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Our session has a very wide-ranging question that I am going to translate as follows: how do four elements, technology, ethics, business and government, relate to the panorama we heard this morning of interconnectedness and instability, that the Prime Minister of Qatar, the Foreign Minister of France and Thierry, so elegantly laid out for us? We are also going to be very up to date in our discussion and look at several specific strands of interest to our distinguished panellists and a couple of recent phenomena in particular. One is how ethics and technology are positive and negative catalysts and how, as was mentioned this morning, no physical walls or sovereign or institutional boundaries will protect us from the negative aspects. Also, there is an increasing destabilisation, or disruption, of classic ideas of regulation.

We can see right now that governments are struggling to regulate technology, for example, driverless cars or civilian space travel, because they do not understand it and most of this technology emerges from business. We can also see that governments are struggling to enforce as, for example, with the San Bernardino terrorist attacks and the FBI asking Apple to open the phone of a known and deceased terrorist. Finally, we are seeing a shift in the roles, an increase in what I would call ethics vigilantism. Edward Snowden may be the poster child for this phenomenon, but there are many hackers and hacker groups out there, who are exposing databases and otherwise disrupting corporations, because they feel that there is unethical behaviour going on and it is not being properly regulated by government. With that, I will turn to our first panellist. Thank you very much, Mr Kriengsak Chareonwongsak, President of the Institute of future Studies for Development and Former Prime Minister Counsellor, Thailand.