

**JOINT STATEMENT
OF THE 7TH CHINA-JAPAN-KOREA MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS**

**Seoul, Korea
18 July 2018**

1. We, the Transport and Logistics Ministers of China, Japan, and Korea, held the 7th Ministerial Conference on Transport and Logistics in Seoul, Korea on 18 July 2018. The three countries highly appreciated the progress of Action Plans during the previous six ministerial conferences, rearranged the Action Plans to ensure their effective and continuous progress, and encouraged continuous achievements of the Action Plans.
2. We recognized that China, Japan, and Korea play a critical role in the development of world economy and trade. The total aggregated GDP of the three countries is approximately 23.1% of the world economy in 2017 (IMF), and the trade value generated by the three countries amounted to approximately USD 6,527billion, accounting for 18.4% of the world total in 2017 (IMF). The three countries are becoming increasingly important as the pillars of Asia's prosperity and as the hub of peace and prosperity of Northeast Asia and the entire world.
 - 2.1. We realized that the transport and logistics sectors play the role of a smooth vehicle for foreign trade and serve as the foundation for economic growth. We also realized that it is essential to deepen and expand cooperation among the three countries in the transport and logistics industry to facilitate trade, develop a future-oriented transport and logistics industry, and achieve peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia.
3. We will carry on the spirits of the 7th ROK-China-Japan Trilateral Summit meeting held in Tokyo, Japan on 9 May 2018. In particular, as stated in the Joint Declaration, we will "recognize the importance for this region to be better connected and are committed to pursuing trilateral dialogue and consultation in order to enhance regional connectivity and infrastructure cooperation to benefit the East Asian region as a whole." We will also

“acknowledge the value of the ongoing cooperation among the three countries in the fields of customs and transport for ensuring trade facilitation and security.”

4. Since the 1st CJK ministerial conference on transport and logistics 12 years ago, the three countries have identified and carried out 12 Action Plans under the three major goals for logistics cooperation: “Creation of a seamless logistics system,” “Establishment of environmentally friendly logistics” and “Achievement of balance between security and efficiency of logistics.” Considering the changes in logistics policies and technological innovation in this area, the three countries rearranged the Action Plans into 11 at this year’s 7th ministerial conference, thereby further specifying the nature of trilateral cooperation. The details of the Action Plans can be found in the Annex attached herein. Part 1 of the Annex contains Former Action Plans, while Part 2 defines New Action Plans, which will be implemented henceforth.

4.1. The three countries shared the view to reorganize the Action Plans considering the level of progress and the structure of agenda. Each country will be leading 3 Action Plans respectively, and jointly manage 2 Action Plans.

4.2. The Joint Action Plans will be “Cooperation on projects and policies under the major initiatives of the three countries to promote regional connectivity.”; and “Joint efforts on the 4th Industrial Revolution for transport technology”.

4.3. Korea will be leading (Action Plan 1) Promoting information sharing and cooperation on arctic shipping and logistics among the three countries; (Action Plan 7) Measures to balance between logistics security and efficiency; and (Action Plan 8) Facilitation of trilateral cold chain network.

4.4. China will be leading (Action Plan 3) Efforts to establish an inter-connected logistics information network among the three countries and expand its application to other regions; (Action Plan 4) Best-practice sharing and cooperative development of intermodal transport in

Northeast Asia; and (Action Plan 6) Promoting close cooperative relation for ports sector..

4.5. Japan will be leading (Action Plan 2) Efforts to realize the seamless logistics system such as promoting mutual access of chassis; (Action Plan 5) Standardization and returnable use of transport items; and (Action Plan 9) Establishing environmentally friendly logistics policies.

5. We confirmed the “Progress” of the former Action Plans and “Future Work” of the Rearranged Action Plans, which are attached herein and reached the following consensus for constant cooperation:

5.1. Creation of a Seamless Logistics System

We recognized that mutual access of trailer chassis plays a key role in realizing efficient and speedy logistics as it improves connectivity between sea and land. In this regard, the three countries will endeavor to promote the three countries’ access to sea-land intermodal trailer chassis, and to this end, will work toward mutual access of trailer chassis.

China and Korea will endeavor to enable mutual access of trailer chassis based on signed agreements, and Korea and Japan will expand the ongoing pilot projects after identifying demand of consignors and logistics companies. China and Japan will continue to more closely cooperate on pilot projects for the mutual access of trailer chassis.

We will further improve and activate the information-sharing service under NEAL-NET, increase the number of ports participating in the information-sharing network, and expand the means of transportation taking part in the service. Also, we will work toward popularizing NEAL-NET in Asia, begin joint study on intermodal transport among countries, and continue to strengthen international exchanges and cooperation.

We will make constant efforts to establish low-cost, environmentally friendly and highly-

productive logistics system. We will share research findings and make further efforts to promote international use of returnable transportation items. In an effort to contribute to realizing seamless logistics in Northeast Asia, we will continue to promote the use of standardized pallets and engage in cooperation in this area. We will make efforts for developing national standards of pallets and encourage research on the possibility of standardizing and popularizing various returnable transportation items as represented by pallet.

We will share best practices and information on developing sea-rail transport of containers, and thereby increase mutual understanding in this field. We will also identify potential demand for trilateral sea-rail intermodal transport of containers, and find opportunities and challenges in this area.

The three countries noted the expansion of international cold chain networks and increase in the volume of fresh produce trade among the three countries, and shared the view on establishing smooth cold-chain network to improve food safety and reduce food waste. To this end, we will encourage the implementation of joint study, and establishment of a cooperative platform.

5.2. Establishment of Environmentally friendly Logistics

The three countries will be looking for ways to establish environmentally friendly logistics. We recognized that global warming and air pollution present common challenges. As more parties related with supply chain are becoming environmentally-conscious, the interest for environmentally friendly logistics is rising within the three countries. In this regard, we recognized that the various projects implemented under this ministerial conference have significant meaning for the establishment of environmentally-friendly logistics. In this sense, we will strengthen trilateral and private-public cooperation, share each country's environmental policy and enhance joint study for environmentally friendly logistics.

5.3. Achievement of Balance between Logistics Security and Efficiency

We will jointly respond to the changing international landscape on logistics security, and encourage the information-sharing on trilateral logistics security education to effectively foster a culture that values logistics security.

In order to improve logistics security and efficiency, we will encourage and cooperate with the three countries' research institutes and the private sector on their research of logistics security technology.

6. Strengthening Cooperation on Projects and Policies under the Major Initiatives of the Three Countries to Promote Regional Connectivity.

6.1. We recognize the role that major initiatives, namely, China's "Belt and Road" initiative, Japan's "Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure", and Korea's "New Northern Policy and New Southern Policy" play in transport development.

6.2. Following up the Joint Declaration of the 7th China-Japan-ROK Summit Meeting on strengthening cooperation in regional connectivity and infrastructure, we will further promote connectivity of transport infrastructure and sharing of policies, rules and standards.

7. Strengthening Joint Efforts on the 4th Industrial Revolution for Transport Technologies.

7.1. Recognizing that industries related to Fourth Industrial Revolution will have significant impact on the transport and logistics sectors, we will strengthen trilateral cooperation in these areas.

7.2. The three countries will promote the forward-looking development of the transport and logistics sectors and ensure that the three countries play a leading role in this field amidst the

global wave of 4th industrial revolution. To this end, the three countries will make joint efforts for the realization of smart transport technologies such as automated driving and Maritime Autonomous Surface Ship (MASS). We will also cooperate on development of international regulations at relevant international organizations.

8. External Cooperative Framework

8.1. We established an official homepage in July, 2018 with the full support from Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), in an effort to share the achievements of the past 12 years, facilitate consultation process among the three countries, and enable the people of the three countries to better access the ministerial conference on transport and logistics. TCS will manage the official homepage, which will be up and running on the occasion of the 7th Ministerial Conference.

8.2. Through the official homepage, we will share the three countries' policy papers and research papers, and engage in constant communication.

8.3. We reaffirmed the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)'s role in advancing trilateral cooperation and expressed support for the broader participation of TCS in the trilateral transport and logistics mechanism.

9. The next Ministerial Conference will be held in Japan in 2020.

9.1. We decided to meet for the Ministerial Conference every two years and hold working-level meetings regularly to prepare for the Conference: two director-level meetings and one director-general meeting. Additional meetings may be held, if necessary, under agreement among the three countries.

10. The Ministry of Transport of China and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan expressed their appreciation to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries,

Republic of Korea, for hosting the Conference and extending warm hospitality rendered to the delegations.

[Annex] 2018 Action Plan (Part I/ Part II)

For the Ministry of Oceans and
Fisheries of the Republic of Korea

KIM Young-Choon

Minister of Oceans and Fisheries

For the Ministry of Transport of the
People's Republic of China

HE Jianzhong

Vice Minister of Transport

On behalf of the Minister

For the Ministry of Land,
Infrastructure, Transport and
Tourism of Japan

Masatoshi Akimoto

Parliamentary Vice-Minister of
Land, Infrastructure, Transport and
Tourism

On behalf of the Minister