## AT: UN Counterplan

### No Solvency – Cyber

#### UN’s identity as a political institution undermines effective cyber policy

Christopher Painter 21 — (Christopher Painter; President, The Global Forum on Cyber Expertise Foundation; Associate Fellow, Chatham House, Published: 12-18-2021; "The United Nations’ cyberstability processes: surprising progress but much left to do"; Taylor & Francis; Accessed: 7-20-2022; https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2021.2014920)//Pen-SY

Despite the laudable, if somewhat unexpected, success of the OEWG and the GGE, a number of substantive and procedural issues remain unresolved. First, the path towards greater discussion, much less agreement, on how international law applies to cyberspace is unclear. Although the compendium of national views on the application of international law called for in the GGE is helpful, given the political sensitivities of this topic, further progress in the UN setting is unlikely in the near term. That is unfortunate as greater understanding and agreement on the application of international law can be beneficial to both restraining disruptive state conduct and accountability for transgressors. As more countries articulate their own views, however, there may be some room for discussion, if not agreement, in the UN in the future. Second, although the two reports help further articulate cyber norms or rules of the road, there is little if any discussion in either report on accountability. Rules of the road and even international law are little more than words on paper if there is no way to hold violators accountable or dissuade them from engaging in such conduct in the future. The increase in cyberthreats over the last several years, including the penchant of some states to continue to turn a blind eye to malicious conduct emanating from their territory, is a testament that rules and other pronouncements are not enough in the absence of reasonable consequences. Like international law, however, the issue of accountability is a politically charged one and there are unlikely to be major developments in the United Nations. Although there is good language in the reports on the peaceful settlement of disputes and the use of UN mechanisms, these mechanisms may have limited effect when the aggressor and/or victim state are members of the Security Council and can veto any action. Third, although the focus on cyber capacity building in both reports is welcome, as is the exhortation that states and other stakeholders should support these efforts, cyber capacity building remains under resourced and under prioritised. Cyberstability is not just the province of a few developed countries but requires the participation of countries and other stakeholders around the globe. Capacity building is the key to this greater participation. Here, the UN can do more and go beyond the language of the two reports – including expressly stating at a high level that cyber capacity building is foundational to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and leveraging existing multistakeholder platforms outside the UN, such as the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise whose mission is to promote and help coordinate cyber capacity building efforts.

### No Solvency – Spoilers

#### China and Russia undermines UN legitimacy – Noko proves

Samantha Beech, 22 — (Samantha Beech; Senior News Editor at CNN International, Published: 5-27-2022; "China and Russia veto new UN sanctions on North Korea for first time since 2006"; CNN; Accessed: 7-21-2022; https://www.cnn.com/2022/05/26/asia/us-north-korea-united-nations-intl-hnk/index.html)//Pen-SY

Russia and China on Thursday vetoed a US-drafted United Nations Security Council resolution to strengthen sanctions on North Korea in a vote the US ambassador to the UN called dangerous, disappointing and likely to fuel Pyongyang's program to develop nuclear-capable missile systems. The move comes after more than a dozen North Korean ballistic missile tests this year, all of which violated previous UN resolutions and which US officials argued necessitated another international response. A resolution needs nine "yes" votes and no vetoes by the permanent members of Russia, China, France, the United Kingdom or the United States to be adopted by the UN Security Council. The 13 other members of the Security Council voted to adopt the resolution. US Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield blasted the vetoes from Russia and China, which hadn't blocked any of the nine previous sanction votes made since 2006, saying the gravity of the threat from North Korea's weapons program has not changed. "For the first time in 15 years, a UN Security Council member has used a veto to stop the council from fulfilling its responsibility to hold the DPRK (North Korea) accountable for its unlawful proliferation," the US envoy said in a statement made on behalf of the US, Japan and South Korea. "The vetoes today are dangerous. Those members today have taken a stance that not only undermines the Security Council's previous action to which they have committed but also undermines our collective security." Speaking in a session at UN headquarters, Thomas-Greenfield added: "These council members have decided to shield a proliferator from facing the consequences of its actions and they have demonstrated the worthlessness of their word by giving an explicit nod of approval to the DPRK." North Korea has tested missiles on at least 16 occasions this year, the latest on Wednesday, when it fired three missiles. At least one of North Korea's tests this year was believed to be of an intercontinental ballistic missile that could hit the US mainland. China's ambassador to the UN argued new sanctions on North Korea would not stop its weapons program and may instead increase its level of testing. New sanctions could also put further pressure on the humanitarian situation in North Korea as it grapples with the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, Ambassador Zhang Jun said. Russia's envoy also cited the Covid situation in North Korea as a reason for its veto. "The strengthening of the sanctions pressure on Pyongyang is not only useless but it's extremely dangerous from the humanitarian consequences of such measures," Russian Ambassador to the UN Vasily Alekseevich Nebenzya said in translated comments after the vote. Nebenzya said the past 15 years of sanctions pressure on North Korea had not worked. "Starting in 2006, many restrictive resolutions were adopted against Pyongyang, however as history has shown us, the paradigm of sanctions has still not been able to guarantee security in the region or resolve issues of missile and nuclear non-proliferation," the Russian envoy said. Leading up to the vote, both China and Russia had urged Washington to issue a presidential statement instead of introducing the draft Security Council resolution. But Thomas-Greenfield, the US ambassador, said China and Russia were not even open to discussion of new sanctions on Pyongyang. "We have been circulating a draft of this resolution for nine weeks. In that time, the countries vetoing this resolution have refused to engage on the text, despite our commitment to inclusivity and flexibility during consultations," she said.

#### Chinese division with Taiwan divides up member states

Lucy Craymer 22 — (Lucy Craymer; reporter at Teuters Published: 6-27-2022; "Tuvalu minister pulls out of U.N. ocean conference after China blocks its Taiwanese delegates"; Reuters; Accessed: 7-21-2022; https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tuvalu-minister-pulls-out-un-ocean-conference-after-china-blocks-its-taiwanese-2022-06-27/)//Pen-SY

WELLINGTON, June 27 (Reuters) - The foreign minister of Tuvalu pulled out of the United Nations Ocean Conference opening in Portugal on Monday after China blocked the participation of three Taiwanese included in the tiny Pacific island nation's delegation list, according to Radio New Zealand. Taiwan, which China claims as its own territory, is not a member of the United Nations and its citizens are unable to attend U.N. events as representatives of Taiwan. Tuvalu Foreign Minister Simon Kofe withdrew from the conference after China challenged the accreditation of three Taiwanese delegates included in Tuvalu's delegation, Radio New Zealand reported on Monday. The nation of 12,000 people has had diplomatic ties with Taiwan since 1979, and is one of 14 countries that continues to have diplomatic relations with Taiwan rather than China. Taiwan is largely excluded from international organisations that have China as a member. Taiwan's Foreign Ministry thanked Tuvalu for its support, and expressed condemnation of China. "China's arbitrary pressure on (U.N.) member states has only once again revealed its nasty nature," the ministry said. Chinese foreign ministry spokesman Zhao Lijian reiterated Beijing's stance that Taiwan is part of China.

### No NB – Credibility

#### UN credibility is tanked – Russia vetos all effective action

Aishwarya Machani 22 — (Aishwarya Machani; U.N. Foundation Next Generation Fellow, Published: 3-1-2022; "The U.N. Is in Danger of Becoming Irrelevant"; No Publication; Accessed: 7-21-2022; https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/30360/repeated-failures-call-into-question-the-united-nations-purpose)//Pen-SY

On Feb. 24, after years of tension and months of anxiety, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. With social media users sharing an almost blow-by-blow account of the conflict online, the world has looked on in horror as Ukrainian forces defend their democracy. The crisis has plunged the United Nations into chaos. Although the U.N. Security Council convened immediately after the invasion, Russia used its veto power to block a draft resolution that would have deplored the invasion as a violation of international law “in the strongest terms.” The Security Council then called an emergency special session of the General Assembly—the first in 40 years—to discuss another resolution condemning Russia. But here, too, reaching any kind of agreement is likely to be a cumbersome and sluggish process. And this, of course, is simply the most recent example of how the “scourge of war” continues to plague the world. With conflicts also raging in Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan—to name just a few—the United Nations is clearly falling short of the high expectations set by its founders. With the U.N. seemingly ill-suited to both prevent and resolve conflict, it is no wonder that so many people around the world today feel that the organization is irrelevant and outdated. For instance, more than half of the young people surveyed by the U.N. in 2020 said they see it “as remote from their lives and don’t know much about it.” Adding to this sense of failure, this week saw the release of the second chapter of the International Panel on Climate Change’s sweeping climate assessment, which focuses on “Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability.” U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was quick to summarize the report as “an atlas of human suffering” and a “damning indictment of failed leadership”—a criticism that encompasses the very organization over which he presides.