

【正誤表】

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53.

誤：解答：A → 正：解答：C

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8.

(解説の1行目の文頭)

誤：国連工業開発期間 → 正：国連工業開発機関

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19.

(解説の5行目の文末)

誤：Bが正解 → 正：Dが正解

20.

誤：解答：B → 正：解答：D

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80.

(解説の2行目)

誤：よって, D. → 正：よって, C.

(解説の4行目)

誤：C, 「代用物」 → 正：D, 「代用物」

## 【正誤表】

p.225 解答例 (正)

I would like to discuss how the UN might more effectively prevent conflicts.

The original UN mandate allows conflict resolution only when warring nations request UN peacekeeping, the Security Council approves the idea and all five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the UK and the USA—agree, and General Assembly members volunteer troops to support the operation. The UN is then involved in ceasefire supervision and treaty enforcement to secure lasting peace.

Present-day conflicts are more complex. Terrorism, extreme poverty and weak institutions cause recurring turmoil in Syria, Iraq, Gaza, South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Ukraine. Perhaps international as “between nations” should expand to include all regions and groups, with the UN taking a stronger preventative role.

In this regard, it’s encouraging Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s recent briefing of the Security Council resulted in a unanimous resolution to adopt a UN system-wide early warning and conflict prevention approach. Important points include advance presence of strong tension-diffusing diplomatic action, improving mediation skills, growing regional-level peace and security partnerships, learning from earlier mistakes, and drawing on the UN Charter’s specification of the Security Council’s duty to maintain world peace and security. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, addressing the Security Council alongside Secretary-General Ban, added that UN treaty and human rights monitoring provides early warning of developing conflicts where the Security Council must intervene when Governments are not able or willing to protect their people.

I believe this initiative will make the UN a more effective instrument for world peace.