What Can North-East Asia Contribute to Global Public Goods for Development?

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《面向人类命运共同体的全球公共品供给》
Towards a Shared Future: Global Public Goods in a Changing World

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Report Launch

- 2022年6月22日
  June 22\textsuperscript{nd} 2022

- 地点：腾讯会议
  Online: Tencent Meeting
1. Paradigm of Global Public Goods revisited

Collective Actions among Human Beings in Dealing with Common Challenges and Aspiration for a Better Future
1. Paradigm of Global Public Goods revisited

UN-centered system with multiple levels and actors based on negotiation and consensus

**01 Five trends**
- increasing complex challenges
- enriched contents of GPGs
- more diversified suppliers and mechanism, with governance reshaped
- fragmented, the effectiveness of multilateralism decreased and role of regions increased in the GPG system
- role of technology in the GPG supply increased

**02 Five challenges**
- increased supply deficits
- inadequate innovation
- lack of coordination among actors
- increasing geo-politics
- lack of consensus and commitment, new ideas needed

**03 Five suggestions**
- innovate development finance
- reform devt. cooperation mechanism, integrate risk mitigation more into GPG system
- stimulate GPG institutional innovation
- strengthen UN-centered GPG governance system
- build consensus and commitment for a community with a shared future

Innovation
Regional Mechanism
Development Oriented
2. Pursuing Common Development: Challenges, Narrative and Practice

• **Increasing challenges for regional peace and development, yet lack of well coordinated GPG supply mechanism of the whole region.** Along with the traditional security issues related to the conflicts on the territorial disputes, nuclear issue, the non-traditional threats such as climate change, natural disaster, and pandemic.

• **Big powers concentrated** with increasing conflicts among different state actors particularly with the other intervention.

• Neighbor with similar culture, well developed economies with stronger capacity in providing regional and global public goods, **yet the capacity of collective action lags behind** that of the southeast Asia (ASEAN Secretariat)
### 2. Pursuing Common Development: Challenges, Narrative and Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK)</td>
<td>no specific topic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>no specific topic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Suzhou, China</td>
<td>Development cooperation for Sustainable development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>Development cooperation in SDG implementation for a more secure and prosperous world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Seoul, ROK</td>
<td>Evaluating development cooperation of North-East Asian countries for the achievement of SDG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>Reinventing multilateral cooperation and roles of Northeast Asian countries to achieve SDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Experience and Challenges of North-East Asian Countries on Development Cooperation in the face of the COVID19 pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Development Cooperation of North-East Asian Countries in Strengthening post-COVID-19 Risk Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>no specific topic</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Pursuing Common Development: Challenges, Narrative and Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>International Development Initiative and Programs</th>
<th>Narratives for Cooperation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| China                    | In 2013, *build a community with a shared future*  
In 2013, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)  
In 2021, Global Development Initiative (GDI)                                                                 | China, Japan and the ROK should further strengthen close cooperation, carry forward the spirit of helping each other, and while maintaining the momentum of their respective development, firmly support multilateralism and free trade, and continue to promote regional economic integration process. (Li Keqiang in 2019)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Japan                    | 2015 "Development Cooperation Charter "  
Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society in order to achieve “quality growth” in developing countries.                                                                 | China, Japan, and the ROK can cooperate to address various issues of the international community as the driving force for playing an important role in the world economy and promoting the development of East Asia. (Diplomatic Bluebook 2015)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Republic of Korea        | From financial aid and “aid effectiveness” to “development effectiveness” and knowledge sharing.  
As a development model for the Global South and a “reliable bridge between advanced and developing nations”...High-level forum on aid effectiveness in 2011 | China-Japan-ROK cooperation can contribute not only to the three countries themselves, but also to world peace, stability and prosperity. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |


The Evolution of China-Japan-Korea Cooperation Mechanism: Challenge Driven

- respectively since 1972 and 1992, the bilateral relationship between China & Japan, and China & ROK formally established
- since 1997, the “10+3” mechanism established to deal with the challenge of financial crisis
- in 1999, under the framework of 10+3, leaders from three countries gathered
- in 2002, under the framework of 10+3, leaders gathered
- in 2008, under the framework of 10+3, leaders of three countries gathered.
- in 2011, trilateral cooperation Secretariat established.

Bilateral cooperation  10+3  Trilateral Cooperation

Source: The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat of China-Japan-ROK

in 2001, Shanghai Cooperation Organization-SCO established to maintain regional stability
in 2006, BRIC started with ministers meeting in the UN, and in 2009, upgraded to the summit; in 2011, BRICS
• the trilateral cooperation has expanded to nearly 30 pragmatic areas.
• leaders' meeting as the core
• 21 ministerial-level meeting mechanisms as the support
• more than 70 working-level dialogues and consultations as the basis
• a comprehensive cooperation platform with results covering more than 100 projects and cooperation mechanisms

Source: The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat
2. Pursuing Common Development: **Challenges, Narrative and Practice**

The GDP of three countries in 2021 respectively ranked the 2nd, 3rd and 10th in the world respectively, with a total value of US$24.47 trillion, accounting for 25.46% of the world GDP.

In terms of regional trade, from 1999 to 2020, the total intra-regional trade achieved a significant growth from US$129 billion to US$646 billion.
• in 2012, three countries signed “Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Investment Agreement (2012) for promotion, facilitation and protection of investment. 《关于促进、便利和保护投资的协定》

• since 2015, Eastern Economic Forum (东方经济论坛) initiated for doing business together for Far East devt. to attract entrepreneurs from Russia, China, Japan, ROK, etc.

• in end of 2020, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) was signed after over 31 rounds of hard negotiation in 8 years for a comprehensive, high-quality and mutual beneficial regional trade system.
### 2. Pursuing Common Development: Agricultural Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the 3rd</td>
<td>Rural revitalization, green agricultural development, food security, animal and plant disease prevention and control</td>
<td>Memorandum on Promoting Agricultural Cooperation under the Framework of Rural Revitalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 2nd</td>
<td>Ensure regional food security, strengthen animal disease prevention and control, promote the development of biomass energy, and promote agricultural science and technology cooperation</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Response to Trans-boundary Animal Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 1st</td>
<td>Food security, animal and plant disease control, natural disaster response, researcher exchange programmes, economic partnerships and regional and international cooperation</td>
<td>Joint Communiqué of the China-Japan-ROK Agriculture Ministers' Meeting</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Since 2012, Agricultural Ministers’ Meetings in three countries have been held every three years, along with agricultural policy dialogues for food security, biodiversity protection and rural development, etc.

Since 2005, 10+3 Village Leader Training Program and poverty reduction experience sharing implemented. E-Commerce, energy, business forum, etc.
## 2. Pursuing Common Development: Public Health Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic for Health Ministers’ Meetings with enriched contents</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Avian flu, influenza pandemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Avian flu, influenza pandemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Food Safety, Influenza A H1N1, Drug Clinical Research, Disaster Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prevention and control of chronic infectious diseases, health-related Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Prevention and control of chronic infectious diseases, infectious disease prevention and control, clinical trials</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Comprehensive health coverage, population aging, influenza epidemics</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, Ebola hemorrhagic fever epidemic prevention and control, chronic disease prevention and control</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Emergency infectious disease prevention and control and health emergency, chronic disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Healthy ageing, low fertility, chronic disease prevention and control, antibiotic resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, ICT applications in health and traditional medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Prevention and control of sudden acute infectious diseases, universal health coverage, health emergency response to natural disasters, prevention and control of chronic diseases, healthy aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, universal health coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Responding to the COVID-19 Outbreak, Digital Health and Outbreak Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>COVID-19 response, healthy ageing and chronic disease prevention and control, universal health coverage</td>
</tr>
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2. Pursuing Common Development: Environmental Protection

- **China-Japan-ROK Trilateral Environmental Ministers’ Meeting (TEMM)** has long history and performs well. It establishes multiple dialogue and cooperation mechanism with contributions from government, research institutes and social organizations.

- **Joint Action Plan** is the blueprint for three countries, which was passed in 2010 and updated every 5 years. 8-10 priorities are selected for each action, such as climate change, biodiversity, environment education, etc.

- Making climate change a priority area of cooperation, **three countries announced carbon neutrality goals** by 2060 (China) and 2050 (Japan and ROK).

- **Promote the transformation of circular economy in the region and build a resource recycling society.** The seminar on "Good Material Recycling Society/Circular Economy/3R Principles and Cross-border Transfer of Electronic Waste" has been held for 13 sessions. Set up a hotline contact mechanism for transboundary transfer of electronic waste to strengthen information communication and cooperation.

- In order to increase public participation in the field of environmental protection, special forums will be held around groups such as **young people, entrepreneurs from business circles, and government officials**. In particular, a China-Japan-ROK environmental teacher exchange program was organized.
3. Features and Challenges

• Open regionalism for common development
• Action oriented for effective development
• Setting priorities for pragmatic development
• Gradual improvement for quality development

• Focusing more on economic cooperation, limited level of regional comprehensive cooperation and integration, and easily affected by bilateral relations, sometimes interrupted. The GPG supply mechanism not yet stable and strong.
4. Suggestions

• **Aspiration for common development: Experiences and Lessons from North-East Asian Countries.** Internal Development Experiences are the big assets in this region and attractive to other developing countries and conducive to the SDGs. Put development at the center (共同发展理念).

• **Facilitate experimental cooperation between DAC and non-DAC countries in this region.** Upgrade the North-East Development Cooperation Forum under the leadership of UN agencies. Translate our discussion into more action-oriented GPG supply results. Pilot a new paradigm of multilateral cooperation (小多边、新多边) with strengthening role of the Secretariat.

• **Under the framework of RCEP, facilitate third-party market cooperation or even fourth-party cooperation** for regional supply chain stability and economic cooperation. (第三方/四方市场合作)
Thank you.
Welcome your comments and suggestions.