

The 17<sup>th</sup> East Asian Seminar on the United Nations System

*Towards East Asian Leadership*

*in*

*Strengthening Multilateralism in an Increasingly Turbulent World*

Conference Program

Kitakyushu International Conference Center

November 10-12, 2017

The 17th East Asian Seminar on the United Nations System

*Towards East Asian Leadership*  
*in*  
*Strengthening Multilateralism in an*  
*Increasingly Turbulent World*

Co-hosted by

Japan Association for United Nations Studies (JAUNS)

China Academic Net for United Nations Studies (CANUNS)

Korea Academic Council on the United Nations System (KACUNS)

In collaboration with

Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)

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With the financial contributions of  
the Tokyo Club and City of Kitakyushu

# Conference Agenda

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### III. Attacking fragility in the world economy

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### III. Attacking fragility in the world economy

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1. General Concluding Remarks : Director for Academic Exchange and  
Cooperation, JAUNS

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President of JAUNS

Leader of the Korean Team

Leader of the Chinese Team

## Friday, 10 November

### Annotations

A systemic change of the order of once in a century is taking place in the world community, bringing about a highly unstable international society. An important factor for this transformation is the revival of the Asian countries in the world, led by East Asia. One major powerful source of stability and orderly change that has been developed in the course of these one hundred years is multilateralism whose content has evolved over time.

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the East Asian countries to take a leadership in the world community to strengthen multilateralism at the time of increasing turbulence. The focus of the trilateral seminar of China, Korea and Japan on the United Nations System in 2017 is to discuss ways and approaches for these three countries to take a leadership in strengthening multilateralism. For this purpose, three broad issue-areas have been chosen : peace and security ; planetary boundaries; and fortifying fragility in the world economy.

### Arrival of participants

Venue: RIHGA Royal Hotel Kokura

Address: 2-14-2 Asano, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka 802-0001, Japan

Tel: +81 (0)93-531-1121

<http://www.rihga.com/kitakyushu>

Venue: Meeting Room Orchid, 3rd Floor, RIHGA Royal Hotel Kokura

17:30-18:30: Opening Session

Key note speech: Mr. Akashi, Yasushi

President of JAUNS

Leader of the Korean Team

Leader of the Chinese Team

18:45-20:30: Reception

Mr. Matsuo, Takashi, President, The University of Kitakyushu

## **Saturday, 11 November**

Venue: All the sessions of November 11-12 will be held at the International Conference Room of  
the International Conference Center  
Kitakyushu International Conference Center  
3-9-30 Asano, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka 802-0001

### **I. Peace and Security**

The current precarious situation in the world has been called in a number of different ways. Pope Francis referred to it as the diffused world war in the week following the terrorist attacks of Paris on November 13, 2015. While we are not in the full scale world war, prevention of escalation into it is the most urgent task for the United Nations as the Secretary General Guterrez emphasized upon assuming the office at the beginning of January this year. Among the most salient challenges to peace and security in the recent global situation are international terrorism and regional tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world including East Asia.

New approaches and conventional methods may have to be examined closely in this context. Emergence of populism, political or religious extremism, lone wolves, new arms race, nuclear proliferation (potentially even to terrorist groups) and cyber interventions may have to be countered essentially by relatively soft means such as expansion of the middle class, emphasis on dialogue, appeal to reason, fostering the culture of peace and cultivating an inclusive society, in relation to both international terrorism and regional tensions. Strengthening the UN for credible interventions in international terrorism and alleviating regional tensions may be supported by effective international legal systems.

#### **1. Containing international terrorism 9:00-10:30**

Historically terrorism has taken a number of different forms. The current characteristics of international terrorism are the prevalence of largely an indiscriminate killing with a view to generating fears and distrust of the authorities on the part of the populations at large and occasionally the subsequent formation of the political system that is contrary to the values which have been the basis of the society. In this situation, a resort to military means has only limited effects. Efforts to construct an inclusive community and to foster a culture of peace in addition to strengthening the legal system may provide a sustainable basis against international terrorism. While the UN has been labeled as a totally incompetent body for peace and security at the time when international terrorism is the biggest challenge for peace and security, it in fact may be the most powerful organization to fight against international terrorism in the long term. To realize this potential, what are the concrete extra-measures that need to be taken? What can we do jointly to strengthen UN's capacity in these

areas ? These are the questions that will be addressed in this session.

Moderator : Korea : Prof. Hyun, In-taek

Presentation 1. China : Ambassador Wang, Xuexian

2. Korea : Prof. Choi, Hyun Jin

3. Japan: Ms.Kihar-Hunt. Ai

Comments 1. Japan: Mr.Inomata,Tadanori

2. Korea : Prof. Byun, Jin-suk

3. China : Mr Huang He

## 2. Alleviating regional tensions and conflicts 10:45-12:15

With the exit of the United States as the dominant supporting power of the liberal international order where the United Nations has played a key role for the past over 70 years, power politics has recently become an even more dominant feature in the world than in the past. Subsequent aggravations of regional conflicts and tensions are becoming ominous characteristics in various parts of the world. It is essential for the United Nations to play important roles to alleviate regional tensions and conflicts at this time simply because there is no other alternative in the world.

While the Middle East, the eastern part of Europe and the Indian sub-continent have grave conflicts, East Asia is considered as one of the flash points in the world. Japan, China and Korea are obliged to squarely face with this reality even in the context of the United Nations.

While all the political systems are victims of history, at the same time, history has also prepared some basis for potential solutions to contemporary problems. In East Asia, cultural and social interactions over a long period of time have nurtured some common grounds while mutual differences are also obvious. In the global context of the United Nations, the commonality among us clearly exists. Can we develop new approaches to each other by using a highly diverse setting of the United Nations ? Is it possible to cultivate a culture of cooperation among us for the purpose of enhancing the United Nations so that East Asian culture can be reflected in its discussions and operations more clearly than in the current situation ? In this spirit, can we also consider ways to strengthen existing mechanisms such as the East Asian Summit including the trilateral secretariat in Seoul and even the ASEAN Regional Forum with a stronger support of it from the three countries? These are the issues and questions that will be addressed in this session.

Moderator : China : Ambassador Wang Xuexian

Presentation 1. Korea : Dr. Chung, Kuyoun

2. China : Mr Huang He

3. Japan: Mr. Hirose,Satoshi

- Comments
- 1.Korea : Prof. Choi, Hyun Jin
  2. China: Ambassador Wang, Xuexian
  3. Japan: Mr. Higashi,Daisaku

## II. Planetary Boundaries (Public Session)

With ever widening disparity in a number of issue-areas and advancing global warming, the humanity must urgently attend to issues and try to solve problems carried over from the 20th century, as represented in SDGs and the Paris Accord of 2015 and ensure sustainable development in the 21st century. With the world community having entered into the period of implementing these agreements of soft and hard laws respectively, the UN system is the only and best mechanism in coordinating and achieving such complex and global goals and targets. This session will take stock of where each of the East Asian countries is in relation to these two agreements and to discuss how to take a stronger leadership jointly or separately in achieving globally agreed goals and actions.

3. Implementing SDGs : Taking stock of the current situations of each country and consider joint actions if possible. 13:30-15:00

The world community is slow in implementing the wide-ranging agreement of SDGs as evidenced by recent UN meetings. In implementing SDGs, East Asia can take a lead by showing good progress on many fronts and providing support to other regions. The session will review our implementing situations and identify areas where East Asia can take a lead and discuss how the region can contribute to accelerating progress in other regions. Paper presenters are encouraged to propose concrete measures.

Moderator: Japan: Mr.Kunugi, Tatsuro

Presentation 1. Korea : Prof. Song, Young Hoon

2. Japan : Mr.Kuyama, Sumihiro

3. China : Mr Zhou Taidong,

Comments 1. Korea : Prof. Hong, Kyu-dok

2. Japan: Mr.Inomata,Tadanori

3. China : Ms Sun Jingying,

4. Implementing the Paris Accord : Taking stock of the current situations of each country and consider joint actions ,if possible 15:15-16:45

The essence of the Paris Accord is to transform voluntary commitments into obligations, including accepting progressively ambitious targets. In implementing the Accord, East Asia continues to have



major challenges and mixed experiences in reducing greenhouse gases and in adapting to the impacts of climate change. These challenges are even greater now than at the time of the adoption of the agreement at the end of 2015 due to the adverse political climate which prevails in the world community now. Having entered into force on November 4, 2016, the Accord requires signatories to prepare themselves well before 2020. The session will focus on how each country is progressing on implementation of the Accord and on how, in this adverse global political environment, East Asia can work together and contribute to accelerating global actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation including joint actions

Moderator: China : Mr Zhou Taidong

Presentation 1. China : Ms Jin Xi

2. Japan: Mr.Hase, Toshio

3. Korea: Prof.Choi,Yong Soo

Prof.Yoo, Seung Jick

Comments 1. Japan: Mr.Watanabe, Tomoaki

2. Korea : Prof. Park, Heung Soon

3. China : Ms Tian Huifang,

### III Attacking fragility in the world economy

Wars and violent conflicts have basically triple causes that are structurally inter-linked with each other ; root causes, aggravating factors and triggers. In the rapidly evolving global socio-economic situation, one major aggravating factor which is currently at the center of the highly precarious balance in the world community, is rampant protectionism which is bringing about political tensions in various forms. While there are a number of root causes which need to be carefully tended, the widening gap between the rich and the poor in the world community has recently become a politically dangerous proportion. In this session, protectionism and poverty will be highlighted.

#### 5. Rolling back protectionism 17:00 – 19:30

From the 1960s to the 1980s, surging protectionism had been pushed back by engaging in global trade liberalization rounds (Kennedy, Tokyo and Uruguay) of the GATT, bringing about more liberal trading environment at the end of each round. However with the Doha Development Round which started prematurely in November 2001 in the wake of 9/11, resulting in largely a failure, regional arrangements such as FTAs and EPAs have become a common practice in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in contrast to a global approach. The strong forces of protectionism have come to challenge even these limited measures of liberal arrangements of trade and investment, not only by the strongest economy in the world but also by an increasing number of other countries. By undermining stability of the world

community, protectionism has become a major and grave threat to peace and security in the recent period. Is it not only for the WTO but also for the General Assembly and even for the Security Council of the United Nations for the first time in its history to deal with this issue of protectionism ? Is it not for the East Asian countries to warn the UN community to take it up from the view point of peace and security due to the fact that East Asian countries are the major trading nations of the world ?

Moderator : Japan:Mr.Hasegawa, Sukehiro

Presentation 1. China : Ms Tian Huifang,

2. Korea : Prof. Byun, Jin-suk

3. Japan: Mr.Watanabe, Tomoaki

Comments 1. Korea : Prof. Song, Young Hoon

2. China : Ms Sun Jingying

3. Japan : Mr. Takahashi, Kazuo

## Sunday, 12 November

6. Redoubling efforts to fight against poverty 9:00 – 10:30

Oxfam reported at the Davos meeting of January 2017 that “the richest 8 men own the same as half of humanity “, in its “ An economy for the 99 percent “. Shocked by this input into the annual event of business leaders and some political figures, the business community has strongly been sensitized for the first time by the dangers of the widening gap between the rich and the poor in the world, whereas this issue has constantly been the top priority concern in the development community for well over quarter of a century.

The globalizing economy has brought about deteriorating Gini indices in an increasing number of countries in the course of this century, including all the countries of East Asia. Gini index being the major precursor of the volume of aid of a donor country, government’s roles in alleviating poverty are bound to be reduced at the time when the need for aid in the alleviation of poverty is increasing and the consciousness of the establishment to tackle the issues of the widening gap between the rich and the poor is deepened.

It is obvious that we must redouble our long standing efforts to fight against poverty. How do we tackle this dilemma ? Does the bottom of pyramid approach through market operations do the trick ? What are its track records ? If the major response has to come from the public-private partnership, can we identify some major success cases ? Are there new roles for the UN system including UNDP and other programmes as well as specialized agencies in this context ?

Moderator : Korea : Prof. Hong, Kyu-dok

- Presentation 1. Japan : Mr.Kiya, Masahiko  
2. Korea : Prof. Park, Heung Soon  
3. China : Ms Sun Jingying
- Comments 1. Korea : Dr. Chung, Kuyoun  
2. China : Mr Zhou Taidong,  
3.Japan: Mr.Ohira,Tsuyoshi,

#### IV ACUNS Session 10:45 – 11:45

- 1.Enhancing the participation of East Asian scholars and practitioners in the ACUNS Annual Meeting and other meetings
- 2.Possibility of holding an ACUNS Annual Meeting in China or Japan
- 3.Role of ACUNS Tokyo Liaison Office

#### V Concluding Session 11:45 – 12:45

1. General Concluding Remarks : Director for Academic Exchange and Cooperation,  
JAUNS
2. Concluding Speeches  
President of JAUNS  
Leader of the Korean Team  
Leader of the Chinese Team

### **Suggestions for participants**

1. The major role of the moderators is to organize the assigned time ( 90 minutes )in as productive a manner as possible with the involvement of all the participants at the seminar. By minimizing the time of introducing the subject, and by keeping the time of presentation of a paper to10 minutes and of a comment to 5 minutes, maximize the time available for the plenary to discuss the relevant issues as much as possible. Participation of all the participants in the seminar is the top priority concern. At the end of the discussion of each session, the moderator is expected to present a set of conclusions of the session.
2. A paper to be presented ( a conference paper, not a full fledged academic article ) should be concise. The length should not exceed 5 pages (A 4 with a font of 10.5). Emphasis should be placed on conclusions.

The oral presentation should not exceed 10 minutes. The major objective of a paper is to provide a good basis for discussion by the whole participants.

3. Comments should be addressed to any or all of the paper presentations in the session. Their role is not to present short papers. The major objective of a comment is to provide a useful bridge between the papers and the plenary. Time is strictly limited to 5 minutes.

4. Importance of the participation of as many seminar participants as possible is highlighted. For this objective, remarks and questions from the floor should be limited to 2 minutes for one participant and it is essential for the whole participants to follow the lead of the moderator.

## Secretariat

Mr.Takahashi Kazuo

Mr.Kukita,Jun

Ms.Mashima,Asako

Ms.Shoji,Mariko

Mr.Ohira,Tsuyoshi

< student volunteers >

Ms. Hatanaka, Maria

Ms. Izawa, Maaya

Ms. Kubota, Yuriko

Mr. Okazaki, Daichi

Ms. Sakamoto, Yuki

Ms. Tada, Marika

Ms. Takahashi, Erina

Ms. Tatamoto, Kokoro