I think we each have a moral voice. Young people, students in particular, you have the right to vote, so challenge your leaders and make sure that your society is livable and environmentally sustainable. You are the next generation. I encourage you to vote, to act as global citizens. You are our only hope. We must make sure that the people of the future will live in a globally sustainable society.

Mr. Ban

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UN Sustainable Development Goals: Blueprint for a Better Future

During his 10-year tenure as the 8th Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Kimoon was the chief architect of various international treaties and projects, notably the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. These are the two major achievements of the United Nations in its work towards sustainability, peace, prosperity, and human rights.

My discussion here will be practical rather than academic. Academicians are pursuing masters and doctoral degrees, but I feel that a practical perspective will better reveal how and why the United Nations presented the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. These accomplishments are the work of many people, for succeeding generations, and for the planet Earth, our home.

It is important that GRIPS, 90% of the students, 70% of the professors, and 90% of the students, who are working on the SDGs and the PCCG. They really do something important, something good for humanity. That’s what they were talking about at the Millennium Development Goals, when I was appointed UN Secretary General in 2007, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were in place, but not many people were employing them. The MDGs were not very well publicized, but they were still regional and the millennium development goals were attracting little attention.

I confess, first let me say that as former Secretary General of the United Nations, I am deeply concerned that we may not attend the signing of the Global Compact for Migration. This is an alarming sign for multilateral diplomacy. States are placing more importance on their national interests than on the greater good. What do you think is going to happen to multilateralism? Will some kind of agreement have indicated that they may not attend the fourth G20 summit, people were speaking differently. There was a lot of talk about trade protection and nationalism, about putting your country first, for example the America First policy. But no country can live in isolation. We are living in a time of transformative developments in science and technology, and we are in fact living in a very small world. In that context I must speak out strongly against nationalism.

Some 90 years ago, the international community was suffering from a global financial crisis. Now there is a fear that we might suffer another. Uniting the nations of the world were united in facing this threat at the first three G20 summit meetings. There was real solidarity. Now at the fourth G20 summit, people were speaking differently. That is why we have been working to make very strong efforts to reduce poverty in this world. But at the same time, normally some developing countries are among the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases. How can we reconcile this dilemma?

We should all be able to live with human dignity. However much money or wealth you may have, if all humans are not treated with dignity, what is the difference between us humans and other animals? That is why human rights is a very important consideration. As I said earlier when I talked about the philosophical or political background of the work, freedom from want and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are very important philosophical considerations, and the Sustainable Development Goals are based on them.

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Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations
Ban Ki-moon
Special lecture
Building on the MDGs
the world statistics improved quickly: five years before hard to eliminate poverty, and by 2010 there were 450 number 1 five years before the target. In 2010, the Through accelerated action by the United Nations things were left unfinished. make significant progress to - one after another, until the last year of my term as MDGs. From that time onward, I convened MDG scholars, and luminaries to spearhead the MDG work. We contacted nine million people: young people, business people, academics. We reached out and we heard their aspirations, the ways in which they really were interested. We contributed greatly. We established a preparatory Government officials also contributed greatly. We contributed and led as before by both developing and developed countries. were not just a few people sitting together and coming up with some idea. The preparations were intense; the SDGs were the result of extensive, hard-fought negotiations among the member states. In 2012 the UN member states adopted the SDG long list, which was the result of five years of work and five years of work and five years of work and five years of work. We tried to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, condensed from 6,000 long documents.

Then, in 2013, when I convened another summit on the Millennium Development Goals, the SDGs, the member states mandated me to come up with some proposals. Because 2015 was the last target year of the Millennium Development Goals, we set that year as the target for the creation of a successor to the MDGs, a plan that would apply to both developed and developing countries.

Underlying philosophy
That’s a sketch of how the SDGs emerged. The planning involved some philosophical elements, for example something drawn from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous Four Freedoms speech. In 1941 he identified four essential freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. No person on earth should be denied these four freedoms.

Another philosophical element was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That document states that we each have the right to a standard of living that ensures our health and well-being and that of our family.

A most important philosophical element of the SDGs is the inclusion of “sustainable development”. That concept promotes social progress and a better standard of life in an atmosphere of greater freedom. It is a major global goal that we have to achieve, and it is a key to achieving the goal of poverty eradication.

We have to work hard to achieve this goal. We have to use our imagination and creativity to find ways to achieve it. We have to use our resources and talents to find ways to achieve it. We have to use our knowledge and experience to find ways to achieve it. We have to use our skills and abilities to find ways to achieve it. We have to use our determination and resolve to find ways to achieve it.

The SDGs are by far the most ambitious, most comprehensive set of goals ever presented. The SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are a blueprint for action, and they are a call to action for all of us.

Emergent urgent goal: Climate change response
The 17 SDGs are political arrangements that should be implemented for the betterment of humanity. They are open to agreement or disagreement. On the other hand, the Paris Climate Change Agreement is a treaty, a binding legal agreement that must be implemented. Unlike the SDGs, it has legal status.

I am deeply concerned that some countries, particularly the United States, the world's largest and most resource-rich country, are withdrawing from the Paris Agreement. The United States is one of the largest greenhouse gas emitters, responsible for about 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions. China produces 25%, so together, China and the United States are responsible for about 40% of global greenhouse emissions. The United States is now withdrawing from the Paris Agreement; this is a serious loss to our climate goals.

Building on the MDGs
At the 2013 summit meeting, the member states mandated me to come up with all the member states. We reached out to the member states. In Rio de Janeiro in 2012, which was the climax of the 30th anniversary of the Rio Summit. Then we have to work hard to reverse such ecological impacts.

We have to use water, energy and resources very sparingly. We have an urgent mandate to live har-