

Sharing perspectives from each center would add to the momentum towards stronger collaboration. May we invite presidents from China and Korea to join in answering the following questions, for sharing among the three centers, and for future reference:

1. What are the strengths and advantages of cooperation among the three countries in cancer control, care and research?
  - (china) 1) China, Korea and Japan are neighbor countries having many similarities such as culture, climate, social society and medical care etc. In particular, the governments of three countries collaborate closely and holds annual high-level meetings such as meeting of Ministers of Health. Therefore, collaborations on cancer prevention and control is strongly supported by three countries. 2) National Cancer Centers of three countries have the long history of cooperation, although happened in bilateral cooperation in the beginning and became multilateral cooperation in the recent years. This cooperation has largely promoted the progress in the cancer prevention and control in each countries and also in the Asian areas. 3) Three countries shares the similar cancer spectrum and risk factors of cancers, which are very different from other countries in other continents. Therefore, there is a big need for three countries to cooperate on the common cancers in three countries and find an efficient way to control these cancers in Asia and in the world.
  - (korea) Nonetheless three countries are geographically close to each other and have similar cultures, there are still many differences among us in terms of cancer incidence, prevalence and mortality. However at the same time we all have common interest in developing collaborative projects in cancer research, cancer treatment, and cancer control area. Therefore, I think it is helpful to share each others' knowledge and experience in cancer control area including cancer treatment and research. In the light of our relationship, we can further strengthen our cooperation in the years to come, which would lead to contribute to global health care by sharing the outcome with the world.
  - We are close in ethnicity and share much among our cultures; collaborating in cancer research and promoting cancer control is effective and seems most natural. Though the pace varies, we all expect rapid aging of populations, increasing the burden of cancer.  
The three countries are close physically, and we all value relationships through personal contact. We hope to fortify our relationship through frequent meetings and interactions. (japan)
2. What contributions can the three countries make to cancer control, care and cancer research in Asia?
  - (china) Training and collaborative projects should be the key for the collaborations among three countries, which can be expanded to other Asian countries as well. If possible, we can jointly hold the training courses or programs on any topic of cancer. Meanwhile, the substantial collaborative projects are very important to strengthen our cooperation as well. Of course, once the pandemic of COVID-19 is gone, we can return our normal cooperative activities such as the on-site annual meetings on cancer prevention and control, visit each other with Directors or Scientists, mutual training for the fellowship or scholarship etc.
  - (korea) Korea, China and Japan are the leading countries not only in Asia but also in the whole world, especially in terms of building advanced medical technology and health care system. NCC Korea would like to keep strengthening non-contact communication between three NCCs in the coming post pandemic era. Additionally, due to the geographical closeness, we can easily exchange our experts with other Asian countries. Three NCCs also should consider co-hosting brand new training course for international experts. Moreover we can provide Asian countries various opportunities like fellowship program, inviting them to scientific workshop co-hosted by three NCCs

and visit of their delegation. And thus we can contribute to other states which have relatively a fewer resources in cancer control area.

Considering that three countries are all participating member states of IARC, we can suggest and advocate cancer research projects mainly led by Western Pacific, representing participating states from Asia. In the long term point of view, three NCCs also should consider finding ways on sharing cancer big data in Asia for scientific purpose. By collaborating via international network like ANCCA, we can expand infrastructure for rare cancer research.

- As leaders in cancer medicine and research in Asia, we owe it to our fellow neighbours to support reduce the burden of cancer imposed on them. Besides providing medical care directly to patients, long term support for capacity building, such as training personnel and strengthening infrastructure and policy support is called for. (japan)

3. What do you think will happen to cancer control, care and research in Asia in 2030? We would be pleased to hear what you expect, and what your hopes are.

- (china) Increasing the 5-year survival rate is the key purpose of our present National Cancer Control Plan. Therefore, we do expect to see the significant increase of 5-year survival rate in China and in Asia in 2030. To reach this purpose, we think we should do many things in Asia, mainly focusing on improvement of cancer registration capacity, control of main risk factors for cancers including tobacco control, vaccination, healthy lifestyle etc, increasing the coverage of cancer screening programs and standardization of cancer diagnosis and treatment etc.

ANCCA is a good example and platform for the collaborations on the cancer control in Asia. Through many years' effort, ANCCA has developed several practical collaborative projects and established a close collaborative relationship among ANCCA members. We should support and encourage this collaboration to go more firmly and influentially.

- (korea) NCC Korea puts emphasis on cancer prevention when we design the blueprint for national cancer control. Specifically, we would like to focus on the control of risk factors such as tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy diet. Moreover, we are trying to find more effective methods for cancer prevention by advocating healthy behaviors including obesity control, vaccination and etc. By strengthening cancer screening which would lead to accomplishing early detection, we aim to increase the number of curability. We also provide targeted therapy to make treatment more effective. By achieving those goals, NCC Korea will pursue to raise the five-year survival rate of cancer patients in Korea from 70 percent to 90 percent.

It is expected that 10 years from now will be the era of big data and the following change driven by it. As we have observed, cancer must be better controlled by the distribution of advanced medical care such as data-based joint research and precision medicine. NCC Korea looks forward to cooperate in this area with NCC Japan and NCC China.

- We are grateful for the support we enjoy between the three cancer centers, and celebrate the special relationship. We also enjoy good relationships with other countries in Asia, through networks for clinical and epidemiological research, for example ANCCA.

I believe that in 2030, the solidarity will become ever stronger in the Asian cancer community, and there will be more Asian initiatives leading projects, cancer research and cancer policies in Asia. I hope we may learn from, and complement each other, forming to the benefit of all. (japan)