

## Summary Report

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Ms. Lee stated that it was humiliating to the UN when Russia fired multiple missiles at various places including the capital of Ukraine, during the visit of the UN Secretary-General. It is not yesterday's or today's problem that the UN was created for world peace and

security after the war, based on cooperation. UN has been perceived for a long time as kind of a puppet or a victim of great powers and power politics. The UN often becomes a contested area for the national interest of those 193 countries, and those countries have their priority according to their interest. Also, the Security Council decisions are made by powers depending on their strategic interest. But if the politics of power continues like this, the world order will become very unstable.

Because of the Sino-Russian solidarity, the Security Council reform is also important in the case of the Korean Peninsula. We are the mandatory provisions made in response to North Korea's reckless provocation. Security Council reform discussion which has been in a slump for a while is being reinterred with the Ukraine crisis, but still, we do not have much hope for that, because the Security Council reform reflects the duality of international politics and should be pursued in a direction that enhances the Security Council's transparency, effectiveness, democracy, accountability, representation, and all allows reform to proceed based on a broad consensus among member countries. South Korea's official position is to continue to participate constructively in the Security Council reform debate, as a member of the United for Consensus, (UFC) Group. In other words, Korea opposes the expansion of the permanent members and supports the expansion of the Security Council with the non-permanent members.

Japan since 2004 is expressing its will to advance to a permanent member state and promotes a need for reorganization of the Security Council in the wake of the recent Ukraine crisis. President Biden while visiting Japan at the end of May, also expressed his support for this. This is unwelcome news

for Korea which has been seeking to expand the opportunity to act as a member of the Security Council through the expansion of non-permanent members. What kind of progress would be made if the renewed discussion on the reform of the Security Council, does not establish a framework of debate among member states with conflicting interests over the existing structure problem of how to increase the number of permanent or non-permanent members? Moreover, there is a great probability of split opinions on Korean and Japanese cooperation. Therefore at least at a scholar meeting like this, an effort should be carefully and substantially made to develop agendas and strategic plans together to promote the scope of common understanding between two countries.

It is very difficult to determine the role and the future direction of the UN, but it would be good to keep at least two things in mind. First, why is it true that the block of western democratic countries has been deconsolidated due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine? It may be hollow and potentially risky for the US to establish an international order based solemnly on so-called exclusive diplomacy, that further strengthen ties among like-minded countries on the global agenda, however excluding non-democratic countries. How can we persuade and integrate those countries is very important. Before the world war broke again, Japan, Nazi Germany, and Italy withdrew from the League of Nations in the 1940s. States that are drawn into a corner will be compelled to be more dangerous and reckless, possibly leading to a situation leading to mutual destruction. Therefore, strategic consideration about what kind of multilateral mechanism to establish in the coexistence of the UN with the non-liberal countries including Russia and China. To this end, the reform of the Security Council must be promoted based on a broad consensus among the member states. In the case of the new Korean government, to become a global pivotal country, not only national capability in terms of hard power such as military, economy, and technology, but also soft power such as national image, persuasion, and attractiveness are very important. Therefore the new government's diplomatic strategy should be a comprehensive security alliance with the US, and solidarity with liberal democracy but at the very same time how to coexist with countries with different ideas.

Finally, it is necessary to reflect on the changing in reality. The US is currently considering lifting sanctions on Venezuela in response to Russia, and sanctions by the West. This reflects how reducing the international communities' dependence on Russian resources as well as isolating Russia from the countries around the world, has become a great priority. The US and other western countries are seriously considering importing energy from the Middle East, South America, and Africa, even though they understand that the authoritarian governments are in power in those countries. Resolving the dilemma between resource security first, or valid diplomacy first is a big problem, so the US can propose and justify so-called hybrid multilateralism by selectively inducing authoritarian resource-

rich countries into multilateral platforms. Therefore this is another reason why the South Korean government like other like-minded countries, needs to carefully and cautiously consider its option and vision while it pursues the national interest on the strategic chessboard where the tension between value-based solidarity and real politics are complex and paradoxical, and here what UN should do is also very important.

**Mr. Heung-Soon PARK**

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Mr. Park First referred to Ms. Hu's words about a proposal for a global security initiative. In the Korean academic community, there have been a lot of positions on this kind of East Asian Framework on peace and development, but the question is how to implement it? Who would be a key player in organizing

this Asian version of CSCE? In the context of different positions on immanent and long-term national interest among the three nations, what would be the effective and practical way to realize this global idea? Secondly, what is the Chinese position on Security Council reform? So much was discussed about it in the wake of the Ukraine crisis. Most of the P5 including China is maintaining the status quo on the current Security Council. However, there is so much international criticism and pressure on restructuring the Security Council. How about the restriction of the exercise of the veto power? Is China willing to take that risk? Then Mr. Park referred to an idea proposed by ambassador Shinyo: an Asian version of the Helsinki final act. Some increasing voices are proposing the development of nuclear weapons by South Korea, to counter the North Korean open aggression with the nuclear weapons. The suggestion is that we should cooperate with Japan, and joint development of nuclear weapons to maintain security in East Asia. There is an increasing number of Korean scholars who are saying that they do not have many alternatives and cannot rely on the US forever. Is it too much for Asia, for Japan, for Korea to pursue a kind of dual approach? With the new administration of the Republic of Korea, next few years the policy on Northeast Asia, and even the UN may be different from the previous administration. There are a lot of expectations and some concerns about this more

conservative approach of the new Korean government. What is, from the Japanese point of view, the future role of Korea?