

The 68th TIEC Research and Presentation (ONLINE) Q&A

	Question	Answer
Mr. Ilmor Juenge Filho	<p>Questioner: L (☆The winner of "Awards for Good Question"!!☆)</p> <p>(Original sentence) Thank you for your presentation. I understand that you did not have any final conclusion about corruption in your presentation. However, it is commonly suggested that corruption is a major reason why innovations are unable to scale up particularly in lower and middle-income countries. Based on your research and experience, what would you suggest would be a way to curb corruptive practices towards innovation? For example, would easing the burden of administration be encouraging more corruption – even if it also encourages innovation?</p>	<p>(Original sentence) Thanks for your question. Since there is the common belief that Corruption is one of the responsible for hindering the implementation of innovations that we decided to add it to the model and test its influence, exactly as you mentioned. However, the results regarding the Customs Innovation Implementation Effectiveness showed that Corruption does NOT play an important role (in this specific process, it is important to note). Particularly, I understand that the reduction of the Regulatory Burden by simplifying the procedures contributes to reducing Corruption since the more complex is the administrative process more opportunities for illegal practices can be explored by corrupt agents. Additionally, the implementation of Innovations itself, especially the ones the automatize procedures and reduce human interaction, might contribute to the reduction of Corruption since it is an illegal practice directly attached to the agent–taxpayer contact, obviously.</p>
	<p>Questioner: Subash</p> <p>(Original sentence) How would you interpret the no relation between corruption and IIE?</p>	<p>(Original sentence) Thank you for your question. There are diverse possible interpretations of these results. First, it is important to note that the result involves only the Customs environment; consequently, any generalisation needs to be done with extra care. The most reasonable explanation is related to the improvement of the Customs environment itself. Corruption has historically been part of the customs context. We see, on the one hand, a focus on the collection of duties and, on the other, stress on facilitation and agility. However, thanks to actions such as the WCO Integrity Programme and the WCO Arusha Declaration (and its Revised version), Customs' integrity has recently been in the spotlight. That said, three aspects of the environment of this study need to be more closely examined.</p> <p>First, this research supports the understanding that nowadays, misconduct is largely restricted to officers at the operational level, in an isolated manner (as opposed to organised, widespread, top-level Corruption). Secondly, the Innovations considered in this study are new services supported by top-level managers with implementation conducted by technical officers (not at the operational level). Finally, the stakeholders involved in the innovation implementation are genuinely interested in the effective implementation of them aiming to improve the services providing by Customs.</p>
Mr. Ju Hyung Kim	<p>Questioner: Anonymous (☆The winner of "Awards for Good Question"!!☆)</p> <p>(Tentative translation)Thank you for your presentation. I have one question. Do you think the relationship between South Korea and Japan will change due to the conflict between the United States and China?</p>	<p>(Original sentence) I guess it depends on the level of conflict between the US and China; the type of conflict consists of multiple scenarios, ranging from economic retaliation to armed conflict concerning the territorial issue. If the degree of conflict is relatively not so severe (clash of economic interest between US and China), South Korea and Japan will try to equidistance the G2 countries and attempt to minimize the negative economic ramifications; along the way, the South Korea–Japan relationship will not likely veer off from the current course. However, if the US and China involve in a territorial dispute–on Diaoyu/Senkaku island or Taiwan–or conduct naval skirmish that hampers the SLOC (Sea Line Of Communication), South Korea and Japan will have to take sides. Given the recent developments, it is likely that Japan will support the US (in line with the Indo-Pacific Strategy) while South Korea will be not so enthusiastic in taking a clear-cut stance; such discrepancy will likely create a crevice between South Korea and Japan.</p> <p>In a nutshell, the more the conflict between the G2 escalates into an armed conflict, it is likely to further estrange the South Korean–Japan relationship.</p>
	<p>Questioner: Anonymous</p> <p>(Tentative translation)Do you think that the differences in the attitudes of each country(South Korea, Japan) toward North Korea affect the relationships between those countries?</p>	<p>(Original sentence) Yes, I think so; it will likely affect South Korea–Japan in a negative manner. The different attitude vis-à-vis North Korea originates from the different national interests that South Korea and Japan have. While South Korea considers North Korea as both a threat and a counterparty for unification, Japan perceives North Korea solely as a threat factor. To be sure, such different national interests existed throughout the post-WWII era. However, such discrepancies did not seriously impact the relationship between South Korea and Japan during most of the time due to the dual security treaty: ROK–US defense treaty, and the US–Japan security treaty. The dissonance between South Korea and Japan's stance on North Korean matters were resolved within the tripartite (South Korea–US–Japan) dialogue. However, recent developments have somewhat changed this equation. In particular, North Korea's nuclear and (long-range) missile developments have widened the options that could literally threaten the Japanese territory. Such change of events strongly incentivized the Japanese government to embark upon multiple measures–building up the missile defense structure for example–and heighten cooperation with the US. Meanwhile, the South Korean government is pursuing a dual strategy; attempting further dialogue with North Korea while maintaining a deterrence. Such dissimilarity between South Korea and Japan will negatively influence the two countries. Unless the US changes its posture towards North Korea (which is unlikely), the distance between US/Japan and South Korea will weaken the dispute resolution function of the traditional tripartite mechanism.</p>
Mr. Bezhko Mikhail	<p>Questioner: Anonymous (☆The winner of "Awards for Good Question"!!☆)</p> <p>(Original sentence) My question is not related to technical matters, so I'm not sure if my question is suitable to ask you, but my question is: According to the graph of page 2 of your presentation, new generation technologies have appeared in each decade, like 3G at 2000, 4G at 2010, 5G at 2020. And 6G are expected to appear at 2030.Do you think further technologies will also appear in every decade in the future? And what kind of things are expected that people can do with 7G?</p>	<p>(Original sentence) Thank you very much for your question. Yes, I believe new technology generations would continue to appear around every decade. Also I believe that technology would advance in that areas where we need it. For example, 5G technologies are already covering current and near future data rate needs for mobile phones. So probably next generations of mobile phone networks would improve network stability and security rather than maximum data rate.</p>
	<p>Questioner: Anonymous</p> <p>(Original sentence) How did you choose the resonant-tunneling diode (RTD) that was used in this experimentation?</p>	<p>(Original sentence) Thank you very much for your question. At the slides number 8 and 9 you could see explanation about RTD advantages among other THz sources. Basically, it's compact size, operation at room temperature and relatively high power in the region around 1–2 THz. If tell about specific semiconductor layer structure and energy profile of current RTD, it would require separate lecture to explain all the details. In short, RTD layer structure was specifically optimized for obtaining maximum output power at frequencies around 2 THz.</p>