangju	January to March: The two cities conducted Kogane-cho x Gwangju AIR Exchange Program 2017 [The date follows the budget year of Japan] and an exchange program where artists from Yokohama and Gwangju were dispatched to each other. [2018 Program was held from November 2018 to January 2019.]
Quanzhou	February to March: Quanzhou conducted Kogane-cho x Quanzhou: Artistic City-building Program, as well as exhibitions and talk shows on "Artistic Town-building initiative in Yokohama HatsuKoHi District" at the Quanzhou Overseas Transportation History Museum.
Gwangju	September: Quanzhou, Yokohama, and past CCEA participated in the CCEA Network Media Forum.

Programs in 2019

Main Events

Location	Activity
Gwangju	July: Performance groups from Quanzhou, Yokohama and Jeju (CCEA 2016) participated in the congratulatory performance at the 2019 International Swimming Federation (FINA) Gwangju World Swimming Championship.
Yokohama	September: Performance groups from Quanzhou, Gwangju and Jeju participated in the Yokohama Sound Festival 2019.
Quanzhou	November: Performance groups from Yokohama, Gwangju, and Jeju etc. participated in the 4 th Maritime Silk Road International Arts Festival One-Belt-One-Road Arts Performance Week.



Other Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama	January: Yokohama conducted Kogane-cho x Quanzhou Artistic City-building Program 2018, where exhibitions were held. Quanzhou sent artists.
Yokohama, Gwangju	July to August: The two cities conducted Kogane-cho x Gwangju AIR Exchange Program 2019, where they mutually dispatched artists.
Gwangju	October: Gwangju conducted CCEA Special Session at the 2019 Asia Cultural Forum with the theme "Space and Community, Rediscovery of Alleyways".

◀ Yokohama Performance Group in Gwangju

Source
Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum

◀ Gwangju's Modern Dance Group in Quanzhou

Source
Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum

Programs in 2020

Main Events

Location	Activity
Quanzhou, Yokohama, Gwangju (held online)	November to December: The three cities jointly produced a CCEA promotion video titled "Communication by Arts" and uploaded it to YouTube.

▶ Opening Screen from the CCEA 2014 Joint Production Promotion Video "Communication by Arts"

Source
Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum



Other Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama, Gwangju	January to March: Instead of the AIR exchange program, the two cities held Gwangju × Kogane-cho Online Exchange Program. Artists have created artworks through online meetings, and held achievement exhibitions in Gwangju and Kogane-cho, respectively.

Programs in 2021

Main Events

Location	Activity
Yokohama	July to November: In Dance, Dance, Dance @ Yokohama 2021, Gwangju and Quanzhou artist groups made appearances online, and the Japan-Korea team and the China-Japan team performed original dances online and offline through online joint rehearsals.
Gwangju	November: Performance videos of vocalists recommended by Quanzhou and Yokohama showcased in CJK Culture City Amateur Vocal Audition
Gwangju	August to November: Quanzhou and Yokohama cooperated to create CJK CCEA tour videos that were shared in regional broadcast stations and YouTube.



Video participation of Japan-Korea Team's Joint Performance in Yokohama Event

Source
Yokohama City

Other Events

Location	Activity
Gwangju	October: Video presentations of speakers from Quanzhou and Yokohama in the session <The Age without Borders: City and Youth Culture> during the Asian Culture Forum 2021
Quanzhou	November to January 2022: Gwangju, Cheongju, Daegu, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hainan, Aomori, Tsushima, and Tokyo participated in video performances and photo exhibitions at the National Grand Festival.

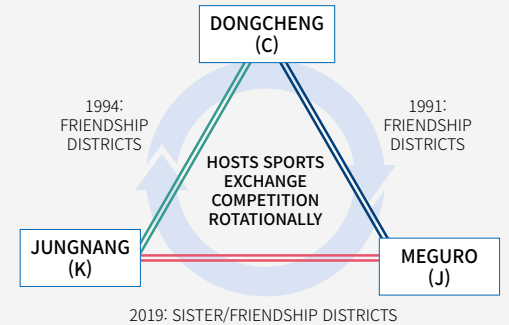
Dongcheng District, Beijing Municipality (C) - Meguro Ward, Tokyo Metropolis (J) - Jungnang District, Seoul Special City (K)

Unprecedented District-level Trilateral Exchange

The three districts of Dongcheng, Beijing (China), Meguro, Tokyo (Japan), Jungnang, Seoul (Korea) have been conducting sports exchange programs since 2017. Such trilateral district-level exchange was the first of its kind.

The origin of the trilateral exchange dates back to the 1990s, when Meguro and Jungnang each established friendship relations with Dongcheng. With this established relation, Meguro and Jungnang began exchanges in 2010 and concluded the *Friendship Promotion and Exchange MOU* in 2013.

The three localities currently run a youth sports exchange program for middle school students. The idea for the program was first suggested in 2015, and was realized in 2017 based on the agreement made the year prior. Thereafter Meguro and Jungnang began consultations on forming sister/friendship relations, leading to the establishment of such relation in July 2019. Discussions are underway on enlarging the trilateral cooperation to areas other than sports exchange, such as cultural exchange.



The 2019 Tournament

Source
Jungnang District



July 2016: Association of the Three Districts Agree to Conduct Sports Exchange Program for Middle School Students

In July 2016, following an invitation from the Head of Dongcheng, a working-level meeting was held, where the representatives from Meguro and Jungnang visited China and discussed matters on promoting exchange programs and the friendly relation among the three districts. As a result, the three districts agreed on the following points, details of which were to be discussed afterwards: (1) From 2017, the three districts hold a sports exchange program for middle school students, who are the future leaders of the next generation, (2) The first venue for the exchange will be Dongcheng, (3) The participants will be male students in their second year of middle school.

July 2017: The 1st Trilateral Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament held in Dongcheng

During July 25-29, 2017, Dongcheng held the 1st Trilateral Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament. The motive for holding this tournament was to maintain friendly exchange among the three districts by boosting mutual understanding among the youth. The main schedule of the event was as follows:

Date	Schedule
July 25, 2017 (Tuesday)	- Arrival of Meguro and Jungnang delegations to Beijing - Welcome Dinner
July 26, 2017 (Wednesday)	- Opening Ceremony of the Trilateral Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament - 1 st Match: Dongcheng vs Jungnang - 2 nd Match: Dongcheng vs Meguro
July 27, 2017 (Thursday)	- 3 rd Match: Meguro vs Jungnang - Closing Ceremony - Experiencing of Chinese Traditional Culture (Fan, mask painting, and a visit to the Beijing No. 5 Middle School) - Dongcheng Sightseeing (Nanluoguxiang) - Farewell Dinner (Hosted by the Chairman of Dongcheng District National People's Congress)
July 28, 2017 (Friday)	- Beijing City Sightseeing (including Forbidden City)
July 29, 2017 (Saturday)	- Depart Beijing

Meguro's post-project report states that the 12 participants from there were able to increase mutual understanding through sports despite the differences in history, culture, language, and the ways of thinking, and gained valuable experience in becoming a world citizen.

Individual students gave their thoughts on the event as well. Students mentioned that their "impression of others improved", and that they "became more interested in China and Korea". The report introduces an anecdote in which a Japanese student was pushed over by a Chinese student and fell during the basketball match. The Chinese student helped the Japanese student stand back on his feet. A student recalled that he felt a strong sense of solidarity when the incident happened despite the different nationalities.

Regarding languages, the participants also shared their thoughts: "I realized that we can be friends through playing sports even without a common language.", "We were able to communicate with each other at the dinner using basic English and body language", and "I felt that it is important to learn English and the language of our neighboring countries".

July 2018: The 2nd Trilateral Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament Held in Meguro

The 2nd Trilateral Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament was held in Meguro from July 24 to 27, 2018. As in the previous year, participants of the event were limited to male students in their second year of middle school. Participants shared that they were "happy to interact with other students through basketball" (Meguro participant), "able to interact with each other through sports without language" (Dongcheng participant), and that they were "able to socialize with friends (from China and Japan), and wish to continue this exchange" (Jungnang participant).

[Communication between the Students Despite Language Barriers]

Middle school students from CJK usually find it hard to socialize with each other since they lack a common language as well as experiences of international exchange. To overcome this problem, the host prepared a successful ice-breaking session involving games.

The ice-breaking game took place after all the basketball matches were over. To allow for intense student interaction through basketball, six teams of mixed nationalities played free throw games. The six teams were divided into two groups, one throwing the ball and the other picking up the ball, and competed with each other by scoring as many goals as they can within a minute. Although they were not able to talk with each other, the students were able to smoothly participate and close the distance between each other in the ice-breaking session using body language to communicate. The result of the free throw game, which was announced during dinner time, was a tie. The atmosphere heightened as the final winner was decided by a rock-paper-scissors game, a common game among the three countries.

The organizers took caution in arranging seats for dinner, so as not to have students from the same country seated together in groups. Students had trouble communicating with each other at the beginning, but soon were able to communicate and open up to each other using basic English and body language. Some students used translation software downloaded beforehand to communicate with each other.

July 2019: The 3rd Trilateral Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament held in Jungnang – Meguro and Jungnang concluded Sister/Friendship Cities Agreement

The 3rd Three Inter-District Youth Basketball Tournament was held in Jungnang, Seoul, from July 23 to 26, 2019 for male middle school students.

Students of the three districts not only participated in the basketball tournament, but also visited the Yongma Waterfall Park in Jungnang. The students visited the largest artificial waterfall in Asia and experienced rock climbing. They also participated in cultural experience activities such as zip-line riding at the Jungnang Youth Experience Forest and making traditional Korean paper and wood crafts at the Onggi (pottery) Theme Park.

On July 25, the representatives from the three districts selected badminton for the future exchange program. On the 26th, the head of Jungnang (RYU Gyeonggi) and the head of Meguro (AOKI Eiji) established sister/friendship cities relation between the two districts, forming the trilateral sister relations among Dongcheng, Meguro, and Jungnang.



◀ The Meeting of the Representatives from the Three Districts in 2019

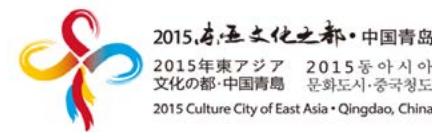
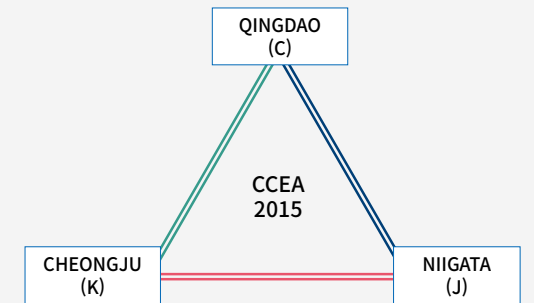
Source
Jungnang District

Qingdao City (C) - Niigata City (J) - Cheongju City (K)

CCEA 2015

The three cities of Qingdao, Shandong (China), Niigata, Niigata (Japan), and Cheongju, North Chungcheong (Korea) conducted various exchange programs throughout 2015 as the CCEA.

With the closing ceremony in 2015, the three cities adopted a joint declaration and agreed to continue promoting friendship and exchange. The three cities then have been actively conducting short-term youth exchange programs during summer and cultural exchange projects between performance groups during festivals. Even after the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the youth exchange projects are continuing online while the cultural exchange projects are continuing through the exchange of videos.



December 2015: 2015 Culture City of East Asia Joint Declaration Adopted, Agreeing to Continue Exchanges

Qingdao, Niigata, and Cheongju adopted a joint declaration agreeing to continue exchanges and cooperation as CCEA at the 2015 Culture City of East Asia Closing Ceremony Qingdao, along with a signing ceremony. The key points of the joint declaration are as follows:

1. The three cities mutually cooperate, to promote exchanges in the private sector and to promote continued friendship and exchange in the areas of art and culture.
2. The three cities run various programs for cultural development in East Asia whilst respecting each other's opinions and cooperating with each other.
3. The three cities cooperate to establish new networks including CCEA, and resolve common issues through the power of culture.

Since 2016: Summer Youth Exchange Program

Qingdao, Niigata, and Cheongju have continued to carry out youth exchange programs by mutually dispatching youths even after the year they were selected as CCEA (2015). Every year, the three cities decide in advance issues such as the number of participants, when to host the event, and the age requirement. They host three to five day-long exchange programs in each city during their summer holidays.

2016

Host	Date	Participants
Niigata	July 26-28	15 youths each from the three cities
Cheongju	July 30-August 2	15 youths each from the three cities
Qingdao	August 10-13	15 youths each from the three cities

2017

Host	Date	Participants
Niigata	July 25-28	15 youths each from Niigata and Cheongju
Cheongju	July 30-August 1	15 youths each from Niigata and Cheongju

2018

Host	Date	Participants
Niigata	July 28-31	15 youths each from Niigata and Cheongju
Cheongju	August 1-4	15 youths each from Niigata and Cheongju

2019

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	July 27-30	- Participation of youth from Qingdao and Niigata. - Experiencing culture of Niigata through agriculture, cartoons, and animations.
Cheongju	August 1-5	- Participation of youth from the three cities. - Exchange programs such as experiencing traditional Korean music instruments and visits to cultural institutions.
Qingdao	August 11-15	- Participation of youth from Qingdao and Cheongju (Niigata was unable to participate due to typhoons). - Exchange programs such as experiencing traditional crafts and visits to cultural institutions.

Participants of the Exchange Program Hosted by Cheongju in 2019

Source
Cheongju City



2020

Host	Date	Participants	Details
Niigata, Cheongju	October 17	5 youths from Niigata and Cheongju	- Presentations on each city's culture, tourist attractions, and food. Open discussion on school life, personal opinions, exchange of refreshments and souvenirs.
Qingdao, Cheongju	October 24	5 youths from Qingdao and Cheongju	
Qingdao, Niigata	October 24	5 youths from Qingdao, Niigata, and Cheongju	



Participants of the Online Exchange Program Hosted by Cheongju in 2020

Source
Cheongju City



Participants of the Online Exchange Program Hosted by Cheongju in 2020

Source
Niigata City



Participants of the Online Exchange Program Hosted by Cheongju in 2020

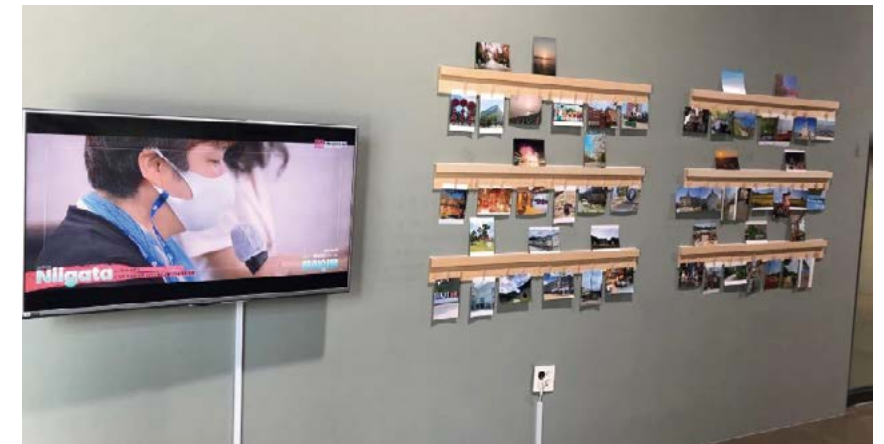
Source
Qingdao City

2021

Host	Date	Details
Niigata, Cheongju	July 27 (1 st session), August 11 (2 nd session)	- Youth Online Cultural Exchange Ontact Culture Connect. - Participation of 10 from Cheongju, 20 from Niigata (10 each session). - Participants' self-introductions, presentations and questions about each city and food, discussions and presentations on various topics such as games, dramas, snacks, education, school life, and the Olympics
Qingdao, Cheongju	July 31	- Youth Online Cultural Exchange Ontact Culture Connect. - Participation of 10 youths from Qingdao and Cheongju. - Participants' self-introductions, city introduction, drama, celebrity, buzzword, school life, foreign language study, food, etc.
Niigata, Cheongju	July 31	- Participation of six youths from Niigata and Qingdao - Participants' self-introductions, each city's culture, tourist attractions, food, discussions, etc.
Cheongju	October 12 - 31	- Hosted the 'Urban Photography Expedition Exhibition' for youth online cultural exchange - Offline exhibition of 54 city introduction photos submitted by teenagers from three cities who participated in 'Ontact Culture Connect'

2021 Youth Online Cultural Exchange Urban Photography Expedition Exhibition

Source
Cheongju City



Chinese Students Participating and Performing in Ontact Culture Connect Hosted by Cheongju in 2021

Source
Qingdao City



2022[tentative]

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	January	- Exhibit Youth Online Culture Exchange Program related photos as panel exhibitions in numerous exhibition centers in Niigata.
Qingdao, Niigata, Cheongju	TBD	- Youth Online Cultural Exchange.

Since 2016: Annual Cultural Exchange through Mutual Dispatch of Performance Groups

The three cities mutually dispatch performance groups to each other's main festivals, globalizing the events and contributing to the promotion of mutual understanding among the citizens of the three cities through culture and art exchanges. Cheongju actively conducts other cultural exchange programs with past CCEA including Quanzhou of China and Jeju and Gwangju of Korea.

2016

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	August 4-8	Niigata invited traditional art troupes from Qingdao and Cheongju to the Niigata Festival.
Cheongju	November 9-12	Cheongju invited a traditional percussion performance group from Niigata to the 2016 Chopsticks Festival.

2017

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	August 4-7	Niigata invited traditional art troupes from Cheongju and Jeju (2016 CCEA) to Niigata Festival.
Cheongju	November 9-12	Cheongju invited a traditional percussion performance group from Niigata to the 2017 Chopsticks Festival, held from November 10-19.

2018

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	August 10-13	Niigata invited a traditional art troupe from Cheongju and a K-pop dance group from Jeju to the Niigata Festival.
Cheongju	September 7-10	Cheongju invited a traditional percussion performance group from Niigata to the 2018 Chopsticks Festival held from September 9-16.

2019

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	August 10-11	Niigata invited a traditional art troupe from Qingdao to the Niigata Festival.
Cheongju	September 20-22	Cheongju invited traditional art troupes from Qingdao, Niigata, Gwangju and Quanzhou (2014 CCEA), and Jeju (2016 CCEA) to the 2019 Chopsticks Festival.

Qingdao	October 25-28	Qingdao invited performance groups from Niigata and Cheongju to the closing ceremony of CCEA 2019 (Qingdao) and Joyful Qingdao Festival on the 26 th , and hosted the CCEA working-level meeting on the 27 th .
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The Traditional Art Troupe from Niigata Performing at the 2019 Chopsticks Festival Held in Cheongju

Source
Cheongju City



2019 CCEA Working-level Meeting Hosted by Qingdao

Source
Qingdao City



2020

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	June 16 – September 14	East Asian Cultural City Exchange Project Panel Exhibition (multiple venues), and filming art performances of each city's unique culture and screened at events in each city
Cheongju	October 6 – 16	Cultural exchange of performances in East Asian Cultural City (Qingdao 2 pieces, Niigata 1 piece, Cheongju 3 pieces).

2020

Host	Date	Details
Niigata	June 16 – September 14	East Asian Cultural City Exchange Project Panel Exhibition (multiple venues), and filming art performances of each city's unique culture and screened at events in each city
Cheongju	October 6 – 16	Cultural exchange of performances in East Asian Cultural City (Qingdao 2 pieces, Niigata 1 piece, Cheongju 3 pieces).



◀ The "Niigata Jinku Dance" performance filmed in Niigata in 2020 and screened in each city

Source
Niigata City

2021

Host	Date	Details
Cheongju	August 25 – December 31	2021 Cheongju Story Video (web drama, <i>Cheongju Stay</i> with Chinese and Japanese international students) was shared with Qingdao and Niigata.
Cheongju	November 13 – December 31	Local art and cultural exchange (a total of 12 performance videos including <i>Burning</i> , <i>Taepyeongmu</i> (Dance of Peace), and <i>The Ring of Dokkaebi King</i> were posted on Weibo in Qingdao and official YouTube account of Niigata).



◀ Cheongju Local Art Performance Video of the Musical Performance *The Ring of Dokkaebi King: Namsuk Bridge*

Source
Cheongju City

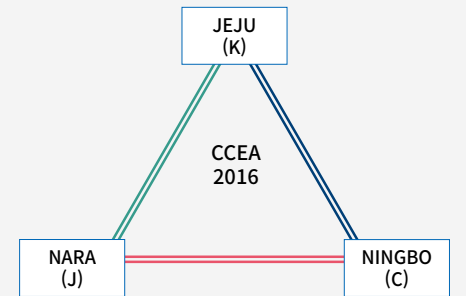
2022 [tentative]

Host	Date	Details
Cheongju	TBD	2022 Local Art Cultural Exchange and 2022 Urban Culture and Art Introduction Video Cultural Exchange.

Ningbo City (C) - Nara City (J) - Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (K)

CCEA 2016

Ningbo, Zhejiang (China), Nara, Nara (Japan), and Jeju (Korea) carried out a wide variety of exchange projects as the CCEA throughout 2016. At around the time of the closing ceremony, the three cities adopted the *Ningbo Suggestion on CCEA*, *CCEA 2016 Jeju Culture Declaration* and *CCEA 2016 Nara Declaration*, agreeing to continue to conduct cultural exchanges. Based on these declarations, the three cities currently cooperate with their partner cities in youth exchange programs held in each region.



Jeju is also actively engaged in exchange programs with CCEA from different years, by inviting them to its programs and participating in their programs. In addition, its exchanges with non-CCEA cities in China and Japan are also expanding by hosting a variety of international events under the theme of CJK. Ningbo also sends its students to exchange programs held in Nara and Jeju, while it also invites students from Nara and Jeju to its own youth and cultural exchange programs.



December 2016: *Ningbo Suggestion*, *Jeju Culture Declaration* and *Nara Declaration* Signed, with the Agreement to Continue Exchanges

Ningbo, Nara, and Jeju, upon completing the activities as the CCEA 2016, signed the *Ningbo Suggestion on CCEA* (December 7), *CCEA 2016 Jeju Culture Declaration* (December 16), and *CCEA 2016 Nara Declaration* (December 26th) with the intention to continue conducting cultural exchanges based on the cooperation carried out throughout 2016. Based on these declarations, the three cities continue to actively carry out youth and cultural exchanges.

Programs Held by Ningbo

Ningbo has continued active exchanges with Nara and Jeju through the Ningbo International University Students Festival and Youth Exchange Program. It also operates trilateral exchange programs every year based on various themes and forms.

Name of the Program	Date	Details
Ningbo International University Students Festival (invitations made to university students in Jeju)	June 2017	The festival has been held since 2012. A total of around 200 university students from outside of China and international students studying in China participated in various programs such as experiencing traditional Chinese culture, local visits, and interaction with university students from Ningbo for four days.
	July 2018	
	June 2019	
	April 2021	
Bilateral Youth Exchange Program (invitations made to high school students in Nara)	November 2017	Programs such as visiting Zhejiang Textile & Fashion College to draw calligraphy, and making Chinese knots.
	September 2018	Visits to museums and Tianyi Ge Library, and making mooncakes in Yongjiang Vocational High School in Ningbo.
	2019	Replaced with CJK Exchange Program in Ningbo.
CJK Exchange Program in Ningbo	November 2017	CJK Pottery Craftsmen Exhibition and CJK Traditional Handicrafts Seminar (Exhibition and workshop).
	June 2018	Nara, Jeju, and Cheongju (CEA 2015) participated in the Marine Fishery Culture Preservation Festival of Xiangshan, Ningbo.
	August 2019	Mirror Image of Ningbo: China-Japan-Korea Photography Cultural Exchange Festival for Teenagers was held. Students visited historical and cultural sites of Ningbo with professional photographers and gave group presentations on the photos they took as groups.
	September-November 2020*	Under the theme Naiveté, Love, Innocence, 20 college students and high school students from Ningbo, Nara, and Jeju formed mixed teams to participate in monthly online activities, including City Tourism Poster, COVID-19 and our Daily Lives, Hometown Gourmet Cooking.
	August-November 2021*	Diverse cultural exchanges held online/offline including composing lyrics that symbolize Friendship Among Three Cultural Cities and calligraphy of Ningbo's Four Knowledges.

* Due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, the marked year was jointly hosted by the three cities in conjunction with Ningbo's CJK Exchange Program in Ningbo and Nara's East Asia Cultural Creation NARA Class

Chinese students participating in the 6th CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp in 2020

Source
Ningbo City



Chinese students participating in the 7th CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp in 2021

Source
Ningbo City



Programs held by Nara

East Asia Cultural Creation NARA Class

Nara is maintaining youth exchange program in collaboration with Ningbo and Jeju. The youth chosen as participants in Nara first learn cultures of CJK through lectures and learn how to introduce Nara to foreigners. Then youth from China and Korea are invited to Nara, where they spend time experiencing the culture of Nara and interacting with and understanding each other. Then the youth wishing to visit Ningbo and Jeju are given the opportunity to do so and participate in the youth exchange programs held in each region. The program held in Nara ends with a reporting session.

The program boosts mutual understanding and reinforces the positive effects of learning by allowing high school and university students in Nara to participate in the program in various steps. What is unique about this program is that it is not held on a rotational basis, but rather held in a way in which cities participate in programs held in other partner cities.



2019 CJK Exchange Program
in Nara

Source
Nara City

Programs in 2019

1. East Asia Gateway to Learning: Orientation (June 16), visits and workshops (July 7), and outcome reporting session (July 21)
2. CJK Youth Exchange Program in NARA (held on August 24-25, with 10 participants from Ningbo, 10 from Nara, and 10 from Jeju) was held, in which cultural exchange programs such as presentations in the form of photo, poetry, and music were delivered under the theme "The Hidden Charm of My Town" and communication programs through drama, were conducted.
3. Trip to East Asia (Participation in the Youth Exchange Program held in Ningbo on August 8-11 and in the Jeju Youth Cultural Camp on September 20-23)
4. Program Reporting Session on September 29

Programs in 2020

Held online/offline due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic, jointly hosted by the three cities in conjunction with Ningbo's CJK Exchange Program in Ningbo and Nara's East Asia Cultural Creation NARA Class

1. Orientation (September 21): 21 Ningbo students, 16 Nara students, and 12 Jeju students participated in an offline Kitakyushu program (college and high school students).
2. Group Workshop (September 27, October 24): Carried out workshops under the three topics of "COVID-19 AND Our Daily Lives Research", "City Tourism Poster with Me as a Model", "Soul Food in Our Neighborhood", also broadcast on Skype.
3. Outcome Reporting Session (November 23): 21 Ningbo students, 16 Nara students, and 12 Jeju students participated in an offline Kitakyushu program (college and high school students).

Programs in 2021

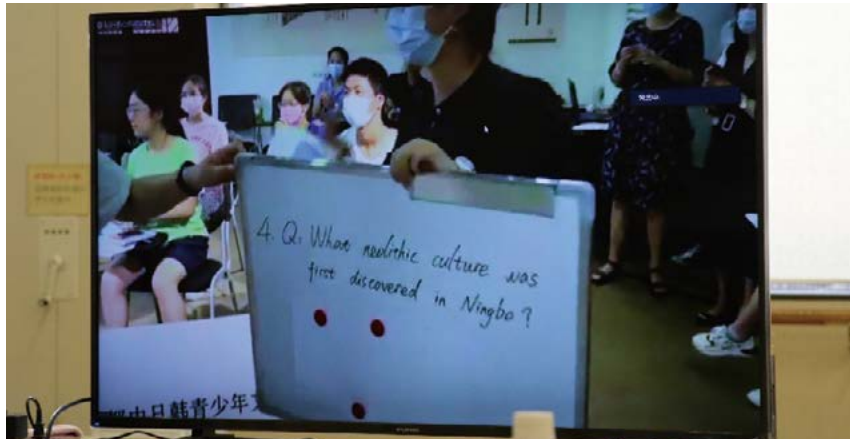
Held online/offline

1. Orientation (August 28, hosted by Nara): 12 Ningbo students, 11 Nara students, and 10 Jeju students participated in an orientation, self-introductions, city introduction quizzes, and other online activities.
2. Group Workshop (September 11, October 30, hosted by Jeju): Participants had online discussions in small groups.
3. Music Exchange Program (September 25, hosted by Jeju): Each city wrote lyrics based on an original music piece by Jeju.
4. Nara Art Experience Tour (October 9): Participants from Nara had workshop in Saidai-ji, a famous Buddhist temple in Nara, Japan.
5. Calligraphy Exchange Program (October 23, hosted by Ningbo): Calligraphy writing experience program writing favorite Chinese characters after hearing a lecture.
6. Outcome Reporting Session (November 13, hosted by Jeju): Presentations of activities in PowerPoint format.



2021 CJK Exchange Program in Nara

Source
Nara City



Programs Held by Jeju

Jeju Cultural Ambassador

Jeju Cultural Ambassador is an educational program for youth participants of international cultural exchange programs such as CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp. It aims to develop their international competence and the understanding of Jeju's culture. The program has been co-hosted by Jeju and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Jeju International Training Center since 2018. They have held various programs including Jeju Culture Class (held 4 times a year in Korea) and CJK Youth Culture Camp (held in and out of Korea), in which total of 40 selected students participated.

CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp

The CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp at first was held annually among Ningbo, Nara, and Jeju as one of the follow-up projects for CCEA since 2016. The camp was later enlarged to be an event for all the CJK cities in exchange relations with Jeju, with around 100 annual participants.

Past Events of the CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp

No.	Date	Participating City (year designated as CCEA)	Details
1 st	July 26-28, 2016	China: Ningbo (2016) Japan: Nara (2016) Korea: Jeju (2016)	A meeting with an arts and culture figure from Jeju, divided into two groups of calligraphy and photo.
2 nd	August 16-19, 2017	China: Ningbo Japan: Nara Korea: Jeju	Mentors in three areas (music, photo, and visual art) provided various programs for 50 CJK students, including field trips, discussions, workshops under the theme "stories of sustainable sea"
3 rd	May 9-12, 2018	China: Quanzhou (2014), Ningbo, Dalian, Shanghai Japan: Okinawa (Nara was absent because it attended another event hosted by Jeju) Korea: Jeju, Gwangju, (2014), and Daegu (2017)	Under the theme of "Sustainable Life and Arts through Upcycling", three teams of CJK students created works of art (music, art, and video) with help from mentors in each field.
4 th	September 20-23, 2019	China: Ningbo Japan: Nara, Yamanashi, and Saga Korea: Jeju, Cheongju (2015)	Under the theme of "The Tales of the Earth", four teams of CJK students (photo, music, arts, and dance) carried out eco-friendly projects such as reducing use of disposable products, eco-friendly photographic printing with sea water, and making of a model earth.
5 th	September 21 – November 23, 2020	China: Ningbo Japan: Nara Korea: Jeju	Under the theme of "A Bowl of Heart", seven teams of 50 CJK students participated in an orientation, cultural class, group workshop, and shared the achievements made in an outcome reporting session (six online meetings)
6 th *	August 13 – November 13, 2021	China: Ningbo Japan: Nara Korea: Jeju	Five teams of 34 CJK students participated in a music workshop, calligraphy workshop, networking session, and shared the achievements made in an outcome reporting session (six online meetings)
7 th *	May–November, 2022	China: Ningbo Japan: Nara Korea: Jeju	

* Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the three cities jointly hosted the event in conjunction with Ningbo's CJK Exchange Program in Ningbo and Nara's East Asia Cultural Creation NARA Class.



2021 The 6th CJK Youth Culture and Arts Camp

Source
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

International Culture Festival in Tamna Cultural Festival

During the biggest cultural festival in Jeju, Tamna Cultural Festival, Jeju hosts CJK performers from various cities including past CCEA, and hosts the Visiting Cultural Experience Lessons for Children program in local elementary schools. Following a suggestion from Nara performers that participated in the event, the lesson is held annually. One elementary school in Jeju is selected every year to hold the program, including visiting performance of CJK traditional culture and arts and lessons on Chinese and Japanese cultures. Japanese cities that participated in the cultural lesson program have also incorporated the program in their own.

Students that participated in the event in 2019 gave their thoughts on the event: (1) “I really liked the dragon dance performance by the Chinese performance group and I want to travel to China” (2) “I was grateful to the Chinese person next to me for keeping the beat for me” (3) “I was happy to have done a Japanese dance myself and the high-five with the teacher of performance group was impressive” (4) “I would like to participate in other programs as well”.



‘Visiting Cultural Experience Lessons for Children’ Peony Drawing Program Provided by Ningbo

Source
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

Past Events

Date	Participating Regions from China and Japan (year designated as CCEA)
2016	Nara (2016)
2017	Quanzhou (2014), Ningbo (2016), Yokohama (2014), Nara
October 2018	Quanzhou, Ningbo, Kyoto (2017), Shanghai, Hainan
October 2019	Quanzhou, Ningbo, Shanghai, Hainan, Aomori, Tokyo
October 2020	Quanzhou, Ningbo, Xi’an (2019), Shanghai, Nara, Yokohama, Aomori, Hokkaido – photos exhibited at COVID-19 & Humans International Photo Exchange
October 2021	Xi’an, Ningbo, Hokkaido, Aomori - videos exhibited at Performing Arts Exchange

December 2021: CCEA Jeju, Ningbo, Nara Arts Festival

On December 27, 2021, Jeju held a special arts festival to commemorate the 5th anniversary of trilateral exchanges between Ningbo, Nara, and Jeju. The arts festival, which was hosted by the Jeju Culture and Arts Education Service, and sponsored by Korea’s Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, was held online under the theme of “Harmony of Culture That Blooms in Three Colors”. The festival showcased the newly arranged traditional music to symbolize each exchange city, in forms of various musical interpretations of classical music, folk songs, fusion traditional music, and hip-hop dance.

The Ningbo musicians are playing the arranged version of Jeju folk songs

Source
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province



Shanghai City (C) – Nagasaki Prefecture (J) – Busan Metropolitan City (K)

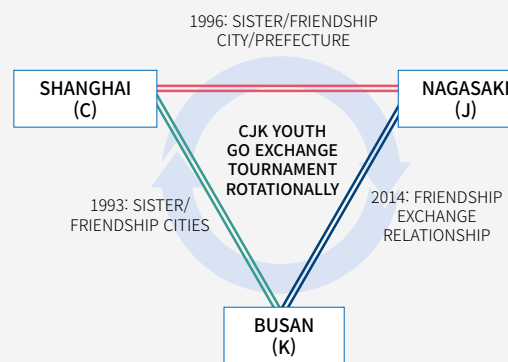
CJK Exchange through Youth Go Exchange Tournament

Shanghai (China), Nagasaki (Japan), and Busan (Korea) are similar in that they have harbors that serve as gateways to each country.

The three regions formed a triangle, when Shanghai and Busan became sister/friendship cities in 1993, Shanghai and Nagasaki became friendship cities in 1996, and Nagasaki and Busan signed a friendship exchange agreement in 2014.

Since the formation of the trilateral relationship, the three regions have held working-level (Director) meetings. At the 3rd working-level meeting held in Busan in 2017, an agreement to hold the Youth Go (board game) Exchange Tournament was made, following a suggestion from Nagasaki. As a result, the first Youth Go Exchange Tournament was held in Shanghai in January 2018, and then held in the three cities on a rotational basis.

Busan also continues interactions with partner cities of the CCEA 2018, Harbin and Kanazawa.



Since 2015: Trilateral Working-Level Meeting

The Trilateral Working-Level (Director) Meeting began when Nagasaki made a suggestion at a working-level meeting between Nagasaki and Busan in May 2014. Ever since the first meeting held in Shanghai in 2015, the three-day meeting is held around June to August every year on a rotational basis. The meeting reviews ongoing programs and discusses desirable future programs.

Past Meetings

Event No.	Year	Location	Agenda
1 st	2015	Shanghai	Measures to Expand Bilateral Youth Exchange Programs to Trilateral Programs
2 nd	2016	Nagasaki	Measures on Tourism Exchange: Mutually Linking Websites, Information Sharing, Attracting Cruise Ship Tourists, etc.
3 rd	2017	Busan	Trilateral Youth Go Exchange Tournament and Exchanges on Welfare Issues
4 th	2018	Shanghai	Exchange Programs on Welfare Programs for Seniors, City Marketing, and Protecting Cultural Assets
5 th	2020	Nagasaki (held online)	Discussion of future plans for existing exchange projects and proposals for new projects
6 th	2022 [tentative]	Busan	TBD

The 5th Trilateral Working-Level Meeting

Source
Busan Metropolitan City



Since 2018: Implementation of Trilateral Youth Go Exchange Tournament on a rotational basis

The purpose of this tournament is to expand exchanges among the three friendship cities, as well as to improve the level of the participants' Go skills, broaden their international perspectives, and to promote mutual understanding of the history and culture of the three countries. The 3rd Go Exchange Tournament in 2021 was held non-face-to-face due to COVID-19, and participants consisting of a total of four teams (one team in Shanghai, one team in Nagasaki, two teams in Busan) participated in a 5-on-5 team competition, and three matches were played as tournament between two cities.

Trilateral exchange through Go exchange among the three cities/regions also exist in Yangzhou (C) – Karatsu (J) – Yeosu (K) and Suzhou (C) – Kanazawa (J) – Jeonju (K) triangles. However, what makes the Shanghai – Nagasaki – Busan Go exchange special, is the age range of the participants. Young participants from elementary to high school students engage in the program. The unique characteristics of the game of Go are: 1) Go is a common culture among the three countries, 2) no language barrier exists as the same rule is applied. Therefore, although the host prepares interpreters, participants are able to play the game and communicate with each other without a common language or interpreters.

Past Events

Event No.	Date	Location
1 st	January 2018	Shanghai
2 nd	January 2019	Nagasaki
3 rd	April 2021	Busan(held online)
4 th	2022[tentative]	Shanghai

The 3rd Trilateral Youth Go Exchange Tournament

Source
Busan Metropolitan City



Changsha City (C) - Kyoto City (J) - Daegu Metropolitan City (K)

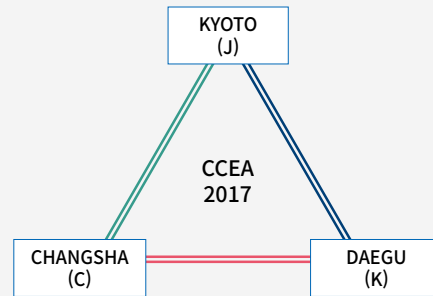
CCEA 2017

Changsha, Hunan (China), Kyoto, Kyoto (Japan), and Daegu (Korea) conducted various exchange events in the year 2017 as the CCEA. At the closing ceremony of 2017 CCEA held in Tokyo on the 19th of November 2017, mayors of the three cities signed the *CCEA 2017 Kyoto Joint Declaration*. The outline of the Declaration is:

1. Maintain continued cultural exchange between the younger generations of the three regions, such as exchanges among students majoring in arts.
2. Create opportunities of cultural exchange activities in the private sector such as companies, universities, local citizens, and cultural arts groups so as to establish future-oriented relations, and of increasing attractiveness of each city.
3. Strive to promote wide-ranging exchanges among the three cities, to carry out sustainable city development, and to contribute to the peaceful development of East Asia.

Based on the above declaration, follow-up programs conducted after 2018 fall into either of two categories: Youth Exchange (mutual visits/exchanges among students majoring in arts), and Cultural Exchange (Participating in partner city's cultural events). A distinct feature of the follow-up programs is a large share of youth exchange is comprised of exchanges among students majoring in arts, since the programs are follow-up programs of CCEA.

In addition, Daegu and Changsha signed a Friendship agreement in July 2018, based on CCEA exchanges.



Source Yokohama



東アジア文化都市 2017 京都
CULTURE CITY OF EAST ASIA 2017 KYOTO



동아시아 문화도시 2017 대구
Culture City of East Asia 2017 DAEGU



东亚文化之都·长沙
2017 Culture City Of East Asia · ChangSha

August 2018: Youth Exchange Program between Kyoto and Daegu

Based on the *Kyoto Joint Declaration*, several youth exchange programs were held in Kyoto and Daegu.

Exchange Program Held in Kyoto

From August 10 to 13, university students that study cultural arts in Kyoto and Daegu exchanged views on the common aspects and diversity of Japanese and Korean culture, created manga together and presented the outcomes during group workshop sessions and during field trips on life culture and traditional industry.

Total of eight students from Kyoto (Kyoto City University of Arts, Kyoto University of Arts & Design, Kyoto Arts and Crafts University, and Kyoto Student PR Ambassador) and six students from Daegu (Kyungpook National University and Catholic University of Daegu) participated in the program.

Source
Kyoto City



Exchange Program Held in Daegu

Vocal music majors from Kyoto and Daegu convened in Daegu to participate in an exchange program. The group visited Daegu's cultural institutions, observed a vocal competition's final round, participated in a seminar, and performed at the 2018 Bojagi Festival. Eight students from undergraduate departments of music of Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts in Kyoto, and nine students from Kyungpook National University and Keimyung University participated in the program.

August 2018: Changsha and Kyoto Participated in the 2018 East Asia Bojagi Festival in Daegu

Changsha and Kyoto participated in the 2018 East Asia Bojagi Festival held on August 31 to September 2 in Daegu, after having participated in it the year before. Bojagi Festival began in 2017 when the city was selected as the CCEA, with the idea that bojagi (traditional square shaped textile used for wrapping and carrying items) encompasses capaciousness and diversity; it aims to become one of the most prominent East Asian cultural festivals.

The festival also saw the Youth Entertainment Festival, a street performance of music, dance, and arts by CJK young artists. Modern dancers from Kyoto were dispatched to the festival. At the CJK Traditional Music Joint Performance, musicians that play traditional instruments from the three cities performed traditional music. In addition, the Bojagi Artwork/Interactive Exhibition displayed traditional craftworks from the three countries and held interactive workshops for local residents. Changsha and Kyoto dispatched cultural craftwork masters to this event.

A PR booth was also set up by the past Korean CCEA. Gwangju (2014) promoted their tourist spots through VR experience, Cheongju (2015) held a chopsticks and tools making program, related to their Chopstick Festival, and Jeju Special Self-Governing (2016) held a traditional textile dyeing experience program.

November 2018: Daegu Participated in Kyoto’s “kokoka (International Exchange Hall) Opening Day 2018 / Kyoto Prayer for Peace Project”

Around 40,000 foreign nationals (around 3% of the total population of the city) reside in Kyoto, providing local residents plenty of opportunities to interact with foreigners. On November 3, kokoka Opening Day 2018 / Kyoto Prayer for Peace Project was held at Kyoto International Exchange Hall (kokoka), the purpose of which was to increase understanding of foreign culture and to emphasize the value of peace by allowing people to enjoy different cultures and interact with people from different countries and regions. The Kyoto Prayer for Peace Project collaborated with CCEA Exchange programs, inviting CJK artists including Korean traditional music orchestra from Daegu.

March 2019: Changsha and Daegu Participated in the “KYOTO STEAM” CJK Stage

From March 23 to 24, Kyoto held KYOTO STEAM – World Culture Exchange Festival – prologue, and the CJK Stage program to continue the exchange among the CCEA and to contribute to the peaceful development of East Asia with the power of culture. Changsha performed classical music, Kyoto’s performance consisted of break dancing, miming, and magic, and Daegu performed traditional music, modern dance, and a musical gala.

▶ Performance of Artists from Changsha

Source
Kyoto City



▶ Performance of Artists from Daegu

Source
Kyoto City



Since July 2019: East Asia Youth and Cultural Exchange and Follow-up Mutual Participation in Festivals Continue

Youth Exchange

Host	Date	Details
Kyoto	August 7 - 11	Nine university students each from Kyoto and Daegu majoring in arts (design and photography) participated in exchange programs such as fieldwork, cultural experience, and presentations.
Daegu	November 8 - 11	Nine students each majoring in the flute in music colleges in Kyoto and Daegu participated in exchange programs and also performed as a flute ensemble at the '2019 East Asia Bojagi Festival'.

Cultural Exchange

Host	Date	Details
Kyoto	November 3	Daegu sent 10 members of its art group to CJK cultural performance at kokoka Opening Day
Daegu	November 9-10	Various CJK cultural performances took place at the 2019 East Asia Bojagi Festival (dance and Bian Lian performance by Changsha City Dance Company, Hyangbalmu by Daegu City Traditional Music Group, Daisuke Street Circus by Kyoto). Other activities such as an exhibition of CJK homes, culture experience booth, and a CJK food market were present as well.



2019 East Asia Bojagi Festival Experience Booth for Making Traditional Accessory 'Jie'(China)

Source
Daegu Metropolitan City



2019 East Asia Bojagi Festival Experience Booth for Fabric Making (Japan)

Source
Daegu Metropolitan City



2019 East Asia Bojagi Festival Experience Booth for Natural Dyeing with Red Clay (Korea)

Source
Daegu Metropolitan City

November 2021: Daegu Hosts the Storytelling Festival of East Asia 2021

▶
Storytelling Festival of East Asia 2021 Festival Poster

Source
Daegu Metropolitan City



Daegu held the Storytelling Festival of East Asia 2021 in an online/offline hybrid format from November 26th to 27th to continue the cultural exchanges and cooperation among the 2017 CCEA. Under the theme of “Story of Three Kingdoms, People’s Books,” the festival held various cultural exchange activities such as lectures, story-telling of the three countries’ myths, screenings of dance performances based on classic literature, and meetings with authors from the three countries.

▶
Three Kingdoms People Book Story Concert from the Storytelling Festival of East Asia 2021

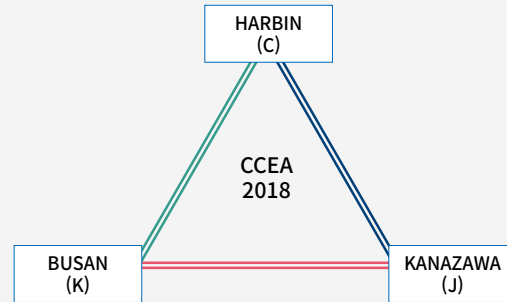
Source
Daegu Metropolitan City



Harbin City (C) - Kanazawa City (J) - Busan Metropolitan City (K)

CCEA 2018

Harbin, Heilongjiang (China), Kanazawa, Ishikawa (Japan), and Busan (Korea) conducted various cultural programs in the year 2018 as the CCEA. Since 2019, the three cities have undertaken follow-up projects. Each city has been sending local artists to cultural exchange events hosted by the other two cities.



At the same time, Kanazawa conducts library and Go exchange programs with its sister/friendship cities, Suzhou (China) and Jeonju (Korea). Busan, along with Shanghai (China) and Nagasaki (Japan), hosts a youth Go (board game) exchange program on a rotational basis, based on the existing sister/friendship relations among the three cities.



The three cities of Harbin, Kanazawa, and Busan continued with follow-up projects in 2019, for CCEA, following their selection in 2018. They actively participate in exchange activities; for instance, the cities dispatch local artists to various cultural events hosted mutually.

Follow-up Projects in 2019

Date	Details
August 2-3	Kanazawa City Orchestra String Quartet participated in the CCEA & Friendship Cities Classic Performance Series of 2019 The Charming Summer of Harbin during the 3 rd China-Russia Culture and Arts Exchange Week hosted by Harbin.
August 23-24	Busan Municipal Symphony Orchestra Brass Quintet participated in the CCEA & Friendship Cities Classic Performance Series of 2019 The Charming Summer of Harbin during the 3 rd China-Russia Culture and Arts Exchange Week hosted by Harbin.
September 21-22	Artists from Harbin and Kanazawa participated in the 'Forest of East Asia Culture' hosted by Busan (classic ensemble by a Chinese violinist, a Japanese pianist and a Korean cellist; accompanied traditional music performance by Chinese erhu, Japanese yokobue, and Korean gayageum artists; traditional performances such as Chinese Bian Lian, Art Troupe, and Korean Dongnae Yaryu; event booths for folk games, tea ceremony, Kanazawa traditional crafts, etc.).

October 18-20

Busan Junior Chorus and Harbin Opera House Folk Group participated in an exchange event with Kanazawa City Chisaka Elementary School Chorus "Dream", Kanazawa Station Tsuzumi Gate Night Performance, and the 70th Anniversary of Establishment Kinjo Folk Festival hosted by Kanazawa.

▶
Busan Performance Group at the CCEA & Friendship Cities Classic Performance Series Held in Harbin

Source
Harbin City



▶
2019 Forest of East Asia Culture CJK Classic Ensemble Held in Busan

Source
Busan Municipal Performing Art Company



▶
Harbin's Performance Group at the 70th Anniversary of Establishment Kinjo Folk Festival Held in Kanazawa

Source
Harbin City



Follow-up Projects in 2021

Date	Details
October 8-9	China-Japan-Korea Harmony Concert with Busan Metropolitan Chorus at 2021 Culture City of East Asia 'Message of Hope' On Live hosted by Busan (live streaming on YouTube)



◀ Culture City of East Asia 'Message of Hope' On Live Hosted by Busan Event Poster

Source
Busan Metropolitan City

Follow-up Projects in 2022

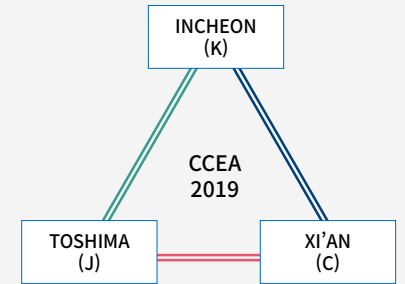
Date	Details
March	Kanazawa Umimirai Library will donate 100 books to Busan Metropolitan Simin Library as part of books exchange project *In 2023, Busan Metropolitan Simin Library will donate books to Kanazawa Umimirai Library.
TBD	Kanazawa and Harbin will jointly produce culture videos and make homepage public
TBD	Busan to host a follow-up culture exchange project of CCEA

Xi'an City (C) – Toshima Ward, Tokyo Metropolis (J) - Incheon Metropolitan City (K)

CCEA 2019

Xi'an, Shaanxi (China), Toshima, Tokyo (Japan), and Incheon (Korea) conducted a wide variety of exchange programs in 2019 as the CCEA.

In November 2019, the three cities jointly signed the *Culture City of East Asia 2019 Joint Declaration* so as to maintain continued cooperation based on the successful results of past exchanges. Moreover, *Incheon-Xi'an-Toshima (InXiTo) Culture and Tourism Connection Business Cooperation Agreement* was also signed in December the same year.



Meanwhile, Incheon has been hosting museum director meetings and preliminary working-level meetings along with Dalian of China and Kitakyushu of Japan since 2010, the year the East Asia Friendly Museum Exchange Program began. Dalian, Kitakyushu, and Incheon have also been operating biennial traveling exhibitions and joint exhibitions since 2012.



November 2019: Culture City of East Asia 2019 Joint Declaration Signed, Agreed to Continue Exchanges

Xi'an, Toshima, and Incheon carried out various exchange programs including cultural exchange programs, performances, festivals, establishment of experience centers, and exhibitions. At the CCEA 2019 Toshima Closing Ceremony held on the 24th of November, the three cities also signed the *Culture City of East Asia 2019 Joint Declaration* in order to promote continued mutual cooperation based on the positive results achieved throughout 2019. Important points of the Declaration include:

1. The three cities strengthen mutual relations to pursue active and continuous cultural and people-to-people exchanges.
2. The three cities promote various active people-to-people exchanges such as culture and arts, industry, and tourism.
3. The representatives and related departments of the three cities evaluate the results from mutual exchange every year.

December 2019: Incheon-Xi'an-Toshima (InXiTo) Culture and Tourism Connection Business Cooperation Agreement Signed, Enlarging Cooperation in Areas of Culture and Tourism

The three cities signed the *Incheon-Xi'an-Toshima (InXiTo) Culture and Tourism Connection Business Cooperation Agreement* at the CCEA 2019 Xi'an Closing Ceremony in December 2019, where they also agreed to continuously further strengthen cooperation in the areas of culture and tourism.

Follow-up Projects in 2020

Location	Date	Contents
Xi'an	August-September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Chinese medical practitioner created the song <i>One Family, One Love</i> under the theme of three cities helping each other to respond to COVID-19. A co-produced video with three CJK vocalists singing the song was uploaded on social media.
Incheon	November 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held East Asia Choir Festival with a choir consisted of East and Southeast Asians residing in Korea Introductory remarks by leaders of Xi'an and Toshima along with online participation of the choir
Xi'an	December 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held the Culture City of East Asia New Year Concert with performances by CJK symphony orchestras, along with culture and tourism instructions event day before the concert Participation by 10 countries from past Chinese CCEA and ASEAN



2020 CJK Choir Jointly Designed Video Promotion Poster

Source
Xi'an City

Fujimoto-bayashi Renchu of Toshima in East Asia Festival Incheon 2021 hosted by Incheon
Source
Incheon Metropolitan City



Xi'an Symphony Orchestra in East Asia Festival Incheon 2021 hosted by Incheon
Source
Incheon Metropolitan City



Follow-up Projects in 2022

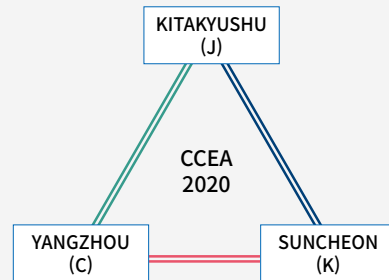
Location	Date	Contents
Xi'an	February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incheon and Toshima to submit performance videos of classical music and calligraphy works in East Asian Culture City New Year Concert
Toshima	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online student exchange events

Yangzhou City (C) – Kitakyushu City (J) - Suncheon City (K)

CCEA 2020

Yangzhou, Jiangsu (China), Kitakyushu, Fukuoka (Japan), and Suncheon City, South Jeolla Province (Korea) are all sustainable cities possessing close ties with nature. Yangzhou is a garden city with a Slender West Lake Scenic Area, a place designated as the national model cultural tourism district, while Kitakyushu was selected as the model city for urban green growth by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2011, with its success in overcoming pollution caused by rapid development as an industrial city. As for Suncheon, it is one of the first cities to be accredited as the Ramsar Wetland City, with its Suncheon Bay Wetland.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Suncheon and Kitakyushu decided to postpone the CCEA to be held in 2021. On the other hand, Yangzhou has been hosting a separate exchange program with Karatsu, Saga (Japan) and Yeosu, South Jeolla (Korea), called CJK Sister/Friendship Cities Go Exchange Tournament since 1999. Kitakyushu has also been running the East Asia Friendship Museum Exchange Program with Dalian, Liaoning (China) and Incheon (Korea) since 2010.



View of 'Suncheon Garden' in Yangzhou International Horticultural Exposition 2021

Source
Yangzhou City

April - October 2021: Yangzhou International Horticultural Exposition 2021 Participated by Suncheon

The Yangzhou International Horticultural Exposition 2021 took place from April to October of 2021 in Yangzhou. At the expo, Yangzhou designed and constructed a Suncheon Garden based on Suncheon's natural scenery utilizing characteristic materials provided by Suncheon. The Suncheon Garden incorporates the healing effects characteristic of the Suncheon Bay wetlands, using traditional materials and style of a traditional Korean home.



Representatives of CCEA Being Awarded Plaques by CJK Culture Ministers at the Selection Ceremony for 2020 CCEA

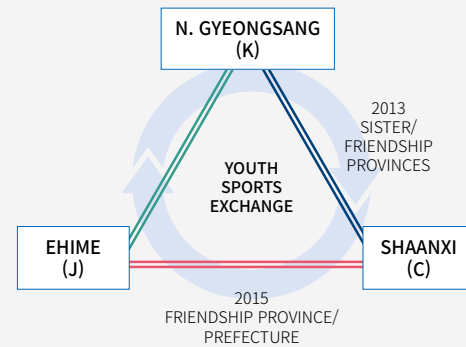
Source
TCS

Shaanxi Province (C) – Ehime Prefecture (J) – North Gyeongsang Province (K)

Agreement on Holding Trilateral Youth Sports Exchange with the Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference as the Catalyst

The trilateral exchange among Shaanxi (China), Ehime (Japan), and North Gyeongsang (Korea) is relatively recent compared to other exchanges. Shaanxi and North Gyeongsang (April 2013), and Shaanxi and Ehime (2015) each have sister/friendship relations established between each other.

The trilateral meetings among Shaanxi, Ehime, and North Gyeongsang was arranged at the 21st Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference held in Ehime in October 2019. At the three-party talks, an agreement was made to hold trilateral youth sports exchange, following a suggestion from North Gyeongsang.



October 2019: The First Trilateral Talk Held on the Occasion of the Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference

On 28 October 2019, the three regions held the first three-party talks at the Arena of Exchange, a side event of the 21st Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference held in Ehime. Staff-level consultations are ongoing on hosting of youth sports exchange program held on a rotational basis, a program suggested by North Gyeongsang.



The Trilateral Talk among Shaanxi, Ehime, and North Gyeongsang

Source
North Gyeongsang Province

November 2021: Sports Exchange Video Conference between Working-Level Officials

Working-level officials of the three provincial governments participated in the Exchange Plaza, a side event of the 22nd Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference hosted by the Governors Association of Korea on November 5, 2021. In the video conference, the three parties discussed details such as the dates of youth sports exchange, types of sports, number of people, support for expenses, player level, first host area, method of determining the rotation of province, and the signing of a MOU.

Shaanxi, Ehime, and North Gyeongsang Online Working-level Meeting

Source
North Gyeongsang Province

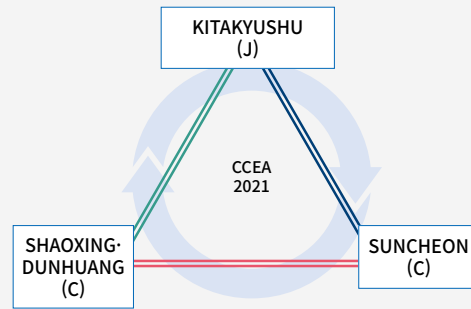


Shaoxing City · Dunhuang City (C) – Kitakyushu City (J) - Suncheon City (K)

CCEA 2021

Shaoxing, Zhejiang and Dunhuang, Gansu, (China), Kitakyushu, Fukuoka (Japan), and Suncheon, South Jeolla (Korea) were selected as CCEA 2021. In 2020, due to the spread of COVID-19, Korea and Japan postponed the CCEA 2020 to CCEA 2021, and China newly selected Shaoxing and Dunhuang as cities of CCEA 2021.

The four cities of CCEA 2021 have promoted various exchanges for a year to continue trilateral cultural cooperation and international cultural arts activities which have been stagnant due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The CCEA 2021 cities are planning to strengthen cooperation and solidarity of East Asian culture through subsequent projects and international sisterhood agreements.



November 2021: Culture City of East Asia 2021 Joint Declaration Signed, Agreed to Continue Exchanges in Future

At the CCEA 2021 Kitakyushu Closing Ceremony held on 28 November 2021, Shaoxing, Dunhuang, Kitakyushu, and Suncheon signed the *Culture City of East Asia 2021 Joint Declaration* in order to promote continued mutual cooperation based on the exchanges in 2021. The key points of the Declaration are:

1. The four cities will actively promote various people-to-people exchanges such as culture and arts, industry, and tourism.
2. The four cities will promote mutual understanding and share wisdom and experience for the development of CCEA.
3. The four cities will establish a CCEA network and promote the strengthening of the international influence of CCEA for sustainable urban development.

The Signing Ceremony at the
2021 Culture Cities of East Asia
Joint Declaration

Source
Kitakyushu City



Follow-up Projects in 2022 [tentative]

Location	Date	Contents
Suncheon	September	The 2 nd Picture Book · Webtoon Festival (Kitakyushu, Japan exhibition (introduction of artwork and museum), forum events, performances, forums, etc.)
Suncheon	Second half	China-Korea Literature exchange event (literature travel with East Asian youths)
Suncheon	TBD	CJK Traditional Costume Events (CJK traditional costume seminar, traditional costume experience, traditional costume photo competition)
Kitakyushu	TBD	Online Live Painting (cultural exchange activity in which each city elementary school students draw paintings together in online format)

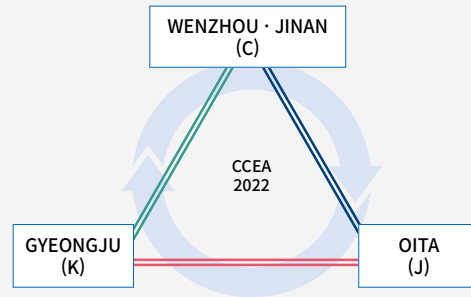
Wenzhou City · Jinan City (C) – Oita Prefecture (J) – Gyeongju City (K)

CCEA 2022

Wenzhou, Zhejiang and Jinan, Shandong (China), Oita (Japan), and Gyeongju, South Gyeongsang (Korea) were officially selected as CCEA 2022 at the 12th Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting held on August 30, 2021.

Wenzhou is located in the center of foreign trade in southern China, and has built a unique culture and language surrounded by mountains and sea on three sides. Jinan, the capital of Shandong, has 72 famous springs and is also called the City of Springs. Oita boasts the best hot spring flow and source water in Japan, and is famous as a hot spring area with eight out of 10 types of hot spring water on earth. Gyeongju is a historical and cultural city that not only has beautiful natural scenery of clean waters and coastline but also a rich cultural environment that earned the nickname of the city as an open-air museum.

Starting from 2022, the four cities will promote urban cultural cooperation through Asian solidarity and Asian empathy, and promote various exchange projects for the sustainable development of CCEA.



◀ The representatives of the CCEA 2022 receiving the Selection Plaque from the Trilateral Culture Ministers

Source
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Korea

Chapter 2

CJK Local Government
Exchange Mechanisms and Events



Culture City of East Asia (CCEA)

A Large-Scale Cultural Exchange Project among Three Cities



The CCEA project was established in accordance with the agreements made at the 4th Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting (held in Shanghai in May 2012). The three countries select one or two cities representing their country's traditional culture or a city aiming to develop cultural arts. The selected cities hold various cultural arts events, as well as exchange events between the three countries. The project aims not only to promote mutual understanding and a sense of solidarity within East Asia, but also to enhance global competitiveness of East Asian cultures. The European Capital of Culture program run by the European Union since 1985 and the ASEAN Capital City of Culture program run by the ASEAN since 2008 both are precedents of the CCEA.

The cities selected as the CCEA utilize their unique cultural characteristics to promote cultural arts, creative industry, and tourism so as to bring about continuous growth. From this perspective, cities selected as the CCEA continue their cultural and youth exchanges even after the year they were selected. Furthermore, the three countries are endeavoring domestically to enlarge exchanges between CCEA from different years and to



link CCEA with the ASEAN Capital Cities of Culture and the European Capital of Culture.

Trilateral exchanges among CJK cities will continue to increase by a set every year if the follow-up projects for CCEA continue. These sets of triangles are expected to become valuable assets for the promotion of mutual understanding among CJK.



Past CCEA

Year	China	Japan	Korea
2014	Quanzhou	Yokohama*	Gwangju
2015	Qingdao*	Niigata	Cheongju
2016	Ningbo	Nara	Jeju*
2017	Changsha	Kyoto*	Daegu
2018	Harbin*	Kanazawa	Busan
2019	Xi'an	Toshima, Tokyo	Incheon*
2021	Shaoxing & Dunhuang	Kitakyushu*	Suncheon
2022	Yangzhou & Jinan	Oita	Gyeongju
2023	TBD	TBD	Jeonju*

* Host cities of the Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting [tentative]

Logos of 2022 CCEA

Sources

Wenzhou City & Jinan City, China (top),
Gyeongju City, Korea (middle),
Oita Prefecture, Japan (bottom)

The 12th Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting

Source
TCS



CCEA Serve as Host Cities for Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting Since 2014

Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting is a meeting held annually on a rotational basis to discuss measures for cultural cooperation and exchange. The three countries, with a consensus on the importance of cultural cooperation, have been running joint programs through this meeting. Ever since the CCEA project began in 2014, the Culture Ministers' Meeting has always been held in the CCEA of that year's host country. Selection of CCEA for the following year coincides with the Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting as well. The 12th Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting was held online hosted by Kitakyushu, a 2021 CCEA. The next meeting will be held in China in 2022.

Past Meetings Since 2014

No.	Date	Host City	Outcome Documents
6 th	November 29 2014	Yokohama	Yokohama Joint Declaration
7 th	December 19 – 20, 2015	Qingdao	Qingdao Action Plan
8 th	August 27 – 28, 2016	Jeju	Jeju Declaration
9 th	August 25 – 26, 2017	Kyoto	Kyoto Declaration
10 th	August 29 – 31, 2018	Harbin	Harbin Declaration
11 th	August 30, 2019	Incheon	Incheon Declaration
12 th	August 30, 2021	Kitakyushu *held online	Kitakyushu Declaration

Kitakyushu Declaration in the 12th Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting

Source
Agency for Cultural Affairs,
Japan



December 2016: CCEA Round-Table Conference Held by Ningbo

On December 7, 2016, Ningbo held the CCEA Round-Table Conference as a part of the closing ceremony of the CCEA which wrapped up the activities throughout the year. The participants of the conference were Nara and Jeju (both CCEA 2016), Chinese Ministry of Culture and Tourism (then the Ministry of Culture), all CCEA 2017 and past CCEA including Quanzhou (2014), Qingdao (2015), Changsha (2017), Gwangju (2014), Cheongju (2015), and Daegu (2017).

The representatives of participant cities gave presentations on the theme “The Role of CCEA in Promoting Urban Development and the Measures to Strengthen Cooperation and Exchange among CCEA”, and also signed the *Ningbo Suggestion on CCEA*. At the conference, a ceremony unveiled the CCEA Friendship Memorial Stone, which has the names of all 12 CCEA from 2014 to 2017 engraved on it in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.



◀ CCEA Round-Table Conference

Source
Ningbo City



◀ The Unveiling Ceremony of CCEA Friendship Memorial Stone

Source
Ningbo City

August 2017: CCEA Summit Held in Kyoto

The CCEA Summit was held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall on August 26, 2017. The event was co-hosted by Kyoto (CCEA 2017) and supported by the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, and a total of 19 representatives and related stakeholders of CCEA 2014 ~ 2018, and ASEAN Capital Cities of Culture gathered to share experiences and discuss measures to develop CCEA. *The Kyoto Declaration on CCEA Summit* was adopted at the summit. The declaration includes: (1) Create opportunities of wide cultural exchanges between companies and groups including the younger generations; (2) Strengthen CCEA network with cooperation from each government; (3) Hold CCEA Summit on a regular basis considering the link with ASEAN Capital Cities of Culture.

Country	Participant CCEA (the year designated as CCEA) / ASEAN
China	Quanzhou (2014), Qingdao (2015), Ningbo (2016), Changsha (2017), Harbin (2018)
Japan	Yokohama (2014), Niigata (2015), Nara (2016), Kyoto (2017, the host city), Kanazawa (2018)
Korea	Gwangju (2014), Cheongju (2015), Jeju (2016), Daegu (2017), Busan (2018)
ASEAN	The Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Brunei

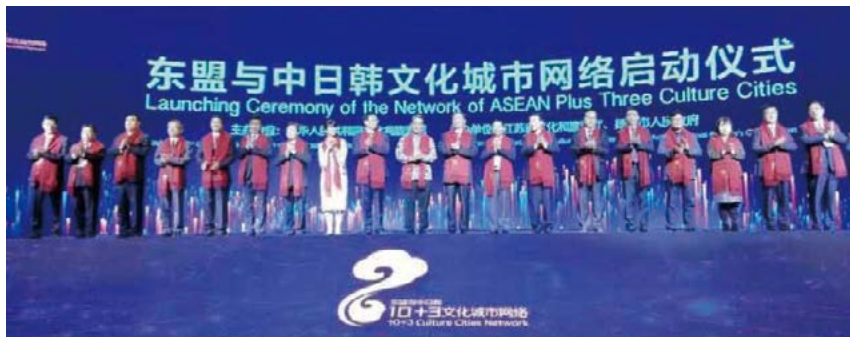
▶ The CCEA Summit

Source
Kyoto City



October 2019: Launching Ceremony of the Network of APT Culture Cities Held in Yangzhou, China

The launching ceremony of the Network of ASEAN Plus Three Culture Cities Network was held in Yangzhou, China, on the 25th of October, 2019. The Chinese Ministry of Culture and Tourism (the host), CJK CCEA, representatives of the ASEAN Capital Cities of Culture, and public officials from relevant departments in each country were present at the ceremony (total of around 200 participants). The representatives of each city declared the establishment of APT Culture Cities Network, and agreed to enhance mutual understanding and trust, promote cultural exchanges, strengthen cooperation in the area of tourism industry, and increase youth exchange.



Group Photo of the Launching Ceremony of the Network of APT Culture Cities

Source
TCS

2019: Efforts to Develop CCEA by Strengthening Unity among the CCEA within Each Country

China: CCEA Staff Training Program

From August 13 to 14 in 2019, the first CCEA Staff Training Program in China was hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Xi'an (2019 CCEA). Over 100 participants attended this program, including personnel from past CCEA (2014-2019) in China, Yangzhou (2020 CCEA), representatives from Toshima, Tokyo and Incheon (2019 CCEA), public officials and experts. The CCEA cities were able to share their experiences in operating the CCEA project as well as future plans. Experts provided lectures on Measures to Apply for, Examine, Select and Manage CCEA, Conditions and Criteria to Apply for CCEA, and Advice on Developing the CCEA Brand.



CCEA Staff Training Program in China

Source
Ministry of Culture and Tourism, China

Korea: 2019 CCEA Cooperation Workshop

The Asia Culture City Forum of Gwangju, the first Korean CCEA, hosted the 2019 CCEA Cooperation Workshop for two days during December 10-11, 2019. The objectives of the workshop, first held in 2019, are to discuss measures to increase the quality of exchange programs and to maintain solidarity in accordance with fluctuations in the conditions of the three countries by close cooperation and communication between the working groups of CCEA in Korea. 15 public officials from Gwangju and 4 other Korean CCEA (Cheongju, Jeju, Busan, and Suncheon), as well as relevant organizations including the TCS participated in the workshop.



2019 CCEA Cooperation Workshop

Source
TCS

2021: Expanding Efforts to Reinforce the Value of CCEA and Strengthen Exchanges between Cities despite the COVID-19

The Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan and Doshisha University Held a Joint Research Symposium “Goals and Future Tasks of CCEA”



The Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan and Doshisha University Joint Research Symposium Poster

Source
Doshisha University

On February 22, 2021, the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan and Doshisha University held a joint research symposium on the theme of “Goals and Future Tasks of CCEA”. The purpose of this symposium was to reconfirm the significance and achievements of the CCEA project and discuss future development. The symposium was prepared as an event to conclude the joint research project “Research on the Achievements and Reflections of CCEA” by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Doshisha University. The symposium lasted for about three hours, consisting of lectures by the organizers and alternative presentations of historical Japanese CCEA.

CCEA Construction City Forum Held in Harbin, China

On July 20, 2021, a city brand celebration event and the CCEA Construction City Forum were held in Harbin, China. About 60 delegations from China's historical cultural cities in East Asia, including Quanzhou, Ningbo, Changsha, Xi'an, Yangzhou, Shaoxing, Dunhuang, Jinan, and Wenzhou, participated in the event and discussed the future-oriented development of CCEA. The representatives of each city evaluated that this event will play an important role in promoting the systematic development of urban culture and the driving force for urban development and enhancing the image of the city. Also, each city shared success stories of protecting cultural heritage, enhancing public cultural services, and developing cultural and tourism industries.



The 2nd CCEA Summit Held in Kitakyushu, Japan

On October 25, 2021, the 2nd CCEA Summit was held in Kitakyushu, Japan. The summit, with the theme of “Creation of New Cultural Values through CCEA,” was attended by representatives of 28 cities including CCEA, European Capitals of Culture, and ASEAN Cities of Culture, participating in online and offline methods to promote technological innovation and development in the post-COVID-19 era. They exchanged opinions on promoting urban cultural exchange through digitalization and the role of culture and art in the sustainable development of cities. Representatives from the host city Kitakyushu, as well as Suncheon, Dunhuang, and Shaoxing (2021 CCEA), all gave presentations on the topic of city exchange and mutual learning through cultural exchange.



City Brand Celebration and CCEA Construction City Forum

Source
Harbin City

The 2nd CCEA Summit

Source
Agency for Cultural Affairs,
Japan

Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference

The 22nd Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference

Source
Governors Association of Korea



A Large-scale Annual Conference for CJK Local Governments Annual Event Since 1999

The Trilateral Local Government Exchange Conference is hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (China), Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (Japan), and the Governors Association of Korea (Korea) with the aim to further promote international exchange and cooperation amongst local governments of the three countries. The conference has been held annually on a rotational basis since 1999, and hundreds of public officials from each local government participate in the conference.

Due to COVID-19, the 22nd annual conference in 2021 was held in a hybrid format of online and offline through YouTube broadcasting at the Governors Association of Korea. The conference, under the theme of “Efforts of CJK Local Governments Leading the Post-COVID-19 Era,” included the main plenary session consisting of keynote lectures, thematic presentations, and video performances, as well as the Exchange Plaza which consisted of 17 online working-level meetings attended by 33 CJK local governments. A total of 1,300 people from CJK local government officials and related organizations at home and abroad participated in the meeting either online or offline.

○ Prominent Contents of the Event

- Sharing good-practices of exchange cooperation among CJK local governments
- Discussions on the direction of exchange and cooperation among CJK and current issues pertaining to local government administration
- Management of CJK PR booth and platforms of exchange
- On-site inspection of cases of local government administration practices in the host city

Past Conferences

Source
CLAIR, GAOK

Year	Conference No.	Location	Main Theme
1999	1 st	Korea / Seoul	International conference for increasing CJK Local governments exchange cooperation
2000	2 nd	China / Beijing	Vision for CJK trilateral local government exchange and cooperation in the New Millennium
2001	3 rd	Japan / Tokyo	Seeking for a new way of the region, in the era of globalization
2002	4 th	Korea / Seoul	Joint development of local governments through Northeast Asian economic cooperation
2003	5 th	China / Wuxi	The role of local government international exchange in regional economic and cooperation promotion
2004	6 th	Japan / Niigata	The way of local policies for CJK mutual development – promotion and regional cooperation for exchange
2005	7 th	Korea / Gangwon	The role of CJK local governments for the joint development of Northeast Asia
2006	8 th	China / Harbin	Realizing joint development and prosperity with North East Asian friendship promotion
2007	9 th	Japan / Nara	The role of expansion of exchanges and local governments in Northeast Asia
2008	10 th	Korea / South Jeolla	A development plan by regional revitalization
2009	11 th	China / Changchun	Promotion of joint development in Northeast Asia, by strengthening exchange and cooperation of CJK local governments
2010	12 th	Japan / Nagasaki	Development of Northeast Asia through promoting regional cooperation
2011	13 th	Korea / North Jeolla	Revitalization of exchange of Northeast Asian local governments, by utilizing regional specialties
2012	14 th	China / Kunming	Promotion of local government joint development and deepening exchange cooperation
2013	15 th	Japan / Toyama	Initiatives using region's specialties and Northeast Asian mutual development
2014	16 th	Korea / Gumi	Revitalization of CJK exchange through expansion of people exchange
2015	17 th	China / Rizhao	Development by sustainable cities exchange and internationalization of cities
2016	18 th	Japan / Okayama	Revitalization of Northeast Asia by local government exchange
2017	19 th	Korea / Ulsan	Seeking Northeast Asian regional government developmental plan through a new paradigm (change of scope)
2018	20 th	China / Kaifeng	Structure of reciprocal cooperation in Northeast Asian region
2019	21 st	Japan / Ehime	Creation of charm utilizing local resources in North East Asian regional governments
2021	22 nd	Korea / Seoul *Held online/ offline	Efforts of CJK Local Governments Leading the Post-COVID-19 Era
2022	23 rd	China / Jiangxi [TBD]	TBD

The Organization for the East Asia Economic Development (OEAED)

2018 Incheon Meeting

Source
Kitakyushu City



CJK Regional Economic Cooperation since the Early 1990s

The OEAED is a platform specialized in economic exchanges among 11 coastal cities of CJK. The organization was established for the purpose of structuring a new economic bloc in the Yellow Sea Rim region and of contributing to the development of East Asian economic zone. The organization aims to promote vitalization of economic activities and inter-cities exchanges through collaboration, economic exchanges, and strengthening of mutual network among the member cities. The OEAED has the following 5 core objectives: (1) promote the establishment of an 'East Asia FTA' (2) transform the Yellow Sea Rim region into a model environment-friendly region (3) establish a system for creating new business models (4) implement a Yellow Sea Rim tour brand strategy (5) develop platforms for technological exchange and human resource development.

The OEAED, which came into being in 1991, is one of the longest-lasting CJK regional exchanges that continue today. At the outset, the OEAED initiated East Asian Cities Conference and East Asian Entrepreneurs' Summit with the purpose of constructing a new economic bloc in the Yellow Sea Rim region. Initially, 6 cities participated in the two conferences: Kitakyushu and its sister/friendship cities (Dalian, China and Incheon, Korea), and Shimonoseki and its sister/friendship cities (Qingdao, China and Busan, Korea). In 2004, the four cities of Tianjin and Yantai (China), Fukuoka (Japan), and Ulsan (Korea) joined, establishing the OEAED, an institution of ten CJK cities aiming to build a platform specializing in economic exchange among them. In 2014, Kumamoto (Japan) also joined as a member, completing the current 11-city system.

The organization is composed of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, Committees, the Third Party Accreditation Committee, and the Secretariat.

○ General Assembly

This is the organization's decision-making body composed of representatives of governments and economic associations (Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Chamber of International Commerce) of member cities. The General Assembly meetings are held by the member cities, taking turns.

○ Executive Committee Meeting

This is a working-level meeting held in the years in which the General Assembly Meeting is not held. The Committee assists the General Assembly, and discusses various issues at stake.

○ Committees

Four Committees (International Business Committee, Environmental Committee, Tourism Committee, and Logistics Committee) have been established as bodies that discuss specialized matters and implement joint projects.

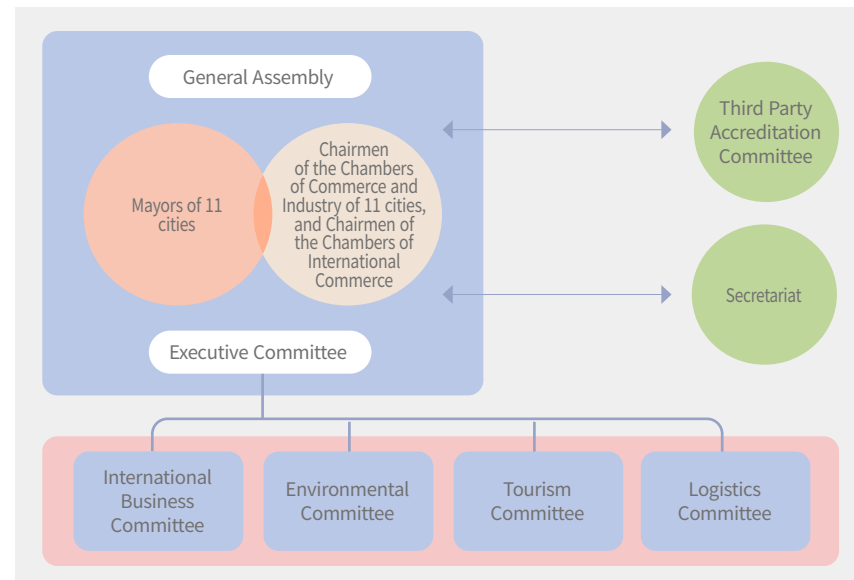
○ Third Party Accreditation Committee

The Committee is an internal organization that provides advice and evaluations based on expert knowledge and from an objective perspective in order to make the Organizations' activities and operations function organically. It is composed of three representatives, one each from CJK.

○ Secretariat

The Secretariat is another internal organization that is in charge of the general affairs of the organization. It was established in Kitakyushu by the governing bodies of Kitakyushu and Shimonoseki, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan.

Organizational Chart of the OEAED



Source
OEAED Official Homepage

Past Meetings (General Assembly)

No.	Date	Host City	Agenda
1 st	November 2004	Japan / Kitakyushu	-- Foundation of the OEAED
2 nd	November 2006	China / Tianjin	- Report on activities of the four Committees - Report on mid-term evaluation of the Third Party Accreditation Committee - Suggestions from mayors/heads of Chambers of Commerce of each city - <i>Tianjin Declaration on East Asian Urban Economic Cooperation</i> adopted
3 rd	November 2008	Korea / Ulsan	- Report on activities of the four Committees - Joint projects were suggested and adopted accordingly - Suggestions from mayors/heads of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of each city - Evaluation on the activities of the OEAED and on joint projects was conducted by the Third Party Accreditation Committee
4 th	November 2010	China / Qingdao	- Report on activities of the four Committees - Report on joint project Yellow Sea Rim Action - Suggestions from mayors/heads of Chambers of Commerce and Industry - MOU on Yellow Sea Rim Action - <i>Qingdao Declaration</i> adopted
5 th	November 2015	China / Yantai	- Presentations from public administration representatives of each city and head of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the heads of Chamber of International Commerce - Report on activities of the four Committees - Members of the Third Party Accreditation Committee elected - <i>Yantai Declaration</i> adopted
6 th	October 2018	Korea / Incheon	- Presentations from public administration representatives of each city - Report on activities of the four Committees - Proposals for organizational reform - <i>Incheon Declaration</i> adopted
7 th	2022 [tentative]	Japan / Shimonoseki City	TBD

Past Meetings (Environmental Committee)

No.	Date	Host City	Concurrent / Joint Projects
1 st	August 2004	Japan / Kitakyushu	Symposium on Environmental Industry
2 nd	June 2006	China / Dalian	China International Environmental Protection Expo
3 rd	June 2007	Korea / Ulsan	Seminar on Environment
4 th	October 2008	Japan / Shimonoseki	Seminar on Environment
5 th	August 2009	Korea / Incheon	Seminar on Environment, Global Fair & Festival Incheon, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign

6 th	October 2010	Japan / Kitakyushu	EcoTechno 2020, Kyushu- Korea -China Environment Business Counseling, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
7 th	June 2012	China / Qingdao	China International Circulation Economy and Trade Results Expo, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
8 th	August 2013	China / Yantai	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
9 th	May 2014	Korea / Ulsan	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
10 th	October 2015	Japan / Kitakyushu	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
11 th	July 2016	China / Dalian	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
12 th	May 2017	Korea / Busan	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
13 th	October 2018	Japan / Kitakyushu	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
14 th	November 2019	China / Qingdao	Seminar on Technological Exchange, Business Counselling Fair, Shoreline Cleanup Project, Light Down Campaign
15 th	2022 [tentative]	Korea / Incheon	Seminar on Water Resources Disposal Measures

Past Meetings (Tourism Committee)

No.	Date	Host City	Concurrent / Joint Projects
1 st	September 2005	Korea / Busan	Busan International Travel Fair (BITF), Tourism Business Exchange Meeting
2 nd	October 2006	China / Yantai	Tourism Business Exchange Meeting, Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Exhibition/forum on developing cooperation on tourism
3 rd	November 2007	Japan / Shimonoseki	International Symposium on Promotion of Tourism, Tourism Business Exchange Meeting, Poster exhibition from the ten cities
4 th	October 2008	Korea / Busan	World Tourism Investment Summit (WTIS), Tourism Promotion Organization for Asian-Pacific Cities (TPO) Meeting, Tourism Business Meeting
5 th	August 2009	China / Qingdao	Tourism Business Meeting, 2009 Year of Yellow Sea Rim opening ceremony, Qingdao International Beer Festival
6 th	September 2010	Japan / Fukuoka	Seminar on Industry and Tourism, 2010 Year of Yellow Sea Rim, 2010 China International Travel Trade Fair (Shanghai)
7 th	October 2011	Korea / Incheon	Business Exchange Meeting
8 th	October 2013	Japan / Shimonoseki	10-city exhibitions and panels on tourism, the 26 th Korea Travel Fair (Seoul)
9 th	September 2014	China / Tianjin	2014 China Tourism Industry Expo

10 th	September 2015	Korea / Ulsan	2015 Thailand International Travel Expo (Bangkok, February 25 – March 1) Tourism EXPO Japan (Tokyo, Japan, September 24-27)
11 th	November 2016	Japan / Kitakyushu	2016 Ho Chi Minh City International Travel Expo Tourism Information Session
12 th	November 2018	China / Dalian	2020 Japan Osaka Tourism Exhibition (October 24 – 27)

Past Meetings (Logistics Committee)

No.	Date	Host City	Concurrent / Joint Projects
1 st	July 2005	Korea / Incheon	PR Session on Harbors
2 nd	July 2006	China / Qingdao	Logistics Business Meeting, Expert Forum
3 rd	November 2007	Japan / Fukuoka	Logistics Business Meeting, Commemorative Lecture Meeting
4 th	October 2008	Korea / Busan	Presentation/Exchange Meeting for Logistics Companies, Workshop
5 th	August 2009	Korea / Incheon	Workshop Logistics Business Exchange Meeting, Global Fair & Festival Incheon
6 th	November 2010	China / Tianjin	

Past Meetings (International Business Committee)

No.	Date	Host City	Concurrent / Joint Projects
1 st	July 2014	Korea / Busan	
2 nd	July 2015	China / Qingdao	
3 rd	November 2016	Japan / Kitakyushu	West Japan International Welfare Equipment & Devices Fair
4 th	October 2017	Korea / Ulsan	
5 th	November 2018	China / Yantai	Visit to City Planning Showroom of Yantai

Yellow Sea Rim Economic and Technological Conference



◀ The 19th Conference (Online)

Source
METI Kyushu, Japan

Participation from Yellow Sea Rim Regions with the Goal of Forming Yellow Sea Rim Regional Economic Bloc

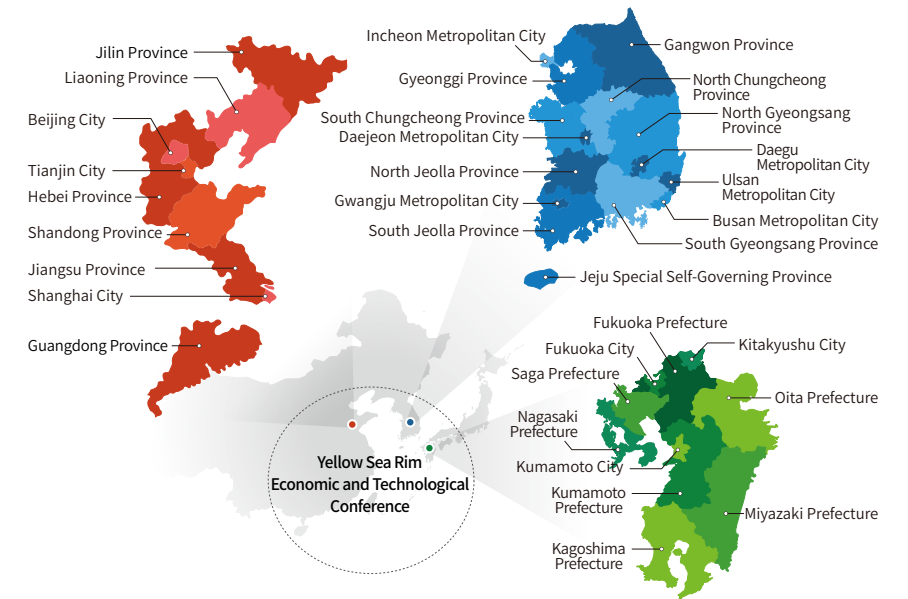
The Yellow Sea Rim Economic and Technological Conference began in March 2001 as a platform of exchange to develop and strengthen the economic bloc composed of CJK regions that border the Yellow Sea (Yellow Sea Rim Regional Economic Bloc). Seeing the necessity of economic cooperation among CJK at the ASEAN+3 Summit held in the Philippines in 1999 and in Singapore in 2000, the three nations agreed to establish a regular channel for cooperation in the Yellow Sea Rim region, leading to the establishment of the Yellow Sea Rim Economic and Technological Conference.

The participants of the conference are the Ministry of Commerce of China, Kyushu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy of Korea, as well as related local governments, economic organizations, companies, and research institutions. The conference has acted as a forum for discussions on measures to cooperate in the areas of trade, industry, technology, and human resources. The conference also discusses specific business opportunities.

▶ Yellow Sea Rim Economic and Technological Conference Participating Regions

○ Participating Regions

- China** Jilin, Guangdong, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai (6 Provinces, 3 Cities)
- Japan** Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Kumamoto (7 Prefectures, 3 Cities)
- Korea** Gyeonggi, Gangwon, South Chungcheong, North Jeolla, South Jeolla, North Gyeongsang, South Gyeongsang, Incheon, Daejeon, Daegu, Ulsan, Gwangju, Busan (9 Provinces, 6 Cities)



Conferences

Conference No.	Date	Location
1 st	March 2001	Japan: Fukuoka, Fukuoka
2 nd	October 2002	Korea: Jeonju, North Jeolla
3 rd	September 2003	China: Weihai, Shandong
4 th	October 2004	Japan: Miyazaki, Miyazaki
5 th	November 2005	Korea: Daejeon
6 th	September 2006	China: Rizhao, Shandong
7 th	November 2007	Japan: Kumamoto, Kumamoto
8 th	October 2008	Korea: Incheon
9 th	July 2009	China: Yantai, Shandong
10 th	October 2010	Japan: Kitakyushu, Fukuoka
11 th	November 2011	Korea: Daejeon
12 th	November 2013	China: Lianyungang, Jiangsu
13 th	November 2014	Japan: Sasebo, Nagasaki
14 th	November 2015	Korea: Busan Theme: <i>Medical / Biotechnology, New Renewable Energy / Industrial Park / Human Resource Development</i>
15 th	July 2016	China: Yancheng, Jiangsu Theme: <i>Environmentally Friendly Innovation and Open Integration</i>
16 th	November 2017	Japan: Kagoshima, Kagoshima Theme: <i>Promoting Regional Exchanges: Creating New Industries and New Markets through Innovation</i>
17 th	November 2018	Korea: Gunsan City, North Jeolla Province, Theme: <i>Promoting Regional Exchanges: Creating New Industries and New Markets through Innovation</i>
18 th	November 2019	China: Jining, Shandong Theme: <i>Promoting Regional Exchanges: Establishing a Yellow Sea Rim Regional Economic Exchange Model Through the Creation of New Industries and New Markets through Innovation</i>
19 th	November 2021	Japan: Kumamoto, Kumamoto (Held online/offline) Theme: <i>Establishing a new Yellow Sea Rim regional economic exchange model to solve social problems and promoting exchanges between regions</i>
20 th	2022 [tentative]	Korea: Busan [TBD]

Korea - Japan - China Trilateral Cooperation Workshop for Public Officials

Commemorative Group Photo
of 2019 Workshop

Source
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Korea



A Platform of Exchange for Young CJK Local Public Officials Hosted by Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Korea – Japan – China Trilateral Cooperation Workshop for Public Officials began in 2012, and has since been hosted every year by the Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The workshop has the following three objectives: (1) to increase understanding on CJK trilateral cooperation (2) to exchange opinions at the local government-level on the measures to develop cooperation among the three countries (3) to build a network among the three countries’ public officials. The main participants are the Korean local public officials engaged in matters related to international cooperation and the Chinese and Japanese public officials that are working or are receiving training in Korea. Most of the Chinese and Japanese public officials working in Korea are young public officials dispatched from regions that have sister/friendship relation with Korea counterparts. The workshop continues to contribute to the long-term development of network and local exchange.

The most recent workshop was held in Gyeongju in May 2019, where a total of 88 CJK local public officials participated (35 from China, 15 from Japan, and 38 from Korea). During the two-day workshop, the public officials participated in various programs, including a lecture from the then Deputy Secretary-General of the TCS YAMAMOTO Yasushi, titled “The Current Status of CJK Cooperation and the TCS”, and another lecture from the former Korea Ambassador for Northeast Asia Cooperation Dr. CHUNG Sang Ki, titled “Differences in the Cultures of CJK”. Participants also listened to presentations on cases of CJK cooperation by CJK public officials, watched culture performances, and attended a culture experience program.

Events

No.	Date	Location	Details
1 st	December 2012	Seoul, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions on measures to develop cooperation among CJK through cooperation between local governments - Introducing current status of trilateral cooperation between local governments
2 nd	September 2013	Seoul, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the current status of trilateral cooperation among CJK - Presentations on trilateral cooperation programs conducted by each local government - Group discussion sessions and presentations on trilateral cooperation policies - Culture events
3 rd	May 2014	Gyeongju, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Introduction of the current status and the focal point of trilateral cooperation among CJK - Introduction on the tasks and functions of the TCS - Presentations on the cases of trilateral exchange among CJK public officials - Lectures on culture
4 th	June 2016	Pyeongchang, Gangwon, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the current status of trilateral cooperation among CJK and the TCS - Group discussion sessions and presentations on the cases of trilateral exchange among CJK public officials - Introduction of the status of preparation for the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics
5 th	June 2017	Gwangju, Gyeonggi, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the current status of trilateral cooperation among CJK and the TCS - Presentations on the cases of exchange among CJK public officials - Lectures on the cultures of CJK
6 th	October 2018	Gangneung and Sokcho, Gangwon, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the current status of trilateral cooperation among CJK and the TCS - Presentations on the cases of exchange among CJK public officials, and cultural performances - Programs on experiencing and exploring traditional cultures
7 th	May 2019	Gyeongju, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the current status of trilateral cooperation among CJK and the TCS - Lectures on trilateral cooperation - Presentations on the cases of exchange among CJK public officials - Watching cultural performances and cultural experience
8 th	2022 [TBD]	TBD	TBD

Special Section: Interviews with the Heads of Local Governments



Mr. WANG Jinjian Mayor of Yangzhou City, China

TCS: Please introduce the current CJK trilateral exchange projects your organization is participating in (exchange details, annual budget amount, number of participants, etc.)

Mayor WANG: Yangzhou has been an open and inclusive city since ancient times. It is the hometown of Master Jianzhen and the second hometown of Choe Chiwon, one of the most well-known figures in Chinese literature in Korea. In 2008 and 2010, Yangzhou became the friendship city with Gyeongju of Korea and Nara of Japan respectively. In 2019, Yangzhou became the first Chinese city designated as the CCEA after the successful convening of the Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations. In October of the same year, Yangzhou successfully held the launching ceremony of the ASEAN Plus Three Culture Cities Network. Nearly 200 leaders and guests from the ASEAN Secretariat, the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat, and ASEAN Cities of Culture gathered in Yangzhou. *Yangzhou Initiative*, the outcome of the meeting, was written into Premier Li Keqiang's speech at the 22nd ASEAN Plus Three Summit. In addition, we hold the World Canal Cities Forum annually, inviting local leaders from sister cities such as Kitakyushu in Japan and Suncheon in Korea to participate and deliver online remarks. The 2020 forum also formed the *Yangzhou Initiative* for the sustainable development of the cultural tourism industry in the world's canal cities.

In 2022, we plan to invite Nara of Japan and Gyeongju of Korea to participate in the 1st Jiangsu Belt and Road Friendship City Cooperation High-level Forum in June. The mayors of the two friendship cities will participate online. We also plan to hold a friendship city short video contest with the theme of displaying the city's style this year and invite Japanese and Korean friendship cities having good relations with Yangzhou to participate.

TCS: Is there background or motive to promote the trilateral exchange projects?

Mayor WANG: Yangzhou has a long history of exchanges with Japan and Korea. Since the reform and opening up, our city has successively established friendship city relations with Karatsu, Atsugi, and Nara in Japan, Yeosu, Yongin, Jeju, and Daegu in Korea. Yangzhou-Taizhou International Airport launched direct flights to Osaka in Japan and Jeju Island in Korea.

Relatives and friends become closer if they visit each other more. During our exchanges with Japan and Korea, we deeply felt that open communication is the theme of the times, the trend of development, and the expectation of the public. In November 2020, General Secretary Xi Jinping inspected Yangzhou and praised "Yangzhou is a good place and plays an important role in China in terms of its ancient city of civilization, culture, and history". We hope to further explore the significance of culture, strengthen cultural exchanges and economic and trade cooperation with Japan and Korea, jointly promote the images of the three places, boost local economic and cultural prosperity, promote mutual understanding among the three sides, deepen spiritual harmony, and contribute to the human community with a shared future.

TCS: Please share if there were any difficulties in planning the exchange projects and how you overcame them.

Mayor WANG: At present, although the three cities have achieved certain outcomes in exchanges and cooperation, there is still a lot of room for expansion.

Judging from objective factors, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, direct exchanges between the three cities have been restricted. Currently, we are actively innovating, seeking innovation in response to changes, changing "face-to-face" into "screen-to-screen", and actively exploring new modes of international exchanges and cooperation.

Regarding the content of exchanges, in the past, we focused on cultural exploration. With the deepening of

internationalization, we can also cooperate in technology, talents, and industries, and deepen the cooperation between the three cities. Yangzhou has Yangzhou University and various higher vocational and technical colleges. Nara and Gyeongju also have abundant human resources, and the industries between the three places are also complementary to a certain extent. Both China, Japan and Korea joined the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) this year. We must seize favorable opportunities to jointly promote various cooperation and achieve win-win results.

TCS: What are the changes brought to the exchange projects due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic?

Mayor WANG: The changes are mainly in the following aspects: First, the number of exchanges between the three cities has decreased significantly in recent years. Second, the way of communication has changed, from face-to-face communication in the past to online communication. Third, the effect of exchanges has been affected to a certain extent, and on-site activities such as economic and trade negotiations and investment promotion have been greatly reduced. At present, we are carrying out the construction of Digital Yangzhou, and we believe that we can further strengthen online tourism, online investment and other activities, especially with the advantage of young people's high knowledge of science and technology and amplify the effect.

TCS: Is there any new trilateral exchange area or project that has not been done before that you would like to start?

Mayor WANG: This year is the first year that RCEP entered into force. China, Japan and Korea have joined this global free trade zone with the largest population, the most diverse member structure, and the greatest development potential. This move will help promote a higher level of economic integration among the three countries, jointly promote the interconnection of the supply chains and industrial chains of the three countries and advance the liberalization and facilitation of international trade and investment.

We hope to further strengthen economic and trade cooperation with Japan and Korea with the help of the implementation of RCEP. The first is to deepen trade exchanges. Japan and Korea are important trading partners of Yangzhou. A large number of commodities in the fields of biomedicine, new medical equipment, new chemical materials, textile and clothing are exported to Japan and Korea. In the first quarter of this year, Yangzhou's import and export volume to Japan and Korea increased by 1.3% and 6.9% respectively. We hope to make good use of the benefits brought by the RCEP, promote more industries and enterprises to participate in the integration of regional industrial chains, develop more well-liked products, support the improvement of the cross-border e-commerce supply chain system, and encourage the development of overseas warehouses, overseas sub-markets, and truly achieve the goal of "buying from the world, selling to the world". The second is to deepen project construction. The Yangzhou Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government have always regarded foreign investment projects as an important direction for investment promotion and continued to carry out the 530 Investment Promotion Action (attracting 30 Fortune 500 and multinational companies in 5 years). More than 100 Japanese and Korean companies, such as Nisshinbo and Sumitomo Seika of Japan, WOOREE and Power Logics of Korea, have invested and built factories in Yangzhou. In recent years, we have paid attention to 'Promoting Economic Connections by Holding Events'. In 2021, the 'Culture City of East Asia Yangzhou' was held concurrently with the Fireworks March, an International Economic, Trade and Tourism Festival. During the festival, a total of 180 contract projects were signed, in which the total investment in advanced manufacturing and modern service industry projects reached 122.46 billion yuan. In the next step, we hope to take advantage of the 2022 China-Japan (Yangzhou) economic and cultural exchanges, the 2022 Choe Chiwon Academic Seminar & China-Korea International Cooperation Forum, and other opportunities to attract more large-scale Japanese and Korean companies to pay attention to and invest in Yangzhou. The third is to deepen cooperation in science and technology innovation. Japan and Korea are rich in scientific and educational resources and are important R&D partners for Yangzhou enterprises to carry out scientific and technological research and technological transformation. A number of R&D projects, including the project between Transimage Technology and Kwangwoon University and the project between Jinfeng Machinery & Electronic and the College of Engineering of Jeonbuk National University, were acknowledged as the provincial-level science and technology cooperation projects. Our city has built a 6 million square meters of science and technology industry complex, established a total scale of 30-billion-yuan industry guidance fund, 2-billion-yuan fund for business startups and innovation, 500-million-yuan special fund for technological transformation, which can provide support services to realize the development and commercialization of scientific and technological achievements shared by Japanese and Korean companies. In particular, our city is currently carrying out the 'technical transformation and digital transformation' action plan for enterprises. This year, thousands of Smartization & Digitalization projects will be implemented, covering thousands of industrial enterprises. It is hoped that through

cooperating with Japanese and Korean universities having scientific and personnel advantages in industrial software, automation and other aspects, Yangzhou enterprises will develop better and faster.

TCS: If Yangzhou uses social media (SNS) to promote CJK trilateral exchanges, what is the current status of SNS and how do you utilize it?

Mayor WANG: After being awarded the Culture City of East Asia, our city pays attention to the role of social media platforms in publicity and communication, and makes full use of portal websites, internet celebrities, travel experts and other we-media platforms to increase online publicity. The results of Baidu search of "Culture City of East Asia, Yangzhou" have reached 4 million. We also innovatively built the official website of ASEAN Plus Three Culture Cities Network (in Chinese and English) and a WeChat Official account. In each issue, we focus on a "Culture City of East Asia" and systematically introduce the origin of the city, humanistic charm and tourism features, which were spoken highly of by readers. The total number of readers on the Official WeChat account has exceeded 1 million. Both have become important channels for promoting the Culture City of East Asia and the ASEAN Cultural Cities; With the help of the Yangzhou Release application and our city's overseas social media accounts (YouTube, Facebook, etc.), we released Yangzhou's Culture City of East Asia promotional video, regularly publicize the city's culture and introduce the latest developments in the city, display the New Image of Yangzhou, and deliver the Voice of Yangzhou.

TCS: Is there any impact of the trilateral exchange projects on the relevant cities / region directly or indirectly? (i.e. changes in perception of other citizens, number of tourists, diversification of visitors, changes in the population of study abroad students, etc.)

Mayor WANG: Friendship, which derives from close contact between the people, holds the key to sound state-to-state relations. Cultural exchange bridges the close contact between the people. Yangzhou has always focused on using cultural celebrities as a link to deepen exchanges with Japan and Korea. In 2010, our city and Nara jointly promoted the seated statue of Master Jianzhen in Todaiji Temple of Japan to Yangzhou, and held the Jianzhen Spirit Forum. The citizens of the two cities jointly donated funds to build Jianzhen Cherry Blossom Avenue and other activities. In 2007, we started to construct Choe Chiwon Memorial Hall in Yangzhou, the first foreign celebrity memorial hall approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China. Today, Cherry Blossom Avenue and Choe Chiwon Memorial Hall are still popular spots for Chinese and foreign tourists. We also receive help from non-governmental organizations to build a solid foundation for tripartite friendship and cooperation. Since 1999, Yangzhou, Yeosu of Korea and Karatsu of Japan have been holding the Trilateral Friendship Cities Go (Board Game) Exchange Tournament, which is one of the cases with the longest history in the local exchanges between China, Japan and Korea. In 2003, Japan's Seibu Shimbun and the Yangzhou Municipal Government cooperated to hold the Jianzhen Marathon. Now this event has been listed as a Gold-Label event by the IAAF, with more than 30,000 runners participating every year. In 2021, our city received 16,100 inbound overnight tourists, most of which were Japanese and Korean. At the same time, we attach importance to the role of transportation to further facilitate the convenience of visiting Japan and Korea. Yangzhou is located at the intersection of Shanghai metropolitan area and Nanjing metropolitan area. Yangzhou-Taizhou International Airport has opened 13 international (regional) routes including Jeju in Korea and Osaka in Japan, with an annual passenger throughput of 3 million. At present, we are making every effort to promote the Yangzhou-Taizhou International Airport Phase II project. After completion, the passenger throughput will exceed 10 million people & times and the cargo and mail throughput will reach 36,000 tons. The personnel exchange and the circulation of factors of production will be further promoted. We also focus on strengthening cooperation in the field of education, and the number of international students exchanged between Yangzhou, Japan and Korea is increasing. From dozens of people at the beginning of the establishment of diplomatic relations to 562 people as of now, the three cities have been advancing the development of universities and academic exchanges.

TCS: What role should the government and TCS have to support in promoting the CJK trilateral exchanges?

Mayor WANG: The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat is a specialized agency that facilitates the local cities of the three countries to conduct exchanges. On the one hand, it can support some cooperation mechanisms among the governments of China, Japan and Korea, support the exchanges and cooperation among the business sectors of the three countries, and take the lead in organizing online and offline events. For various activities, local cities in China, Japan and Korea could be invited to participate, so as to expand the level and field of exchange. On the other hand, the

secretariat can use its unique position to gather successful cases of exchanges between cities in the three countries, and promote the projects that are easy to operate, effective and close to the hearts of the people, and finally achieve active exchanges between local cities in China, Japan and Korea.

TCS: It is reported that the competition for being awarded the Culture City of East Asia in China is quite fierce. What are the examination procedures? What is the secret of Yangzhou being selected as the "2020 Culture City of East Asia"?

Mayor WANG: In China, current application for the Culture City of East Asia currently needs to go through the following six procedures: First, application. The applicant cities should fill in the application form for Culture City of East Asia and report to the provincial department of culture and tourism. The second procedure is the provincial preliminary examination. The provincial department of culture and tourism organizes the preliminary review of the applicant cities and selects some cities with better foundations to be submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The third is to determine candidate cities. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism will determine the candidate cities based on the preliminary review by each province. The fourth is the preparatory work of the candidate cities. The candidate cities will refer to the Culture City of East Asia Application Conditions and Acceptance Scoring Guidelines and carry out the preparatory work. The fifth is national examination. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism invites experts to conduct the review and acceptance in accordance with the process of collective preliminary review, unannounced on-site visits and final review defense. The sixth is approval. The evaluation results will be reported to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for approval, and the results of the selection will be notified in writing to the elected cities by the Bureau of International Exchange and Cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The results will be announced at the Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting.

The success of Yangzhou is mainly due to the efforts made in two aspects: First, to fully demonstrate the historical role of Yangzhou in cultural exchanges in East Asia. Yangzhou is located at the intersection of the Land Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road. It is an important channel for East Asian cultural exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations. It is also a city with a long history and plays a pivotal role in the history of national cultural exchanges, especially in the history of East Asian cultural exchanges. When our city introduced the important position of its cultural exchanges between China, Japan and Korea, we selected 'Two Celebrities (Jianzhen and Choe Chiwon)', 'One River (Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal)' and 'One Poem (The journey to Yangzhou in March, a time when flowers were blooming. 烟花三月下扬州)' that can best represent Yangzhou's history and culture. They truly show the beauty of Yangzhou's ancient culture and modern civilization. The second is to actively enhance Yangzhou's influence in international cultural exchanges. Yangzhou has carried out a lot of work on cultural place development, cultural preservation, cultural prosperity, and cultural exchange. In the field of cultural place development, we have the China Yangzhou Grand Canal Museum, Dongguan Historical and Cultural Street, Jianzhen Memorial Hall, Choe Chiwon Memorial Hall, etc.; Regarding cultural preservation, we have made the *Regulations on the Protection of Yangzhou Ancient City* and won the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour Award. In terms of cultural prosperity, we have been developing ancient Yangzhou poetry and calligraphy, Chinese studies, and traditional opera. In cultural exchanges, as the leading applicant city for the China Grand Canal for UNESCO World Heritage, Yangzhou maintains extensive exchanges with Europe, America, Japan, Korea, Africa, and etc. to expand its influence.

TCS: What influence do you hope the Culture City of East Asia will bring to the region and the people? What are the benefits in this regard?

Mayor WANG: The Culture City of East Asia is the first international cultural city awarding event in Asia co-organized by China, Japan and Korea, and is an important achievement of the cultural exchanges among the three countries. We earnestly hope that the Culture City of East Asia will not only become the highest platform for regional cultural cooperation in East Asia, but also become an international platform that drives the level of economic, social and cultural exchanges in the region. Taking Yangzhou as an example, economic and trade exchanges with Japan and Korea have entered a "new track" since it was awarded the CCEA in 2019. The Yangzhou Municipal Government issued the *The Implementation Plan of 2020 Culture City of East Asia Yangzhou Activity Year*. Under the theme of "Finding Beauty in Yangzhou", we held the Culture City of East Asia Yangzhou Activity Year, East Asian Cultural Capital Alliances Workshop and a series of international cultural exchange activities, including the 2020 World Canal City Forum, CJK Calligraphy and Seal Cutting Joint Exhibition, and the Grand Canal cultural tourism promotion and other activities. We successfully created a series of activities such as "CCEA + Trade", "CCEA + Food", "CCEA + Sports", and "CCEA + Gardening" to show

the humanistic charm of Yangzhou from multiple angles, forms and elements. We hope that with the help of Culture City of East Asia, we will strengthen all-round economic, social and cultural cooperation and exchanges between East Asian cities, continuously enrich the cultural life of citizens, improve the quality of life of citizens, and build an advanced urban cultural system, promote the progress of urban civilization and economic prosperity, and realize the transformation and high-quality development of cities led by culture.

TCS: Most of the Culture Cities of East Asia will still carry out follow-up exchanges after being awarded. Can you introduce the exchange plans (or general work directions) between Yangzhou, Suncheon, and Kitakyushu in 2022?

Mayor WANG: Since being awarded as the Culture City of East Asia in 2019, Yangzhou has continued to carry out a wide range of activities among East Asian cities, such as youth online interaction, cultural gifts exchange, cultural products and creative food display, short video competition and other activities. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, our city donated epidemic prevention materials to Kitakyushu City of Japan and Suncheon of Korea, and strengthened the exchanges and cooperation in epidemic prevention and control. Suncheon of Korea donated more than 5,000 KF94 masks to Yangzhou. Kitakyushu of Japan donated 48 sets of protective clothing to Yangzhou, which further strengthened the friendship among the three cities. Carved on the steel in front of Jianzhen Memorial Hall of Daming Temple in Yangzhou, the poem "Though separated by mountains and rivers, we share one moon under the same sky. (山川异域、风月同天)" has become a warm expression of Sino-Japanese friendship.

In the next step, we plan to prepare for the CCEA China-Japan-Korea Calligraphy and Painting Exhibition, and the Cultural and Creative Product Market, a sub-event of the 2022 China-Japan (Yangzhou) economic and cultural exchange. At the same time, we will actively explore the possibility of establishing Friendship/Sister relations with Suncheon and Kitakyushu and lay a foundation for the expansion of friendly exchanges between the three cities in the future.

TCS: In order to promote the sustainable development of the Culture City of East Asia project and promote the continuous development of follow-up exchanges, what role do you expect the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat to play?

Mayor WANG: At present, the COVID-19 pandemic is still at a high level, and international economic and trade exchanges have been greatly affected, especially that face-to-face exchanges and large-scale expositions have been greatly reduced. Against such a background, it is expected that the TCS and East Asian cities will vigorously advocate cooperation and talent exchanges in the fields of economy, society and culture, and provide opportunities and windows for the business and industrial sectors of the three countries to continue deepening economic and trade cooperation. It is also expected that the TCS will become a platform and link for mutual understanding, mutual trust and cooperation among East Asian countries and cities, plan more trilateral cooperation activities (online activities can be planned at this stage) and bring more confidence to the regional and international economic recovery. It is especially hoped that the TCS will continue to support the economic and social development of Yangzhou. In addition, representatives of the TCS are welcome to visit Yangzhou when conditions permit, learn about the economic, social and cultural development of our city on the spot, and promote Yangzhou's economic and cultural exchanges with other countries.

Mr. MURAOKA Tsugumasa Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

TCS: Please introduce the current CJK trilateral exchange projects your organization is participating in (exchange details, annual budget amount, number of participants, etc.).

Governor MURAOKA: Yamaguchi Prefecture conducts annual exchange projects with Shandong Province in China and South Gyeongsang Province in Korea, provinces with which Yamaguchi Prefecture has signed friendship and sister agreements. Until now, exchanges have been promoted in various areas, including holding environmental symposiums, cultural exchanges for college students, sports exchanges for high school students, and traditional entertainment festivals between the three regions. These exchange projects are supported by the participation and cooperation of various local residents, including relevant organizations, companies, and students in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

TCS: Is there background or motive to promote the trilateral exchange projects?

Governor MURAOKA: Shandong Province and Yamaguchi Prefecture signed a friendly and sister agreement in 1982, while Yamaguchi Prefecture and South Gyeongsang Province signed a friendly and sister agreement in 1987. However, in 1993, Shandong and South Gyeongsang Province signed a friendship agreement, establishing a three-way relationship between Shandong Province, Yamaguchi Prefecture, and South Gyeongsang Province. In the year of 1997, which marks the 15th anniversary of the signing of a friendship agreement between Shandong Province and Yamaguchi Prefecture and the 10th anniversary of the sister agreement between Yamaguchi Prefecture and South Gyeongsang Province, Yamaguchi Prefecture decided to launch a joint exchange project to promote regional cooperation and policy cooperation between the three regions.

TCS: What are the changes brought to the exchange projects due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic?

Governor MURAOKA: Until now, exchange projects have been carried out in the host nation of the year by hosting locally in the region. However, due to COVID-19, which has prevented travel abroad, a new form of online project implementation has been introduced. Although the contents that can be implemented are limited compared to the local hosting, there were also advantages such as making it easier for cooperation with related organizations participating in the project.

TCS: Is there any new trilateral exchange area or project that has not been done before that you would like to start?

Governor MURAOKA: There is no specific area per se, but we would like to promote exchanges more actively in areas that the three regions are interested in or the common tasks we are facing. One of which has been focused lately is the welfare sector for the elderly.

TCS: Is there any impact of the trilateral exchange projects had on the relevant cities / region directly or indirectly? (i.e. changes in perception of other citizens, number of tourists, diversification of visitors, changes in the population of study abroad students, etc.)

Governor MURAOKA: It is difficult to accurately assess to what degree the exchange projects affected the number of tourists and international students because we are also conducting other inbound (foreigners' travel business) related projects. However, the organizations that were involved in the exchange projects shared positive experiences, such as "I now have a new perspective by getting to know measures taken by other countries," and "I was stimulated by experiences that I couldn't normally have." In addition, I think it has contributed to securing the international perspective of local residents and improving their understanding of other cultures.

TCS: What role should the government and TCS have to support in promoting the CJK trilateral exchanges?

Governor MURAOKA: In carrying out exchange projects, there are many cases where projects of other local governments are taken into account. In particular, research reports compiled by TCS are very useful for this purpose. I

would like to ask you to continue to provide such information in the future. In addition, to reinforce CJK exchanges in the future, I think it is necessary to create an environment that leads to the promotion of exchange activities not only among local governments but also at the private level.

TCS: Please briefly introduce the trilateral exchange projects planned for 2022.

Governor MURAOKA: As an exchange project in 2022, Shandong Province is planning to host youth music exchange using traditional local musical instruments. Whether it will be held in Shandong Province or online format will be decided in the future in consideration of the COVID-19 situation.

TCS: A variety of exchanges are held between the trilateral local cities / prefectures each year, how are the meeting agenda and exchange events decided?

Governor MURAOKA: At the working-level meeting held during the annual exchange, we are making suggestions and coordinating the contents of the exchange for next year. While the current format is exchange event being hosted in rotation among three regions, the three regions often discuss the details of exchange such as the timing and method of implementation upon the proposal of exchange contents by the hosting region.

TCS: Yamaguchi Prefecture has been participating in CJK trilateral local exchanges since 1997, is there any notable achievement since then?

Governor MURAOKA: In 2014, as part of the youth sports exchange project in Shandong Province, a table tennis friendly exchange match was held which received great acclaim. The following year, youth basketball exchange projects were planned in South Gyeongsang Province and in 2017, youth exchange projects were continuously held in Yamaguchi Prefecture, with traditional youth entertainment stage performances led by college students. As such, it is very important for the younger generation to interact in various fields to understand each other and develop an international perspective in the future to strengthen cooperative relationships in the three regions, and we intend to provide this opportunity through youth exchanges.

TCS: Our understanding is that Yamaguchi Prefecture has conducted trilateral exchanges since signing bilateral friendly/sisterhood agreement with Shandong Province in China and South Gyeongsang Province in Korea respectively.

► What benefits or advantages are there in expanding to trilateral exchanges?

Governor MURAOKA: Through simultaneous trilateral exchanges in the three regions and countries, I think there was an opportunity to experience more diverse cultures and global perspectives in a single trilateral exchange project, and I also think there were advantages such as expanding the project and the scope of exchange.

► Compared to bilateral exchanges, what difficulties are there in trilateral exchanges and how did you overcome them?

Governor MURAOKA: Compared to bilateral exchanges, trilateral exchanges are often more difficult to make compromises in determining the contents of the project and adjusting the schedule. In addition, it is difficult for three regions to share information at the same time when communicating by e-mail or phone, which can also easily result in differences in perception. Therefore, I think it is important to make concerted efforts to communicate and coordinate after considering each party's situation.

TCS: You mentioned that there is ongoing discussion regarding exchanges of elderly welfare. Could you elaborate on the details of upcoming projects?

Governor MURAOKA: Although the discussion has yet to explore the details of the project, we are planning to establish an open platform where we can exchange information on welfare policies for the elderly in the future. In addition, as soon as the COVID-19 infection situation improves, a visiting group, including private-related organizations, will be dispatched to inspect welfare facilities for the elderly in each region.

Mr. HAN Beum-Deuk Mayor of Cheongju City, ROK

TCS: Please introduce the current CJK trilateral exchange projects your organization is participating in (exchange details, annual budget amount, number of participants, etc.).

Mayor HAN: Cheongju City first established an official sisterhood relationship with Tottori, Japan in 1986 followed by Wuhan, China (1998), and Bellingham, USA (2005), in an effort to continue exchanges with other cities around the world in various forms, including the signing of sisterhood and friendship cities. Meanwhile, in 2015, Cheongju, South Korea, along with Qingdao, China, and Niigata, Japan, were selected as Culture Cities of East Asia (CCEA), and exchange projects between the three began at full throttle. Although there have been difficulties due to political issues, the three cities of Cheongju, Qingdao, and Niigata have maintained ties for the past seven years based on long-standing trust. The fore focus is on two areas: an exchange project for youths in each city and a cultural exchange project centered on performing arts groups. However, due to the COVID pandemic, for the past two years, we had no choice but to conduct contactless exchanges using an online platform instead of making visits to the respective cities. Nevertheless, 10-20 youth delegates selected from each country every year have been improving their understanding of each other's cities and building friendships in ways unique to millennials and Gen Z-ers, such as photo exhibitions and K-pop dances. In addition, art organizations representing Cheongju, Qingdao, and Niigata are continuing exchanges via performances held at local festivals, and sometimes by exchanging performance contents through videos. Cheongju City spends about KRW 140 million every year for the CCEA exchange projects. Although the budget is not very large in size, we are proud to present it as an international exchange project of Cheongju, because an average number of 100 people from each sister city - from teenagers to art groups and staff members in the fields involved - remain committed to exchange programs.

TCS: Is there a background or motive to promote the trilateral exchange projects?

Mayor HAN: It started with the 4th Korea-China-Japan Culture Ministers' Meeting held in Shanghai, China in May 2012. At that time, the three countries agreed to promote exchanges between municipalities in East Asia, and in 2014, each government selected a city that represented their traditions, culture, and art, and launched a first trilateral exchange project. The first Culture Cities of East Asia (CCEA) selected in 2014 were Gwangju in Korea, Quanzhou in China, and Yokohama in Japan. In the following year, 2015, Cheongju in Korea was selected as the second CCEA along with Qingdao, China, and Niigata, Japan. This year, Gyeongju in Korea, Wenzhou and Jinan in China, and Oita Prefecture in Japan have been selected as CCEA, and on March 25, the opening ceremony of the CCEA 2022 was held in Gyeongju, and Cheongju officials attended the event as senior CCEA delegates.

TCS: Please share if there were any difficulties in planning the exchange projects and how you overcame them.

Mayor HAN: As international exchanges are inevitably affected by global situations and issues, as mentioned earlier, cultural exchange projects are invariably contracted when important political issues related to national interests emerge. However, since such issues are of a political nature, although it may be a cause of conflict between countries, the flower of cultural exchanges between local cities has not withered. Although direct exchanges such as mutual invitations and participation in local festivals have not been immediately available, we have managed to maintain networks through phone calls and e-mails to open up opportunities to meet again in person at any time. In fact, as expected, a crisis more fatal than a political issue was the COVID pandemic; because of the spread of COVID-19, the daily life of mankind we know of came to a halt and borders around the world were closed, putting the interests and importance of cultural and artistic exchange projects on the back burner, and treating them less importantly than before, with more focus placed on quarantine and stabilizing the people's livelihoods. Under these circumstances, it was not easy to secure a budget for exchange projects.

In the meantime, Cheongju, Qingdao, and Niigata have decided to conduct online contactless exchanges. Due to the nature of being online, which is not affected by constraints of time and place, the three cities were able to meet at times and virtual places they agreed on in advance, and multiple formats of contactless exchanges were carried out where real-time video conferencing, motion picture and photo sharings, and traditional food delivery were attempted. Such

efforts allowed us to enhance our understanding for and interest in each other's cultures. Although all the parties have missed in-person engagements, I think these will be meaningful experiences and assets in that we managed to quickly switch to a new way of exchanges and made various efforts instead of giving up and suspending exchanges due to the pandemic.

TCS: What are the changes brought to the exchange projects due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic?

Mayor HAN: Although the COVID pandemic is becoming endemic, no one can guarantee whether in-person exchanges will be as active as before. Thus, the biggest change is the fact that the exchange projects have been and will be carried out with both online and offline scenarios drawn up. And what is encouraging is that, in terms of youth cultural exchanges, online channels have allowed more diverse communication.

This is a change that has been made possible because teenagers, unlike older generations, are used to digital environments and social media platforms from the moment they were born, and as a result, youth delegates themselves have taken charge and are not afraid to become the main agents of international exchanges, actively engaging in fun and interesting activities to find and build common bonds.

Even when in-person exchanges become possible again, there will inevitably be certain constraints on budgets and visit schedules, which is why I think that if the online channels continue to be utilized year-round in parallel, the three countries will be able to foster a more sustainable relationship with one another.

TCS: Is there any new trilateral exchange area or project that has not been done before that you would like to start?

Mayor HAN: Until now, the focus of the CCEA exchange projects has been to enhance mutual understanding of the major attractions of each city and/or the traditional culture of each country, and I believe that this goal has already been achieved mostly through the meetings and exchanges carried out so far.

As we braced for the unexpected crisis of the COVID pandemic, we tried a different approach - an online channel for exchanges, and witnessed the voluntary participation of the youth delegates, the future leaders of East Asian relations. Therefore, I think it will be a good idea to plan a project that can drive synergy by combining the two. For example, I envision holding a CCEA E-sports competition driven by games. Its goal will be to go beyond existing game-driven e-sports competitions, and to have the youths develop games themselves that incorporate the individuality and identity of the cities in which youth participants from each city - Cheongju, Qingdao, and Niigata - live and play the games they developed.

In Cheongju, various original game contents have already been developed with the Chungbuk Global Game Center as a supporting pillar and they are pioneering the global market. In addition, there is also a competition and festival held every year in which amateurs develop games within a set period of time called 'Game Jam.' Since the quality of such games is much higher than expected, if we try to combine those capabilities with exchange projects, we may open up a new horizon of international exchanges that are completely different from what we have performed until now. Of course, our sister cities, Qingdao and Niigata, will have to agree with these ideas before they become a reality.

TCS: If your organization uses social media (SNS) to promote CJK trilateral exchanges, what is the current status of SNS and how do you utilize it?

Mayor HAN: The use of social media has expanded due to the shifted focus on online exchanges after the spread of the COVID-19 virus. In the past, while the homepage and email of each sister city used to be the main means of communication, since the outbreak, using various online channels such as YouTube, Instagram, and China's Weibo, videos of each city's cultural and artistic contents shared in real-time has become mainstream. In addition to official exchange projects, youth delegates and art groups continuing to communicate and build friendships via personal messaging services such as WeChat and Line is also encouraging. Against this backdrop, we plan to create a new trend of online exchange in 2022 with unique video performances by actively utilizing short-form such as TikTok, which is used by teenagers in many countries.

TCS: Is there any impact of the trilateral exchange projects on the relevant cities / region directly or indirectly? (i.e. changes in perception of other citizens, number of tourists, diversification of visitors, changes in the population of study abroad students, etc.)

Mayor HAN: First of all, it can be noted that the psychological distance of Cheongju citizens to Qingdao, China and Niigata, Japan has narrowed. The same can be said about the citizens in Qingdao and Niigata as well. I think the biggest contribution to this was made after the three cities participated in the Chopsticks Festival held in Cheongju from 2015 to 2019, after the three cities were selected as CCEA. The Chopstick Festival was a festival where a variety of programs were held such as exhibitions, performances, academic events, demonstrations, and participation experiences with the motif of 'Chopsticks,' a tool used in everyday living and cultural content, that has existed collectively for a long time in the history of the three East Asian countries of Korea, China, and Japan. The event drew attention of many people with an average of 50,000 domestic and foreign visitors every year. In addition, the chopstick contents discovered through this festival were invited for showing not only in Niigata and Qingdao, which were selected as CCEA, but also in New York, Paris, Thailand, and Kazakhstan where special exhibitions were held. Although this festival will no longer be held, I think that it is also a significant achievement that the chopstick educators, who were fostered to disseminate proper chopstick culture in Cheongju, are still actively implementing relevant activities and proving its potential as cultural content. All in all, we successfully discovered another K-content related to chopsticks thanks to the collaboration of the three countries under the CCEA.

TCS: What role should the government and TCS have to support in promoting the CJK trilateral exchanges?

Mayor HAN: Because the TCS is an international organization that works towards the peace and common prosperity of the three countries of Korea, China and Japan, I think its role is very important. The international situation involves complex and multi-faceted issues that cannot be resolved with the will and efforts of any one country alone. In addition, if the international situation worsens, cultural exchanges between local cities will inevitably receive a blow. Therefore, it is necessary to build a close and strong network to ensure that cultural art and private exchanges will not falter under any circumstances, and I think TCS is the entity that can play such a role. Since the goal of TCS has been lasting peace, common prosperity, and shared culture from the moment it was established, I would like to ask TCS to become a hub that encompasses different stakeholders in Korea, China and Japan - those involved in the CCEA exchange project bring help and cooperation beyond borders to where they are needed the most.

TCS: Please briefly introduce the trilateral exchange projects planned for 2022.

Mayor HAN: Because the COVID pandemic still poses serious concerns, we plan to conduct projects with a primary focus on online exchanges. As I mentioned earlier, we plan to use the short-form sharing platform to expand the scope of youth online exchanges and broaden our understanding of our cultures and art by sharing the activities of performing arts groups in each city in video content. Above all, this year we are preparing to organize a forum with an aim to revive cultural city exchanges between Korea, China and Japan, and this will give us a chance to take stock of what we have done so far as part of the CCEA exchange project in East Asia. I am positive that this will serve as an important milestone for the three countries to set new goals going forward. In addition, if consensus between the three cities is reached so that the CCEA E-sports Competition becomes a reality, I will have nothing more I could hope for in terms of cultural exchanges planned for this year.

TCS: Cheongju City has been pursuing follow-up projects with Qingdao City, China, and Niigata City, Japan, for the past 7 years since the CCEA 2016. What is the secret? Are Qingdao City and Niigata City also active in trilateral exchanges?

Mayor HAN: I think the reason that the three cities of Cheongju, Qingdao, and Niigata have been able to maintain exchanges for the past seven years is because they all agree on the need and value of the CCEA exchange project. For this reason, since 2015, the Cheongju Cultural Industry Promotion Foundation has been at the forefront of this project making consistent efforts to promote exchanges with other cities. In Niigata City, the same official is in charge of the project since the program's inception in 2015, and although the situation is slightly different in Qingdao, CCEA exchange project's passion is the same as when it first began.

The secret to the success is that all three cities involved are well aware of the importance of the CCEA exchange project. Above all, I think that the high satisfaction level of participating entities, such as youth and performing arts organizations, is having a positive impact, because to be able to continue promoting a program, nothing is more important as a driving force for projects than ascertaining how citizens actually feel about them.

TCS: The three cities also maintain cultural exchanges through dispatching youth exchange programs and performance groups every summer. How do you decide on the dates and events of follow-up projects of CCEA annually?

Mayor HAN: Persons in charge of the three cities discuss the basic framework and schedule of the programs via continuous correspondence and phone calls, and the direction of the following year's project is decided in detail at the end of the year. As for youth exchange programs, since each country's schools are run with different exam and vacation schedules, more careful attention is required to coordinate programs. It has been difficult for the last two years to send performing arts troupes from each city to other relevant cities due to the COVID-19 pandemic, causing a temporary break from running the usual projects. However, considering that each city has been promoting exchange projects in connection with their respective festivals and tourism programs, identifying relevant trends is also one of the important jobs that need to be undertaken pursuant to the exchange project. As the pandemic situation is expected to enter a turning point this year, we plan to monitor the COVID-19 status of each country and respond quickly to changing situations.

TCS: Since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, Cheongju City has been actively promoting a new method of exchanges such as online and video exchanges, what were the difficulties and lessons learned for future exchange projects?

Mayor HAN: International exchange efforts did not stop even during the COVID-19 pandemic thanks to the rapid transition to online exchanges that provided a good experience in that we have learned to promote exchanges online which are suitable to the new era, and this was a departure from existing approaches.

However, no matter how many advantages online we may have, I do not think they can surmount the benefits of in-person exchange programs where you can see, hear, feel, talk and experience what occurs before your eyes. Due to the special nature of the cultural and artistic exchanges, there is a limit to the exchange programs which are carried out exclusively online. In addition, we encountered many trials and errors when conducting online exchanges due to real-life issues of different Internet speeds and networking system conditions in each city.

Nevertheless, since the COVID-19 pandemic still poses a threat and situations where offline exchanges are not available may reoccur at any time, I expect that the experience and lessons we have garnered so far will be useful assets for us to promote an on/offline integrated exchange approach in the future.

TCS: Any suggested role of TCS for continuous development of the CCEA project and its follow-up projects?

Mayor HAN: As I said earlier, a close and solid network platform between Korea, China and Japan needs to be further solidified so that the cities that have been selected as CCEA and those that will be selected in the future can continue international exchanges without being affected by political or economic variables. At the same time, as TCS has in place a strong trust and cooperation system with domestic and foreign media outlets, it should become an avenue with which the value and importance of the CCEA exchange project at home and abroad will continue to be promoted. I think that by doing so, the trilateral relations and ties between Korea, China, and Japan will be further reinforced. I also hope that TCS will continue to take interest in CCEA exchange projects in the future and create an environment where many local municipalities in Korea, China, and Japan can organically connect and grow together.

Acknowledgements

Local Governments

China

- Beijing Municipality
- Shanghai City
- Jilin Province
- Jiangsu Province
- Liaoning Province
- Shaanxi Province
- Shandong Province
- Changsha City
- Dalian City
- Dongcheng District, Beijing Municipality
- Dunhuang City
- Harbin City
- Hanzhong City
- Jinan City
- Linyi City
- Ningbo City
- Qingdao City
- Quanzhou City
- Shaoxing City
- Suzhou City
- Wenzhou City
- Xi'an City
- Yangzhou City

Japan

- Tokyo Metropolis
- Ehime Prefecture
- Ishikawa Prefecture
- Kanagawa Prefecture
- Nagasaki Prefecture
- Oita Prefecture
- Tottori Prefecture
- Yamaguchi Prefecture
- Kitakyushu City
- Kyoto City
- Niigata City
- Yokohama City
- Atsugi City
- Kanazawa City
- Karatsu City
- Meguro Ward, Tokyo Metropolis
- Nara City
- Sado City
- Toshima Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Korea

- Seoul Special City
- Busan Metropolitan City
- Daegu Metropolitan City
- Gwangju Metropolitan City
- Incheon Metropolitan City
- Gangwon Province
- Gyeonggi Province
- North Gyeongsang Province
- North Jeolla Province
- South Gyeongsang Province
- Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
- Cheongju City
- Gunpo City
- Gyeongju City
- Jeonju City
- Suncheon City
- Yeosu City
- Changnyeong
- Jungnang District, Seoul Special City

Relevant Ministries and Public Organizations

China

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC)

Japan

- Agency for Cultural Affairs
- Kyushu Bureau of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI Kyushu)
- Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR)
- Nagasaki International Association
- OEAED Secretariat

Korea

- Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Governors Association of Korea (GAOK)
- Asia Culture City Forum (ACCF)
- Changnyeong UPO Crested Ibis Business Establishment
- Cheongju Cultural Industry Promotion Foundation
- Jeju International Training Center (JITC)

Museums, Libraries and Universities

China

- Beijing Capital Museum
- Shenyang Palace Museum
- Lüshun Museum
- Suzhou Library
- Qufu Normal University

Japan

- Edo Tokyo Museum
- Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History
- Kanazawa Umimirai Library
- Yamaguchi Prefectural University
- Nagasaki University

Korea

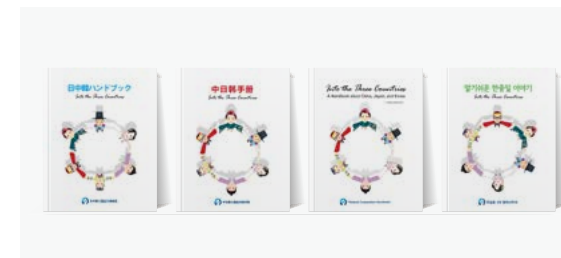
- Seoul Museum of History
- Incheon Metropolitan City Museum
- Jeonju City Wansan Library
- Kyungnam University

TCS Publications and Website



Trilateral Common Vocabulary Dictionary (TCVD)

The TCVD enhances mutual understanding of and facilitates communication among the peoples of the three countries, and promote exchanges and joint research among experts of Chinese characters and linguistics. It introduces 658 common word that are frequently used in the daily life in the three countries, and is published in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.



Into the Three Countries

The purpose of this book is to promote mutual understanding among the peoples of the three countries by introducing basic information such as geography, national flag, language, etc. It also introduces the traditional culture and lifestyle of each country, including food, clothing and housing. Published in English, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, it is a publication with interesting visuals.



Trilateral Economic Report

Joined by six prominent think-tanks in China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, the Trilateral Economic Report 2011-2020 reviews economic cooperation among the three countries in the past 10 years and showcases the joint efforts the three countries made at national, regional, and global levels. It also provides insights into the cooperation in the next 10 years, with a view to spur the efforts of our region to achieve common prosperity.



Trilateral Statistics Hub

The Trilateral Statistics Hub is a digital portal for public to acquire concrete data on each Trilateral Cooperation mechanism and project, so as to provide a comprehensive understanding on the development trend of the three countries individually as well as to understand the importance of Trilateral Cooperation by analyzing the integrated statistics.

All TCS publications are available for download on [the official website \(www.tcs-asia.org\)](http://www.tcs-asia.org).

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