



United Nations First General Assembly

Directed By: Chris Polinski

TSMUN XXVII BACKGROUND GUIDE 2023

**Topic I: Furthering Disarmament and International
Cybersecurity**

Topic II: Addressing the Global Climate Crisis



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Tallahassee Southern Model United Nations. My name is Chris Polinski, and I will be your director for the First General Assembly (GA1) for TSMUN 2023. I am a student at Tallahassee Community College earning my Associate in Arts. This is my second year participating in Model United Nations.

The topics under discussion for this year's First General Assembly are:

- I. Furthering Disarmament and International Cybersecurity
- II. Addressing the Global Climate Crisis

The United Nations General Assembly is one of the six main organizations of the United Nations (UN). The First General Assembly is the main policy-making and deliberative body of the United Nations and discusses the full spectrum of international issues covered by the UN Charter. It also plays an important role in the process of standard-setting and codifying of international law. The Assembly is made up of delegates from every Member State participant in the United Nations.

I hope this background guide provides sufficient information to help you prepare for the conference. This background guide is meant to introduce delegates to the topics that will be discussed in committee and provide guidance as delegates begin their research. Delegates are strongly encouraged to research the positions, viewpoints, and opinions of their Member States, as well as relevant international and regional frameworks, previous resolutions, and initiatives on these topics.

Each delegation will submit a position paper for the committee. Delegates must turn in their papers before the start of the first committee session. Papers may be emailed to ga@tsmun.org and can also be submitted through a USB drive or hard copy. For a position paper guide and example position paper, please visit <http://www.tsmun.org/positionpapers.html>. Papers not in the correct format will be ineligible for awards. For any additional conference information, resources for preparation, scholarships, and other information, visit <http://www.tsmun.org/>. Should you have any questions leading up to the conference, you may contact me at ga@tsmun.org. I look forward to seeing you all in committee.

Sincerely,

Chris Polinski, First General Assembly Director

ga@tsmun.org



Committee Overview

Introduction

Established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations (UN), the General Assembly maintains a central position as the chief decision-making, policy-making, and representative organ of the United Nations.¹ The UN Charter establishes the General Assembly as representing every Member State in the United Nations, with each Member State only being allowed to have five representatives at most.² The GA is given the power to discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the present Charter, or relating to powers and functions of other UN groups provided for in the present Charter. The GA may also make recommendations to Member States or the Security Council on any related questions or matters, except where specified.³ Previously mentioned restrictions to the GA's power of recommendation are as follows: The GA cannot make recommendations with regard to disputes or situations under deliberation of the Security Council.⁴ The Secretary-General must notify the GA at every session of any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that is being considered by the Security Council, and matters that the Security Council has ceased to manage.⁵

Committee Mandate

Under the United Nations Charter, the UN has four main purposes: To maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.⁶ The GA is the primary assembly of the UN, comprised of one representative from each Member State participatory to the UN. The GA discusses a wide variety of topics from international security to climate change, and is a key part in the creation of international law. The GA also has the capability to take action in cases of a threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression in the event that the Security Council has failed to act owing to the negative role of a permanent member.

¹ "Functions and Powers of the General Assembly". United Nations

² UN Charter, 1945. "Chapter IV, Article 9". United Nations

³ UN Charter, 1945. "Chapter IV, Article 10". United Nations

⁴ UN Charter, 1945. "Chapter IV, Article 12". United Nations

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid



History

The UN General Assembly was established in 1945 under the UN Charter, and first convened on January 10, 1946, and involved representatives of 51 Member States. As of 2006, 196 Member States were represented in the General Assembly.⁷

Governance, Structure, and Membership

The GA comprises one delegation from each and every Member State involved in the United Nations, and sometimes features delegations from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The General Assembly is divided into six main committees: (1) Disarmament and International Security, (2) Economic and Financial, (3) Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural, (4) Special Political and Decolonization, (5) Administrative and Budgetary, and (6) Legal. These committees are typically referred to by number; thusly Disarmament and International Security is referred to as the First Committee.⁸ GA session is presided over by the Committee Chair. The Chairperson is tasked with declaring the opening and closing of meetings, directing discussions, making sure that rules are observed, granting the right of speech to delegates, putting forward questions, and announcing decisions. The Chair is expected to operate unbiased towards any Member State, cannot act as a member of their national delegation, and cannot participate in decision-making.⁹ There is only one Chairperson per committee, elected by the committee on the basis of geographical distribution, experience, and personal competence. Operating under the Chair are three Vice-Chairs, elected under the same parameters.¹⁰ In the event that the Chairperson is not available for a meeting or any part of the meeting, the Vice-Chairperson is to assume the role of the Chair, gaining the same powers as the Chair for the duration of their substitution. Finally, a single Rapporteur is elected to review the report on the committee's work drafted by the Secretary at the end of each session.¹¹

Conclusion

The General Assembly stands as the largest central organ of the United Nations, and is tasked with discussing a broad spectrum of issues in order to help write and establish international law. The GA contains one delegation from each of the UN's 196 Member States, and has the power to make recommendations to Member States and the Security Council. In times of crisis, the GA has the power to

⁷ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "United Nations General Assembly". Edited by Amy Tikkanen, Encyclopaedia Britannica. Jan 7, 2011

⁸ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "United Nations General Assembly". Edited by Michael Levy, Encyclopaedia Britannica. Jul 30, 2007

⁹ United Nations "Model United Nations – Leadership Positions in the GA". United Nations.

¹⁰ "Rules and procedure of the General Assembly". United Nations

¹¹ Ibid



call on the Security Council to respond to breaches or threats to the peace, or in the case that the Security Council is unable, the GA may respond itself. Because it is the central decision and law-making body in the UN, and its ability to create organizational bodies, the General Assembly is integral to the UN's process.



Topic I: Furthering Disarmament and International Cybersecurity

Introduction

Since the establishment of the United Nations, the General Assembly First Committee has been tasked with the discussion of subjects relating to Disarmament and International Security, with a high priority on reducing and eventually eliminating use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weaponry, as they pose the most dire threats to humankind. The international community also places a focus on combating the mass deployment of landmines, as a majority of landmine-related injuries and deaths are civilians, most often in peaceful areas that had a history in war. With the ever-evolving international and political landscape, and especially considering the advent and advancement of digital information and cybersecurity, the scope of negotiations and deliberations has changed many times over the years, but the base objective remains the same.¹²

Current Situation

Every year, over five-hundred people die as a result of gun violence, and forty-four percent of all homicides around the globe involve gun violence. Between 2012 and 2016, there were 1.4 million firearm-related deaths globally. Gun violence is particularly prevalent in the Americas, where there is easy access to and weak regulation of firearms.¹³ Also concerning the international community is the threat posed by landmines and other retired explosive devices. In 2017 alone, landmines, improvised explosive devices, and explosives left behind from wartime yet to be detonated caused over 8,600 casualties. These devices serve as a grim reminder of conflicts that have been over for many years.¹⁴ Not to mention, the use of explosives in populated areas when conflicts occur in cities and the like, including air strikes, rockets, artillery or improvised explosives. According to one estimate, over ninety percent of casualties due to the use of explosive weaponry in populated areas are civilians.¹⁵

The production of arms is also concerning due to the impact it has on climate change. Around eight million small arms and up to fifteen billion rounds of ammunition are produced each year. The use of explosive weapons in more populated areas is another great concern for the environment. Explosives can cause harmful pollution and destruction of populated areas, making it more difficult to live in these areas even after the end of the conflict involving these weapons.¹⁶ Weapons manufacturing also contributes to

¹² United Nations, “Disarmament in the General Assembly – United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC)”. United Nations.

¹³ Amnesty International, “Gun Violence”. Amnesty International – Arms Control.

¹⁴ United Nations, “Global Issues – Disarmament”. United Nations – Global Issues.

¹⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, “Environmental legacy of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas”. UNEP, Nov 5, 2021

¹⁶ Ibid



conflict over environmental resources, and as previously mentioned, lead to environmental impacts. This leads to a cycle of war and environmental damage. The more the environment is destroyed, the harder it is to obtain resources, and the harder it is to obtain resources, the more resources will be hoarded and fought over. Resource shortages and control has contributed to many conflicts in the past: oil played roles in the Gulf(1990-1991) and Iraq Wars(~2003-2011), the Sudan Civil War(~1983-2005), and many years of unrest in Nigeria; and even fighting over water and fertile land can contribute greatly to conflicts in areas like Israel, Jordan, and Syria in the 1950s and 60s, and various parts of Africa.¹⁷

Actions Taken by the UN

The United Nations General Assembly has held a total of three Special Summits on the topic of Disarmament(SSODs) in the years of 1978, 1982, and 1988, and has been preparing for a fourth since 1995.¹⁸ The first of these Special Sessions focused on an agenda comprised of the review and appraisal of the present international situation, adoption of a Declaration on Disarmament, adoption of a Programme of Action on Disarmament, and a review of the role of the UN in disarmament and the question of convening a world disarmament conference. Various proposals were offered at this session mainly stressing the responsibility of all Member States to contribute to efforts of disarmament as well as their right to participate in disarmament negotiations on equal footing, and many were focused on the prospect of nuclear disarmament.¹⁹

In 1952, the General Assembly created the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC), with the purpose of discussing disarmament-related questions.²⁰ Specifically, the UNDC was mandated to prepare proposals for a treaty for the regulation, limitation, and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments. After 1960, disarmament negotiations in the UN were carried out by a number of bodies that each replaced the last: the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and finally the Conference on Disarmament. Since 1993, the UNDC has dealt with two or three items to be considered for three years. In 2000, the GA decided that the UNDC's agenda would comprise two items of great importance per year from a range of disarmament-related issues, including one on nuclear disarmament.²¹

In 1997, the UN adopted the Anti-personnel Landmine Convention, which bans the stockpiling, transfer and use of anti-personnel landmines, and requires Member States to clear them on their territory, while recommending that the Member States which are better “demined” should assist others in doing the same.²²

¹⁷ SGR, “Guns and Global Warming: War, Peace and the Environment”. GSR Security and Disarmament. Feb. 10, 2007

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ IAEA, “A Report on the UN Special Session on Disarmament”. IAEA Bulletin – Vol.20, No.4

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ United Nations. “United Nations Disarmament Commission”. United Nations – Office for Disarmament Affairs.

²² Ibid



Regional and International Frameworks

In pursuit of the furtherment of international security, many regional and international frameworks have been put into place, in the forms of policies, treaties, and actions. Among these include the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT). The NPT is considered a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation around the world, designed to prevent the development and spread of nuclear weapons, achieve nuclear disarmament, and promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.²³ Another key framework on disarmament is the *Chemical Weapons Convention* (CWC). The CWC focuses on the elimination of chemical weapons, including the development, production, stockpiling, and use of them. All Member States that sign CWC agree to the destruction of any chemical weapons and facilities that produced them and are subject to surprise challenges, in which they may be subject to surprise inspections if they are suspected of holding chemical weapons.²⁴

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has remained committed to arms control, non-proliferation, and disarmament through active policies. It works with the UN, European Union (EU), and other regional organizations to address the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and its Member States are Members of the NPT, CWC, and *Conventional Armed Forces in Europe* (CFE). The CFE is intended to prevent any Member State from pushing the balance of power in Europe into disequilibrium. One way of accomplishing this is through challenge inspections (if a Member State is suspected of not honoring the agreement), and on-site monitoring of weapons destruction.²⁵ Additionally, NATO has a Cyber Security Centre, providing cyber security services to prevent, detect, respond, and recover from cyber-attacks or incidents, providing NATO and regional cyber security. To maintain cyber security, NATO also has the Communication and Information Systems Security Standards (CIS3). CIS3 is a defense framework that aims to develop and maintain security standards and to ensure that Member States can work together efficiently and effectively, and to work with NATO.²⁶

The European Union (EU) has also adopted several frameworks to further disarmament and regional and international security. In 2003, the European Parliament adopted the European Security Strategy (ESS), providing a framework for Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP) with focuses on terrorism, proliferation of WMDs, regional conflicts, state failure, and organized crime.²⁷ In 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on WMD arms controls and disarmament regimes. The resolution pushes

²³ United Nations, “Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)”. UN

²⁴ OPCW, “Chemical Weapons Convention”, OPCW, Accessed Jan 5, 2022

²⁵ North Atlantic Treaty Organization, “Arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation in NATO”. NATO, Aug 2, 2022

²⁶ North Atlantic Treaty Organization, “CIS3 Partnership for CIS Security Standards Development”. NATO, Accessed Jan 6, 2022

²⁷ European Cyber Defence Policy, “Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP)”. European Cyber Defense Policy,



for Member States and the EU to continue to support disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and to remain committed to arms control, rules-based non-proliferation, and disarmament architecture.²⁸ Furthermore, the EU has laid out the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), which enables the EU to take an active role in peacekeeping operations and in strengthening international security. This includes several political, military, and civilian structures that allow the EU to crises and act as global security actor.²⁹

In 2022, The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) called for all nuclear armed Member States in the region to fulfill their obligations to the NPT and to eliminate all nuclear weapons. Additionally, ASEAN reiterated its Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) treaty in order to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in the region and to push for the disarmament of nuclear-armed Member States.³⁰ Regarding cybersecurity, ASEAN has provided a strategy for regional cooperation to achieve higher ASEAN cybersecurity, focusing on policy coordination, incident response, and capacity building. The 2021 to 2025 strategy builds upon the previous strategy, supporting the establishment of multilateral order for cyberspace based on defined rules, as well as building upon its capacity building strategies to better adapt to the rapidly changing cybersecurity environment.³¹

Conclusion

Disarmament remains of vital importance to international security. Whether it be the disarmament of landmines, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, or WMDs. Many actions and frameworks have been put forward to increase international security through disarmament, such as the actions of the UNDC to regulate, limit, and balance armaments, and the agreements made within the NPT and CWC to eliminate certain categories of weapons and prevent proliferation. Many organizations and Member States have also sought to further international security through the development and capacity building of cybersecurity to maintain safe and secure cyberspaces for organizations and Member States. Although there have been many measures taken for disarmament and international security, the threats that the world faces are constantly evolving, and therefore in constant need of new ideas and approaches to these issues. What roles and responsibilities does each Member State hold regarding the furtherment of disarmament and international security. How can the international community strengthen cybersecurity; on the international, national, and private levels? How can the UN further promote disarmament and support a world without weapons such as chemical, WMD, and nuclear?

²⁸ Mann, Thompson, "European Union: European Parliament resolution on WMD arms controls and disarmament regimes". Global Compliance News, Jan 16, 2022

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Association of Southeast Asian Nations, "ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation". Feb 17, 2022

³¹ Association of Southeast Asian Nations "ASEAN Cybersecurity Cooperation Strategy". Accessed Jan 6, 2022



Topic II: Addressing the Global Climate Crisis

Introduction

The changing of Earth's climate has fluctuated throughout its long history, including at least eight cycles of ice ages and warmer periods³². This changing of Earth's climate, commonly referred to as climate change, is defined as the “long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.”³³ The current trend of warming, however, has increased by a rate unseen in the past 800,000 years, beginning in the mid-1800s with the industrial revolution.³⁴ This trend has been attributed to the increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere due to human activity, particularly industrial activities and the burning of fossil fuels such as oil and coal.³⁵ Greenhouse gases, although the main driver behind climate change, are vital to the survival of all life on Earth. Life depends on the energy that Earth receives from the sun. Once heat from the sun has entered Earth's atmosphere, gases called greenhouse gases absorb the energy being reflected back out into space, preventing loss of heat necessary for life.³⁶ With increasing levels of greenhouse gases due to human activity however, this greenhouse effect has led to the changing of Earth's climate and a climate crisis affecting all Member States and peoples around the world.

Although the warming of Earth due to certain gases has been theorized as early as the 1820s, climate change did not become a global concern until the 1970s and 80s. 1988 marked a critical point for climate change as the year was the hottest on record at that time and saw extensive drought and wildfires. In 1989, the United Nations established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in order to provide scientific viewpoints on climate change and its effects.³⁷ Since then, there has been, and continue to be, many changes in Earth's environments that demonstrate the rapid changing of Earth's climate, including rising global temperatures by about two degrees Fahrenheit since the 19th century, the warming of Earth's oceans, the melting of global ice sheets and glaciers, rising sea levels, the increased frequency of extreme weather events, and ocean acidification.³⁸ As the average global temperature continues to rise, the effects of climate change will continue to threaten people around the world unless Member States, organizations, and people work together to find sustainable, multilateral solutions to the problem this crisis.

³² NASA “How Do We Know Climate Change Is Real?”. NASA – Climate, December 21, 2022

³³ Environmental Protection Agency, “Basis of Climate Change”, EPA, August 19, 2022

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ United Nations, “What Is Climate Change?” United Nations, Accessed Jan 4, 2023

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid



Current Situation

Due to the unprecedented rise of global temperature increase over the last century and a half, the Earth's environments and weather patterns have changed. The global average sea level has risen 8-9 inches (21-24 cm) since 1880, and in 2021, it set a new record high at 3.8 inches (97 mm) above its 1993 levels. The rate at which the global sea level rises is also increasing and has more than doubled from 0.06 inches (1.4 mm) per year during most of the twentieth century, to 0.14 inches (3.6 mm) per year from 2006-2015. Much of this rising water level is due to a combination of melt water from glaciers and ice sheets and the thermal expansion of seawater as it warms. Global mean sea level is projected to rise at least one foot (0.3 meters) above its current levels. Sea level rise at specific locations on land may vary due to ground settling, upstream flood control, erosion, regional ocean currents, and other local factors. In urban settings along coastlines around the world, rising seas threaten the infrastructure needed for local jobs and regional industries. Roads, bridges, subways, water supplies, oil and gas wells, power plants, sewage treatment plants, landfills, and many other facilities are at risk from sea level rise.³⁹

Aside from the rising sea level, climate change has also been severely affecting weather patterns. Since the 1980s, each decade has been warmer than the last, the most recent decade (2011-2020) being no different, having been reported as the warmest decade on record. Nearly all land areas are seeing higher temperatures and more heat waves. Higher temperatures increase heat-related illnesses and make working outdoors more difficult. Wildfires start and spread easier and temperatures in the Arctic have warmed at least twice as fast as the global average. Storms around the globe have also become more intense and more frequent as a result of the rising temperature. More moisture evaporates, causing extreme rainfall and flooding, and overall more destructive storms. Water availability is also severely impacted, as the higher temperatures cause more evaporation, exacerbating water shortages and impacting agriculture. Already water-stressed regions are having more difficulty gaining access to clean water due to the effects of climate change.⁴⁰

Actions Taken by the UN

In 1992, UN Member States formed an international treaty known as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The goal of the framework was to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, as well as coping with the impacts that would be inevitable by that point in time. By 1995, Member States launched negotiations to strengthen global response to climate change, and adopted the Kyoto Protocol two years later. The Kyoto Protocol legally bound participating Member States to abide by emission reduction targets, the first commitment period starting in 2008 and ending in 2012, and the second running from 2013 to 2020.⁴¹

On December 12, 2015, the United Nations held the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 21), during which they proposed the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change. The Agreement was adopted by 196 Member States at COP 21, and entered into force on November 4, 2016. The goal of

³⁹ Lindsey, Rebecca, "Climate Change: Global Sea Level". Climate Change.gov, NOAA

⁴⁰ "Causes and Effects of Climate Change". United Nations – Climate Action. Accessed Jan 7, 2023

⁴¹ "History of the Convention". UNFCCC, Process, Accessed Jan 9, 2023



the Paris Agreement is to limit global temperature rise to below 2, ideally 1.5 degrees Celsius.⁴² To achieve this long-term goal, Member States agreed to aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, in order to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century. The Paris Agreement works on a 5-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by Member States. In 2020, Member States submitted their plans for climate action known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Agreement affirms that developed Member States should take the lead in providing financial assistance to those that are less endowed and more vulnerable, while also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. The Agreement also aims to fully realize technology development and transfer for both improving resilience to climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, the Agreement seeks to place emphasis on climate-related capacity-building for developing Member States, and requests all developed Member States to enhance support for capacity-building actions.⁴³

Regional and International Framework

Multiple frameworks on an international scale have been put in place with the objective of combating climate change. One such initiative is NATO's Climate Change and Security Agenda, which aims to encompass measures to increase NATO's awareness of the impact of climate change on security, as well as develop clear adaptation and mitigation measures. This approach capitalizes on existing initiatives, structures, and mechanisms, and identifies new policies and tools where needed. With this program, NATO intends to conduct annual Climate Change and Security Impact Assessments, analyzing the impacts of climate change to their regional and strategic environments, and local assets. This program would also work to incorporate climate change considerations into work on resilience, civil preparedness, defense planning, capability delivery, disaster response, and several other NATO programmes.⁴⁴

Similarly devoted to the cause of combating climate change, ASEAN has begun taking steps in their own climate action programmes. As of October 2021, ASEAN released its first State of Climate Change Report. The report provides an outlook on the state of climate change in the South-East Asian regions, and outlines opportunities for cooperation and collaboration towards reaching the 2050 climate targets. The report is meant to inform and guide ASEAN Member States towards ambitious climate change targets through a framework for transparency and transformative action to mitigate and adapt to climate change.⁴⁵ ASEAN also made a joint statement on climate change to the 26th session of COP 26, stating that their Member States reaffirm their commitments to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement by upholding the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), in light of different national circumstances.⁴⁶

⁴² "Climate Action". United Nations, Accessed Jan 9, 2023

⁴³ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, "The Paris Agreement". UNFCCC, Accessed Jan 9, 2023.

⁴⁴ "NATO Climate Change and Security Action Plan". NATO, Jun 14, 2021.

⁴⁵ "'ASEAN launches state of climate change report, kicks-off development of environment report", ASEAN, Oct 7, 2021.

⁴⁶ "ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to the 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP26)". ASEAN, Accessed Jan 9, 2023.



Conclusion

The issue of Climate Change remains one of the largest the international community faces. Climate Change presents a threat to national security, food and water security and scarcity, availability and integrity of shelter, and the overall quality of life on Earth. Many frameworks and initiatives have been adopted to combat Climate Change, such as actions by the UNFCCC to aid in capacity-building, and technological development and transfer, and use of NDCs to structure participatory Member States' goals for reducing emissions and greenhouse gases; and actions by NATO and ASEAN to adapt to and plan for the impacts of Climate Change in their regional programmes. While many measures are being taken to tackle Climate Change, it continues to be a prevalent issue, especially as its impacts continue to worsen and change the environments of the Earth. How can the international community fight back against Climate Change, and strengthen their defense against it's effects? How can the UN promote climate action and bring the world closer to carbon neutrality and prevent the situation from worsening?



Citations

- “Disarmament”, United Nations <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/disarmament>
- United Nations – Disarmament in the General Assembly
<https://www.un.org/disarmament/general-assembly/>
- United Nations – Disarmament Commission
<https://www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/>
- United Nations – Disarmament Agenda <https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/>
- International Atomic Energy Agency – A Report on the UN Special Session on Disarmament
<https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/publications/magazines/bulletin/bull20-4/20403580206.pdf>
- Arms Control Association – UN Security Council Resolutions on North Korea
<https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/UN-Security-Council-Resolutions-on-North-Korea>
- United Nations – Disarmament and International Security (First Committee)
<https://www.un.org/en/ga/first/>
- Council on Foreign Relations – Reinventing Nuclear Disarmament and Nonproliferation as Cooperative Endeavors
<https://www.cfr.org/report/reinventing-nuclear-disarmament-and-nonproliferation-cooperative-endeavors>
- Chatham House – NATO and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/2021-01-29-nato-tpnw-hill.pdf>
- JSTOR – Center for Strategic and International Studies – Sustaining Progress in International Negotiations on Cybersecurity
https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep23286?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents
- Amnesty International – Gun Violence
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/arms-control/gun-violence/>
- UN Environmental Programme – Environmental Legacy of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas
<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/environmental-legacy-explosive-weapons-populated-areas>
- Scientists for Global Responsibility – Guns and Global Warming: War, Peace and the Environment
<https://www.sgr.org.uk/resources/guns-and-global-warming-war-peace-and-environment>
- Greenpeace – How Weapons Manufacturers are Preparing for Climate Change
<https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2020/05/26/climate-change-weapons-manufacturers/>
- Conflict and Environment Observatory – Environmental CSR Reporting by the Arms Industry
<https://ceobs.org/environmental-csr-reporting-by-the-arms-industry/>



- “Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – UNODA.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed January 5, 2023. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/>.
- Chemical Weapons Convention.” OPCW. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, 2023. <https://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention>.
- Nato. “Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in NATO.” NATO, July 14, 2022. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_48895.htm.
- Schumann, Anna. “Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.” Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, November 16, 2022. <https://armscontrolcenter.org/treaty-on-conventional-armed-forces-in-europe/>.
- Agency, NCI. “CIS3 Partnership for CIS Security Standards Development.” NCI Agency | CIS3 Partnership for CIS Security Standards Development. NATO. Accessed January 5, 2023. <https://www.ncia.nato.int/what-we-do/cyber-security/cis3-partnership-for-cis-security-standards-development.html>.
- “ASEAN Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation ...” ASEAN Cambodia 2022. ASEAN, February 17, 2022. https://asean2022.mfaic.gov.kh/files/uploads/M2DWPWHT9PGV/ASEAN_Foreign_Ministers_Statement_on_Disarmament_and_Non_Proliferation.pdf.
- “Asean Cybersecurity Cooperation Strategy (2021-2025).” ASEAN.org. ASEAN. https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/01-ASEAN-Cybersecurity-Cooperation-Paper-2021-2025_final-23-0122.pdf.
- “The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).” Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Cyber Risk GmbH. Accessed January 6, 2023. [https://www.european-cyber-defence-policy.com/Common_Security_Defence_Policy_\(CSDP\).html](https://www.european-cyber-defence-policy.com/Common_Security_Defence_Policy_(CSDP).html).
- Mann, Sunwinder, and Emily Thomson. “European Union: European Parliament Resolution on WMD Arms Controls and Disarmament Regimes.” Global Compliance News. Baker McKenzie, January 16, 2022. <https://www.globalcompliancenes.com/2022/01/16/european-union-european-parliament-resolution-on-wmd-arms-controls-and-disarmament-regimes-21122021/>.
- “Climate Change Evidence: How Do We Know?” NASA. NASA, December 21, 2022. <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>.
- “Basics of Climate Change.” EPA. Environmental Protection Agency, August 19, 2022. <https://www.epa.gov/climatechange-science/basics-climate-change>.
- “What Is Climate Change?” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed January 4, 2023. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change>.



Lindsey Rebecca "Climate Change: Global Sea Level." Climate Change.gov, NOAA, April 19, 2022
<https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-sea-level>.

"Causes and Effects of Climate Change." United Nations, Climate Action, Accessed January 7, 2023
<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/causes-effects-climate-change>.

"Climate Action." United Nations, Accessed January 9, 2023
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-action/>.

"History of the Convention." UNFCCC, UNFCCC Process, Accessed January 9, 2023
<https://unfccc.int/process/the-convention/history-of-the-convention#Essential-background>.

"The Paris Agreement." UNFCCC, UNFCCC Process, Accessed January 9, 2023
<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>.

"NATO Climate Change and Security Action Plan" North Atlantic Treaty Organization, June 14, 2021
https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_185174.htm.

"ASEAN launches state of climate change report, kicks-off development of environment report."
ASEAN, ASEAN News, October 7, 2021,
<https://asean.org/asean-launches-state-of-climate-change-report-kicks-off-development-of-environment-report/>.

"ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to the 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP26)." ASEAN, Accessed January 9, 2023,
<https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/10.-ASEAN-Joint-Statement-to-COP26.pdf>.