

# POSITION PAPER -

Country: United Kingdom

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Agenda: Climate, Peace and Security

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## I. Introduction

Our complicated society today comes with a stack of perplexing problems. With the rise of climate change, the world is heading towards a dangerous confrontation. Our future depends on solving these intricate issues that threaten our very existence. While not being the prime cause, climate change is one of the factors contributing to conflict.

Climate change leads to various problems that cause deep insecurity in citizens of all nations. It can also cause loss of livelihoods and food security and can push people who lose their livelihoods into desperate situations. Unless such people are provided with proper relief and rehabilitation, there will always remain a potential for violent disruption of peace and security. The United Kingdom recognizes the severity of these problems and understands how threatening they can be towards the future.

## II. Impact on the United Kingdom

Despite the country's location in the temperate zone, the United Kingdom has suffered from more intense heatwaves each year. The rise of the sea level has led to erosion of the coastlines around the British Isles. The Fairbourne village in Wales is one that faces this threat the most. People would become deeply insecure about losing their homes due to this threat.

The Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current in the North Atlantic that significantly moderates the UK's climate. If the Gulf Stream slows down due to factors like increased freshwater input from melting ice sheets, it could lead to cooler temperatures in UK and potentially disrupt established weather patterns. It could lead to more severe storms which could endanger the lives of many civilians as well.

### III. Stands taken by the United Kingdom

The Climate change Act was passed in the United Kingdom in November 2008. It established an independent body to provide evidence – based advice to the UK Government and Parliament known as the Climate Change Committee.

The United Kingdom has created a legally binding target to bring greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. The Act's introduction has helped to reduce emissions in the UK, while the economy has continued to grow.

We have confirmed the Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mandate in 2023. This Act ensures that automakers to sell an increasing number of zero-emission vehicles each year. The United Kingdom aims for 100% ZEV sales by 2035.

### IV. Conclusion

We are improving and adding policies to reduce global warming and ensure peace and security. The intensity of the situation while complicated, is one that can be improved if appropriate measures are taken. Some unique solutions that can mitigate the situation are -

- Shifting towards electric vehicles.
- Increasing use of public transport.
- Encouraging the use of non – polluting vehicles like bicycles.
- Building of schools in all neighborhoods to encourage walking rather than use of cars.