



## SINO-JAPAN YOUTH CONFERENCE 2016

Peace is not unity in similarity but unity in diversity, in the comparison and conciliation of differences

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## FINAL REPORT

Organiser: Li Po Chun United World College

Supporter: United World College International Office (London), United World College Japanese Committee

Sponsors: Stooges Education, Mitsubishi UFJ Foundation, Sojitu Foundation and MRA House

Secretariat: Sino-Japan Youth Conference Committee



SINO-JAPAN YOUTH  
CONFERENCE  
Li Po Chun United World College of Hong Kong



香港李寶椿聯合

# 1. FOREWORDS

## Foreword from Mr. Arnett Edwards, LPCUWC Principal

It is a real pleasure to write these few words as a summary of Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2016. This year forty participants aged 14-17 years from Japan, Peoples Republic of China and Hong Kong spent one week together on the campus of Li Po Chun United World College of Hong Kong. Alumni and older students from ten different UWCs led the different activities focussing on conflict resolution and cultural awareness promoting the notion of peace with respect to Sino-Japan relations.

The conference this year had the theme of 'Peace is not unity in similarity but unity in diversity, in the comparison and conciliation of differences' which besides the activities outlined above also included the students from the region living together. In essence they had a truly mini UWC experience.

I would like to thank all those students from the different UWCs who made this happen and our generous donors Stooges Education, Mitsubishi UFJ Foundation, Sojitu Foundation and MRA House who were able to support the Mainland China Team and Japan Team respectively.

## Foreword from Sino-Japan Youth Conference Committee

"Peace is not unity in similarity but unity in diversity, in the comparison and conciliation of differences". This quote by Mikhail Gorbachev is the jumping-off point for SJYC 2016. In a 7-day camp, we bring together 15 students from China, 15 students from Japan and 10 students from Hong Kong to spend time on understanding cultural differences and similarities and perhaps, more importantly to understand the Sino-Japanese relations. This conference has not only fulfilled the start-off quote, it also echoes back to the UWC mission, "UWC makes education a force to unite people, nations and cultures for peace and a sustainable future UWC schools, colleges and programmes deliver a challenging and transformational educational experience to a diverse cross section of students, inspiring them to create a more peaceful and sustainable future."

The conference is rewarding for organisers too. With around 30 students and young alumni from 7 UWCs and International School of Asia, Karuizawa (ISAK), a potential UWC, to organise activities and run the whole conference. Thanks must be given to everyone in the organising committee for being supportive throughout the whole preparation process as well as the conference itself.

SJYC understands that peace plays a very important role in today's world. Therefore, SJYC will continue to work hard to inspire young people and future generations. Let us all look forward to the success of SJYC 2017.



## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 1. Purpose of Final Report

This Final Report is the summit of the Sino-Japan Youth Conference (SIYC) 2016. The aims of this report are as follow:

- 1) Summarise the programme and activities in SIYC 2016;
- 2) Seek recognition to people who have showed support to SIYC 2016

### 2. SIYC Principal

The Sino-Japan Youth Conference aims to empower teenagers from Hong Kong, China and Japan through endorsing the UWC ideal of international understanding, in order to contribute towards a constructive future based on mutual respect.

### 3. Introduction to Conference 2016

The Sino-Japan Youth Conference started off as a simple idea which consists of young people helping one another to change the legacy of two neighbouring countries in East Asia. The intention to bring teenagers together in order to promote dialogue, mutual understanding and celebration of differences was but only a vision in an individual. However, the insightfulness of the vision has inspired UWC graduates as well as current students with similar minds to turn it into reality.

Conference 2016 allowed 40 participants from Hong Kong, Mainland China and Japan to come together. It emphasized the importance of embracement over one another's differences, introduced proactiveness and added sessions aiming at afterthoughts over one's emotions.

We have been brought up, being passed on stories and images with lots of generalisations along with misunderstandings. All we hear may only be from one perspective all along, completely ignorant towards the other. It is unavoidable that we are influenced by our surroundings such as the media, but most importantly, our own emotions. Emotions can make one irrational, blinding one from logical fallacies, leading to misconceptions and misinterpretations.

Through encouraging participants to think over and discuss different possible solutions to cut off the vicious cycle of misjudgments, SIYC 2016 was a place for them to experience the real thrill of learning through the frame of Sino-Japanese relations.

After a year of preparation and applicant selections, the Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2016 was held on the campus of Li Po Chun United World College (LPCUWC) from 22nd to 28th of July, 2016.

### 4. Aims

- To have a direct impact on Chinese and Japanese youths' perceptions of one another's' cultures.
- To convey the importance of critical thinking to the participants by challenging their source of knowledge.
- To help the participants learn the importance of being open-minded by offering them a place to interact with peers who have different points of view.
- To raise awareness about the importance of dialogue and communication in contributing towards a constructive future.
- To encourage Chinese and Japanese youths to contribute to their society (Hong Kong, China and Japan) through initiatives and community services.
- To provide opportunities for Chinese and Japanese ambassadors to experience the international environment of the United World College movement.

### 5. UWC In Action

UWC is a global educational organisation that brings together students from all over the world with the explicit aims of fostering peace and international understanding. The organisation selects students based on merit, regardless of their ethnic, religious, educational, or financial, background. It is a melting pot of youths from around the world that have great interest in international issues. UWC creates a friendly atmosphere in which open-minded ideas of students are well-protected and encouraged.

Although Li Po Chun UWC was the birthplace of the idea of the Sino-Japan Youth Conference, the spirit of the Conference lays in Chinese and Japanese

students from different UWC colleges who form the Committee. Organisers from Japan, Hong Kong and Mainland China who have the commitment to work across borders, effectively practicing the UWC ideals through active collaboration have prepared the conference for a year, leading to the fruition of Conference 2016.

### 6. Features

The Conference committee respects the United World College principles, the Administration and the Board of Li Po Chun United World College of Hong Kong as well as the Japanese UWC National Committee. It also follows the primary views of the Hong Kong government with reference to political and geographical names and expressions.

### 7. Action Guideline of the Committee

The Conference committee respects the following:

- 1) United World College principles
- 2) Administration and the Board of Li Po Chun United World College
- 3) Japanese UWC National Committee ; and
- 4) the basic views of the Hong Kong government with regard to political and geographical names and expressions.

### 8. Supervisors

**Arnett Edwards** -- principal of Li Po Chun United World College

### 9. Secretariat

Sino Japan Youth Conference Committee

### 10. Website link

Webpage: <http://lpcsjyc.wixsite.com/sjyc>



## 3. ORGANISING COMMITTEE

### CHANGES FROM 2015 FOR 2016

#### 1. Change in the Focus

In addition to fairness and equality stressed in the past conference together with the emphasis on emotional intelligence and ethics in the past conferences, Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2016 focuses on the celebration of differences between differences.

Therefore, promoting mutual understanding and respect between individuals was the focus of SIYC 2016.

#### 2. Organisational Structure Change

All three regional teams (Hong Kong, Mainland China and Japan) were divided into four departments, namely: Participants Recruitment / Care, Conference Logistics, Programme Design & Risk Management, and Public Relations & Funding.

#### 3. Committee Structure

The core organisers of Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2016 were formed in November 2015. It included organisers from 2015 who made the commitment to prepare for the conference in 2016. From then on, other student organisers for the Sino-Japan Youth

Conference Committee were recruited from not only Li Po Chun United World College, but from other United World Colleges too. All organisers fell into the Committee Structure of Hong Kong Team, Japan Team and Mainland China Team, with the regional coordinators doing their best to unite and communicate with the different committee branches.

#### Coordinators of Conference 2016

Damian Wu

*Hong Kong Regional / Administrative Coordinator*

Haruko Tateyama

*Japan Regional / Administrative Coordinator*

Roger Dai

*Mainland China Regional / Administrative Coordinator*

# COMMITTEE ORGANISATION

## 1. Year Planning

The preparation work for Sino Japan Youth Conference 2016 started in August 2015. Since the organising committee were studying abroad, we communicated through video calls and messages. For organisers studying at LPCUWC, the Sino-Japan Youth Conference is a community service under Quan Cai, the CAS (short for Creative, Activity, Service) programme as a part of International Baccalaureate. Organisers met up every Tuesday afternoon for strategy meetings, program plannings, participants applications and participants selection. The Sino-Japan Youth Conference at LPCUWC also held a 'Day Camp' for local secondary school students to promote peace between Sino-Japanese relations in Hong Kong.

## 2. Preparation Period

There was a preparation period from July 19 to July 21, 2016. These 3 days equipped organisers with ample time to know each other better and prepare

for the arrival of participants. It also gave organisers an opportunity to simulate sessions, allowing organisers to familiarize with activities and make facilitation easier for them. Furthermore, the preparation period allowed the Risk Management Team to introduce emergency processes to organisers and allow organisers to do last-minute administrative work. The preparation period ensures a smooth running for SJYC 2016.

## 3. Risk Management

SJYC 2016 mostly adopted the risk management measures arranged in 2015. A risk manual was drafted and frequently updated as protocols with regard to accidents and medical emergencies for both the committee and the teacher supervisors' reference. The risk manual was helpful during the conference when handling emergency incidents, especially for off-campus activities like Hong Kong Exploration and Peace Initiative.

The conference progressed smoothly with no major accidents.



# 4 PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

## SUMMARY

This year, the programme was catered to our new theme - “Peace is not unity in similarity but unity in diversity, in the comparison and conciliation of differences”. Needless to say, the programme was tightly packed with activities which allowed participants to develop their knowledge and critical thinking skills with reference to Sino-Japanese Relations.

On the first day of arrival, participants were given time to familiarise with the campus as well as one another. They were supported by a campus tour and family-like buddy groups respectively.

In the next few days, the programme introduced to participants the concept of active learning through the Cultural along with Media Literacy Sessions. Participants then had a taste of their past through the History Session which delved and dissected the factors of conflict between the two regions. In order to engage participants as much as possible, sessions such as Real-Life Simulation and Peace Commemoration were held. Lastly, the Ending Dinner marked the end of the conference. A video made by an LPC alumna, Michael Li, highlighted the the

bringing together of participants, leading to lifelong, cross-regional friendships.

All in all, as reflected by both organisers and participants, Conference 2016 was a success in general.

## ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION

On 22nd July 2016, participants from Hong Kong, Japan and Mainland arrived onto the campus of Li Po Chun United World College under the company of several organizers from their respective regions.

Most Japanese participants travelled to Hong Kong by plane and were warmly welcomed by two organizers from the Japan team at the Hong Kong International Airport, after which they took a bus to the college. Mainland Chinese participants travelled to Hong Kong by a range of transportation, including plane, bus, and train. One to two organizers from the China team were allocated for each location to welcome the participants, such as Futian Control Point, Lo Wu Control Point and the Hong Kong International Airport. As for Hong Kong participants, they were welcomed with equal enthusiasm by a number of

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organizers from the Hong Kong team at Wu Kai Sha MTR station, followed by a ten-minute walk to the college campus.

After arrival on campus, registration processes were conducted in an orderly manner by a number of organizers in the dayroom. During registration, each participant submitted their Consent Form, Health Form, ID Card/Passport copies, travel insurance copies and participant fees. Each of them also received a program booklet, information about their buddy group and room arrangement, as well as a name tag that would help them in greeting and familiarizing themselves with all the new faces around campus in the rest of the Conference.

Following registration, participants were introduced to the campus by organizers, which were conducted by walking around the campus in small groups, along with English instructions given by organizers. With the campus tour, participants felt more comfortable to live in this 'home' for the upcoming few days, and were very excited for the official start of the conference. Overall, the arrival and registration processes were successfully conducted by organizers.



The Welcoming Dinner was held on the first night, after the participants have arrived and settled down on campus. The welcoming dinner served as the first

cultural exchange, the participants were encouraged to attend it in their national costumes and use the opportunity to interact with participants from other regions.

A few speeches were made in the dinner which included Mr. Arnett Edwards, the principal of LPC, who delivered a welcoming speech to all participants. This was followed by another welcoming speech from the three Regional Coordinators of Conference 2016, introducing participants to the Conference and hoping they could all have a very memorable time at the conference.

Welcoming Dinner was kickstarted by a fashion show which showcased the national costumes of all three regions. Towards the end of the dinner, organisers performed Lion Dance, Dragon Dance, Fisherman Dance (a traditional dance in Japan) and a mass dance which highlighted cultural diversity among the three regions.



The cultural session was designed by the Hong Kong Team to further participants' understanding in different cultures through interactive activities. Also, through the physical and engaging activities carried out in the session, participants were fully energised, allowing them to socialise and get to know one another. In this session, participants were divided

into 4 groups with 10 people. Each group took turns participating in different activities. The session consisted of three activities: 'Dragon Dance', 'Paper Cutting' and 'Role Play'.

'Dragon dance' and 'Paper Cutting' served the purpose of allowing participants to experience some of the more cultural aspects of the two countries; 'Role Play' on the other hand, dealt with cultural stereotypes and cultural conflicts between China and Japan.



The Japanese Team designed the History Session which allowed participants to understand further into, not only the Sino-Japanese history, but also to let participants experience in-depth discussion whilst connecting history to, for example, one's emotions.

Several activities were conducted throughout the session. Some of the highlights would be the 'Timeline' game and 'Presentation'. Participants were divided into groups and ought to sort out the history timeline as they arranged the different Sino-Japanese events in chronological order. During which, they got to discuss which events they thought were the most important to them, sharing their feelings to all other participants. The other activity would be a presentation over a nation's opinions towards Sino-Japanese issues. The participants were divided according to their regional groups where they were each given research materials. They were given time

to prepare and by the end of the activity, were given 10 minutes to present their findings.

The History Session enhanced the participants' knowledge in history, especially Sino-Japanese issues. The presentation allows them to perceive matters in a more three-dimensional way rather than only on their own perspective, developing mutual understanding between the regions.



The Media Literacy and Critical Thinking session aimed to improve critical thinking of participants by guiding them through the analysis and evaluation of sources from different perspectives and ideologies; have a deeper and more sophisticated understanding of the social role of the media, including distribution of information, constructing culture and potentially influencing the audience's ideology; and to make participants aware of of the wide range of perspectives that are upheld by different people.

These aims were well achieved through a combination of games, skits, group discussions, teaching of existing communication models, Ted talks, and analysis of sources related to Sino-Japanese issues.

The structure of the MLCT session contained 3 components. The first was "Ice Breaking". Participants played the games "Draw What You Hear" and "Chinese Whisper/Telephone Game" which introduced to them the idea of deviation of

information when such is passed to many people. It was followed by the second component: "Media, Society and Individual". This component consisted of the introduction of Schramm's Communication Model, the game of Share Your Numbers, in which participants had to design their own communication system and put it into use, the Ted talk - "The Danger of A Single Story", and skit performances in the topic of stereotypes. Part 3 of the MLCT session was "Understanding Media in Reality" in which participants applied critical thinking of media in real-life situations with case studies about Sino-Japanese relations. In groups, participants were given news articles with topics of, for example, Diaoyu/Senkaku Island dispute and Post-WW2 issues. After detailed analysis within groups, participants had to prepare and perform a skit to portray how bias or neutrality could be presented in the media with reference to Sino-Japanese issues.

In general, the MLCT session was greatly successful as participants were very engaged in all activities and the aims stated above were well achieved.



The Hong Kong Team designed the Conflict Resolution Session. It upheld the aims of letting participants learn the correct attitudes when facing a conflict and techniques to solve a dispute with collective work, as well as to understand the underlying theories of different conflict-management skills.

A presentation was made at the beginning, introducing the five conflict management skills. The participants were then given a specific conflict scenario which they had to act them out whilst solving them with a particular skill. In order to apply the skills into real-life situations, a game of 'War and Peace' was carried out. In the game, they had to tactfully decide whether to choose 'peace' or 'war' based on an unfair score system along with different case scenarios of Sino-Japanese conflicts. At last, 'The Lost Treaty' gave participants a chance to design a treaty themselves which had to satisfy both China and Japan regions.

The Conflict Resolution Session provided participants the opportunity to have a further understanding over the different conflict management skills they apply to in real-life situations. Most importantly, there isn't always the best solution, but only the most suitable one.



Hong Kong Exploration was a full-day activity taken, where participants got to tour around Hong Kong and discover more about the diverse culture of this city. The exploration was conducted in buddy groups that they were assigned for the whole conference. Each buddy group was facilitated by approximately 4 respective group leaders. All participants were provided with the "HK Exploration Information Booklet", which briefly described the 14 checkpoints scattered around Hong Kong, including each of their

location, worth of points, and approximately time of the activity. Participants were to discuss among themselves and decide the route that they would like to take, under the consideration of location, time, transport means, and worth of marks. The 3 group with the highest marks by the end of the Exploration would receive grand prizes.

The 14 checkpoints scattered across the whole of Hong Kong, such as the Fruit Market in Yau Ma Tei and IFC in Central. The wide range of checkpoints served the purpose of introducing participants to a complete picture of Hong Kong culture - that is, including the 'new' and the 'old' Hong Kong. In order to expose participants to a wider picture of Hong Kong culture, there was also a "Marks Addition and Deduction System" based on the transportation taken by the group. For instance, they would get marks deducted if they took the MTR for over 5 times and marks were added if they took the bus, tram, minibus or ferry for at least once. It served to encourage participants to try a wider range of transportation means in Hong Kong instead of what is commonly thought as the most convenient one - the MTR.

Overall, the Hong Kong Exploration was successfully conducted. Not only did it allow participants to learn more about Hong Kong, it also provided them with the chance to take a break and enjoy some relaxing and fun activities off campus, as well as to bond with each other even better.



The main purpose of the final event was to summarise the different things that participants learnt during the conference and emphasise on the general theme and lesson of the conference: "Peace is not unity in similarity but unity in diversity, in the comparison and conciliation of differences".

The morning session of final event started off by drafting political platforms from two different countries, Japan and China. Participants would need to address on issues like education, Senkaku/ Diaoyu Island, Yasukuni Shrine etc. It continued with a debate session within the 2 countries and different stakeholders: the general public, United Nations and investors. It ended by a vote-casting from the 3 stakeholders.

The afternoon session started with a dispute over islands between Japan or China. The two teams would try negotiating with each other through skype calls. The country could either choose to defence or to fight for the 9 islands of different sizes which symbolise different. The whole process would be overseen by the stakeholders and they would cast their votes accordingly.

After all, participants felt that the de-briefing was much-needed for them to reflect on the entire week, and it was a meaningful way to sum up the activities held during the entire conference.



As the Conference almost came to an end, 'Peace Commemoration' allowed participants to have a small reflection over their past few days in the conference. The participants were divided into four groups in which there were two facilitators/translators per group. The session was carried out in a dark room and candles were passed around as a person did their sharing.

It was quite an emotional session as some of the participants shared their intimate experiences to everyone around them. The session let some of the participants to say what had been in their minds for quite a while but had not had the opportunity to voice it out. 'Peace Commemoration' has therefore, instead of concealing their thoughts and feelings, given them a chance to say it to everyone.



On the last day of the conference, participants were divided into groups of 5-6, each facilitated by 2-3 organizers, to put the ideas and knowledge they learned in the past few days into practice.

Each group had to come up with an activity to spread peace in the Hong Kong community. Prior to the group planning session, participants were told to begin brainstorming possible activities the night before. On the day of Peace Initiative, they had one full morning to discuss their ideas and plan in greater detail with their team, some teams also prepared for the materials they required during this time period. All teams reported their plans to the session leaders of Peace Initiative as well as the Risk Management team who assessed the level of safety and possible risks for each team's plan with regards of the nature of activity, such as whether it will appeal to negative emotions from the general public.

Since all groups planned to do an activity with the general public as their direct audience, the Risk Management team and session leaders assigned each team an appropriate location that would be legal for them to stay and conduct activities in. In the afternoon, all groups left the campus and conducted their activities in their respective locations. During the activity execution process, many groups had to adjust their plan according to the changing situation of the particular area - such as having very little bypassers. With participants having to think of alternative methods to adjust their plans in order to make it more successful, the other aim of Peace Initiative, for participants to experience the hardships of establishing peace in the community, was well-achieved. It was also why organizers would not voice out possible problems of their activity during the planning process in the morning, unless they involved major safety risks.

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The groups came up with a range of ideas and activities, all of which allowed them to experience the process of spreading peace. Some groups went to public areas, such as the harbor, to perform and sing songs in Cantonese, Japanese and Mandarin, representing the possible peace and mutual understanding among the 3 regions; some groups went to a number of locations to record videos that were then edited into a full video to raise the awareness of the negative impacts of stereotypes and generalization in the media, contributing to the lack of mutual acceptance between the nations; some groups prepared origami materials and invited pedestrians to fold paper crane with them, while encouraging the pedestrian, especially the elderly, to share their feelings and experience of Sino-Japanese issues, allowing the participants, a younger generation, to better understand the causes and states of tension between nations.

Overall, the outcome of Peace Initiative was very successful, all participants gained a lot during the planning and execution processes. With this activity as the final activity of the entire conference, we believe SIYC 2016 has certainly ended on a very high note for the participants.



The Closing Ceremony took place during the last dinner we had with the participants. Each buddy group (as introduced in the following) was asked to prepare a performance which would last for around 5

minutes, showcasing all three cultural aspects in Hong Kong, Japan and China. Certificates were also presented to the participants for their great participation and engagement throughout the whole conference. Last but not least, a photo-taking session took place, giving both organisers and participants a chance to take photos with each other. This marked the end of the conference, yet the friendships and memories made would forever stay.



Similar to last year, each participant was allocated into a buddy group of approximately 6 participants and 4 organizers, based on their regions to ensure each group would have participants and organizers from all 3 regions. The buddy group system was to provide the participants with a place where they could feel like home and be comfortable to discuss and express themselves, and to share with us their feelings about the conference every day, which include both feedback on the sessions and their personal gains and/or experiences. Ultimately, this system was aimed at encouraging personal growth and bonding among participants within their own buddy group. The buddy group would meet every night, after the conduction of all the sessions of the day. The meetings were regular structured as follow: a short ice-breaking game to re-energize the participants → participants share their experience of the day (e.g. ups and downs) → participants share

their feedback on the sessions → organizers tell the participants about some general reminders (e.g. safety, residential life) as well as the next day's schedule and things they would need to prepare. In buddy group sessions, organizers played a huge role of ensuring all participants' physical, and psychological well-being throughout the conference. Participants were encouraged to approach their buddy group leaders if they encountered any problem, such as cultural shock, language barrier, and physical illness. Buddy group leaders could then follow up and provide the best tailored care for them.

In general, the buddy system was indeed an effective way to encourage personal growth of the participants, as it was evident that many participants turned from a reserved buddy group member to an engaged and enthusiastic member as the buddy group gradually bonded closer throughout the conference.



Since conference activities and discussions are always conducted in English due to language barriers between regional groups, it is vital to make sure that participants have an opportunity to speak in their mother tongue. Thus, participants would also meet in their regional groups once every few days. The regional group system also allowed participants who aren't as fluent in English to voice out and for them to be encouraged to speak up more during the meetings as well as during the conference in general. The regional group system also provided a platform for participants to express their concerns regarding admin-related issues and clarifications.

While the buddy group system provided participants with a support system and a sense of family, the regional group system provided participants with a sense of home and identity which was extremely vital for the entire conference.

## 5. FINANCIAL REPORT

<b>Income Summary</b>	
	HKD
HK Team: Conference Participation Fees*	\$58,500.00
Total Income	\$58,500.00
* \$1500 per person; 1 HK participant with full scholarship	
<b>Expenditure Summary</b>	
	HKD
Administration Expense	\$973.20
Catering Expense	\$58,944.70
Miscellaneous Expense	\$6,996.90
Publicity Expense	\$904.20
Organizers Transportation Expense	\$420.00
Conference Transportation Expense	\$11,440.00
Total Expenditure	\$79,679.00
Total Income	\$58,500.00
Total Expenditure	\$79,679
Closing balance of the year	-\$21,179
Opening balance from 2016	\$35,545.56
<b>Opening balance from 2017</b>	<b>\$14,366.56</b>



## Introduction to 2017

Inheriting the success from Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2016, Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2017 aims to create yet another peak. We hope to help participants from Hong Kong, Mainland China and Japan to acknowledge and celebrate cultural differences among the three regions, develop mutual understanding and respect as well as create a strong basis for which future actions could make a difference towards Sino-Japanese relations. In order to achieve such objectives, we will provide Chinese and Japanese teenagers opportunities to widen their horizons on Sino-Japanese relations by sharing cultural and historical perspectives, enhancing their critical thinking skills, overcoming language barriers. Yet, most importantly, building cross-regional, lasting friendships.

## Overview

**Organiser:** Li Po Chun United World College (LPCUWC)

**Conference Date:** Late July to Early August, 2017

**Participants:** 15 from Mainland China and Japan, 10 from Hong Kong

**Organizer Committee:** 12 from Hong Kong, 10 from Mainland China and Japan

**Regional/Administrative Coordinators:**

Janice Ng, Hong Kong Team Regional/Administrative Coordinator;

Maho Taketani, Japan Team Regional/Administrative Coordinator;

Zecheng Wang, Mainland China Team Regional/Administrative Coordinator

**QC Status:** Community Service, CAS Programme, IBDP

**Supervisor:** Mr Arnett Edwards

## Message from Coordinators

As members of the organising committee last year, we observed the great success in SJYC 2016. It gave us the urge and power to strive for an extraordinary conference in 2017. As we hope to create a fair and equal applying process for all interested secondary school students, we have decided to unify the whole application process in order to avoid having applicants cross-applying to different regional groups.

With continuous improvement and enhanced coordination amongst the three regions, Conference 2017 will hopefully be just as impactful, memorable and meaningful, not only to participants, but also to all organisers.

## Preparation Timetable

This is our envisioned timetable for the year.

Time	Details
December 2016	Starts Promotion
January 2017	Starts Fund Application Application Opens
March 2017	Deadline for Chinese Applicants
April 2017	Deadline for Japanese Applicants
July 2017	Deadline for Hong Kong Applicants

## Contact Information

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LPC Coordinator

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# Sino-Japan Youth Conference 2016

Sino-Japan Youth Conference Committee

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The Final Report was compiled by the Sino-Japan Youth Conference Committee in Sept 2016.

