

THREE-PARTY MEETING

KEY EVENTS DURING LI KEQIANG'S VISIT TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR THE CHINA-JAPAN-ROK MEETING

October 31

- Leaves Beijing for Seoul
- Officially welcomed by ROK President **Park Geun-hye**
- Meets with Park and attends signing ceremony at Cheong Wa Dae (the Blue House, official residence of the ROK president)
- Welcoming banquet, hosted by Park

November 1

- Meets with the Speaker of the National Assembly **Chung Ui-hwa**
- Meets with corporate leaders
- Attends the sixth China-Japan-ROK meeting
- Three leaders meet with the media

November 2

- Meets with Prime Minister **Hwang Kyo-ahn**
- Leaves Seoul for Beijing



19 MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

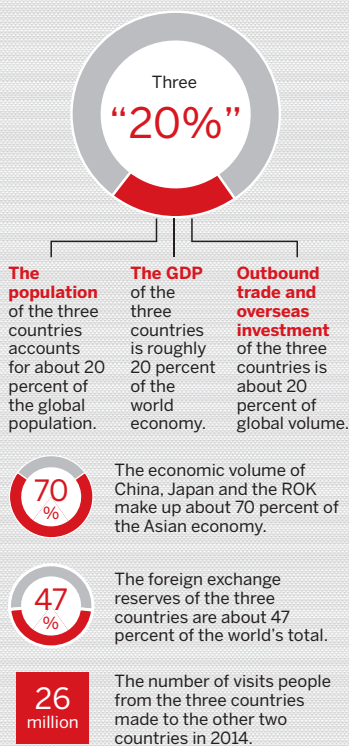
- Foreign ministers
- Heads of government agencies discussing disaster management
- Earthquake disaster mitigation
- Trade and economic affairs

- Transport
- Customs heads
- Policies concerning intellectual property
- Finance
- Governors of the central banks

- Science and technology cooperation
- Information, technology and communication
- Environment
- Agriculture
- Water resources

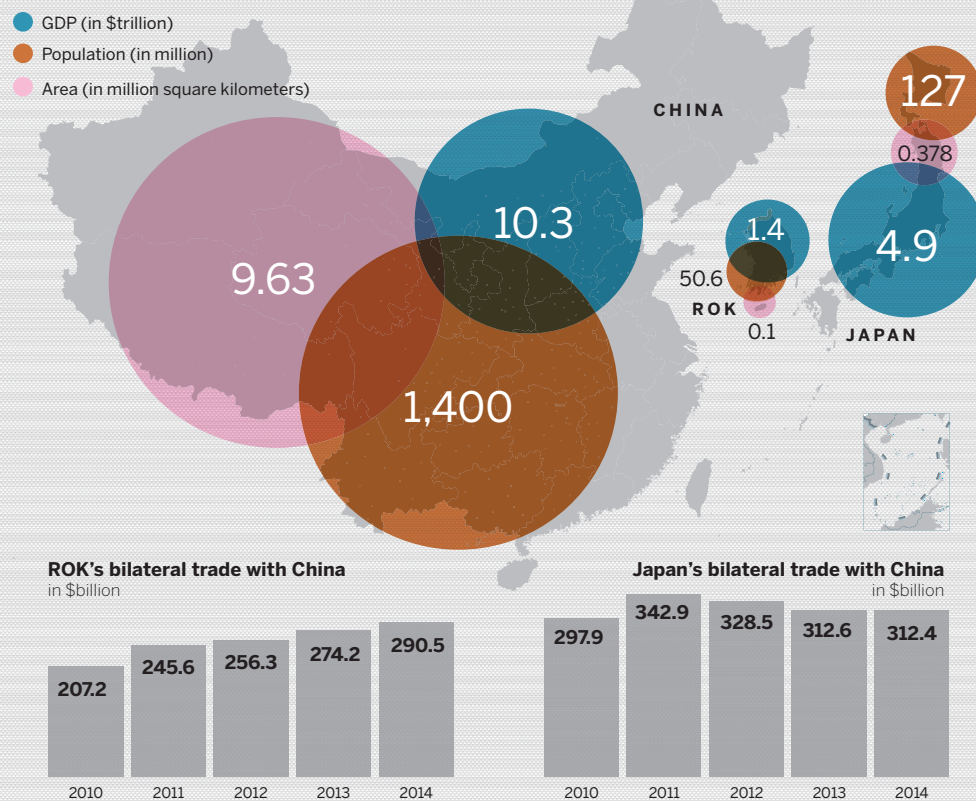
- Health
- Culture
- Tourism
- Heads of personnel authorities
- Heads of supreme audit institutes

CHINA IS THE ROK'S LARGEST TRADE PARTNER



Source: China Daily TIAN CHI / CHINA DAILY

FACTS ABOUT CHINA, JAPAN AND THE ROK



TIMELINE

- 1999** Government heads of the three countries hold a number of discussions on the sidelines of ASEAN meetings with China, Japan and the ROK.
- 2002** The leaders agree to hold formal meetings annually.
- 2008** The countries agree to take turns hosting annual trilateral meetings. The first meeting is held in December 2008 in Fukuoka, Japan.
- 2009** Second trilateral meeting held in Beijing.
- 2010** Third trilateral meeting held on Jeju Island, the ROK.
- 2011** Fourth trilateral meeting held in Tokyo in the wake of the deadly tsunami and leaders discuss cooperation in disaster prevention and nuclear safety.
- 2012** Fifth trilateral meeting held in Beijing. The three governments sign a tripartite investment treaty and start free trade talks.

cultural bridge

creating a dreamlike atmosphere. Thanks to the dramas, Chinese youth may find it easy to live in the ROK, because what they experienced is probably what they are familiar with on screen."

Yi is positive about the Korean operas' ability to create cross-cultural communication. And, she admires the tender spirit of the TV dramas, revealed in homage to an older generation and courtesy for predecessors.

In July 2014, China's State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television, and the ROK's ministry of culture, sports and tourism, signed a film coproduction agreement to promote closer bilateral ties.

Now the ROK side intends to develop more expertise in China by expanding on successful models.

For example, the ROK's leading film and TV series producer CJ Entertainment & Media opened a film studio park in Hebei province's Dachang county, located in the outskirts of Beijing, as

potential incubators of ideas and projects for young Chinese filmmakers.

According to Cho Gunryong, general manager of strategic cooperation at CJ E&M China, the company will produce two to three films targeting Chinese filmgoers in the next few years.

"The fast-growing film industry in China has created a marvelous market for us," Cho said.

The cooperation is a two-way street.

For example, Seoul will present the China Film Festival, co-created by the two countries' film authorities, to screen 10 Chinese films as a step to better promote the country's cinema in the ROK.

"China and the ROK share a common Confucian culture, which helps Chinese audiences to reduce the distance," director Huang Jianxin, says.

"Nevertheless, the making of Korean films and TV operas is very different from our industry. It leaves much space for two sides to have more cooperation in the future."

What they say



We should particularly focus on confidence building. I hope the trilateral summit meeting will make progress in that direction and to get this from all the participants from the three countries, not just one or two. All of the participants should make more efforts to ensure greater cooperation under the spirit of mutual benefit, mutual cooperation and mutual respect.

LEE KYU-HYUNG, former ROK ambassador to China and now an adviser at Samsung Economic Research Institute



The China-Japan relationship has displayed a momentum of improvement since last November. This momentum granted some of the conditions required for preliminarily resuming the trilateral leaders' meeting, but such a momentum of improvement is not stable and cemented, and it needs tangible actions to be permanent.

YANG BOJIANG, deputy director of the Institute of Japan Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences



The three countries are expected to share aspirations, make joint contributions and boost mutual trust ... Japan, China and the ROK contribute to the world economic development and improvement of livelihoods, and they are standing at the forefront of shaping and boosting a peaceful community in the world.

KIYOYUKI SEGUCHI, research director at the Tokyo-based Canon Institute for Global Studies



The three countries should display a more open mind. We should be prepared to talk about the future. In Northeast Asia, the three countries are not just ordinary countries. We have a responsibility to lead the world.

SHIN BONG-KIL, president of the ROK Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security



When we are facing the future, peace, cooperation and development have become part of the widespread consensus, and at the current time the most important thing is to strengthen political mutual trust. It is hoped that the upcoming meeting will reinforce political trust and therefore give a boost to the mutual trust among the people of the three countries.

YUJI MIYAMOTO, former Japanese ambassador to China