# Vision for Korea-Japan Economic Cooperation: Busan-Fukuoka Cross-border Infrastructure Development as a Stepping Stone

Lim Jung Duk Professor Emeritus, Pusan National Univ. Chairman, Institute for City & Economy

Financing for Regional Economic Integration in NEA: Infrastruct ure, Resources and Capital Mobilization

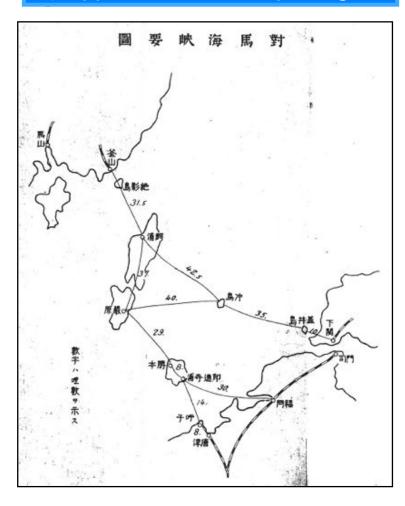
Nihon Univ, Tokyo

May 11-12, 2011

- 1) Background
- 2 Survey on past research
- 3 Issues and basic scheme
- 4 Demand Forecasting
- 5 Spillover effect
- 6 Future tasks

# 1. Backgroud

#### Approach of the Empire Age



 Waterway investigation of Tsusima Strait, 1931
 Iki Island-Tsusima

- Underwater Tunnel Construction
   Plan of Tsusima Strait, 1917
- by Army Headquarter, Japan
- Railroad Tunnel, Construction
   Period 21 Years. 800 million Yen
- Three possible routes



一時間

1 由中二月二十年三十和四



で 野漁りの所要額 大工事であり、大棚 大工事であり、大棚

調查費八 唐津・釜山間を僅かに一

(可認物個鄉鄉三額)



# 盧大統領が国会演説

日本經濟新期

2000年(平成12年)9月24日(日曜

# 将来像共同研究プロジェクト

司】日韓西国の専門家一る見通し。 【ソウル=築山英」との首脳会談で合意す」習指導要領解説書に竹、関係の将来のビジョン 領有権を明記したこと 島(韓国名・独島)の

対処を検討する「日韓 が国際的課題での共同 八晶らかにした。昨 複数の日韓政府筋が

備会合を開き、始動す一相と季大統領が同プロ 新時代共同研究プロジ ェクト」が月内にも準 で、当時の福田康夫首 年四月の日韓首脳会談

断していた。プロジェーは河英善ソウル大教授

に韓国側が反発し、中一大教授、韓国側の座長

座長は小此木政夫慶応 を討論する。日本側の

日の李明博韓国大統領「日本政府が中学校の学」韓両国の研究者が日韓一る。 る。麻生太郎首相が十一ジェクトの開始に合意 日から訪韓し、十二 しながら、同年七月に

始まりになる。

クトの始動は、目韓新 時代の安定的な交流の

プロジェクトでは日て協議し、決定され

が務める予定。

討する分野などについ 月内の準備会合で検

# 日韓海底トンネルの必要性 盧大統領が言及

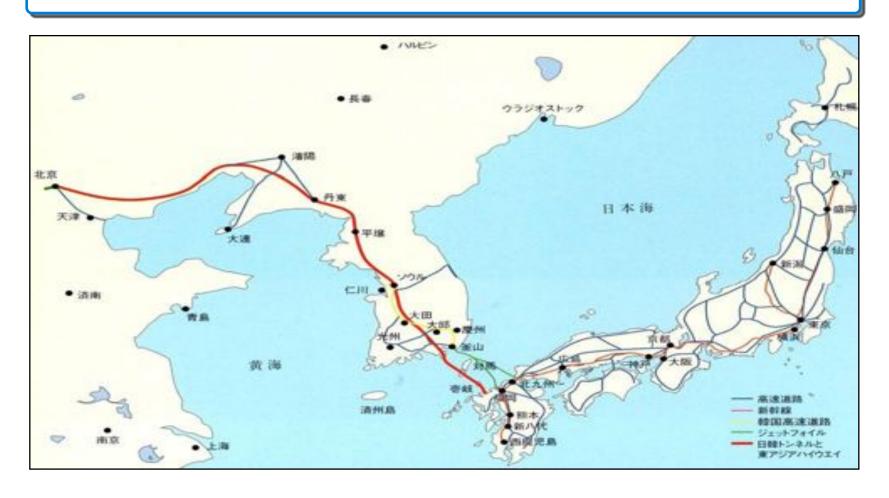
樹 韓国の聯合ニュースが同 脳会談で日韓海底トンネ 相と行った就任後初の首 は二十五日午後、青瓦台 ルの必要性に言及した。 (大統領官邸)で小泉首 韓国の盧武鉉大統領 ソウル25日武田滋 青瓦台の宋敬熙報道

は、 官の話として報じた。 朝関係が解ければもっと 挙げて、その経済効果を 客が往来している事実を で一日平均一万人の観光 指摘したのに対し、 これによると盧大統領 小泉首相が日韓の間 日

活発になるはず」としな

福田政権時中断

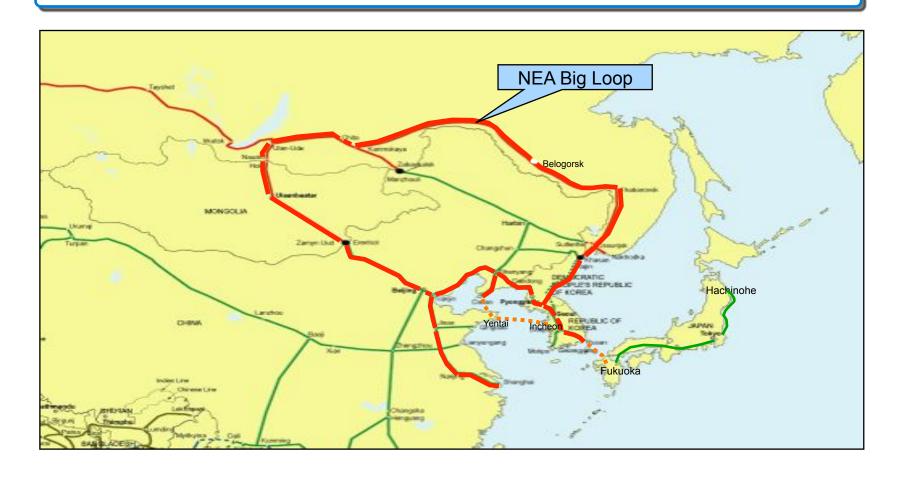
- Chairman Moon Sun Myung of Unification Church (1981. 10)
  - KJT under the scheme of International Highway





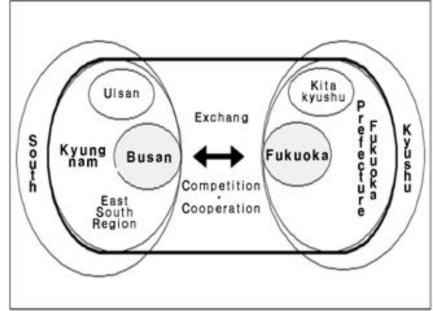
### Northeast Asia Economic Cooperation Approach

- NEA Economic Cooperative Community Formation
  - KJT is a key project of the NEA Integrated Transportation Network

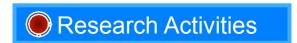


- Trnas-border Economic Area Formation
  - Busan-Fukuoka JEA Agreement, 2008
  - KJT is necessary for an infrastructure of Busan-Fukuoka TEA





# 2. Survey on past research



#### Japan-Korea Tunnel Study Group of Japan (1983~ present)

- Technology Aspect of KJT, K-J civilian cooperation promotion
- Related reports: KJT Basic Scheme(1983), Economic Evaluation of KJT(1996), etc.
- → Recently suggested Busan-Tsusima portion co-study (Resource funded by participating institutes)

#### Korea Transportation Institute (2003)

- 2003 Research project commissioned by Ministry of Construction and Transportation following President Noh's remark
  - Related report : Evaluation of KJT Necessities(2003)
  - → Based on past Japanese study, economic impact and future task are discussed

# Research Activities

#### Busan Development Institute (2009)

- A research project for Busan-Fukuoka Cooperation Program
- Related report : A basic research for KJT and Integrated transportation network
- → New route, technology and new engineering, socio-cultural approach, etc.
- Korea Traportation Institute ( 2010, ongoing)

# Internet Discussion

- After BDI KJT research press release (2008.06.27~07.02)
  - clicks: 410,166, internet comments: 488, reply: 8,112,
- After BDI K-J seminar (2008.10.30~11.09)
  - clicks: 148,142, internet comments: 212, reply: 2,209
- Major comments on internet
  - Fear of losing hub port function of Busan (Change to feed port?)
  - Absorption of Southeast Korean economy to Kyushu economy
  - Bridgehead function to Japan to the continent
  - Good opportunity for Busan's economic revival and trans-border economic area
  - Lack of economic validity, etc.

# Opinion survey

- Bu-Fu <Year of Friendship> questionair (Busanilbo, 2008.12)
  - 500 Busan citizen on Korea- Japan exchange
  - KJT construction: yes 56.4%, no 24.0%, no response 19.6%
- KJT Busan citizen survey (BDI, 2008.12)
  - To **BDI** internet members 379
  - KJT necessary?: yes 67.2%, no 32.8%
- Survey on KJT passenger demand (BDI, 2008. 10)
  - K-J tourists (Korean 735, Japanese 756) interview
- \* place : Fukuoka several places, Busan international passenger terminal, Kimhae airport
  - Willingness to change to KJT from air and ferry: 63.2%

# 3. Issues and Basic Scheme



NEA Integrated Transportation Network( Passenger)

2,000~1,000km range cities: Shuttle air flight

\* ex. : Busan – Haneda- Beijing etc.

**One-day Living Env.- Access within** 2 hours between major cities in NEA

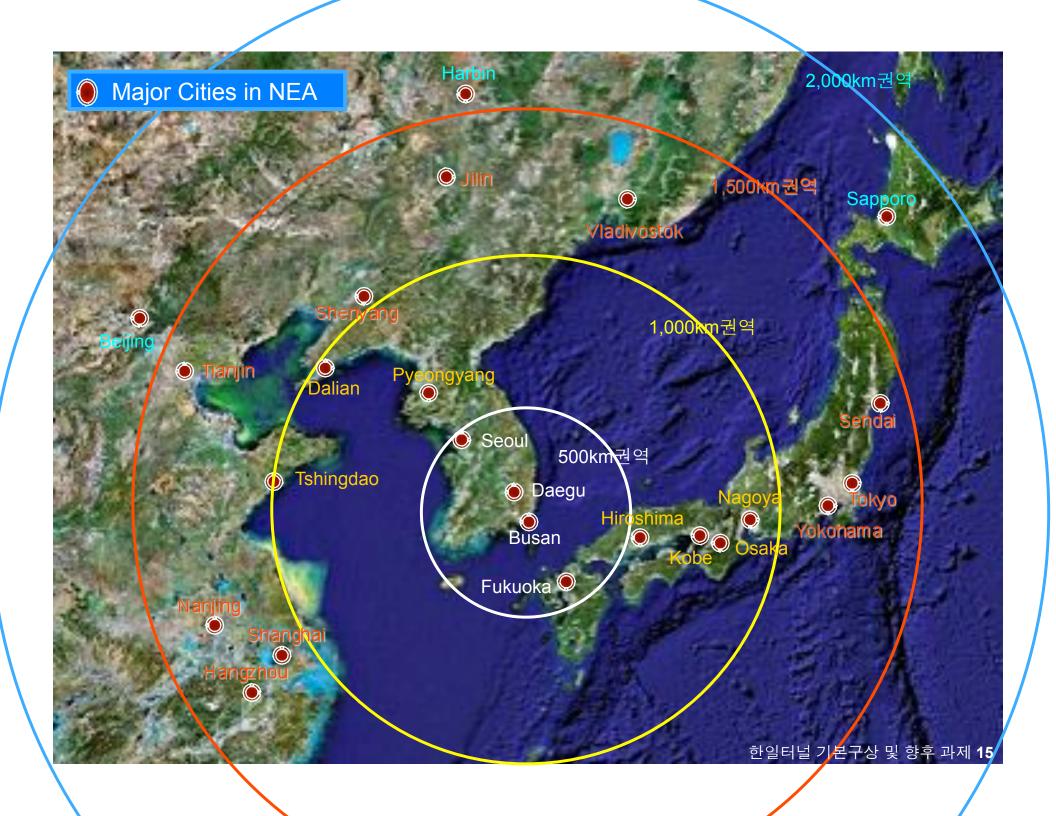
1,000~500km range cities : Express train

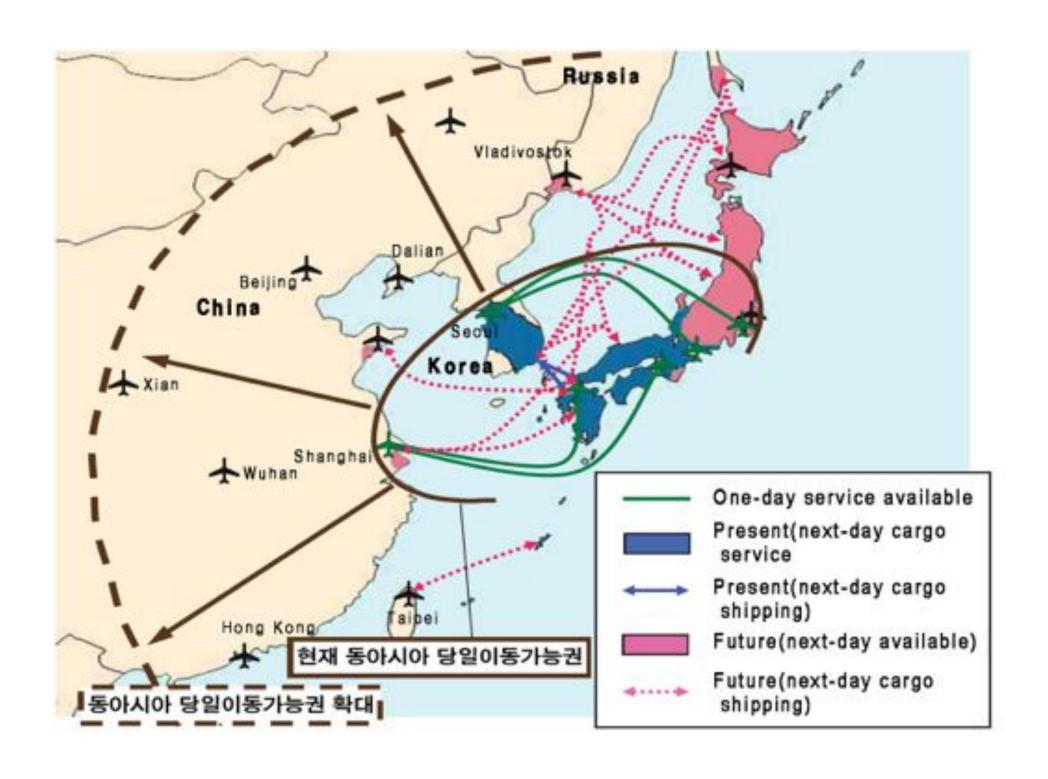
\*ex: Busan-Shenyang, Dandung, Osaka, Kobe etc.

500km range cities: Express train+Car train, AH

\*ex.: Busan-Fukuoka, SEK-Kyushu etc.







#### KJT Route: function and alternative

#### Function

- Establishment of NEA Express Train Network by connecting KTX and Shinkansen
- Trans-continent railroad transportation of cargo and truck transport between Korea and Japan
- Passenger transport network within 500km range by KJT

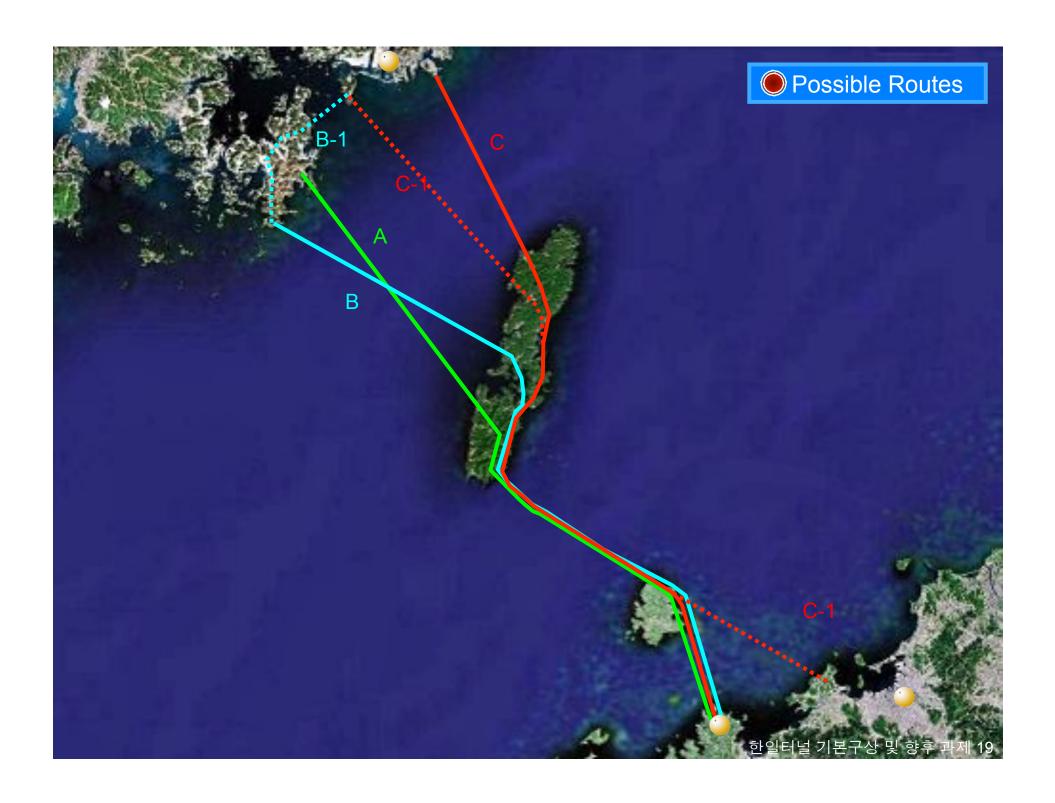
#### KJT Route: function and alternative

#### Principle of Route Selection

- Shorter traffic time, connection between big cities
- Connection with existing high speed train network and easiness of establishment of multiple transit terminal
- Easier construction for under sea portion

#### Route Alternatives (C-1: Busan-Fukuoka, B: Busan-Gojae- Karatsu)

- C-1: avoiding historic-cultural barrier, more demand, easier KTX connection and multi-terminal but need more consideration on under sea portion
  - B : Easier construction for under sea portion but need more connecting railroad and terminals



# Comparison of two alternatives

	KJT Study Group (Japan)	Study Group (Japan) BDI (Korea)		
Ruotes	Karatsu~Iki~Tsusima~Gojedo ~Gadukdo~Busan	Fukuoka~Iki~Tsusima~Busan		
Length	220 km (+67.9km)	222.6 km		
Under-sea Length	128 km	146.8 km		
Land Length	92 km	75.8 km		
Depth	160 m	190 m		
Transport mode	Copylight Eurotunnel	© Copyright Eurotuned		
Construction Period	15~20 years	10 years		
Expense	100Tril Won + 30Tril Won (4.5 bil Won/km)	92 Tril Won (4.1 bil Won/km)		

#### Cargo demand

o Forecasting based on Busan-Kyushu

- 2010: 513 thousand TEU, 2025: 1.067 mil TEU, 2050: 2.708 mil TEU

o KJT demand (Status-Quo scenario)

- 2020: 57 tho TEU, 2040: 137 tho TEU, 2050: 184 tho TEU

(단위: tho TEU)

year	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Busan-Kyushu cargo	513	655	836	1,067	1,361	1,656	2,015	2,336	2,708
Two Superpower Scenario (optimistic)	50	64	82	105	133	162	197	229	265
Status-Quo Scenario (neutral)	35	45	57	73	93	113	137	159	184
Two Hinterland Scenario (conservative)	24	30	38	49	63	76	93	107	125

# 5. Impact Estimate

- Establishment of NEA infrastructure network
  - stimulating intra-regional trade, NEA one-day living environment
- KJT investment (Korean side) 19.8 tri Won
  - production inducement effect 54.5 tri Won, employment 450 tho persons

	Investment - ) (bil Won)	파급효과					
		Production inducement		VA	Employment inducement		
		Bil Won	Effect ratio	inducement (bil Won)	person	Effect ratio	
New Capital City	31,100.0	83,700.0	0.98	-	1,464,400	2.07	
KJT	19,803.3	54,528.7	1.00	19,803.3	449,964	1.00	

### A New K-J Cooperation Project

- Making KJT a symbol of NEA co-prosperity and peace project
   \*\* Agenda of K-J summit meeting
- KJT Institute (or graduate school) est.: technology, socioculture etc.

  education and research
- \* K-J univ., research inst., related org., specilists

## • KJT Co-research by K-J or by Korean side

- major tasks: survey and research of K-J strait geology, routes, technology, and financing method, etc.
- org. : 'NEA Transportation Research Ass.' (participated by two countries)
- budget: 10 bil Won

## Korean government announcement, 2010

Review on KJT, Korea-China Tunnel, Mokpo-Jeju Tunnel:

No economic benefit in the mid-term for three

tunnel projects

