

United Nations Day special

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Peace, human rights, sustainable development crucial

The United Nations, which consists of 193 Member States, celebrates its 75th anniversary on Oct. 24. The world has changed since the world body's establishment in 1945, and the U.N. is now confronting challenges such as climate change, increasing inequalities and most recently, the coronavirus pandemic.

Kaoru Nemoto, Director of the United Nations Information Centre, and Liberal Democratic Party Upper House member Keizo Takemi, who also serves as a Goodwill Ambassador of the World Health Organization for Universal Health Coverage, discuss the issues that the United Nations is facing and why revitalizing multilateralism is necessary.

Nemoto: Oct. 24 is the day the United Nations Charter came into force, making it the United Nations' birthday. The world had seen two world wars and genocides such as the Holocaust occur. The U.N. was established as an international organization committed to international cooperation after fierce reflection. The three pillars of U.N.'s raison d'être are the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of human rights and sustainable development.

We have managed to prevent World War III, but the current international situation, fissures in unilateralism and the inward focus of countries have become conspicuous. I think the United Nations is being tested on how it can mend this situation and move on.

Takemi: In recent years, more and more problems are appearing that cannot be solved by a single country. This is tangent with the spread of globalization, where people, goods, money and information rapidly travel back and forth across national boundaries. The United Nations has played a role in resolving these problems. However, each country has reacted differently to globalization. For example, the disparity between the rich and poor in the information society

is widening in developed countries, even though every country is facing common challenges beyond its borders. Despite this, more and more leaders are prioritizing domestic issues in their decision-making.

At the same time, there has been a steady rise in the number of middle powers that do not belong to the three giant blocs — the United States, China, and the EU. As a responsible country among these middle powers, Japan should play a role in resolving a variety of issues and strengthening global governance against the tendency to be home-centric.

When an outbreak of an unknown infectious disease occurs, such as the coronavirus, World Health Organization (WHO) members must report it. However, the WHO has no authority to enforce this obligation. In the case of the coronavirus, it was difficult to share information on identifying the pathogen and determining a treatment policy.

The WHO should have played such a role, but could not, and the virus has unfortunately spread throughout the world.

Nemoto: As Secretary-General Antonio Guterres often says, if countries had listened to WHO at the beginning and made efforts for international cooperation, the situation would not be as damaged as it is. In this 75th anniversary year, Guterres reminds us of solidarity and international cooperation which led to the establishment of the United Nations back in 1945.

Japan was one of the first countries to join the COVAX Facility (a mechanism designed to guarantee rapid, fair and equitable access to coronavirus vaccines worldwide), announcing its participation in it, as well as promoting Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to the world. It is very encouraging to see Japan fulfilling its leadership role in this area.

Takemi: Since February, Dr. Seth Berkley of the GAVI alliance, a vaccine provider, and Dr. Richard Hatchett of the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)



Liberal Democratic Party Upper House member Keizo Takemi (left) and Director of the United Nations Information Centre Kaoru Nemoto bump fists after their discussion in September. YOSHIAKI MIURA

have been saying it is necessary to collect funds to equally develop and distribute vaccines to developed countries, as well as developing countries.

GAVI and CEPI were designed for developing countries; there is no global governance or scheme. Discussions began in Geneva to create such a scheme, and Switzerland, a nonmember of the EU, Australia, Singapore and Canada joined in. So did Japan.

Nemoto: Japan joined the rule-making process early. I was very proud of that. The United Nations is a Member-State-driven institution, but recently the engagement of nongovernmental players — civil society, private companies, foundations — is becoming more and more critical. They are setting trends on global issues like anti-discrimination, infectious diseases and climate change. That's what we see with the #MeToo movement, Fridays for Future or Black Lives Matter. The United Nations is a very significant organization in helping to positively frame

the power of citizens or nongovernmental actors into policy decisions.

For example, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) themselves are a very popular topic in Japan. In addition to governments and the United Nations, youth, women, people with disabilities, corporations, financial institutions and academia are engaged and making their voices heard around the world. Since they are involved with the decision-making, they take responsibility for it, too.

Takemi: The SDGs have 17 goals and 169 targets, but these numbers will increase as discussions develop. It is necessary to create a multisectoral approach in the international community, in which various goals are accomplished simultaneously in a derivative manner. The world is now faced with the dilemma of how to simultaneously stop the pandemic and reinvigorate economic activity. I would like to see international organizations like the WHO, which plays

a normative role in international community, play a role in developing new policy areas that address both the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases and the revitalization of economic activities, and to demonstrate to the world that such policies are useful.

Nemoto: Guterres has been pushing a multisectoral approach in the United Nations. He is not only the head of the United Nations Secretariat, but also the head of the entire United Nations system, including the WHO. These days, there are so many complex and major challenges that all the United Nations organizations must work together to overcome, using their collective wisdom and functions. I strongly hope Member States continue to support the United Nations, a system that tries to address issues comprehensively.

Takemi: I think the United Nations' multilateralism must be put back on track. We are in a difficult situation today, but we must not give up. Japan should play a coordinating role with as many countries as possible in rebuilding international agreements on industrial structures and carbon dioxide emission controls under the banner of climate change. In comparison with infectious diseases and medical care, the environment brings up many conflicting factors among countries. Global discussions on these topics take much time and effort, and it is a really difficult area of multilateral diplomacy.

Nemoto: On the climate crisis, one thing that we should not forget is private sector. ESG investment (investment taking environmental, social and corporate governance into account) has become a hot topic, and the day has come when only companies that consider ESG will be able to raise funds. Financing for coal-fired power plants could also become a stranded asset. Major financial institutions are now announcing that they are backing out. Just the other day, Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. announced such a move. That kind of private sector movement may be taking place faster than

that of the government.

Takemi: The private sector is moving faster with its initiatives. For example, on smart cities, Toyota Motor Corp. is taking the initiative to lead in expanding the community. We may see the use of automated environmentally friendly electric vehicles. These vehicles may help reduce traffic accidents and create a social structure that is more amenable to the elderly. Japan is late to digitalization, but we can develop within these areas and build a community that can serve as a model for new societies around the world.

Nemoto: The United Nations does not need to hear beautiful congratulatory remarks for its 75th anniversary. Instead, what we want to hear is the voices of the general public. So, we have been holding a year-long "Global Conversation" initiative where we asked people around the world to share their hopes and fears of our future. An interim report showed that people want international cooperation more than we expected. Nearly 90% of respondents said that international cooperation and collaboration are very important. Three out of four said that the United Nations is indispensable and a very significant part of that cooperation. Together with the Member States, the United Nations will be creating an action plan that reflects the opinions of the people, en route to its 100th anniversary.

Takemi: The pandemic is everywhere and the threat has moved beyond national borders. It is impossible for a single country to solve the pandemic problem. That is where the United Nations agencies such as the WHO, the GAVI alliance and CEPI work together. The public has learned through this pandemic that it is still not functioning well. The question is how we should reform these U.N. organizations so that they take on a problem-solving role. I hope the United Nations is able to show the people of the world how to create a new global society that is sustainable and one in which everybody can live in peace.

THE FUTURE WE WANT, THE UN WE NEED.

In January 2020, the United Nations launched a global consultation to mark its 75th anniversary. People from across the world were asked to share their hopes and fears for the future, their priorities for international cooperation and for the United Nations. Global dialogue — and action — is now more urgent than ever. Join the initiative at <https://www.un.org/en/un75>



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United Nations Day special

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Goals more important than ever

ANTONIO GUTERRES
SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE UNITED NATIONS



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Dear friends,
The 75th anniversary of the United Nations falls in the middle of a global pandemic. Our founding mission is more critical than ever.

To promote human dignity.
Protect human rights.

Respect international law.
And save humanity from war.
When the pandemic hit, I called for a global ceasefire.
In our world today, we have one com-

mon enemy: the COVID-19.

Now is the time for a stepped-up push for peace to achieve a global ceasefire. The clock is ticking.

We must also make peace with our planet.

The climate emergency threatens life itself. We must mobilize the whole world to reach carbon neutrality — net zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050.

A growing number of countries and companies have already pledged to meet this goal.

Around the world, we must do more to end human suffering from poverty, inequality, hunger and hatred — and fight discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender or any other distinction. The months of pandemic have seen a horrific rise in violence against women and girls.

We must build on progress. A remarkable global collaboration is under way for a safe,

affordable and accessible COVID-19 vaccine for all.

The Sustainable Development Goals give us an inspiring blueprint for recovering better.

We face colossal challenges. With global solidarity and cooperation, we can overcome them.

That's what the United Nations is all about.

On this anniversary, I ask people everywhere to join together.

The United Nations not only stands with you ...

The United Nations belongs to you and is you: "we the peoples."

Together, let us uphold the enduring values of the United Nations Charter.

Let us build on our advances across the decades.

Let us realize our shared vision of a better world for all.

We cannot take the UN for granted

DAVID M. MALONE
RECTOR, UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY,
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE UNITED NATIONS



For 75 years, the United Nations has been the principal international forum for inclusive discussion of global challenges.

But we cannot be sure that the U.N. will endure another

75 years — or even another 25. Worryingly, several great powers are behaving in increasingly reckless ways.

Japan's long-term prosperity hinges on continued global stability. Indeed, without stable international relations, we are all at risk. Nationalism, military adventurism, and clashing geostrategic visions undermine our security and sense of well-being, causing us to worry about the future of younger generations more than we did 30 years ago when the Cold War ended.

The U.N.'s Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs), which many in Japan identify with, offer hope for the future. But too often, the SDGs are used as a mere branding opportunity, without enough practical steps toward their core objective to "leave no one behind" and combat climate change. What the world needs is concrete action.

As a reminder of Japan's valuable global initiatives of the past, let us recall the immediate post-Cold War period when new ways of spreading security and prosperity were being crafted. The Nordic countries, the U.K., and Canada (my own country), among others, developed a concept of "human security" centered on individuals rather than states.

Japan supported this concept through international advocacy by the late and much-missed Sadako Ogata — and the international commission she co-chaired with the great Indian economist Amartya Sen — emphasizing that global economic development must lift populations well beyond the basics of survival.

Looking forward, Japan can intensify its support for global development by sharing insights from its own admirable univer-

sal health care system, which has done so much to keep Japan's residents among the healthiest and longest-lived in the world, including during the coronavirus pandemic. Do inhabitants of less prosperous countries deserve less? And what are we, individually and collectively, specifically doing to support such progress?

These exciting, though uncomfortable, questions force us to acknowledge the dismal living conditions endured by billions. A high level of national comfort and security is admirable. Still, in the face of growing global challenges to security, development, and environmental sustainability unmet by adequate responses from the world's nations, such national privilege can become disturbing, and ultimately abhorrent.

All governments should recommit themselves to the global solutions that will keep us safer as we emerge — hopefully soon — from the pandemic. And Japan, with its strong international credibility, can set an excellent example.

In the absence of commitment at the level of nations, the U.N. may well lose its core purpose and operational drive, leaving little for the public to identify with.



United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres speaks during the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 22 at U.N. headquarters in New York. KYODO

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