

2022

한·아시아 청년포럼

HAN ASIA YOUTH FORUM

한·아시아 청년토론대회

한·아시아 국제학술지 대회



PROGRAM BOOK

제 1 회

한·아시아 청년포럼

(Han Asia Youth Forum)

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프로그램북 디자인 박주영, 임지우,
프로그램북 번역 Carmen María Quiñonero López,
프로그램북 검토 홍리안



한·아시아
청년대표단

* Details are subject to change. Any changes will be posted on the website.

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1. Introduction: Han Asia Ambassadors

Han Asia Ambassadors: Philosophy and Purpose of Establishment

The Han Asia Ambassadors was established with the aim of sharing ideas on various social phenomena and global issues and of seeking a better direction by the youth - the next generation of leaders who will lead the post-COVID-19 era. The Han Asia Ambassadors, which consists of university and graduate students, is formed of the following teams to build and revitalize a youth communication platform: Design and Marketing team, Han Asia Forum Headquarters, and Internal and External Cooperation Headquarters. The Han Asia Ambassadors is holding the Han-Asia Youth Forum to build and revitalize a communication platform for youth and is planning and operating various activities suitable for their purpose. It is hoped that the Han Asia Ambassadors will be part of the youth community that looks at and devises together from various perspectives and values the role of Asia, needed for sustainable development in the post-COVID-19 era.

Han Asia Ambassadors: 3 Principles

- 1) Contribute to international cooperation and peace, centering on Asia by promoting cooperation in the private sector.
- 2) Provide a communication channel between the 'present' and the 'future' by collecting the opinions of the 'youth' who will be leading the international community.
- 3) Pursue a future-oriented direction through horizontal opinion exchange and communication throughout the entire process.

Han Asia Ambassadors: Organization Chart



Han Asia Ambassadors Representative and Executive Director

	<p>Seung Hyun Nam Representative, Han Asia Youth Ambassador Seoul National University, Graduate School of International Studies, International Cooperation Major Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, International Relations Major Yoneyama Rotary Club Scholarship Recipient</p>
	<p>Yoonjeong Lim Executive Director, Han-Asia Ambassadors Seoul National University, Graduate School of International Studies, International Cooperation Major Ewha Womans University, Scranton College, Division of International Studies Head Chair, Model ASEAN-Korea Summit (Economic Committee)</p>

Representatives: Representative Seung Hyun Nam, Executive Director Yoonjeong Lim

Key Responsibilities: Operation and management of the Han-Asia Ambassadors

- Han-Asia Ambassadors Forum: Scheduled for 2 days in August of 2022, to hold a debate and international academic journal competition
- Han-Asia Network: Provision and management of mentoring programs for high school and university students by recruiting young adults to middle-aged experts in various fields with masters / career of 10 years or more.
- Han-Asia Research Institute: Research and writing of various topics through interest-building

Han Asia Forum Headquarters

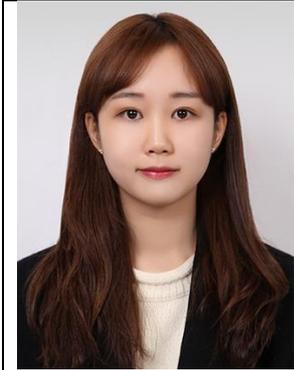
	<p>Haeun Choi</p> <p>Debate Competition Executive Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador Seoul National University, Graduate School of International Studies, International Cooperation Major SNU IIA JIAS Editorial Assistant UNPOG Internship</p>
	<p>Minkyong Kyeong</p> <p>Asia Academia Executive Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador Seoul National University, Graduate School of International Studies, International Cooperation Major Research Assistant, The Sejong Institute ODA Young Professional, KOICA</p>
	<p>Wookjin Baek</p> <p>Internal Management Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador Korean National Police University, Major in Law 5th Brigade, Mobile Police Corps, Seoul Metropolitan Police</p>
	<p>Yize Li</p> <p>External Cooperation Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador Seoul National University, Graduate School of International Studies, International Commerce Major Major in Economics, McGill University Internship at AIESEC</p>

Directors: Haeun Choi, Minkyong Kyeong, Wookjin Baek, Yize Li

Key Responsibilities: Preparation for the annual youth forum held in July-August

- Four departments: Debate Competition Team, Asia Academia Team, Internal Management Team and External Cooperation Team
- Responsible for the operation and progress of the 1st Han Asia Youth Forum, scheduled in August 2022

Design and Marketing Team



Juyoung Park

Design and Marketing Director, Han-Asia Ambassadors

Ewha Womans University, Scranton College, Division of International Studies

Chair, Model ASEAN-Korea Summit (Politics Committee)

Director: Juyoung Park

Key Responsibilities: Responsible for the overall design and marketing of the Han Asia Ambassadors' productions

- Responsible for the design for PPTs, posters, and publications used in forums
- Completion of sophisticated secondary processing of promotional materials based on the primary design produced by each team

MZ Asia Magazine Team



Jiwoo Rim

Magazine Team Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador

Seoul National University, Graduate school of International Studies, International Cooperation Major

Chung Ang University, Visual Communication Design Major

World Miss University of 2020

Director: Jiwoo Rim

Key Responsibilities: Operation management of the magazine productions

- Responsible for writing activities of youth delegations such as forums and activities in a magazine and for regularly posting articles to foreign and external organizations
- Harmoniously capturing the activities and thoughts of the youth delegation

Internal and External Cooperation Headquarters

	<p>Sunbin Kim</p> <p>External Activities Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador</p> <p>Chung-Ang University, College of Business & Economics, School of Economics</p> <p>Director, University Finance Engineering Association</p>
	<p>Chanho Park</p> <p>Press Corps Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador</p> <p>Chung-Ang University, College of Business & Economics, School of Economics</p> <p>Chairman and Member, Chung-Ang Investment Research Association</p>
	<p>Sujin Kim</p> <p>SNS Management Director, Han Asia Youth Ambassador</p> <p>Kookmin University, English Language and Literature & International Relations and Political Science (Double Major)</p> <p>United Nations Youth Association Programme Planning Department Chair, 27th National MUN Conference (English Committee)</p>

Directors: Sunbin Kim, Chanho Park, Sujin Kim

Key Responsibilities: Internal and external activities

- Responsible for internal/external activities by selecting students (youth) who can engage in activities in the mid- to long-term (more than 3-6 months) and dividing them into three to five teams.
- Each team is divided into external activities/ press corps/ SNS management, and one or more projects is planned per team

2. The 1st Han Asia Youth Forum

한·아시아 청년토론대회

<대주제>

지속가능발전의 관점에서 본 포스트 코로나 시대의 한·아시아 역할 및 방향성



한·아시아
청년대표단

<의제>

교육: 아시아국가에 대한 대한민국의 공적개발원조 (ODA)는 초등교육보다 직업 교육에 집중해야 하는가?

젠더: 여성의 사회 진출 증가와 저출산 해결은 양립할 수 있는가?

사회: 정부는 보건안보의 위협을 다루는 데에 있어 대응보다 예방에 중점을 두어야 하는가?

거버넌스: 포스트코로나 시대에 정부 주도의 거버넌스가 시민사회 주도의 거버넌스보다 확대되어야 하는가?

정치경제: 코로나 시대에 정부는 포괄적 지원보다 선택적 지원에 초점을 맞춰야 하는가?

문화: 즉흥토론 주제 (주제 대회 당일 현장 공개)

공모대상

한국을 포함한 아시아국가 국적의 한국어가 가능한 고등학생 및 2 년제 이상 대학(원)생 재학/휴학/수료/졸업예정자 (3인 1팀 구성)

접수기간 및 방법

7월 18일 (9:00) ~ 8월 15일 (23:59)

*웹사이트(WWW.MZASIA.ORG)에 있는 구글폼으로 신청서 작성하여 제출

대회장소

예선: (온라인) ZOOM

본선: 이화여자대학교 이화캠퍼스 복합단지 (ECC)

참가비용

팀 기준 9만원 (개인 3만원)



자세한 내용은 웹사이트 및 프로그램 북 참조

*HTTPS://WWW.MZASIA.ORG/

상금 및 일정 변동 가능. 변동 시 웹사이트에 기재

후원 및 협력: (사)한중민간경제협력포럼 / 한국아주경제발전협회 / (사)월드투게더 / (주)섬삼 / MUGYUN / K-FOODVILL / AGIT TOUR / AMBITION / JK 항공

시상 내역

대상: 상장 및 3박 5일 베트남 여행 (1팀)

(*항공 및 숙박 지원, 코트라 견학 필수이며 이외에는 자유여행, 코로나 상황 및 일정에 따라 상금 70만원으로 대체 가능)

최우수상: 상장 및 상금 50만원 (1팀)

우수상: 상장 및 상금 25만원 (2팀)

*예선전 참여 시 참가 인증서 제공

토론대회 진행 일정

예선: 2022년 8월 25일 9:00 ~ 21:00 (온라인)

본선: 2022년 8월 26일 9:00 ~ 20:00 (오프라인)



한·아시아 국제학술지대회

〈주제〉

"포스트 코로나 시대의 인간 안보"

코로나로 인하여 증가한 인간안보(Human Security) 위협들에

한국을 포함한 아시아 국가들의 대응 및 협력 방안

그리고 국가간의 협력 방안 분석

UNDP가 정의한 7 가지의 인간안보 중 하나를 선택하여 현황 분석 및 정책 제시



한·아시아
청년대표단

공모대상

한국을 포함한 아시아국가 국적인 한국어가 가능한 고등학생 및 2 년제 이상 대학(원)생 재학/휴학/수료/졸업예정자 (개인 또는 팀 참여, 3인까지 공동참여 가능, 팀원 모두 자격 충족 해야함)

접수기간 및 방법

7월 18일 (9:00) ~ 8월 5일 (23:59)

*대회 접수와 학술지 예선 제출일은 상이함

멘토링 신청은 7월 29일까지 가능

*팀별 선택 사항, 필요시 신청가능, 멘토링 신청 여부는 대회 접수와 무관

대회장소

예선: 학술지 본문 이메일 제출 및 심사

본선: 이화여자대학교 이화캠퍼스 복합단지 (ECC)

시상 내역

대상: 상장 및 3박 5일 베트남 여행 (1팀)

(*항공 및 숙박 지원, 코로나 격화 필수이며 이외에는 자유여행, 코로나 상황 및 일정에 따라 상금 70만원으로 대체 가능)

최우수상: 상장 및 상금 50만원 (1팀)

우수상: 상장 및 상금 25만원 (1팀)

*예선전 참여 시 참가 인증서 제공

국제학술지 대회 진행 일정

예선: 2022년 8월 12일 23:59 (이메일 제출)

본선: 2022년 8월 26일 12:00 ~ 20:00 (오프라인)

참가비용

예선 참가 무료, 본선 진출팀 한정 팀 기준 5만원



자세한 내용은 웹사이트 및 프로그램 북 참조* [HTTPS://WWW.MZASIA.ORG/](https://www.mzasia.org/)
상금 및 일정 변동 가능, 변동 시 웹사이트에 기재
후원 및 협력: (사)한중민간경제협력포럼 / 한국아주경제발전협회 / (사)월드투게더 / (주)성삼 / MUGYUN / K-FOODVILL / AGIT TOUR / AMBITION / JK 항공



2.1 Forum Overview (*Details are subject to change. Any changes will be posted on the website.)

Han Asia Debate Competition Schedule

Day 1 (August 25th)

Online for Preliminary Round / Offline for Final Rounds

Time	Activity	Content
8:30-9:00	Join in the Zoom	All participants are to participate in the Zoom
9:00-9:30	Greetings	Greetings and the Introduction of the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition
9:30-10:00	Guidance for the 1st round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 1 zoom room
10:00-11:30	The 1st round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
11:30-12:00	Guidance for the 2nd round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 2 zoom room
12:00-13:30	The 2nd round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
13:30-14:30	Lunch Time	Lunch
14:30-15:00	Guidance for the 3rd round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 3 zoom room
15:00-16:30	The 3rd round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
16:30-17:00	Guidance for the 4th round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 4 zoom room
17:00-18:30	The 4th round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
18:30-19:00	Break Time	Break Time & Preparation for Break Announcement
19:00-20:00	Result Announcement	Announcement of preliminary results of and teams for finals
20:00-	Finish	Day 1 Finish

Day 2 (August 26th) – Ewha Campus Complex (ECC), Ewha Womans University

Time	Activity	Content
8:30-9:00	Check-in	Offline Check-in
9:00-9:30	Greetings	Greetings and Introduction to the finals for the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition and Academic Journal Contest
9:30-10:00	Guidance for the Semi-final Round	Description of the topic for the Impromptu Debate and designation of Semi-final rooms
10:00-10:40	Preparation for the Impromptu Debate	Preparation for the Impromptu Debate (No electronics allowed)
10:40-12:00	Semi Finals	Debate & Feedback
12:00-13:00	Lunch Time	Lunch
13:00-14:30	Photo Time (All Participants and Staffs), Prepared lecture	
14:30-16:30	Observation of the Academic Journal Presentation	
16:30-17:00	Guidance for the Final Round	Topic Description and Preparation for the Final Round
17:00-18:00	Debate Final Round	Final Round

18:00-18:30	Break Time	Preparation for Break Announcement
18:30-19:00	Award Ceremony	Announcement of the winners of the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition and Academic Journal Contest
19:00-	Closing Ceremony	Closing Ceremony

Academic Journal Contest Schedule

Day 1 (August 25th)

After submitting journal files via email (equivalent to preliminary round), the finalists are to be contacted individually. The finalists will be posted on the website. / Final Round is to be held offline.

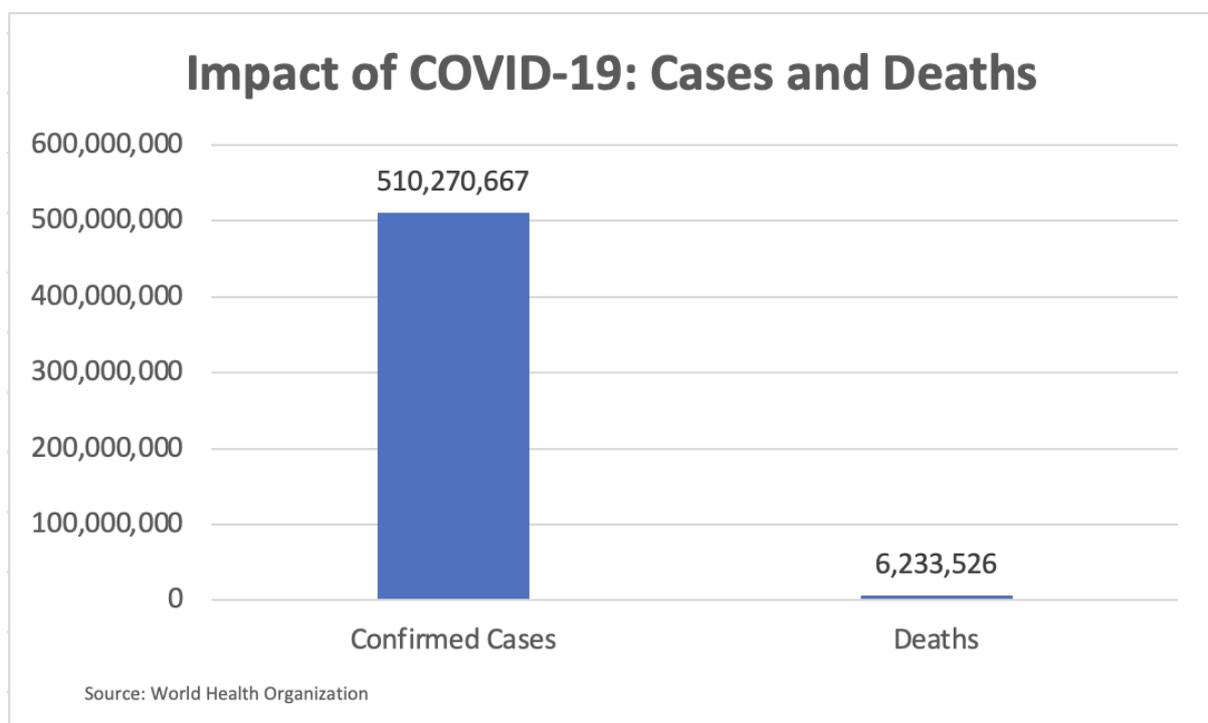
Day 2 (August 26th) - Ewha Campus Complex (ECC), Ewha Womans University

Time	Activity	Content
12:00-13:00	Check-in	Offline Check-in
13:00-14:30	Photo Time (All Participants and Staffs), Prepared lecture	
14:30-16:30	Finals - Presentation	Each team shall present for 15-20 minutes and proceed to a 10 minute QnA session
16:30-18:00	Observation of the Debate Final Round	Debate Competition Final Round
18:00-18:30	Break Time	Preparation for Break Announcement
18:30-19:00	Award Ceremony	Announcement of the winners of the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition and Academic Journal Contest
19:00-	Closing Ceremony	Closing Ceremony

2.2 Forum Theme

The year 2020 has been a difficult, exhausting year for everyone with the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. With the first case confirmed to have been on November 17 of 2019 in China¹, it did not take too long to cross the border and spread across the world. What is lethal of COVID-19 is that albeit an infectious disease, it has affected other fields like the environment, education, economy, and more apart from the health sector. Thus, we are all grappling with the new changes that have been brought in through COVID-19.

Impact of COVID-19: Cases and Deaths

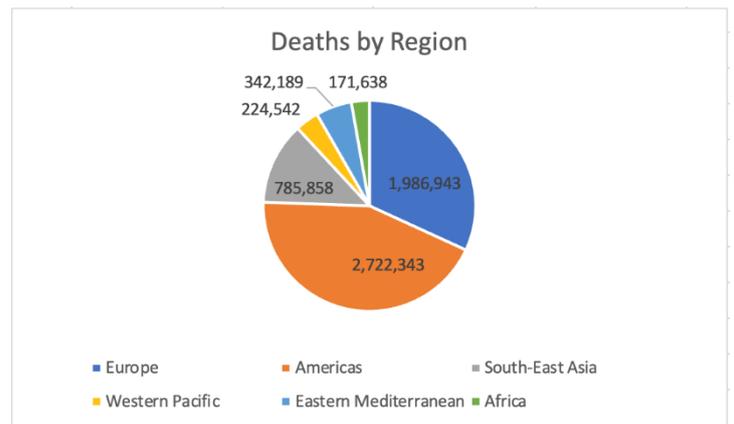
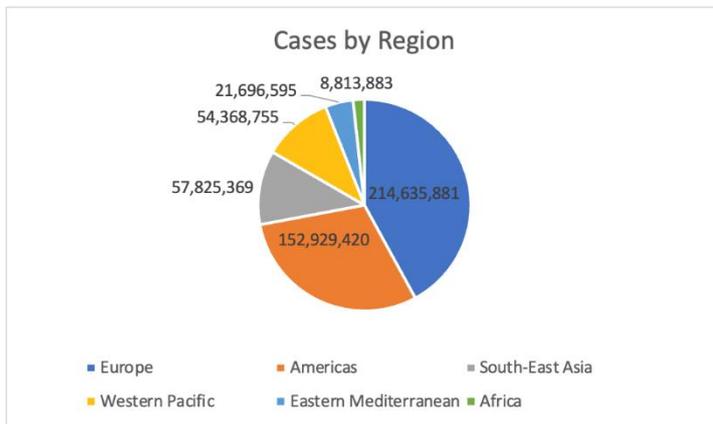


Source: World Health Organization (2022)

According to WHO, there are a total of 510,270,667 confirmed COVID-19 cases and a total of 6,233,526 deaths as of April 29, 2022². The number of confirmed cases and deaths have been increasing until this year.

¹ Government of Singapore. (2021, May 14). Additional restrictions under phase 2 (heightened alert) to minimise transmission. *MCI - Gov.SG*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.sg/article/additional-restrictions-under-phase-2--heightened-alert>

² World Health Organization. Who coronavirus (COVID-19) dashboard. *World Health Organization*. Retrieved from <https://covid19.who.int/>



Source: World Health Organization (2022)

As it can be seen through these graphs, all the regions have been affected by the pandemic and this consequently raises a critical question: what will post-Covid look like? During the initial stages of the outbreak, there were great efforts to eradicate the virus and go back to ‘normal.’ However, in consideration of the virus’ nature, the impossibility of going back has been revealed. We can see this through the change of strategies of countries such as South Korea’s implementation of the ‘With Corona’ policy and the Philippines and Singapore’s abandonment of the “Zero COVID” strategy³.

Post-COVID Era

COVID-19 has brought up to the surface, the international community’s challenges for the upcoming future. As mentioned earlier, there is a strong perception that new infectious diseases make it difficult to return to daily lives prior to the COVID-19 world, and the possibility of another new disease cannot be taken as lightly. Post-COVID is to be understood not as the era after total eradication of the virus, but as the process of finding out the new normalcy and reaching such point. In the post-COVID-19 era, the concept of “human security” that protects the security of human beings from diseases, environment, and various political, economic, and social threats should be emphasized together with the importance of sustainable development - not only for politics and economy but also for social stability, integration, and environmental preservation.

³ Hartigan-Go, K. Y., & Mendoza, R. U. (2021, October 22). Singapore and the Philippines: From zero-covid-19 to living with covid-19. – *The Diplomat*. Retrieved from <https://thediplomat.com/2021/10/singapore-and-the-philippines-from-zero-covid-19-to-living-with-covid-19/>

Despite the uncertainties and struggles of the COVID-19, there is a silver lining in the area of global cooperation. For the protection of human security and the practice of sustainable development have been simultaneous efforts to achieve cooperation with common goals at all levels - the national level, the organizational level, and the civil society level. In addition, beyond short-term cooperation to solve the urgent problems that have already been approached, sustainable long-term cooperation is of great importance to prevent the repetition of the same global tragedy, to prepare for another possibility in advance through analysis and prediction, and to prepare for a better future.

Youth as a Major Actor of Sustainable Development in the Post-COVID Era

For sustainable development, it is most essential to consider the possibilities and pursue the needs of the future generations, not just those of the current generation. Based on this perspective, youth, who are the center of the next generation, are pointed out as the key actors to lead a proactive sustainable development. Therefore, this forum aimed to discuss union and cooperation in the post-COVID era in the perspective of the youth.

As the role of youth also has been increasing in Korea and other Asian countries, their perception is also worth to be noted. According to the 2021 Mutual Recognition Survey by the Korea ASEAN Center, more than 90% of ASEAN youth in ASEAN countries are interested in Korea, and their favorability for Korea is more than 70%. On the other hand, only about 50% of Korean youth are interested in ASEAN, and their favorability is also around 40%, which is very low compared to ASEAN youth.⁴ The biggest reason for these results is the misunderstanding and prejudice Korean people have towards ASEAN countries. Therefore, it would be critical to correct prejudice against other countries, to improve understanding of ASEAN-Korea relations, and to expand mutual exchanges and educational opportunities between Korea and ASEAN. In addition, the primary tasks for sustainable relationship were strengthening economic cooperation, expanding exchanges at the private level, and enhancing communication and trust at the government level. As such, active communication and exchange in the political, economic, and cultural areas are needed for sustainable development cooperation in Asia. In particular, it is a necessary task to enhance the importance of cooperation in Asia among youth.

⁴ ASEAN-KOREA CENTRE (2021), 2021 Mutual Recognition Survey

Level of Interest in Korea and ASEAN

(Unit: %)

Local ASEAN Youth ASEAN Youth living in Korea Korean Youth

Level of Interest in Korea

Level of Interest in ASEAN

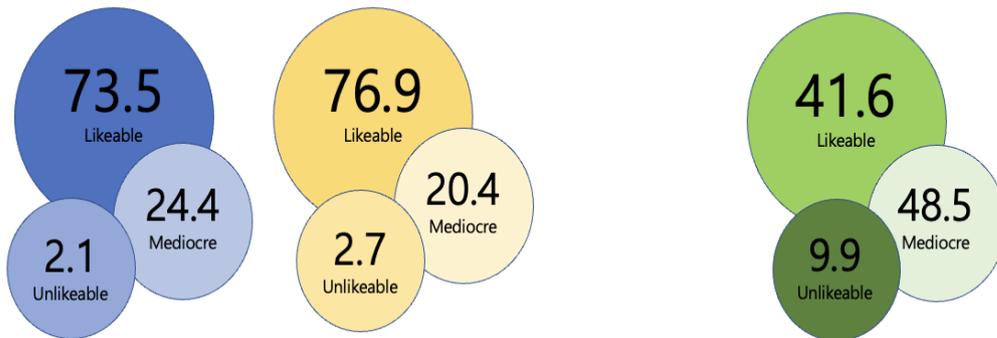


Overall Likeability (Unit: %)

Local ASEAN Youth ASEAN Youth living in Korea Korean Youth

Level of Interest in Korea

Level of Interest in ASEAN



Source: ASEAN-KOREA CENTRE (2021), 2021 Mutual Recognition Survey

Youth Role for Development of ASEAN-Korea Relations Top3 (Unit: %)



(Unit: % Percentage)

Priorities for developing sustainable relationships Top3



Source: ASEAN-KOREA CENTRE (2021), 2021 Mutual Recognition Survey

Expansion of South Korea's Influence and Its Role

In 2021, South Korea has marked the fastest economic growth in the last 11 years through its export expansion.⁵ Alongside the great economic performance, South Korea has been expanding its soft power. Firstly, there has been an increase in political status in the global society as evidenced by its participation in the 2021 G-7 Summit. Second, the country has amassed greater soft power through cultures like movies and K-pop. Movies like *Minari* and *Parasite* have been invited to the international film awards and artists like BTS and BlackPink have been attracting many international fans. *Squid Game*'s success is another feat that cannot be missed.



All of these achievements have had a profound impact on promoting Korea to the world. Korea has taken on great expectations and responsibilities in the international community as much as its heightened global status. Hence, as we are going through the COVID-19 pandemic and preparing for the post-pandemic era, the country is expected to show a more active participation and proactive leadership role.

⁵ CNBC. (2022, January 25). South Korea's GDP growth hit 11-year high in 2021 as Exports Boom. *CNBC*. Retrieved from <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/01/25/south-koreas-gdp-growth-hit-11-year-high-in-2021-as-exports-boom.html>

2.3 Debate Topics

Major theme: The role and direction of Korea and Asian countries from the perspective of sustainable development in the post-COVID 19 era

In the post-COVID-19 era, the main goal of the international community is to promote sustainable development. Unlike before the outbreak of the COVID-19, when traditional security threats such as defense were prioritized, humankind is now paying the most attention to protecting individual lives and leading sustainable lives. Therefore, sustainable development has become a crucial goal for international community to pursue, the direction of the national policy and corporate management priorities. From this point of view, young people, the core generation that will lead the future era, should actively consider, and implement practical measures to promote sustainable development in various fields. This forum aims to carry out the agenda-setting in the areas of education, gender, management, society, governance, political economy and culture; and to find effective ways to achieve sustainable development in the post-COVID-19 era.

<Debate Competition Topics>

“The role and direction of Korea and Asian countries from the perspective of sustainable development in the post-COVID 19 era”

-
1. **Education:** Should Korea’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Asian countries focus on vocational education rather than elementary education?
 2. **Gender:** Are the increase in women’s participation in society and the solutions to the low birth rates compatible?
 3. **Society:** Should governments focus on prevention rather than the response in dealing with health and security threats?
 4. **Governance:** Should government-led governance, rather than civil society-led governance, be expanded in the post-COVID era?
 5. **Politics and Economy:** Should the government focus on selective support rather than inclusive support in the era of COVID-19?
 6. **Culture:** *To be announced on the day of forum*
-

A. Education

Motion:

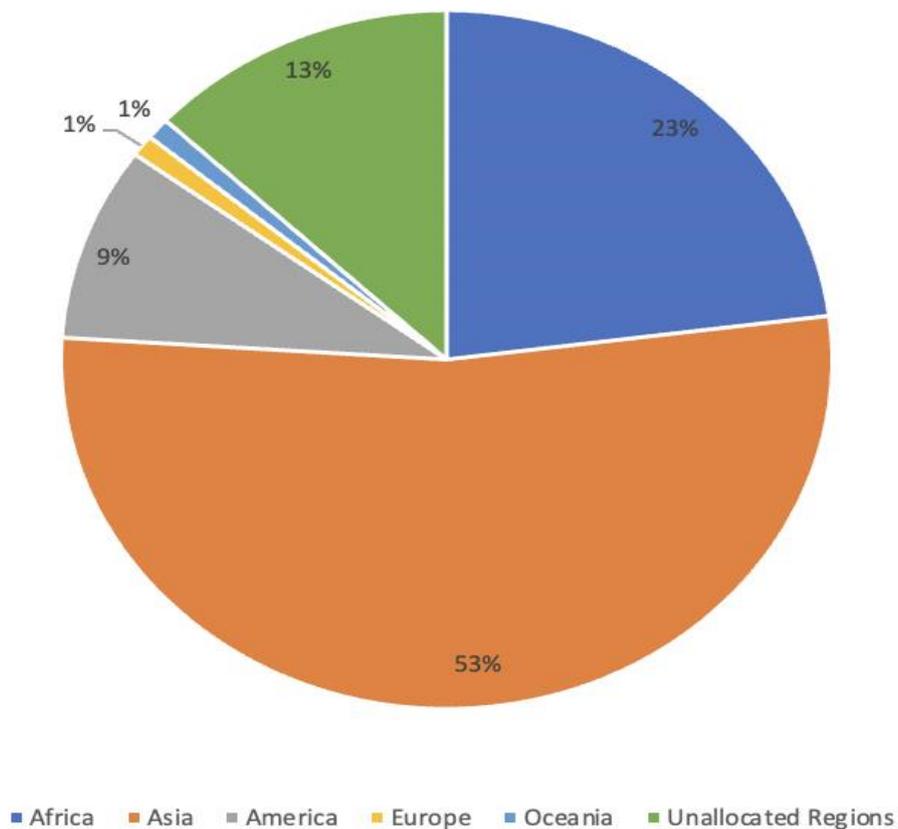
Should Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Asian countries focus on vocational education rather than elementary education?

Stance of Proposition: In the post-COVID-19 era, Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Asian countries should be focused on vocational education.

Stance of Opposition: In the post-COVID-19 era, Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Asian countries should be focused on primary education.

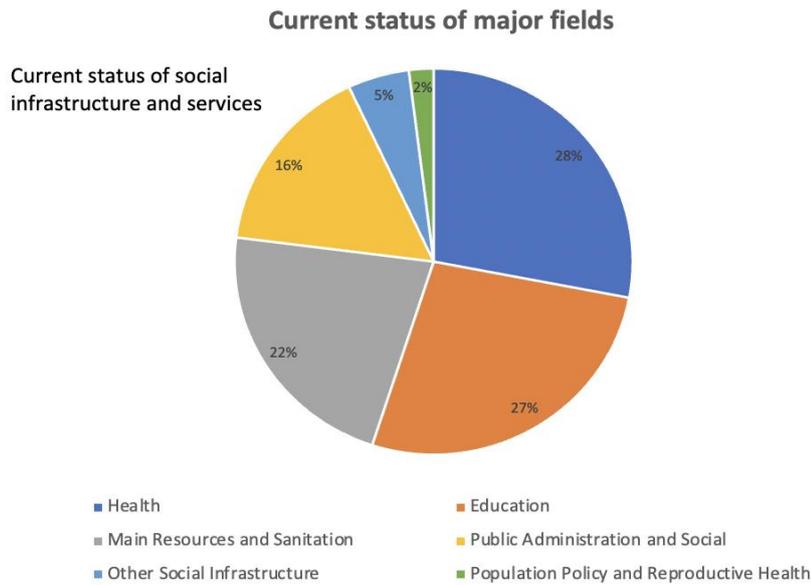
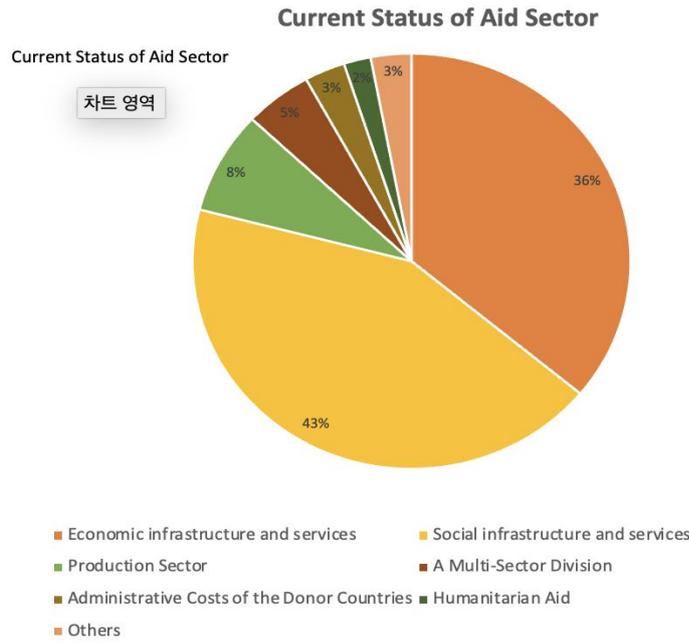
Background:

Bilateral Aid by Region



Total bilateral aid: 31,693.08 (Million Dollars)

**Source: Export-Import Bank of Korea External Economic Cooperation Fund (2021).
2020 World ODA Statistics Fact Sheet: ODA in Numbers**



Source: Export-Import Bank of Korea External Economic Cooperation Fund (2021).
2020 World ODA Statistics Fact Sheet: ODA in Numbers

Sort	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Education (A+B+C+D)	337.05	228.75	260.29	366.69	222.08	364.21	259.82
General Education (A)	24.12	28.76	62.66	65.25	36.89	78.34	26.17
Basic Education (B)	52.42	26.19	45.79	41.65	41.65	42.94	31.72
Secondary Education (C)	66.84	32.51	83.69	104.94	79.51	82.52	33.45
College, Professional Education (D)	193.67	141.29	68.16	154.85	64.03	160.41	168.48

Source: Export-Import Bank of Korea External Economic Cooperation Fund (2021).
2020 World ODA Statistics Fact Sheet: ODA in Number

As seen from the above statistics, Asia is the largest beneficiary of Korea's ODA, receiving more than 50% of Korea's ODA. More than 40% of ODA provided by Korea to developing countries is supported by social infrastructure and services, and education accounts for a large proportion of them, similar to the health sector. Among them, looking at the amount of ODA for elementary education and vocational training, it was found that the most recent ODA for vocational training was less than that of elementary education in 2019. Vocational education is directly related to the productivity and competency of the working population, which is the biggest driving force for the economic development of the country. Therefore, the increase in ODA for vocational education plays an important role in building a strong self-reliant foundation in developing countries. On the other hand, elementary education is the most basic stage of education, and is the most important formative period of time in terms of learning and acquiring emotional, social, and intellectual ability. Thus, education at this time greatly affects an individual's entire life. The guarantee of elementary education is important because the beneficiaries of said elementary education will develop those skills further in the later stages of education. In order to promote sustainable development of Asia in the post-COVID-19 era, it is necessary to discuss which areas of education ODA should be expanded, vocational education or elementary education in Korea.

Case Study:

A Case Study on the Development Cooperation of Elementary Education and Vocational Education of World Together, an international development cooperation NGO operated with the aim of 'self-reliance through education'.

World Together is an international development cooperation NGO that focuses on educational development cooperation. It has continued to implement aid projects for vocational and elementary education and has operated support programs in spite of the difficulties of COVID-19 in 2020. Regarding their efforts for vocational education, we can highlight the fostering experts in the fields of ICT and electronic electricity through the establishment of the vocational school LG-KOICA HOPE TVET in Ethiopia. Through this, the beneficiaries of vocational education show a high rate of passing the national qualification exam and employment rate.

Yearly Job Openings (Graduation)		
Year	Employment	Startups
2017	53	9
2018	41	10
2019	53	19

Source: World Together Annual Report (2020)

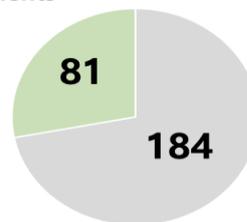
In addition, through capacity-building education in the Vietnamese distribution sector, efforts of educating Vietnamese professionals are made to be suitable for the local distribution service industry and to strengthen the competitiveness of small merchants in traditional markets. World Together's

development cooperation focusing on vocational education is implemented with significance in that it provides the most practical education in consideration of the economic situation of the beneficiary country and the characteristics of the working population. Meanwhile, supports for elementary education is also continuously provided, and by providing basic education (Vietnam Hope Nursery and Hope Education Center, Kenya Integrated Kindergarten and Elementary School Support) to children and young people who are unable to continue education due to economic circumstances.

Kenya Integrated Kindergarten, Elementary School

Kindergarten * Elementary School

265 students



■ Integrated Kindergarten ■ Elementary School

Discussion Questions

- 1) In order to improve the effectiveness of vocational education, what economic and social support systems should donor and recipient countries provide, respectively?
- 2) In order to improve the effectiveness of elementary education, what economic and social support systems should donor and recipient countries provide, respectively?

B. Gender

Motion:

Are the increase in women's participation in society and the solutions to the low birth rates compatible?

Stance of Proposition: Increasing women's participation in the workforce and solving the low birth rate are compatible goals.

Stance of Opposition: Increasing women's participation in the workforce and solving the low birth rate are incompatible goals.

Background:

Since COVID-19, low birth rate and aging population have been cited as the most urgent social problem that the government should solve. There are two perspectives on this phenomenon: First, there is a view that low birth rates are due to the lack of economic support and social welfare systems. As can be seen from the word "N-po generation," it is very difficult for parents to give birth and raise children without a proper support system that can minimize the economic burden for the younger generation. Second, there is a view arguing that low birth rates are a natural phenomenon as there are changes in values and improvements in women's social status. It is said that the low birth rate itself is not a social "problem", but a natural change in values and that as women's participation in society increases, new family culture is bound to be developed. Taking into account these two perspectives, it is necessary to collectively consider whether increased women's participation in society and solutions for low birth rates are compatible values.

Case Study

Case in favor of the compatibility between the increase in women's social participation and the resolution of the low birth rate phenomenon

According to a survey by Choi Young-mi & Park Yoon-hwan (2019), the younger generations are worried about giving birth and raising their children due to financial burden, especially in Korea, where excessive expenses are directed towards education. Moreover, economic inequality is still evident in childbirth and parenting, and women are not guaranteed any rational, sustainable support system at the government level, or at the corporate level. Therefore, if women were provided with effective and coherent economic and social support systems, both at the government and corporate level, there is a possibility that women's participation in the workforce could, be compatible with resolution of the low birthrates.

Case against the compatibility between the increase in women's social participation and the resolution of the low birth rate phenomenon

There is a view arguing that low birth rates are a result of a natural phenomenon, not a social issue itself, meaning that the younger generations tend to choose to focus on improving the quality of their own lives instead of having children as economic circumstances change. According to the previous survey, the main opinion is that marriage and childbirth at a young age are not emphasized as essential aspects of life, and are not considered as a “choice” that must be respected. In particular, as women's social participation as a work force continues to increase, the difference in the perception of marriage and childbirth are a result of an inevitable change and a phenomenon of ‘New Normal’, regardless of whether the younger generations are provided with economic and social support.

Discussion Questions

- 1) If the increase in women's social participation and solutions for the low birth rate are compatible, what kinds of economic and social support system are needed?
- 2) If low birth rate is emphasized as a new normal phenomenon, and therefore the increases in women's social participation and solutions to low birth rates are incompatible, what are effective countermeasures against this social and national crisis?

C. Society

Motion:

Should governments focus on prevention rather than the response in dealing with health security threats?

Stance of Proposition: Government should focus on prevention in dealing with health security threats.

Stance of Opposition: Government should focus on responding in dealing with health security threats.

Background:

COVID-19 has served us as an important opportunity to see how the state responds to pandemic crises systematically, and how the state has tried to prevent such crises in advance. According to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), “prevention” refers to measures that mitigate the scale of disasters and eliminate potential side effects. “Response” refers to the stage of providing emergency services to minimize casualties and protect public safety and supporting public services immediately after a disaster. Beyond the existing security paradigm, due to the COVID-19, humankind is now focusing on non-traditional security, human security, that protects human lives from various threats such as diseases, environment, social factors, etc. Therefore, considering the potential health security threats in the post-COVID-19 era, it is essential to discuss whether the government should prioritize prevention or response in order to pursue sustainable development more effectively.

Case Study:

Examples of countries that have implemented policies with a focus on prevention

Among European countries, Germany and Finland performed relatively well in responding to the COVID-19 outbreaks. Compared to other European countries, both countries were prepared, to some extent, by establishing systematic and public infrastructures ready to respond to public health crises, such as the Ministry of Health. In addition, two countries did not face severe shortages of medical resources, and encouraging people and experts’ participation and actively reflecting their opinions in such urgent health crises, as well as investing in institutions (RKI, THL) that develop policies for infectious diseases, greatly helped respond quickly and effectively to the outbreaks.

Examples of countries that have implemented policies with a focus on response

Looking at Korea's response model to the outbreak of COVID-19, it can be argued to be a successful example of policy implementation that allowed a rapid and systematic response. It was possible to control outbreaks through the Triple T (Test, Trace & Treatment) strategy, not through strong control policies such as closure of borders or urban blockade, but by securing self-quarantine facilities and providing medical and public services quickly through public-private cooperation.

Discussion Questions

- 1) What are the positive effects of strengthening the prevention system against potential health and security threats, instead of the response mechanisms?
- 2) What are the positive effects of strengthening the response systems against potential health and security threats, instead of the prevention mechanisms?

D. Governance

Motion:

Should government-led governance, rather than civil society-led governance, be expanded in the post-COVID era?

Stance of Proposition: In the post-Corona era, government-led governance should be expanded.

Stance of Opposition: In the post-Corona era, civil society-led governance should be expanded.

Background:

In the COVID-19 era, awareness of the importance of government-led governance was on the rise, as the government intervention and its critical role in establishing a quarantine and tracking system expanded. On the other hand, as states with a weak central government are in danger of the limitations, lacking responsibilities, and obligations during the crisis of the COVID-19. More attention began to be paid to the role of new actors such as local governments, companies, NGOs, and individuals other than the governments. These new actors complement the responsibilities and role of the central government, as well as supplementing the limitations of governments and international organizations in each country more effectively. Since the civil society's perceptions and expectations regarding the roles and responsibilities of their governments in responding to the crisis vary from country to country, it is necessary to consider what forms of governance Asian countries will aim for and work towards.

Case Study:

A positive example of government-led governance (Covid-19 era)

In the case of Korea, which has received attention due to its K-response system, the government-led governance has been positive overall. To prevent the spread of the COVID-19 infection, the Korean government thoroughly controlled and managed mask-wearing, distancing, business hours, and procedure restrictions. Through methods such as drive-through and walk-through testing, the Korean government was quick and active in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the tracking of confirmed and potential and confirmed patients through personal information since the beginning of COVID-19 until an exponential increase in the number of confirmed patients, and the movement of confirmed patients was disclosed to prevent non-infected patients from overlapping. Under such government-led governance and system, Korea made its name known in the early stages of COVID-19 for its successful K-response system with a lower rate of confirmed cases and lower infection speed than other countries.

A positive example of civil society-led governance (Covid-19 era)

Japan is the most famous example of civil society supplementing the role of the central government and taking the lead in responding to the COVID-19 crisis. Japanese civil society took the lead in responding to the crisis by providing support services for those particularly vulnerable to the COVID-19 crisis (without the government's active quarantine and relief policies). Japan's civil society has provided its own employment-related online counseling service before the central government, supported foreign students in Japan, provided food services to children from low-income and single-parent families and actively expanded support services for the vulnerable. In particular, "Novel Coronavirus Support Organizations Social Solidarity" has emphasized the needs for an effective system for crisis response based on policy suggestions, and Japanese civic groups have played a leading role in raising the central government's responsibility and role by conducting their own surveys and issuing reports.

Discussion Questions

- 1) What form of governance is needed for sustainable development in the post-COVID-19 era?
- 2) To what extent should the scope of a legitimate national responsibility/role be extended?
- 3) How can the representations of civil society-led governance be supported?

E. Politics and Economy

Motion:

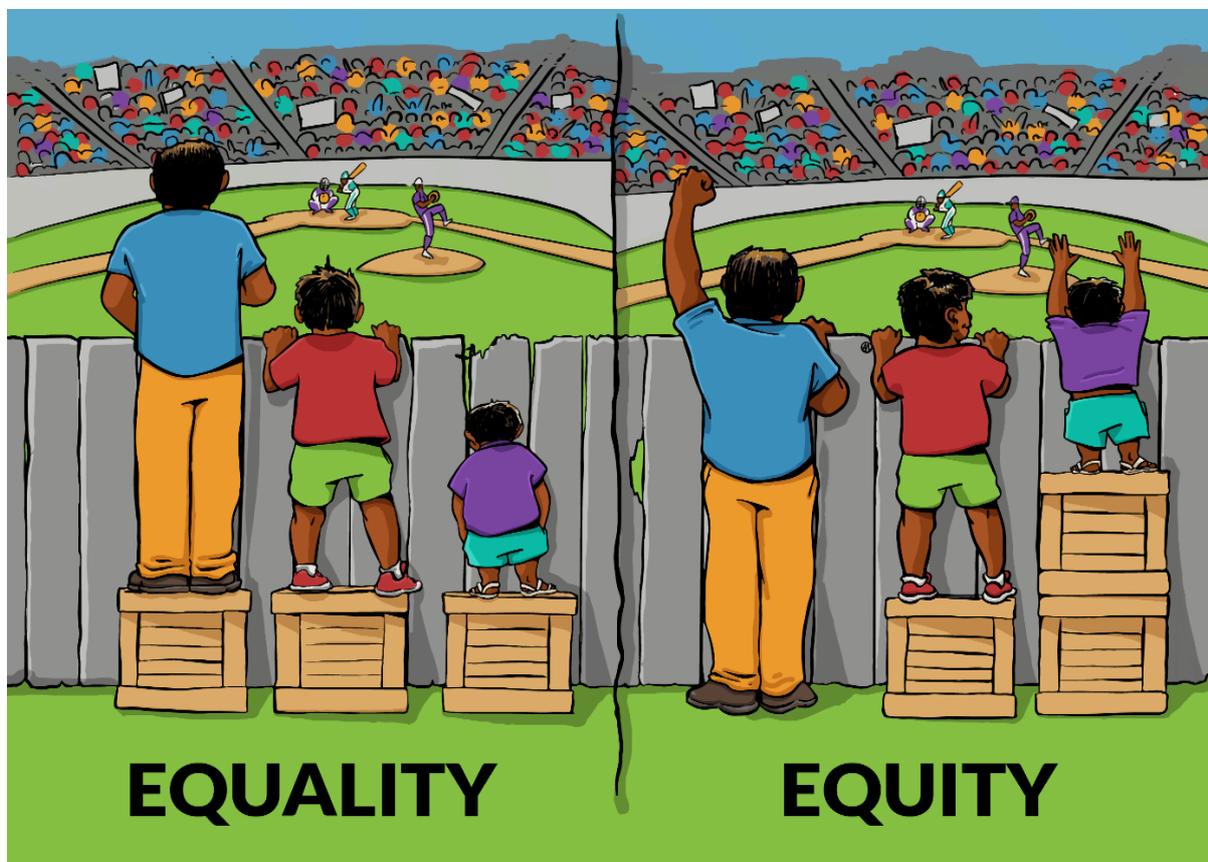
Should the government focus on selective support rather than inclusive support in the era of COVID-19?

Stance of Proposition: In the era of COVID-19, the government should focus on inclusive support.

Stance of Opposition: In the era of COVID-19, the government should focus on selective support.

Background:

Should government subsidies provided to citizens suffering from economic difficulties due to the COVID-19 be focused on inclusive or selective support? The core concepts of inclusive support and selective support are equality and equity. Inclusive support is based on equality, referring to guaranteeing equal opportunities and providing the same level of support to everyone without considering individual levels, circumstances, or competencies. On the other hand, selective support is based on equity implying to provide discriminatory support in consideration of individual situations and conditions, aiming to achieve fair and equal results. Among the two paradigms, it is necessary to discuss which one of the two paradigms is more effective in terms of sustainable development.



Case Study:



Source: NewsPost (2021)

In the COVID-19 era, universal basic income and selective payment systems, being the form of disaster support funds, are representative examples of never-ending debates on how to better assist citizens. According to an economics professor, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance has invested nearly twice as much money in providing disaster support funds, but the method has proven to be very inefficient in improving the economic situation of both families and self-employed citizens. The budget for the first disaster support fund provided to all citizens was 14.3 trillion won. The second to fourth disaster support funds targeting specific groups cost a total of 32.1 trillion won, which, excluding the quarantine budget, presents a different of about as twice as much as 28 trillion won.

However, when providing universal support, the growth rate of household income increased by 3.5% compared to the previous year, but selective payments only achieved a growth of 1.1%. In the case of the self-employed, their income presented a growth rate of 8.2% compared to the previous year after having been recipient of universal aid, and a growth rate of only 1.8% with selective payments.

On the other hand, from the standpoint of those who advocate for selective payment, it is argued that universal payments given as disaster support funds further widens the gap between the rich and the poor. Professor On Ki-woon, Lee Han-sang, and Lee Sang-yeo argue: “In principle, disaster support funds are selectively paid to those affected by the COVID-19, as well as to self-employed people that are in a state of extreme polarization in their industry, so there are complaints that subsidies are insufficient for supporting those industries that are affected by social distancing.” It was also argued that reducing disaster subsidies paid to the upper-income earners and selectively supporting the bottom 20%, the first decile, where the average propensity to consume exceeds 100%, would be effective in stimulating the economy.

Discussion Questions

- 1) What economic and social support systems are needed to improve the fairness of universal aid?
- 2) If selective support should come first, what conditions are fair and reasonable distribution criteria?

F. Culture

To be announced on the day of the forum

2.4 Academic Journal Details

Theme: “Post-COVID-19 Era: Korea-Asia Cooperation for Sustainable Future”

Details: An analysis of the response and cooperation measures of Asian countries, including Korea, and the cooperation measures between countries in response to the increased human security threats caused by COVID-19

Analyze and present policy suggestions by selecting one of the seven sectors of human security, which is defined by UNDP.

Security: 7 Sectors of Human Security

COVID has impacted everyone across all fields in some kind of way, and security is one aspect that has been influenced. As the Human Development Report (HDR) 1994 underscored, it refers to the state of being free from fear and want. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a threat to many aspects of our security, and it has also shed light on different security problems that have been existing. Thus, this calls for the great need for response: regional/global cooperation and active measures.

7 sectors under human security (UNDP) are of the following:

- Economic Security
- Food Security
- Health Security
- Environmental Security
- Personal Security
- Community Security
- Political Security



(Photo Source: Trilateral Research)



Economic Security

Economic security covers the issues such as ensured basic income and employment, and access to such social safety net.

[Economic Security] Case Report: Increase of Unemployment Rate⁷

Prior to the pandemic, the global economic growth was already decreasing. With the COVID-19 hit, all the economic activities had been disrupted and led to the worst recession since the Great Depression. In 2020, 8.8 percent of global working hours were lost (relative to the fourth quarter of 2019), equivalent to 255 million full-time jobs. (This is about four times the number lost during the global financial crisis in 2009.) Also, the global unemployment rate reached 6.5 percent, which is over 1.1 percentage points from the previous year, and youth and women were especially hit hard with employment losses of 8.7 per cent and 5.0 percent, respectively. On the other hand, due to great access to COVID-19 vaccines and continued fiscal and monetary support, the United States and China are expected to experience strong growth. However, for many other countries including Asia, economic growth and unemployment are serious issues that would remain for a prolonged period.

Discussion Questions:

- (Effects on the Society)

The unemployment rate has increased with the COVID-19. What are the implications or effects of increased unemployment rate in the society?

- (Vulnerable Groups)

Women and the youth are one of the most vulnerable groups affected by the pandemic. How can the government and regional cooperation support these kinds of vulnerable groups?

⁶ Trilateral Research. *Why is human security important?* (2021, October 13). Retrieved from <https://www.trilateralresearch.com/why-is-human-security-important/>

⁷ United Nations Stats. *SDG indicators*. United Nations. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/goal-08/>



Food Security

Food security encompasses the aspects of access to basic nutrition and food supply.

[Food Security]

Case Report: Impending Global Food Emergency Due to the COVID-19⁸

A food emergency is defined as “an extraordinary situation in which people are unable to meet their basic survival needs, or there are serious and immediate threats to human life and well-being.”

With the COVID-19 pandemic, we face an impending global food emergency. Although food crisis had been existing before the pandemic, this COVID-19 crisis served as a critical stress onto the problem by disrupting the functioning of food systems. Such disruption can result in consequences (i.e. rise of food prices) for health and nutrition of a severity and scale unseen for more than half a century. In addition, food systems globally remain as a driver of climate change and the planet’s unfolding environmental crisis. Therefore, this also raises the urgency to rethink rapidly how we produce, process, market, consume our food and disposal of waste.

Discussion Questions:

- (Most at Risk)

It has been said that COVID-19 has negative effects on global food security.

Then, whose food security and livelihoods are most at risk due to the pandemic?

- (Rise of Food Prices and Poverty)

Rise of food prices is one effect that can be seen. Is there a clear connection between higher food prices and the rise of poverty?

- (Factors Contributing to Food Crisis: Environmental Issue)

There are different factors contributing to food crisis. For example, how does climate change or waste disposal issues have impact on food emergency?

⁸ United Nations. June, 2020. Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition



Health Security

Human security covers many different issues such as the following: access to safe water, living in a safe environment, access to health services, access to safe and affordable family planning and basic support during pregnancy and delivery, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and to have basic knowledge to live a healthy life.

[Health Security] Case Report: Vaccine Inequality⁹
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COVID-19 vaccine supply has had a major impact on health security across countries. High- and upper-middle-income countries had greater access and vaccination rates than others. However, it also revealed problems such as vaccine equity and lack of health capacity across region and countries. Differences in vaccine supply and its speed have led to issues of fairness and are a major health security problem. Also, underlying issues such as technology gaps, capacity to handle those vaccines and healthcare system differences have been found. Important issues include equitable distribution of vaccines, and capacity gaps.
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Discussion Questions:

- (Vaccine Inequality and Risk)

Considering the rapidly spreading nature of COVID, does vaccine inequality actually increase the risk of health for others?

- (Global Public Good)

Are COVID-19 vaccines a global public good? (or should they be considered as a global common good?)

- (Methods to Decrease Inequality)

What are some ways we can suggest in order to decrease this inequality? Which factors should be tackled on?

⁹ World Health Organization. Vaccine Equity. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/campaigns/vaccine-equity>



Environmental Security

Environment has been emerging as an important area to be dealt with, and environmental security covers issues such as prevention of water pollution, prevention of air pollution, prevention from deforestation, irrigated land conservation, prevention of natural hazards such as droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes and etc.

[Environmental Security] Case Report: Increased Usage of Single-use Plastics

With the issues of sanitation and social distancing from COVID-19, the usage of disposable products has surged. Disposable masks have become a daily necessity, there has been a surge of disposable personal protective equipment (PPEs) wastes, and disposable containers are also commonly used every day. Then, how are the disposable plastics problematic? While the recyclable plastics are reused, the disposable plastics are either burned or landfilled. This poses an environmental problem of pollution through the release of toxic chemicals. The toxic plastic pollution affects the soil, air, and aquatic living organisms, which inevitably threatens the health of the wildlife and human beings. Also, the microplastic from plastic waste can seep through the food chain and ecosystem. Plastics cause not only environmental problems, but also health problems. As BBC noted, the impact will last forever.¹⁰ Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the impact of COVID-19 on environmental security and its desirable direction.

Discussion Question:

- (Future Implications)

What are some future implications and concerns that stem from the increased use of single-use plastic?

¹⁰ Flint, R. (2020, September 26). Covid-19: Single-use plastic impact 'will Last forever'. *BBC News*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-54265590>



Personal Security

Personal protection encompasses protection of an individual against issues like physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, and child labor.

[Personal Security] Case Report: Increase of Domestic Violence¹¹
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Since the outbreak of the COVID-19, emerging data and reports have shown that all types of violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, have increased and intensified. This is also known as the “Shadow Pandemic,” which is growing amidst the COVID-19 crisis. The exacerbating factors are shown to have come from health and money worries, cramped living conditions, isolation with abusers, movement restrictions like lockdown and deserted public spaces. Hence, specified actions are to be done to prioritize addressing violence against women in COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.

Discussion Questions:

- (Difficulty of Getting Out of the Situation)

Why do the female domestic violence victims have difficulty in reporting the abuse and leaving the abuser/perpetrator?

- (Response System - Patrol)

With the increase of domestic violence cases, have there been any changes in terms of patrol response to domestic violence or domestic disturbance calls?

- (Response System – Detection)

What are some ways to improve detection of these domestic violence cases?

¹¹ The shadow pandemic: Violence against women during covid-19. UN Women – Headquarters. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/in-focus-gender-equality-in-covid-19-response/violence-against-women-during-covid-19>



Community Security

Community security, on the other hand, shifts the focus from individuals to collectivity. It covers the matters of conservation of tradition and culture, languages and commonly held values. It also includes abolishment of ethnic discrimination, prevention of ethnic conflicts, and protection of indigenous people.

[Community Security]

Case Report: Increase of Asian Hate

The former U.S. President, Trump tweeted the term “Chinese Virus” rather than using the medical terminology COVID-19.¹² There many articles and writings linking this label with the increased Asian Hate and discrimination to the Chinese community. Looking at the case of the United States, from March to May 2020 alone, over 800 COVID-related hate incidents were reported from 34 counties in the state, according to a report released by the Asian Pacific Policy Planning Council in California.¹³ Outside of the Western context, there also has been increase of hate or discrimination towards the Chinese community. Therefore, this has shown the threat COVID-19 has posed on the security of the Asian and Chinese community, and that there has been increase of Asian hate crimes and incidents.

Discussion Questions:

- (Hate Crime and Hate Incident)

These two terminologies are similar, yet not equal. How do they differ? Should they both be dealt differently in terms of government policy?

- (Tackling the Problem)

What can be done to decrease the hate incidents? What role would appropriate and right education (i.e. early childhood education) play into this issue?

¹² Rogers, K., Jakes, L., & Swanson, A. (2020, March 18). *Trump defends using 'Chinese virus' label, ignoring growing criticism*. The New York Times. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/18/us/politics/china-virus.html>

¹³ BBC. (2021, May 21). Covid 'hate crimes' against Asian Americans on rise. BBC News. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-56218684>



Political Security

Political security covers protection of people from state repression on issues such as freedom of press, freedom of speech, and freedom of voting as well as the abolishment of political detention, imprisonment, systematic ill treatment, and disappearance.

[Political Security]

Case Report: Attack of Freedom of Information¹⁴

The right to freedom of expression has been attacked globally during the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to increased dangers posed by the public health crisis. Freedom of expression is because a free flow of accurate, evidence-based, and timely information is vitally important during a health crisis. However, numerous other countries, including Tanzania, Russia, and Nicaragua, have put in place oppressive laws, restricting the right to freedom of expression and silencing critics under the guise or in the context of the pandemic. This raises another critical concern about transparency of governments. Therefore, this issue entails not only concerns regarding rights but also about transparency and good governance.

Discussion Questions:

- (Global Response)

How should the global society respond to these countries that restricted freedom of expression?

- (Protection of Rights During Crisis)

How can we protect and guarantee the right to information during a health emergency like the COVID-19?

¹⁴ Amnesty International. (2021). Silenced and misinformed: Freedom of expression in danger during Covid-19.

3. Guideline

3.1 Debate Guideline

1. Han Asia Youth Debate Competition

A. Topic and Guideline

The Han Asia Youth Debate Competition focuses on the fields of education, gender, society, governance, political economy and culture with the aim of seeking "the role and direction of Korea and Asia in the post-COVID era from the perspective of sustainable development." This debate is to be divided into preliminaries and finals - four of the discussion topics below are to be covered in the preliminaries and two in the finals.

<Debate Competition Topics>

“The role and direction of Korea and Asian countries from the perspective of sustainable development in the post-COVID 19 era”

1. **Education:** Should Korea’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Asian countries focus on vocational education rather than elementary education?
 2. **Gender:** Are the increase in women’s participation in society and the solutions to the low birth rates compatible?
 3. **Society:** Should governments focus on prevention rather than the response in dealing with health and security threats?
 4. **Governance:** Should government-led governance, rather than civil society-led governance, be expanded in the post-COVID era?
 5. **Politics and Economy:** Should the government focus on selective support rather than inclusive support in the era of COVID-19?
 6. **Culture:** *To be announced on the day of forum*
-

B. Venue and Schedule

1. Period: 2022.08.25~ 2022.08.26
2. Preliminaries: 2022.08.25 9:00 ~21:00 (Online)
3. Finals: 2022.08.26 9:00 ~20:00 (Offline)
4. Venue: Preliminaries (Zoom- Online), Finals (Ewha Campus Complex-Offline)
5. Language: Korean

C. Eligibility

1. Students with Korean or other Asian countries' nationality who attend/took a leave of absence/expected to graduate from a high school or a university.
2. Asian countries' to be followed according to the definition of the United Nations (Please refer to <https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/regional-groups>)

D. Competition Introduction

a. Preliminary Debate Competition (Online)

- Schedule: 2022.08.25 9:00-21:00 (Thurs.)
- Venue: Zoom (Online)
- Participants: A maximum of about 20 teams will be selected, with three people in one team and up to 60 people participating in the preliminary round.
- Arrangement:
 - Rehearsals should be conducted in advance prior to the event for smooth operation on the day of the online debate competition
 - 3 debaters should be on one screen, and only one member (one account) of each team is to access Zoom
 - Every speaker will present from their respective seat, without moving to another place
- Preliminary Debate Competition Procedures:
 - 1) A total of 20 teams will play a total of four preliminary rounds with four different topics per team. The four topics are to be released in advance, and participants can prepare each topic prior to the event. On the day of the competition, the participants can refer to the prepared materials. Based on the results of each team, a maximum of four teams will be selected to qualify for the finals.
 - * Tie score: If the total score of teams are the same, the team with the higher sum of the individual speaker scores should be selected. (e.g., if there are three teams with the same qualification results of 3 wins and 1 loss, the teams will be selected in the order of the teams with the highest sum of the discussion scores of each speaker of the team.)
 - 2) The preliminary round will be held through the Zoom, and after all participants have gathered, participants will be assigned to each breakout meeting room according to the match table.
 - 3) After all the teams have gathered in the designated small meeting room, chairpersons of each small meeting room are to present the debate agenda through screen sharing. Each speaker may ask questions when the meaning/definition of the debate topic is unclear, but questions on other matters are not allowed.

- 4) As all topics for the preliminary rounds are announced in advance, there is no separate preparation time provided during the competition. Discussions begin immediately after having divided into the breakout meeting rooms in each round, and every speaker speaks according to the set speaking time. After all the speeches by both teams are made, if there is only one judging panel, the results will be announced having to turn the camera off without moving to a separate meeting room. Where there are two or more members in the judging committee, they shall be assigned to another small meeting room to consult regarding the results with each other. During this time the debaters will have a break. After the decision is made, the results of the decision will be announced again in the small meeting room where both teams are in and the respective round will be ended.
- 5) After each round, all teams gather again in the main conference room and are to follow the instructions in preparation of the next debate. This way, each team proceeds with a total of four preliminary rounds, and the final four teams proceeding to the finals will be announced.
- 6) Due to the nature of online competitions, punctuality is important and if the camera is not turned on or the participant is not present at the appointed time, the participants will be disqualified.

* The match table will be announced through the ZOOM screen, and each team may check the opposition team and who stands for Government and Opposition.

* The ZOOM link to be used in the competition will be announced later through e-mail.

b. Final Debate Competition (Offline)

- Schedule: 2022.08.26 9:00-20:00 (Fri)
- Venue: Ewha Campus Complex (ECC)
- Participants: A total of 12 participants - up to 4 teams, will participate in the final round. In the finals round, there are semifinal and final rounds with a total of two topics.
- Final Debate Competition Procedures:
 - 1) A total of four teams will debate within the finals, starting with the semifinals to the final round in the form of a tournament, to decide the champion team.
 - 2) The match table of the finals is determined by totalizing the preliminary round scores, and each team moves to the debate chamber according to the announcement.
 - 3) In the case of the semifinals, it is an impromptu debate, and each team has around 40 minutes to prepare after the debate topic is announced on the day of the competition. Electronic devices cannot be used during the 40 minutes of preparation, and discussions should be prepared only through consultation with team members. In the case of the final round, it is a prepared debate with the topic released in advance, and participants will be allowed to prepare respective topic in advance. On the day of the competition, the participant can refer to the prepared materials. Since the final round is run in a form of

prepared debate with the topic announced in advance, there will be no preparation time provided during the competition.

- 4) Each speaker may ask questions when the meaning of the debate agenda is unclear, but questions on other issues are not allowed.
- 5) The debate will be run with a set speaking time of each speaker. After all the speeches of both teams have been completed, the judges will move to another room to share their opinions on the results. During this time, the debaters will have a break in the Main room. After the judgment is completed, the judges come to the lecture room to present the results and briefly give feedback to the debaters.
- 6) After the final round, the winner of the debate competition will be announced during the award ceremony.

E. Composition of Debate Team and Role of Speakers

A total of two teams will participate in each debate, divided into the pros and the cons teams. A total of six speakers participate in the debate, consisting of three people per team. The roles of each speaker are as follows.

- 1) **The First Speaker of the Team - Pro**
The first speaker of the pro team raises and defines a topic, and then makes the overall position and core argument of the affirmative side.
- 2) **The First Speaker of the Team - Con**
The first speaker of the cons team makes the overall and core arguments of the opposition side and expresses the opposition's position based on the first speaker of the affirmative side – in the agreement or in opposition.
- 3) **The Second Speaker of the Team - Pro**
The second speaker on the pros side refutes the opinions of the first speaker on the cons mentioned on appropriate grounds and makes the remaining arguments on the pros side.
- 4) **The Second Speaker of the Team - Con**
The second speaker of the cons team refutes the opinion of the second speaker of the affirmative mentioned above on appropriate grounds and makes the remaining arguments of the opposition.
- 5) **The Third Speaker of the Team - Pro**
The third speaker of the pros side summarizes, compares, and analyzes the arguments of the pros and cons based on the overall discussion content to prove that the arguments of the pros side were more logical and reasonable.
- 6) **The Third Speaker of the Team - Con**

The third speaker of the cons team demonstrates that the opposition's argument was a more logical and reasonable position on the debate issue by summarizing, comparing, and analyzing its team's arguments based on the overall debate content.

F. Operation Regulations

- 1) A total of six speakers from the pros and cons teams, the chairperson, and one to five judges will participate in the debate. The number of judges depends on the rounds - preliminary and final. (Even during online debate, no third party except the three members of each team may enter the screen or be in the same location as the members). The debate is basically organized by the chairperson. The speakers are called and spoken in accordance with the order of their remarks, and the proceedings are conducted based on objections. The chairperson shall ensure that the overall discussion proceeds smoothly and that all speakers are given a fair opportunity.
- 2) The speaking time is given up to 5 minutes per speaker, and the timekeeper is to provide a signal to inform the exceeded time. If the speaker shows no sign of concluding his remarks even after the end of the speaking time, the chairperson may repeatedly announce that the speaker's remarks have exceeded the time limit, and if he/she speaks more than six minutes, the speaker will be instructed to stop speaking. (Online, mute the speaker; offline, turn off the microphone.)
- 3) The speakers of each team speak according to the order on the match table for each debate, and the speaker's order of speech cannot be changed during the debate. The speaker shall finish the speech within the set speaking time and shall not protest against the intervention of the moderator requesting the conclusion of the speech due to speaking over the time limit. The speakers are to finish their speech respectfully.
- 4) The participants do not laugh or boo while the opposing team makes a speech. If the team inevitably has to consult with its own team members to prepare for a rebuttal, it should be done in a manner that does not interfere with the other person's speech, e.g. exchanging opinions through notes written on paper. Overall, the participants are to listen carefully.
- 5) An objection can be raised after all the other team's remarks are completed, and the response to the objection is conducted under the supervision of the chairperson. If there is an objection, the objection must be officially stated before the next round begins.

G. Criteria for Examination

a) Logicality

- a. Supporting evidence for an argument
- b. Consistency of argument
- c. Feasibility of logical development

b) Appropriateness

- a. Understanding of the main topic of discussion and the agenda of debate
- b. Understanding the purpose of the debate
- c. Feasibility and demonstrability of claims
- c) **Attitude**
 - a. Compliance with debate operation regulations
 - b. Cooperation amongst team members
 - c. Overall attitude towards debate

H. Awards Detail

Grand Award (1 team): Certificate and a funded trip to Vietnam for 3 nights / 5 days

(*Only flight and lodging supported, KOTRA tours are mandatory. For other traveling schedule, it is a free travel for participants. The prize can be replaced with 700,000 won depending on the Corona situation and schedule.)

Excellence Award (1 team): Certificate and prize worth 500,000 won

Bronze Award (2 teams): Certificate and prize worth 250,000 won

* Participation certificate provided to all participants

I. Han Asia Youth Debate Competition Schedule

(*Details are subject to change. Any changes will be posted on the website.)

Day 1 (August 25th)

Online for Preliminary Round / Offline for Final Rounds

Time	Activity	Content
8:30-9:00	Join in the Zoom	All participants are to participate in the Zoom
9:00-9:30	Greetings	Greetings and the Introduction of the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition
9:30-10:00	Guidance for the 1st round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 1 zoom room
10:00-11:30	The 1st round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
11:30-12:00	Guidance for the 2nd round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 2 zoom room
12:00-13:30	The 2nd round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
13:30-14:30	Lunch Time	Lunch
14:30-15:00	Guidance for the 3rd round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 3 zoom room
15:00-16:30	The 3rd round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback
16:30-17:00	Guidance for the 4th round of the preliminaries	Topic description and designation of Round 4 zoom room
17:00-18:30	The 4th round of the preliminaries	Debate & Feedback

18:30-19:00	Break Time	Break Time & Preparation for Break Announcement
19:00-20:00	Result Announcement	Announcement of preliminary results of and teams for finals
20:00-	Finish	Day 1 Finish

Day 2 (August 26th) – Ewha Campus Complex (ECC), Ewha Womans University

Time	Activity	Content
8:30-9:00	Check-in	Offline Check-in
9:00-9:30	Greetings	Greetings and Introduction to the finals for the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition and Academic Journal Contest
9:30-10:00	Guidance for the Semi-final Round	Description of the topic for the Impromptu Debate and designation of Semi-final rooms
10:00-10:40	Preparation for the Impromptu Debate	Preparation for the Impromptu Debate (No electronics allowed)
10:40-12:00	Semi Finals	Debate & Feedback
12:00-13:00	Lunch Time	Lunch
13:00-14:30	Photo Time (All Participants and Staffs), Prepared lecture	
14:30-16:30	Observation of the Academic Journal Presentation	
16:30-17:00	Guidance for the Final Round	Topic Description and Preparation for the Final Round
17:00-18:00	Debate Final Round	Final Round
18:00-18:30	Break Time	Preparation for Break Announcement
18:30-19:00	Award Ceremony	Announcement of the winners of the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition and Academic Journal Contest
19:00-	Closing Ceremony	Closing Ceremony

3.2 Academic Journal Guidelines

1. Academic Journal Contest

A. Topic and Guidelines

The topic of the journal is "security in the post-COVID-19 era," and it should consist of how to respond to various security issues and how Korea and Asia can cooperate. One of the seven categories of human security* defined by UNDP must be selected, and the questions below should be responded along with policy suggestions. (*More details found in 2.4 Academic Journal Details)

- Question: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, various security problems arose and have worsened, threatening the seven sectors of human security. What is the role of Korea or Korea-Asia cooperation? What cooperative measures can be taken in response to these issues?
- Policy proposal: should include policy name, policy details, justification of the policy, and expected effectiveness of the policy.

* It is recommended to write an academic journal including creative and realistic policy implications. It is also recommended to include constructive policy proposals that take into account of institutional, legal, social, or cultural situations.

B. Time Period and Schedule

- 1) Application Period: From 2022.07.18 9:00 am to 2022.08.05 23:59 pm
- 2) Deadline for Journal Submissions: 2022.08.12. 23:59 pm (E-mail Submission)
- 3) Journal Presentation and Awards: 2022. 08.26 (Location: Ewha Womans University, Ewha Campus Complex)

* Journal presentation is only for the finalists. 20 minutes would be given per team for presentation and Q&A.

C. Eligibility

- 1) Students with nationality in Korea and other Asian countries, who attend/took a leave of absence/expected to graduate from high school or university (or graduate school)
- 2) Individual or team participation (up to 3 people can participate jointly; all team members must meet the qualifications).

*'Asia region' as defined by the United Nations (Please refer to:
<https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/regional-groups>)

2. Contest Introduction

A. Application and Submission, Journal Writing Method

1) Submission of Application Form: Applications for participation must be made before journal submission. Fill out the application form on the Google Form, which can be found on the website (www.mzasia.org). (until '2022.08.05. 23:59')

2) Method of Submission

a. Submit files and required documentation by email (asia.mzgen@gmail.com) (until '2022.08.12. 23:59 pm')

*File name: Title_Name of the participant(1 representative).docx

b. When submitting files, attach the applicable documents of all participants.

Scan and submit documents officially published by the school:

certificate of enrollment / certificate of completion / certificate of expectant graduation / research student certificate

B. Submission Requirements

1) Writing Language: English

2) Basic/Standard Template

3) MS Word A4 10-15 pages (excluding references); submission in word file(.docx), Times New Roman 12 points, 1.5 spacing, standard margins * Footnotes, citations, references, etc. must follow the general journal format.

4) It is recommended to follow one consistent academic citation/reference format, such as APA style or Chicago Manual style, when writing the journal.

5) Topics and summaries submitted during the application phase (until August 5th 23:59 pm) can be changed until final submission (August 12th 23:59 pm). However, it cannot be resubmitted/changed after submission of the final version.

C. Notice

1) Citations must be clearly identified. If plagiarism has been found, the journal will be immediately excluded from review, and the prize will be canceled.

2) Works used to acquire degree, articles that have already been published in academic journals, etc., and articles awarded in other competitions cannot be re-submitted. The prize will be canceled immediately upon confirmation.

- 3) If a team of three people wins, a certificate will be awarded to all winners individually, but the amount of the prize money will be awarded the same as for a single-person team.
- 4) Submissions that have not been awarded will be deleted or discarded within one month after the review. In case the journal is needed, it shall be consulted with the author.
- 5) The copyright for the applied work belongs to the applicant. For the award-winning work, the applicant and the organizer share the intellectual property rights.

3. Criteria Upon Review

- 1) The overall understanding of COVID-19 and security
- 2) Theoretical, empirical, and policy implications and contributions
- 3) Relevance and specificity
- 4) Feasibility of logical development
- 5) Accuracy of descriptions
- 6) Evidence and support for the argument
- 7) Originality, novelty, and feasibility of policy proposals
- 8) Presentation skills and QnA session on the day of the contest

4. Awards Detail

Grand Award (1 team): Certificate and a funded trip to Vietnam for 3 nights / 5 days

(*Only flight and lodging supported, KOTRA tours are mandatory. For other traveling schedule, it is a free travel for participants. The prize can be replaced with 700,000 won depending on the Corona situation and schedule.)

Excellence Award (1 team): Certificate and prize worth 500,000 won

Bronze Award (1 team): Certificate and prize worth 250,000 won

* Participation certificate provided to all participants

5. Academic Journal Contest Schedule

*Specific details may be changed. In such case, it will be updated in the website.

Day 1 (August 25th)

After submitting journal files via email (equivalent to preliminary round), the finalists are to be contacted individually. The finalists will be posted on the website. / Final Round is to be held offline.

Day 2 (August 26th) - Ewha Campus Complex (ECC), Ewha Womans University

Time	Activity	Content
12:00-13:00	Check-in	Offline Check-in
13:00-14:30	Photo Time (All Participants and Staffs), Prepared lecture	
14:30-16:30	Finals - Presentation	Each team shall present for 15-20 minutes and proceed to a 10 minute QnA session
16:30-18:00	Observation of the Debate Final Round	Debate Competition Final Round
18:00-18:30	Break Time	Preparation for Break Announcement
18:30-19:00	Award Ceremony	Announcement of the winners of the Han Asia Youth Debate Competition and Academic Journal Contest
19:00-	Closing Ceremony	Closing Ceremony

4. Contact

Open Chat (Kakaotalk): <https://open.kakao.com/o/slouMNde>

Email: asia.mzgen@gmail.com

Instagram ID: [asia.mzgen](#)

Website: <https://www.mzasia.org>

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