Ms. Ai Kihara-Hunt

University of Tokyo, Japan



Ms. Kihara-Hunt addressed two main points. Firstly, it is very important to put people in the perspective. Global governance is extremely multilayered, the talk was very much concentrated on inter-state relations, but in many of these areas, it is

impossible to discuss it, without talking about people in the center. Secondly, when we are talking about Asian perspectives, it depends on what you mean by 'Asia'. She addressed a question to Vice President Hu Wenli: how does the development, and leading role of developed states work for decreasing inequalities within the state? Another question was addressed for Ambassador Shinyo: talking about realism, would ASEAN be the organization that Asia should and can use, taking into consideration many big powers have other networks they may prefer to use. The final suggestion was that the world is facing challenges regarding global governance, so maybe we should reiterate and check with each other what the fundamental principles are that the world shares? For example, an obligation to implement laws and rules in a good faith is a principle that states would not oppose, but maybe it is getting a little bit forgotten.

Mr. LI Kaisheng

Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China



Mr. Kaisheng noted that the Security Council reform is a very important question. There are so many global challenges that we should be very cautious about. The question addressed to ambassador Shinyo was what is his plan to reform the UN Security Council? Regarding the Korean nuclear issue, some people are talking about seven nuclear tests of North Korea, this is a very important challenge for the new South Korean government. This is a very long time issue. We need to find out a fundamental plan for this issue, and there are three points. Firstly, we should recognize the origin of this problem which is an interdependence on security. Secondly, there should be different solutions to this issue, because sanctions failed. We should have a regional security regime, this is a fundamental solution to this problem, but how to do that? There should be a normalization of diplomatic and collective security, not so many military alliances in this region. Maybe there should be a realistic and comprehensive approach, to encouraging North Korea. The UN should play a realistic and cautious role.