

# **The World is in Trouble. What Is the UN Doing?**

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President of the Nippon Communications Foundation (nippon.com),  
Former UN Under-Secretary-General**

**October 21, 2024, Aoyama Gakuin Univ.**

# 1, Current Pressing Global Issues

- **Israel's conflict vs Hamas, Hezbollah and Iran**
- **Russian invasion of Ukraine**
- **Iran's nuclear development**
- **Multilateralism in crisis**
- **Climate change**
- **Food crisis**
- **SDGs**
- **Communicable diseases**
- **Women's rights and gender parity**
- **AI**
- **Economic inequalities**
- **Human rights, hate speech, disinformation**



# UN Secretary-General's remarks at the Opening Segment of the Summit of the Future Plenary,

22 September 2024



- **bring multilateralism back from the brink.**
- **make global institutions more legitimate, fair and effective, based on the values of the UN Charter.**
- **our world is heading off the rails – and we need tough decisions to get back on track.**
- **Huge inequalities are a brake on sustainable development.**
- **The climate crisis is destroying lives, devastating communities and ravaging economies.**
- **The United Nations Security Council is outdated, and its authority is eroding.**

## **Democracy vs. Autocracy**

**In this November's U.S. presidential election, voters will be choosing between two different visions of America—and two vastly different visions of what role the country should play in global affairs.**

**The next president, no matter who it is, will have to contend with major foreign policy challenges, including Russia's war in Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict in Gaza, the global migrant and refugee crisis, a warming planet, and competition with China—all issues that could shape voters' choices at the ballot box.**

**— The Foreign Affairs, November/December '24**

## 2, Major Achievements of the UN in Recent Years


- **MDGs and SDGs**
- **R2P (Responsibility to Protect)**
- **Climate Change (Paris Agreement 2015)**
- **WFP (The Nobel Peace Prize 2020)**
- **WHO (COVID-19, Polio, Leprosy, Ebola etc.)**
- **Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons**



# Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

(2005 World Summit Outcome)

**Responsibility of state to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity**



**International community to assist states to meet obligations**



**Responsibility of international community to respond collectively in a timely and decisive manner**

## R2P – Incapacitated by the Veto at the Security Council



Jadaliyya



AP

### UN SC Resolution 1973 (3/17/2011)

The Security Council,

**Acting under Chapter VII** of the Charter of the United Nations,

“4. Authorizes Member States...., to take **all necessary measures**,....to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya...”

## Global Humanitarian Overview 2024

PEOPLE IN NEED	299.4 M
PEOPLE TARGETED	180.5 M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	\$ 46.4 B
APPEALS	35



In 2024, nearly 300 million people around the world will need humanitarian assistance and protection, due to conflicts, climate emergencies and other drivers.



OCHA Services

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have primary roles in the delivery of relief assistance.



# 3, The Ukraine War and the UN

## UN Secretary-Genral



UN

## UN General Assembly and Security Council



**GA**—193 members, no veto, non-binding resolutions



**SC** — 15 members, 5 PMs with a veto, binding resolutions

## Humanitarian assistance:

OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA...

## Justice



ICJ



ICC



## Secretary-General Antonio Guterres

Feb. 24, 2022

**“in the present situation one thing is clear: the decision of the Russian Federation to recognize the so-called “independence” of Donetsk and Luhansk regions – and the follow-up – are violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine and **inconsistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.**”**

## White or Black?



- **The war was not in conformity (consistent) with the UN Charter.**
- **The war was illegal (inconsistent) with the UN Charter.**

**BBC NEWS** [Watch One-Minute World News](#)

Last Updated: Thursday, 16 September, 2004, 09:21 GMT 10:21 UK

[E-mail this to a friend](#) [Printable version](#)

### Iraq war illegal, says Annan

The United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has told the BBC the US-led invasion of Iraq was an illegal act that contravened the UN charter.



**When pressed on whether he viewed the invasion of Iraq as illegal, he said: "Yes, if you wish. I have indicated it was not in conformity with the UN charter from our point of view, from the charter point of view, it was illegal."**

# Ukraine war: No chance for serious peace negotiations yet, says UN chief



United  
Nations

UN News

Global perspective Human stories



18 January 2023

**The UN Secretary-General said that he did not believe that there was an opportunity yet, to organize “a serious peace negotiation” between the warring parties in Ukraine, nearly a year on from Russia’s full-scale invasion.**

**“There will be an end...there is an end of everything, but I do not see an end of the war in the immediate future,” Mr. Guterres said. “I do not see a chance at the present moment to have a serious peace negotiation between the two parties.”**

# UN Security Council



UN Photo/Mark Garten | Security Council votes on draft resolution on Ukraine, 25 February 2022.

UN News

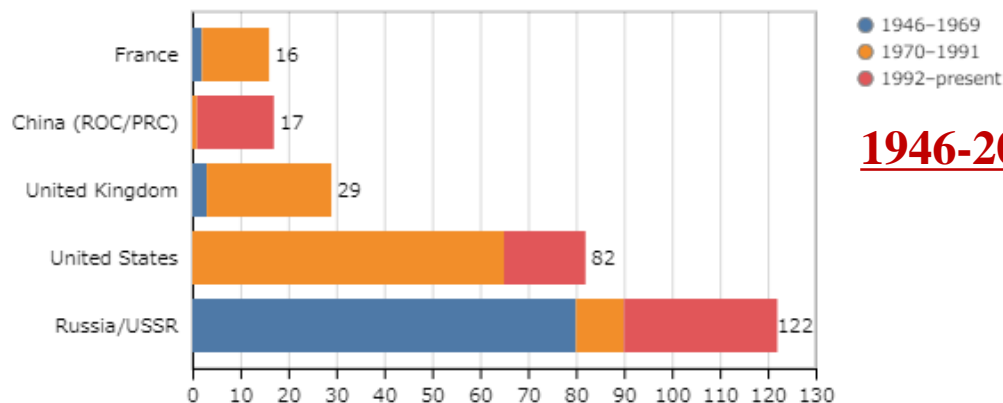
Global perspective Human stories

**Russia vetoed a UN Security Council resolution on 25 February that would have demanded that Moscow immediately stop its attack on Ukraine and withdraw all troops, a move several Council members said was deplorable, but inevitable. 26 February 2022**

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**Russia vetoes Security Council resolution condemning attempted annexation of Ukraine regions 30 September 2022**

# Veto Cast at the UN Security Council



**1946-2022 (Sep.30)**

**Source: *"Security Council - Veto List". Dag Hammarskjöld Library Research Guide.***

24 April 2024	Non-proliferation	Russian Federation
18 April 2024	Admission of new members	United States
28 March 2024	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
22 March 2024	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	China Russian Federation
20 February 2024	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	USA
8 December 2023	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	USA
25 October 2023	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	China Russian Federation
18 October 2023	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	USA
30 August 2023	The situation in Mali	Russian Federation
11 July 2023	The situation in the Middle East	Russian Federation

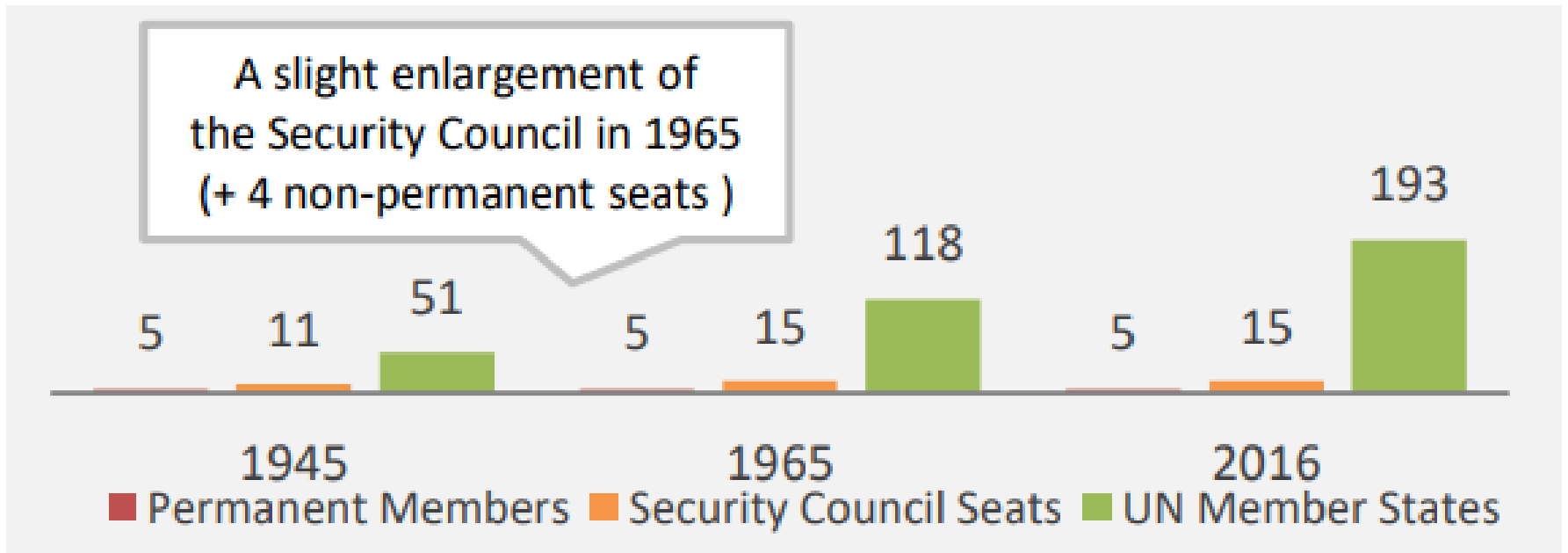
**2023-2024**



UN Research Guides

<https://research.un.org> > quick > veto

## Number of UN Member States and Security Council Seats



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

# Security Council Reform: Major Issues/Different Positions

	G4 (Group of Four) (※position presented in the IGN document in 2015)	AU (African Union) (※position presented in the draft resolution by Africa in 2005)	CARICOM (Caribbean Community )	L69	UFC (Uniting for Consensus)
Member	Brazil, Germany, India and Japan	54 African countries	14 CARICOM member states	India, Jamaica, PNG, Saint Vincent, etc.	Italy, Republic of Korea, Mexico, etc.
Permanent Seats	11 (+6) Africa(2), Asia-Pacific(2), Latin America and Caribbean(1), Western Europe and other(1)				5 (status quo)
Non-Permanent Seats	14 or 15 (+4 or +5) Africa(1 or 2), Asia-Pacific(1), Eastern Europe(1) Latin America and Caribbean(1)	15 (+5) Africa(2), Asia-Pacific(1), Eastern Europe(1) Latin America and Caribbean(1)	16 (+6) Africa(2), Asia-Pacific(1), Eastern Europe(1) Latin America and Caribbean(1), SIDS(Small Island Developing States)(1)	Up to 21 (+11) increase of non-permanent seats and creation of new category of membership based on longer term non-permanent seats	
Veto	The new permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right until a decision has been taken during a review (15 years after the reform)	The veto should be abolished but so long as it exists, it should be extended to all members including the new permanent members	Same as the left In addition, efforts must be made to limit its use	Ready to consider formulas on how to best limit its use	

※G4 expressed its support to the Common African Position (CAP) in the G4 Ministerial Joint Press Statement (September 2021).

## Issues to be discussed:

- Categories of Membership
- Regional Representation
- Question of the Veto
- Size of an Enlarged Council and Working Methods of the Council
- Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly



## Article 27 (3) of the UN Charter

**3, Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; **provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.****

**Note: Chapter VI: Pacific Settlement of Disputes, Articles 33~38**

**Article 52 (3) The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.**

**While it is obligatory to abstain from voting if the country is a party to the dispute, this does not apply to decisions taken under Chapter VII (economic and military sanctions). The practice of obligatory abstention has been rarely used, even in relation to decisions outside Chapter VII. Major players in the U.N. have been unwilling to pressure states to fulfill their obligation to abstain. Smaller states such as Liechtenstein and New Zealand have openly protested U.N. member states' failures to do so.**

# UN General Assembly

## General Assembly Resolution Demands End to Russian Offensive in Ukraine

March 2, 2022

General Assembly resolution demands end to Russian offensive in Ukraine



**The UN General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted a resolution on Wednesday demanding that Russia immediately end its military operations in Ukraine. A total of 141 countries voted in favor of the resolution, which reaffirms Ukrainian sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.**

# UN General Assembly resolution demands end to Russian offensive in Ukraine, March 2, 2022

The UN General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted a resolution on Wednesday demanding that Russia immediately end its military operations in Ukraine.

Voting Started		02-Mar-22		11:55:15	
<b>Item 5 - Draft resolution A/ES-11/L.1</b>					
<b>Aggression against Ukraine</b>					
+ AFGHANISTAN	+ CAMEROON	+ FINLAND	+ KUWAIT	+ NEPAL	+ SAUDI ARABIA
+ ALBANIA	+ CANADA	+ FRANCE	+ KYRGYZSTAN	+ NETHERLANDS	+ SENEGAL
+ ALGERIA	+ CENTRAL AFR REP....	+ GABON	+ LAO PDR	+ NEW ZEALAND	+ SERBIA
+ ANDORRA	+ CHAD	+ GAMBIA	+ LATVIA	+ NICARAGUA	+ SEYCHELLES
+ ANGOLOA	+ CHILE	+ GEORGIA	+ LEBANON	+ NIGER	+ SIERRA LEONE
+ ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	+ CHINA	+ GERMANY	+ LESOTHO	+ NIGERIA	+ SINGAPORE
+ ARGENTINA	+ COLOMBIA	+ GHANA	+ LIBERIA	+ NORTH MACEDONIA	+ SLOVAKIA
+ ARMENIA	+ COMOROS	+ GREECE	+ LIBYA	+ NORWAY	+ SLOVENIA
+ AUSTRALIA	+ CONGO	+ GRENADA	+ LIECHTENSTEIN	+ OMAN	+ SOLOMON ISLANDS
+ AUSTRIA	+ COSTA RICA	+ GUATEMALA	+ LITHUANIA	+ PAKISTAN	+ SOMALIA
+ AZERBAIJAN	+ COTE D'IVOIRE	+ GUINEA	+ LUXEMBOURG	+ PALAU	+ SOUTH AFRICA
+ BAHAMAS	+ CROATIA	+ GUINEA-BISSAU	+ MADAGASCAR	+ PANAMA	+ SOUTH SUDAN
+ BAHRAIN	+ CUBA	+ GUYANA	+ MALAWI	+ PAPUA NEW GUINEA	+ SPAIN
+ BANGLADESH	+ CYPRUS	+ HAITI	+ MALAYSIA	+ PARAGUAY	+ SRI LANKA
+ BARBADOS	+ CZECH REPUBLIC	+ HONDURAS	+ MALDIVES	+ PERU	+ SUDAN
+ BELARUS	+ DEM PR OF KOREA	+ HUNGARY	+ MALI	+ PHILIPPINES	+ SURINAME
+ BELGIUM	+ DEM REP OF THE C...	+ ICELAND	+ MALTA	+ POLAND	+ SWEDEN
+ BELIZE	+ DENMARK	+ INDIA	+ MARSHALL ISLANDS	+ PORTUGAL	+ SWITZERLAND
+ BENIN	+ DJIBOUTI	+ INDONESIA	+ MAURITANIA	+ QATAR	+ SYRIAN ARAB REP...
+ BHUTAN	+ DOMINICA	+ IRAQ (ISLAMIC REP...)	+ MAURITIUS	+ REP OF KOREA	+ TAJIKISTAN
+ BOLIVIA	+ DOMINICAN REP...	+ IRAQ	+ MEXICO	+ REP OF MOLDOVA	+ THAILAND
+ BOSNIA-HERZEGOVI...	+ ECUADOR	+ IRELAND	+ MICRONESIA (FS)	+ ROMANIA	+ TIMOR-LESTE
+ BOTSWANA	+ EGYPT	+ ISRAEL	+ MONACO	+ RUSSIAN FED...	+ TOGO
+ BRAZIL	+ EL SALVADOR	+ ITALY	+ MONGOLIA	+ RWANDA	+ TONGA
+ BRUNEI DARUSSAL...	+ EQUATORIAL GUINEA	+ JAMAICA	+ MONTENEGRO	+ SAINT KITTS-NEVIS	+ TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
+ BULGARIA	+ ERITREA	+ JAPAN	+ MOROCCO	+ SAINT LUCIA	+ TUNISIA
+ BURKINA FASO	+ ESTONIA	+ JORDAN	+ MOZAMBIQUE	+ SAINT VINCENT-GR...	+ TURKEY
+ BURUNDI	+ ESWATINI	+ KAZAKHSTAN	+ MYANMAR	+ SAMOA	+ TURKMENISTAN
+ CABO VERDE	+ ETHIOPIA	+ KENYA	+ NAMIBIA	+ SAN MARINO	+ TUVALU
+ CAMBODIA	+ FIJI	+ KIRIBATI	+ NAURU	+ SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	+ UGANDA

**In favor: 141**

**Against: 5**  
(Belarus, North Korea, Eritrea, Syria, Russia)

**Abstention: 35**  
(China, India, Iran, Iraq, Mongolia, South Africa, Vietnam etc.)

+ IN FAVOUR: 141	- AGAINST: 5	X ABSTENTION: 35
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# UNGA resolution to suspend Russia in the Human Rights Council (April 7, 2022)

Voting Started | 07-Apr-22 | 12:48:47

Item 5 - Draft resolution A/ES-11/L.4  
Suspension of the rights of membership of the Russian Federation in the Human Rights Council

AFGHANISTAN	CAMEROON	FINLAND	KUWAIT	NEPAL	SAUDI ARABIA	UKRAINE
ALBANIA	CANADA	FRANCE	KYRGYZSTAN	NETHERLANDS	SENEGAL	UNITED ARAB EMIR...
ALGERIA	CENTRAL AFR REP....	GABON	LAO PDR	NEW ZEALAND	SERBIA	UNITED KINGDOM
ANDORRA	CHAD	GAMBIA	LATVIA	NICARAGUA	SEYCHELLES	UNITED REP TANZA...
ANGOLA	CHILE	GEORGIA	LEBANON	NIGER	SIERRA LEONE	UNITED STATES
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	CHINA	GERMANY	LESOTHO	NIGERIA	SINGAPORE	URUGUAY
ARGENTINA	COLOMBIA	GHANA	LIBERIA	NORTH MACEDONIA	SLOVAKIA	UZBEKISTAN
ARMENIA	COMOROS	GREECE	LIBYA	NORWAY	SLOVENIA	VANUATU
AUSTRALIA	CONGO	GRENADA	LIECHTENSTEIN	OMAN	SOLOMON ISLANDS	VENEZUELA
AUSTRIA	COSTA RICA	GUATEMALA	LITHUANIA	PAKISTAN	SOMALIA	VIET NAM
AZERBAIJAN	COTE D'IVOIRE	GUINEA	LUXEMBOURG	PALAU	SOUTH AFRICA	YEMEN
BAHAMAS	CROATIA	GUINEA-BISSAU	MADAGASCAR	PANAMA	SOUTH SUDAN	ZAMBIA
BAHRAIN	CUBA	GUYANA	MALAWI	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SPAIN	ZIMBABWE
BANGLADESH	CYPRUS	HAITI	MALAYSIA	PARAGUAY	SRI LANKA	
BARBADOS	CZECH REPUBLIC	HONDURAS	MALDIVES	PERU	SUDAN	
BELARUS	DEM PR OF KOREA	HUNGARY	MALI	PHILIPPINES	SURINAME	
BELGIUM	DEM REP OF THE C...	ICELAND	MALTA	POLAND	SWEDEN	
BELIZE	DENMARK	INDIA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	PORTUGAL	SWITZERLAND	
BENIN	DJIBOUTI	INDONESIA	MAURITANIA	QATAR	SYRIAN ARAB REP...	
BHUTAN	DOMINICA	IRAN (ISLAMIC REP...	MAURITIUS	REP OF KOREA	TAJIKISTAN	
BOLIVIA	DOMINICAN REP...	IRAQ	MEXICO	REP OF MOLDOVA	THAILAND	
BOSNIA-HERZEGOV...	ECUADOR	IRELAND	MICRONESIA (FS)	ROMANIA	TIMOR-LESTE	
BOTSWANA	EGYPT	ISRAEL	MONACO	RUSSIAN FED...	TOGO	
BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	ITALY	MONGOLIA	RWANDA	TONGA	
BRUNEI DARUSSAL...	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	JAMAICA	MONTENEGRO	SAINT KITTS-NEVIS	TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	
BULGARIA	ERITREA	JAPAN	MOROCCO	SAINT LUCIA	TUNISIA	
BURKINA FASO	ESTONIA	JORDAN	MOZAMBIQUE	SAINT VINCENT-GR...	TURKEY	
BURUNDI	ESWATINI	KAZAKHSTAN	MYANMAR	SAMOA	TURKMENISTAN	
CABO VERDE	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	NAMIBIA	SAN MARINO	TUVALU	
CAMBODIA	FUJI	KIRIBATI	NAURU	SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	UGANDA	

IN FAVOUR: 93 | AGAINST: 24 | ABSTENTION: 58

**In favor: 93**

**Against: 24**  
(Belarus, China, North Korea, Eritrea, Iran, Syria, Vietnam, Russia, etc.)

**Abstention: 58**  
(India, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Mongolia, South Africa, Thailand, etc.)

# UNGA resolution demanding Russia to reverse attempted annexation (October 12, 2022)

In favor: 143

Against: 5 (Belarus, North Korea, Nicaragua, Syria, Russia)

Abstention: 35  
(China, Cuba, Eritria, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam etc.)

Voting Ended		12-Oct-22		16:13:07	
<b>Item 5 - Draft resolution A/ES-11/L.5   Territorial integrity of Ukraine: defending the principles of the Charter of the United Nations</b>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AFGHANISTAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAMEROON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINLAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KUWAIT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEPAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAUDI ARABIA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALBANIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CANADA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FRANCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KYRGYZSTAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NETHERLANDS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENEGAL
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOSNIA-HERZEGOV...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECUADOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MICRONESIA (FS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROMANIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TIMOR-LESTE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTSWANA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGYPT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ISRAEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MONACO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUSSIAN FED...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TOGO
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BRUNEI DARUSSAL...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EQUATORIAL GUINEA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JAMAICA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MONTENEGRO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAINT KITTS-NEVIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAMBODIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIJI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KIRIBATI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAURU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UGANDA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UKRAINE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNITED ARAB EMIR...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNITED KINGDOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNITED REP TANZA...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNITED STATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> URUGUAY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UZBEKISTAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VANUATU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VENEZUELA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VIET NAM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YEMEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZAMBIA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZIMBABWE					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOUR: 143	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGAINST: 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ABSTENTION: 35			

# General Assembly calls for immediate end to war in Ukraine

**23 February 2023** The UN General Assembly called for ending the war in Ukraine and demanded Russia's immediate withdrawal from the country, in line with the UN Charter.

Voting Started		2/23/2023		3:39:00 PM	
<b>Item 5 - draft resolution A/ES-11/L.7</b>					
<b>Principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and</b>					
+ AFGHANISTAN	+ CAMEROON	+ FINLAND	+ KUWAIT	+ NEPAL	+ SAUDI ARABIA
+ ALBANIA	+ CANADA	+ FRANCE	+ KYRGYZSTAN	+ NETHERLANDS	+ SENEGAL
+ ALGERIA	+ CENTRAL AF...	+ GABON	+ LAO PDR	+ NEW ZEALAND	+ SERBIA
+ ANDORRA	+ CHAD	+ GAMBIA	+ LATVIA	+ NICARAGUA	+ SEYCHELLES
+ ANGOLA	+ CHILE	+ GEORGIA	+ LEBANON	+ NIGER	+ SIERRA LEONE
+ ANTIGUA-BA...	+ CHINA	+ GERMANY	+ LESOTHO	+ NIGERIA	+ SINGAPORE
+ ARGENTINA	+ COLOMBIA	+ GHANA	+ LIBERIA	+ NORTH MAC...	+ SLOVAKIA
+ ARMENIA	+ COMOROS	+ GREECE	+ LIBYA	+ NORWAY	+ SLOVENIA
+ AUSTRALIA	+ CONGO	+ GRENADA	+ LIECHTENSTEIN	+ OMAN	+ SOLOMON IS...
+ AUSTRIA	+ COSTA RICA	+ GUATEMALA	+ LITHUANIA	+ PAKISTAN	+ SOMALIA
+ AZERBAIJAN	+ COTE D'IVOIRE	+ GUINEA-BISS...	+ LUXEMBOURG	+ PALAU	+ SOUTH AFRICA
+ BAHAMAS	+ CROATIA	+ GUYANA	+ MADAGASCAR	+ PANAMA	+ SOUTH SUDAN
+ BAHRAIN	+ CUBA	+ HAITI	+ MALAWI	+ PAPUA NEW ...	+ SPAIN
+ BANGLADESH	+ CYPRUS	+ HONDURAS	+ MALAYSIA	+ PARAGUAY ...	+ SRI LANKA
+ BARBADOS	+ CZECHIA	+ HUNGARY	+ MALDIVES	+ PERU	+ SUDAN
+ BELARUS	+ DEM PR OF K...	+ ICELAND	+ MALI	+ PHILIPPINES	+ SURINAME
+ BELGIUM	+ DEM REP OF ...	+ INDIA	+ MALTA	+ POLAND	+ SWEDEN
+ BELIZE	+ DENMARK	+ INDONESIA	+ MARSHALL IS...	+ PORTUGAL	+ SWITZERLAND
+ BENIN	+ DJIBOUTI	+ IRAN (ISLAMI...	+ MAURITANIA	+ QATAR	+ SYRIAN ARA...
+ BHUTAN	+ DOMINICA	+ IRAQ	+ MAURITIUS	+ REP OF KOREA	+ TAJIKISTAN
+ BOLIVIA	+ DOMINICAN ...	+ IRELAND	+ MEXICO	+ REP OF MOL...	+ THAILAND
+ BOSNIA-HER...	+ ECUADOR	+ ISRAEL	+ MICRONESIA...	+ ROMANIA	+ TIMOR-LESTE
+ BOTSWANA	+ EGYPT	+ ITALY	+ MONACO	+ RUSSIAN FED...	+ TOGO
+ BRAZIL	+ EL SALVADOR	+ JAMAICA	+ MONGOLIA	+ RWANDA	+ TONGA
+ BRUNEI DAR...	+ EQUATORIAL...	+ JAPAN	+ MONTENEGRO	+ SAINT KITTS-...	+ TRINIDAD-TO...
+ BULGARIA	+ ERITREA	+ JORDAN	+ MOROCCO	+ SAINT LUCIA	+ TUNISIA
+ BURKINA FASO	+ ESTONIA	+ KAZAKHSTAN	+ MOZAMBIQUE	+ SAINT VINCE...	+ TURKMENIST...
+ BURUNDI	+ ESWATINI	+ KENYA	+ MYANMAR	+ SAMOA	+ TUVALU
+ CABO VERDE	+ ETHIOPIA	+ KIRIBATI	+ NAMIBIA	+ SAN MARINO	+ TURKIYE
+ CAMBODIA	+ FIJI		+ NAURU	+ SAO TOME-P...	+ UGANDA
+ IN FAVOUR: 141		- AGAINST: 7		X ABSTENTION: 32	

**In favor:** 141

**Against:** 7 (Belarus, North Korea, Eritrea, Mali, Nicaragua, Syria, Russia)

**Abstention:** 32 (China, Cuba, India, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam, etc.)

The Assembly President said that in this “new chapter of history”, the world is facing “stark choices about who we are as an international community. These choices will either set us on a path of solidarity and collective resolve to uphold the tenets of the UN Charter,” he said, “or a path of aggression, war, normalized violations of international law and collapsed global action.”

# **General Assembly Adopts Landmark Resolution Aimed at Holding Five Permanent Security Council Members Accountable for Use of Veto**      **April 22, 2022**



**...without a vote, the Assembly decided that its President shall convene a formal meeting of the 193-member organ within 10 working days of the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Council and hold a debate on the situation as to which the veto was cast.**

## **China, Russia Blast U.S. over N. Korea at U.N. Meeting on Veto Use**, 8, June 2022



**The U.N. General Assembly on June 8, held a meeting for China and Russia to explain why they vetoed a Security Council resolution to strengthen sanctions on North Korea over its launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles.**

**While many U.N. members voiced criticism over North Korea's missile launches and the exercise of veto power by China and Russia, Beijing and Moscow criticized the United States, arguing that the country failed to address Pyongyang's concerns over security.**

# ICC judges issue arrest warrants against Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova



March 17, 2023

**Mr. Putin, President of the Russian Federation, is allegedly responsible for the war crime of unlawful deportation of population (children) and that of unlawful transfer of population (children) from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation. The crimes were allegedly committed in Ukrainian occupied territory at least from 24 February 2022.**



## 4, Climate Change and the UN

### Kyoto Climate Change Conference - December 1997



Encyclopedia Britannica

### Flaws of the Kyoto Protocol

- ◆ **Hasty agreements on new ideas (GHGs, sink, emission trading, CDM);**
- ◆ **Inflexible approach to legally-binding emission reductions;**
- ◆ **Arbitrary decisions on emission reduction targets: Japan -6%, US -7%, EU -8%, Russia, NZ 0%)**
- ◆ **No obligatory action required for developing countries.**

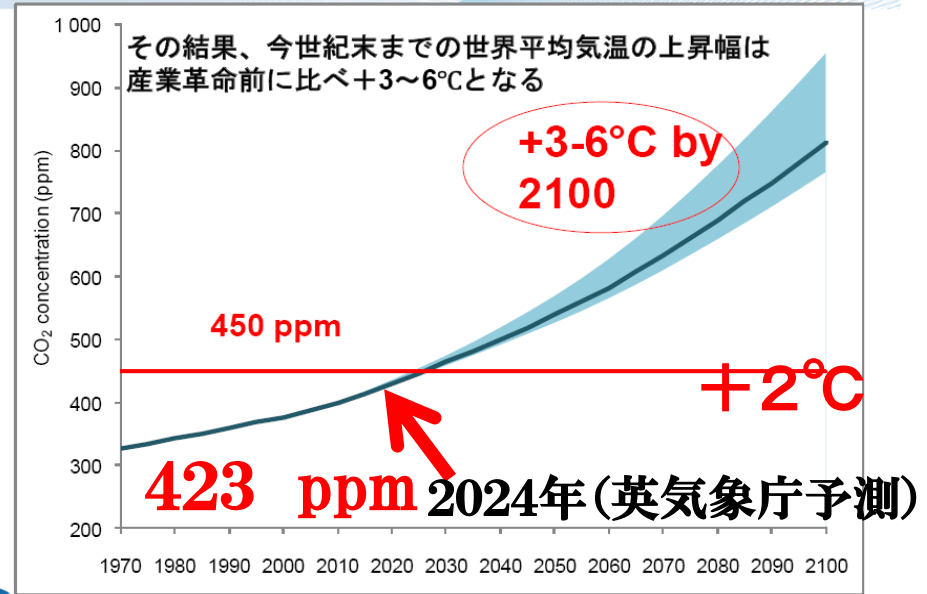
## Paris Agreement COP21, 2015



### **Governments agreed:**

- **a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels;**
- **to aim to limit the increase to 1.5° C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;**
- **Since 2020, countries have been submitting their national climate action plans, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs).**

## Global Boiling (地球沸騰化)



Source: (OECD, 2012) OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050, projection using IMAGE model suite

## Findings Sound Alarm Over

## Climate Change, Call for Stronger Measures

March 27, 2023

According to the IPCC's projections, if global warming continues, the temperature rise will exceed 1.5 C in the first half of the 2030s. By the end of the century, it is predicted to reach 3.2 C.

## 5, Views of the World about the UN

Special report | Global firefighting

The  
Economist

# The UN has too much on its plate

1

**Mission impossible** - The Economist, June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020

**A broad criticism of the UN is that it simply does too much. It is, in effect, trying to save the world several times over. Its many aims may be wonderful, and interconnected, but it lacks the capacity to pursue them all effectively. It has taken on more than it was designed for. And the design itself needs a fresh look.**

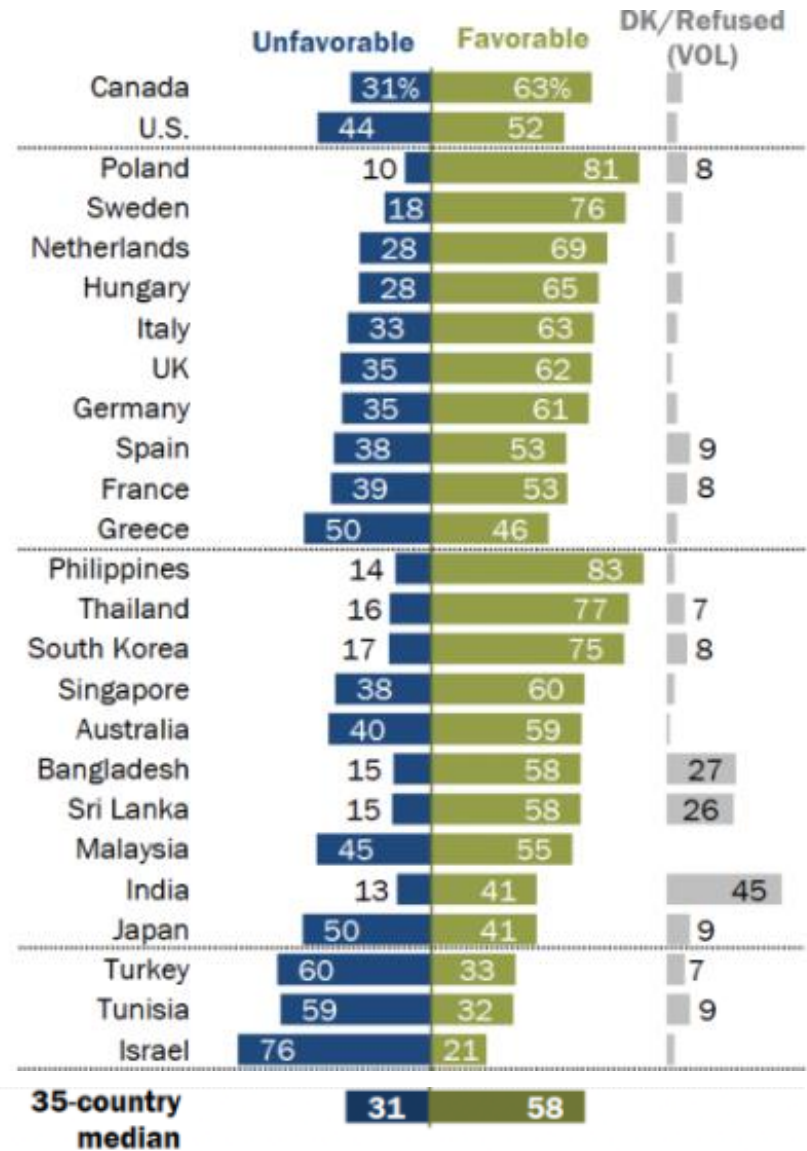
# **How the war in Ukraine highlights the UN's impotence**

**The organization has been weakened by the United States' loss of reputation under George W. Bush and Donald Trump, Russia's repeated use of veto in the Security Council and China's increasing global influence.**

**Most people in 35 countries see the UN favorably, but views have dipped in some places**  
**Summer 2024**

**In 22 of the 35 countries surveyed, majorities see the UN positively.**

**Views of the UN are less positive in some places. Half or more in Greece, Israel, Japan, Tunisia and Turkey express a negative opinion.**



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

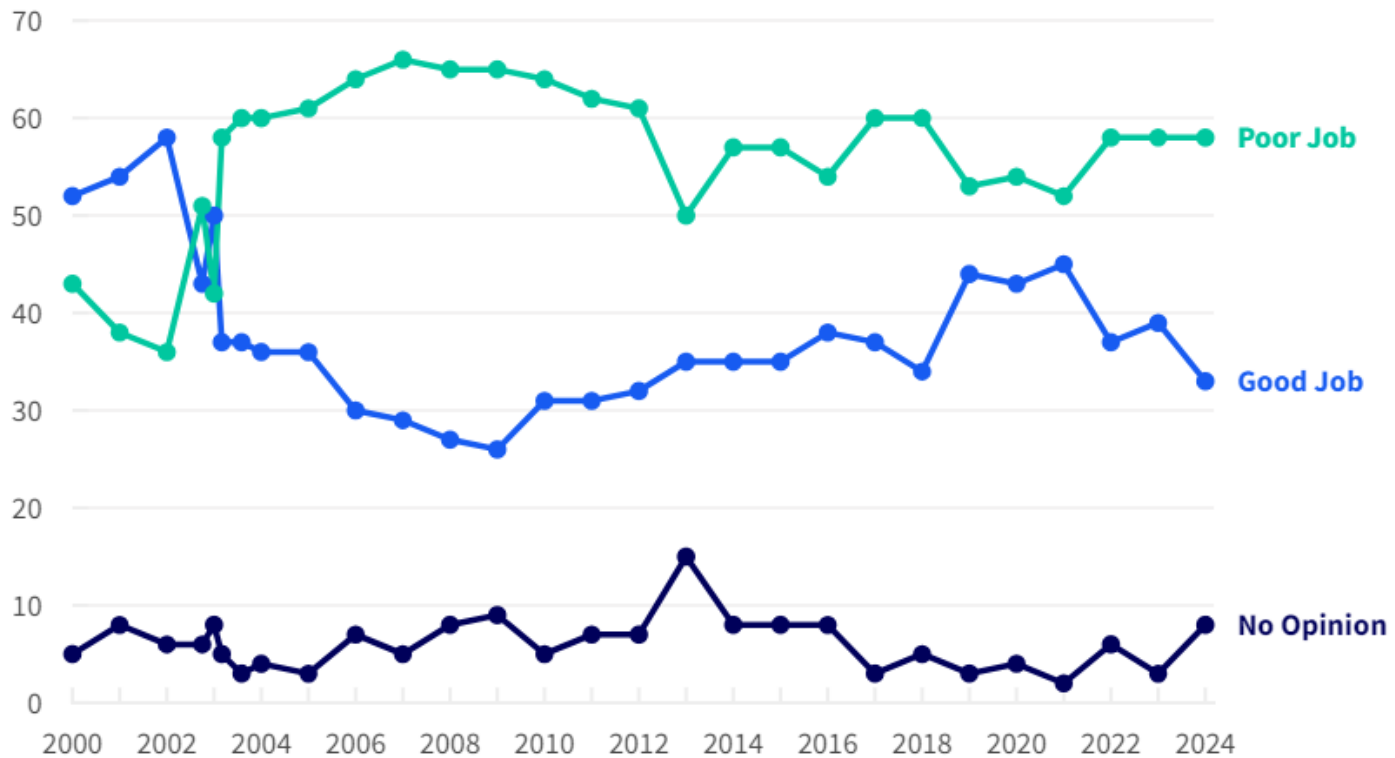
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

# Is the UN Doing a Good Job?

## Just 33% of Americans think so, new Gallup poll shows

### American support for the UN from 2000-2024

Gallup asked participants, “Do you think the United Nations is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has had to face?”



Source: Gallup

Gallup polled this question twice in 2002 and three times in 2003. In October 2002, March 2003, 2005, and 2017, Gallup asked a half sample. In 2013, it was asked on a Gallup Daily tracking survey.

## **5, How to Prevent the Collapse of the Global Order**

**UNSG Antonio Guterres** (Address to the General Assembly, 19 September 2023)

**We are inching ever closer to a Great Fracture in economic and financial systems and trade relations; one that threatens a single, open internet; with diverging strategies on technology and artificial intelligence; and potentially clashing security frameworks.**

**It is high time to renew multilateral institutions based on 21st century economic and political realities – rooted in equity, solidarity and universality and anchored in the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.**

**That means reforming the Security Council in line with the world of today.**

**It means redesigning the international financial architecture so that it becomes truly universal and serves as a global safety net for developing countries in trouble.**





## **The new world disorder – If America pulls back from global institutions, others must step forward, the Economist, June 20, 2020**

- **The threat to the global order weighs on everyone, including America. But if the U.S. pulls back, then everyone must step forward, and none more so than the middling powers like Japan and Germany, and the rising ones like India and Indonesia.**
- **The UN is bureaucratic and infuriating. Nonetheless, the global order is worth saving. Multilateral endeavors like the UN, NATO and the NPT cannot ensure peace, but they do make war less likely and more limited.**

## **The Next Liberal Order – the age of contagion demands more internationalism, not less**

**by John Ikenberry, Foreign Affairs, July/August 2020**

**The U.S. and other liberal democracies need to reconstitute themselves as a more coherent and functional coalition. The U.S. could work with its G-7 partners to expand that group's activities and membership, adding countries such as Australia and South Korea. It could even turn the G-7 into a G-10.**

**They should better monitor and respond to China's efforts to use international organizations to advance its national economic champions and promote its authoritarian mode of governance.**

## **The Dangerous Decade – A foreign policy for a world in crisis**

**by Richard Haass, President of the US Council on Foreign Relations  
(Foreign Affairs, Sep/Oct 2022)**

**Instead of a single big idea, Washington should use a number of principles and practices to guide its foreign policy.**

**This shift would translate into a foreign policy that is based largely on alliances to deter Russian and Chinese aggression and selective partnerships of the like-minded to address global challenges that the US cannot ignore or handle on its own.**

**(Rather than universal multilateralism) Better to pursue realistic partnerships of the like-minded, which can bring a degree of order to the world, including specific domains of limited order, if not quite world order. Realism must trump idealism.**

# The spread of “mini-lateralism”



首相官邸



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**Quad : US, Japan, Australia, India**

**AUKUS: Australia, US, UK**

**US-Japan-Korea Summit**



每日新聞

# What the world can learn from Japan

The Economist, December 11, 2021

Leaders

Dec 11th 2021 edition >

Ageing creatively

What the world can learn from Japan

The oldest big country has lessons for those that will soon age and shrink



**Japan is not an outlier – it is a harbinger.** Many of the challenges it faces already affect other countries, including rapid aging, secular stagnation, the risk of natural disasters, and the peril of being caught between China and America.

**Japan is a major creditor and the third-largest economy. Its people live longer than the citizens of any other country. It is home to the biggest technology investor on the planet, a pioneering 5G firm, and a host of global brands, from Uniqlo to Nintendo. Expertise in robots and sensors will help its firms make money from a wide range of new industrial technologies. Geopolitically, Japan plays a pivotal role between China and America. It should not, in short, be a global afterthought.**

# What Can Japan Do for the World as a Harbinger?

- **Initiatives for peace and disarmament**
- **Facilitating solutions to regional problems and conflicts**
- **Initiatives to promote SDGs**
  - **Aging issue**
  - **Universal health coverage (UHC)**
  - **Education and vocational training**
- **Environmental initiatives**
  - **Climate change**
  - **Reforestation**
  - **3R initiative**
  - **MOTTAINAI**
  - **Natural disaster prevention and relief**
  - **Public transportation**

# UN reform and Japan: Working as a mediator to build international consensus

Asahi Shimbun Editorial: April 20, 2022

While the reform of the UN Security Council should remain a goal, we need to consider the diverse functions of the UN.

The Security Council has been unable to pass resolutions on sanctions against Russia, but it has provided a forum for discussion. **If the Security Council cannot function, as demonstrated in this case, the General Assembly can play a certain role.**

The UN is a unique entity that shapes international public opinion.

The UN also plays a significant role in addressing global issues such as climate change, infectious diseases, and sustainable development goals by sharing problems and setting norms for action and behavior.

Japan is a "middle power," having served as a non-permanent member of the Security Council more than any other country. **Japan should use its accumulated contributions to peace and become a fair mediator that upholds the UN Charter and builds international agreements.** Improving its multilateral dialogue skills will be a step toward reform. (translated by ChatGPT)