

Committee: The United Nations Security Council B (UNSC B)

Topic: Climate change and security

Country: Norway

Delegate: Le Mai Tan Dat

“To all of you who choose to look the other way everyday because you seem more frightened of the changes that can prevent catastrophic climate change than the catastrophic climate change itself.

Your silence is worst of all.” – Greta Thunberg

Climate change has long been a heatedly debated topic all over the world since the mid-1980s. But there is yet to be an end for this continual discussion. Many people in the world refuse to regard climate change as a cause of concern, since climate change could also be a natural cycle of the climate. However, the unprecedented increase in global temperature recently needs an explanation. The global temperature has increased by approximately 1 degree Fahrenheit since 1990.¹ This increase in temperature has caused widespread destructions in most countries of the world. Lately, there have been reported huge cyclones Idai and Kenneth, persistent drought in East Africa, disastrous floods in South Asia, apocalyptic wildfire in America and Australia, and dry corridor in America.² The preceding examples are just a few in the suffrage of human beings worldwide. As a result, international consensus on the matter is of utmost importance. In Norway alone, the mean temperature is expected to increase by 4.6 degrees Celsius by 2100. Permafrost in Norway are extending due to the increased difference in temperature, especially in mountainous areas. With current trend in global warming, ground ice cover in Norway may melt and potentially result in the releasing of stored carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the ice. Although currently, Norway does not experience any significant threats from rising sea-level, but for this trend to continue, the future may be uncertain. Global warming has its merits on Norway's forestry, but not without complications. The upsurge in the frequency of freeze-thaw cycles would damage the frost-tolerance of the trees. Higher temperatures in summer may implicate that insects such as the spruce bark beetle would have one more cycle of reproduction, therefore, could cause an outbreak of pests in the Europe.³

¹ “Why did Earth's surface temperature stop rising in the past decade?” – Climate.gov. Accessed October 1, 2021. <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/climate-qa/why-did-earth%E2%80%99s-surface-temperature-stop-rising-past-decade>.

² “5 natural disasters that beg for climate action” – Oxfam International. Accessed October 1, 2021. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/5-natural-disasters-beg-climate-action>.

³ “Climate change in Norway” – Wikipedia. Accessed October 1, 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_in_Norway

Acknowledging that climate change is a prospecting threat to the world's peace and security, Norway has successfully implemented the Paris Agreement, the UN sustainable development goals, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Norway also hopes to attain a 40% reduction in our greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. On seeing that other nations may suffer socio-economically and may need great help in renovating their countries in an eco-friendly way, Norway is willing to fund whatever efforts which address climate change via the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the World Bank, and other sources of funds and partners. About 98% of Norway's electricity supply comes from renewable sources, mainly hydroelectric power, and we want to share our success with other nations who are ready to revolutionise their countries' technology by offering help.⁴

However, only Norway's action would not be enough to tackle one of the biggest threats to humanity. We believe in the United Nations Security Council's ability to bring other nations to the table and resolve the root causes of climate change rather than treat the symptoms. With climate change threat booming above our head, it is no longer the job of scientists and environmentalists to address the issue. Policies are being given out, but controversies keep revolving around. This has led to the talks happening at Milan in September 28th concerning 400 young activists including Greta Thunberg mocking the speeches of nations' leaders.⁵ Therefore, Norway would like to put forward several reasonable solutions as following:

- We believe by getting all nations to sign an international treaty on net zero carbon emission, climate change could be tackled at its root cause without impeding on the peace of the world.
- We would like to propose that the United Nations Security Council can use military interference if the treaty is not carried properly in the countries listed on the treaty. The UNSC could implement structural changes, close down businesses and introduce other necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the treaty.
- The treaty clauses and requirements may be altered if the requesting countries can present the UNSC with sufficient documents. The UNSC will make sure that nations from underdeveloped world would receive adequate support from other nations.

⁴ "Climate change and the environment" – Norway and the EU. Accessed October 1, 2021.

<https://www.norway.no/en/missions/eu/values-priorities/climate-env/>

⁵ "30 years of blah blah blah: Thunberg questions Italy climate talks" – Reuters. Accessed October 1, 2021.

<https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/protests-proposals-activists-face-climate-talks-test-2021-09-28/>