Joint Statement
of the Second Trilateral Korea-China- Japan Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation

Tokyo, 24 May 2009

The Second Trilateral Korea-China-Japan Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation was held in Tokyo, Japan on May 24, 2009.

Mr. AHN Byong Man, Minister of Education, Science and Technology of the Republic of Korea (ROK); Mr. WAN Gang, Minister of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Mr. SHIONOYA Ryu, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan attended the meeting as heads of their respective delegations (hereinafter referred to as "the three sides"). A complete list of delegation is set out in Annex Ⅰ.

Minister SHIONOYA chaired the meeting.

On the basis of the common understanding that scientific progress and innovation have underpinned economic development and the three countries represent a great part of the world economy, the three Ministers held, in the spirit of mutual respect and cooperation, practical talks concerning the trilateral cooperation in science and technology.

The three Ministers respected Joint Statement of the First Trilateral Korea-Japan-China Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation held in Seoul, Korea on January 12, 2007, and reached a consensus, in this context, on the following:

1. The three Ministers highly recognized major efforts of various activities conducted among the three sides after the First Trilateral Korea-Japan-China Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation.

2. The three Ministers confirmed definition of cooperative project under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation in Annex Ⅱ.

3. The three Ministers shared the recognition of their responsibility to actively work for the solution of global issues such as global warming, infectious diseases, water, disasters and energy. To that end, Minister AHN mentioned the importance of reinforcing green technology jointly developing and utilizing science and technology for renewable energy and forecasting climate change as a means to achieve sustainable

growth, Minister WAN mentioned the importance of reinforcing climate change related technology, energy saving and emission reduction, life science, and technology for people's livelihood and Minister SHIONOYA mentioned the importance of reinforcing international mobility of researchers and collaborative research with countries or regions in which there are such issues as mentioned above.

4. The three Ministers decided to commence Joint Research Collaboration Program (JRCP) based on the spirit of equal partnership, with the aim of resolving global issues and issues of concern in Northeast Asia that are critical to the region, as mentioned above, and indicated in Annex Ⅲ.

At this meeting MOU was signed concerning JRCP among Korea Foundation for International Cooperation of Science and Technology (KICOS) of Korea, the Department of International Cooperation (DOIC) of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of China and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) of Japan.

5. The three Ministers shared common view on the importance of exchanges of the young researchers among three countries, based on recognition of the fact that young researchers are expected to be creators of new knowledge and critical players in the future cooperation among the three countries; they also decided to organize workshops for the exchange of young researchers, based on the spirit of equal partnership, as indicated in Annex Ⅳ.

6. The three Ministers decided to strengthen diverse cooperation and exchange of information among universities, research institutes and funding agencies.

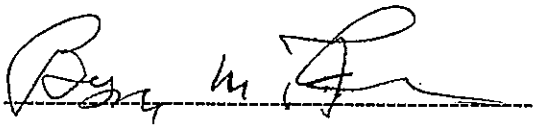
At this meeting MOU was signed in the field of science communication among Korea Foundation for Advancement of Science and Creativity (KOFAC) of Korea, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) of China, and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) of Japan.

The three Ministers also noted the importance of research collaboration through use of research facilities and the exchange of personnel in the field of big science such as high energy physics.

7. The three Ministers confirmed to hold the Third Ministerial Meeting in 2011 in the PRC, and next Director-General Meeting in 2010 in the ROK. Specific dates of the meetings will be determined through consultations among the three sides.

Signed in Tokyo, Japan; on May 24, 2009; in triplicate, in English:

For the Ministry of Education,
Science and Technology of the Republic
of Korea



AHN Byong Man
Minister of Education, Science and Technology

For the Ministry of Science and Technology
of the People's Republic of China

WAN Gang
Minister of Science and Technology

For the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,
Science and Technology of Japan

SHIONOYA Ryu
Minister of Education, Culture, Sports,
Science and Technology

Annex I : List of participants

(Korea) Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST)

1.	Mr. AHN Byong Man	Minister, MEST
2.	Mr. LEE Un Woo	Director-General, International Cooperation Bureau, MEST
3.	Mr. KWON Dong Il	Policy Advisor to the Minister, MEST
4.	Mr. JOUNG Seung Hwa	Secretary to the Minister, MEST
5.	Ms. WOO Sa Im	Deputy director, International Cooperation Strategy Team, International Cooperation Bureau, MEST
6.	Mr. HUR Jae Yong	1st Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Korea to Japan
7.	Mr. CHUNG Yoon	President, Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science & Creativity
8.	Mr. CHOI Kwang Hak	Program Director, Korea Foundation for International Cooperation of Science & Technology

(China) Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)

1.	Mr. WAN Gang	Minister, MOST
2.	Mr. JIN Xiaoming	Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, MOST
3.	Mr. TANG Shu	Counsellor, Embassy of the People's Republic of China to ROK
4.	Mr. RUAN Xiangping	Counsellor, Embassy of the People's Republic of China to Japan
5.	Mr. DAI Gang	Secretary to the Minister, MOST
6.	Mr. XU Jie	Director, Division of Asia and Africa, Department of International Cooperation, MOST

7.	Mr. JIANG Xiaoping	Consultant, Division of Asia and Africa, Department of International Cooperation, MOST
8.	Mr. ZHANG Jiameng	Personal Assistant to the Minister, MOST
9.	Mr. XIAO Wei	Program Officer, Division of Asia and Africa, Department of International Cooperation, MOST

(Japan) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

1.	Mr. SHIONOYA Ryu	Minister, MEXT
2.	Mr. IZUMI Shinichiro	Director-General, Science and Technology Policy Bureau, MEXT
3.	Mr. ISODA Fumio	Director-General, Research Promotion Bureau, MEXT
4.	Mr. IWASE Kimikazu	Deputy Director-General, Science and Technology Policy Bureau, MEXT
5.	Mr. MORITA Masanobu	Director, International Science and Technology Affairs Division, Science and Technology Policy Bureau, MEXT
6.	Mr. HARA Katsuhiko	Secretary to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, MEXT
7.	Mr. YAMAGUCHI Shigeru	Senior Specialist for International Exchange Programs, International Science and Technology Affairs Division, Science and Technology Policy Bureau, MEXT
8.	Mr. NAKASHIMA Yasuhiro	Unit chief, International Science and Technology Affairs Division, Science and Technology Policy Bureau, MEXT
9.	Mr. KUNIYA Minoru	Executive Director, Japan Science and Technology Agency

Annex II

Definition of cooperative projects under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation

I. Background

Ever since the First Trilateral Director-General Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation between Korea, China and Japan that was held in 2002, trilateral collaboration and exchanges in science and technology have become more frequent along with trilateral relations and links in other fields developed over recent years. Therefore, on this occasion, in order to further enhance trilateral cooperation in more effective and efficient ways, it is necessary to clearly define the concept of cooperative projects under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation.

To this end, we hereby formulate a definition of cooperative projects under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "trilateral cooperative projects"), decided by all three sides.

II. Definition of 'trilateral cooperative projects'

'Trilateral cooperative projects' refer to projects of trilateral cooperation between Korea, China and Japan in the field of science and technology, under the guidance and supervision of the Trilateral Ministerial Meetings on Science and Technology Cooperation and/or the Trilateral Director-General Meetings (hereinafter referred to as "the Meetings").

The cooperation mentioned above is comprised of projects with different terms and forms, as well as other cooperative activities. A project can be defined as a "trilateral cooperative project" only when it was endorsed by the Meetings, while the endorsement can be made either at the Meetings or by means of written communications.

The projects endorsed as above will acquire an equivalent financial support from the the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) of ROK, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of PRC and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, in principle, while in some cases funding from the Ministry of one side will not be necessary for being endorsed as a project under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation if decided by the Meetings.

Trilateral cooperative projects include trilateral joint research collaboration projects, seminars, forums, workshops and exchanges of personnel among the three sides. Trilateral joint research collaboration projects will be selected through Joint Research Collaboration Program (JRCP), while cooperation projects of other types will be endorsed by the Meetings.

III. Supervision

It is the responsibility and obligation of the three authorities, namely MEST, MOST and MEXT to supervise the implementation of the trilateral cooperative projects and report to the Meetings on their progress.

Annex III

Trilateral Joint Research Collaboration Program (JRCP)

The Trilateral Joint Research Collaboration Program is proposed as a component of cooperation under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation, and will be conducted with an equivalent degree of financial support from MEST, MOST and MEXT.

1. A field of collaborating projects will be jointly decided by the Trilateral Ministerial Meetings on Science and Technology Cooperation and/or the Trilateral Director-General Meetings. Project proposals will be jointly called for in that field.

2. MEST, MOST and MEXT can designate implementing agencies for each side for the JRCP (hereinafter referred to as "agencies").

3. Agencies make necessary coordination to conduct JRCP.

4. Agencies try to conduct JRCP in line with JRCP timetable.

5. Three rounds of JRCP projects will be implemented at the first stage of JRCP. Each round begins with a joint call each year by the agencies. Timetable for the First Round of JRCP (2009) is herewith attached.

6. Applications requesting JRCP support for projects will be submitted by relevant researchers to the corresponding agencies within their respective country, by the prescribed deadline.

7. Agencies will evaluate the applications internally according to their own procedures.

8. Through the discussion and negotiation, agencies jointly choose three projects each round for support as JRCP projects.

9. Agencies guarantee the support of the projects for 3 years (approximately USD 50,000 equivalent/year/project/country)

10. Agencies will make joint evaluation of each JRCP project in its last year of the implementing period. There will be a six-person evaluation panel for each project, two of whom will be recommended from each side. The evaluation will be made by means of internet communications to make it economical and efficient. The evaluation panel will make a report on the evaluation to MEST, MOST and MEXT.

11. MEST, MOST and MEXT will evaluate JRCP after receiving the evaluation reports, and decide on the continuation of JRCP.

attached

JRCP Timetable of the 1st Round (2009)

month	year	
May	2009	2nd Trilateral Korea-China-Japan Ministerial Meeting • commencement of JRCP is agreed • Field of JRCP is decided • MOU concluded among agencies.
May ~ June	2009	Preparation of Joint Call
June ~ July 31st	2009	Joint Call
August ~ October	2009	Evaluation of application
November	2009	Discussion and negotiation between agencies Decision of projects
	2010	Support begin (1st year)
	2011	Support (2nd year)
	2012	Support (3rd year)
September ~ November	2012	Evaluation of 2009 projects by agencies
December	2012	End of support
January ~ March	2013	MEST, MOST and MEXT evaluate 2009 projects.

Annex IV

Workshop Program for the Young Researchers (WPYR)

Workshop Program for the Young Researchers is proposed as a component of cooperation under the framework of the Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation.

1. Workshops for young researchers will be held by the cooperation of the three countries.

2. One workshop is held in each year, and the host of the workshop is rotated by the three countries every year. (Korea→China→Japan) The first workshop will be hosted by Korea in 2010.

3. MEXT, MEST, and MOST can designate implementing agencies for each country for the WPYR.

4. The roles of the host of the workshop are planning and organizing for the workshop, including the selection of theme.

5. The host of the workshop will support the cost for the workshops, and the other countries will support the cost for overseas travel expenses and accommodations for their researchers.

6. Each agency will select the participants of workshop from each side.

7. Details such as eligibility of participants will be decided by the implementing agencies.