



Committee: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Agenda Items: 1- Assessing The Current State Of Climate Crisis

2-Environmental Problems Regarding Cities

Country: Sweden

Delegate: Cansu Toy

Climate crisis is very important problem for Sweden as in other countries. Sweden's winter temperature is predicted to further increase by as much as 7°C (13°F) by 2100 in a worst case scenario. This will increase the percentage of precipitation that comes from rain instead of snow.

Sweden, as the first country in the world to pass an environmental protection act in 1967 and hosted to first UN conference in 1972 managing to grow its economy substantially while reducing carbon emissions and limiting pollution. . Around 60 per cent of Sweden's national energy supply comes from renewables and Sweden has been in the top ten of the globally respected Environmental Performance Index produced by Columbia and Yale universities, with exceptionally clean air and clean water alongside its low emissions.

We have many goals including going fossil-free by 2045 and 100 per cent renewable energy and by 2030 our transport sector will have fossil free.

In 2018 a swedish girl started to raise awerness among the young people by doing protest. In a very short time it was widely covered, and hundreds of thousands of young people across the world joined her Fridays For Future strikes. She said that "Being different is a gift If I would've been like everyone else, I wouldn't have started this school strike.We think that every member of World should take a lesson as most of young people not only think they can't change anything but also they are avoiding even taking some little actions.

Many implementations are put into practice from past to present in Sweden. In 1995 the world's first urban park is founded with protecting its green spaces. An important part of Sweden's economic transition strategy is about actively trying to use natural processes to produce energy, industrial products and much else. This bioeconomy is crucial not only to Sweden's economic future, but also to changing the way the world produces and uses its raw materials.

We are aiming for zero waste. Our law declares that everyone must separate their food waste and it's also mandatory that all of Sweden's local authorities provide separate collection of food waste. We advise all countries legislate against wasting all of the products. We need to make it possible for ourselves as consumers to share and reuse all kinds of gadgets, clothes and furniture, and even our workspaces and homes. We have been starting to use waste to power everything. Rubbish is burnt in low-carbon incinerators and food waste is turned into climate-friendly biogas fuel.

In transportation several cities across Sweden are rolling out emission free electric buses. Using renewable energy power in public transport contributes to improved air quality, reduced noise for the city's inhabitants and reduced negative environmental impact.

In Sweden, there are so far three different taxes levied on energy products (mainly fossil fuels), namely energy tax, sulphur tax and CO₂ tax. Energy taxation has been used as a policy instrument ever since the oil crisis of the 1970s to support renewable energy and nuclear power.

As the delegation of Sweden we are aiming to be a role model to all countries and solve climate crisis and various environmental problems in a short time. For this aim we came up with various solutions.

UNEP and governments should give supports to energy storage systems to company with working on collaboration.

Clean hydrogen is a hydrogen that is produced by using renewable energy sources like electrolyze the water up until now the first hydrogen buses have started to operate in many cities across Europe and aircraft producing liquid hydrogen have been used. To encourage people to use clean hydrogen infrastructure works should be increased, there should be a tax reduction for the peoples that using clean hydrogen and UNEP has to ensure the continuity of international joint projects.

Direct air capture is a technology used to collect CO₂ directly from the atmosphere. This capture process brings with it high energy consumption. There may be more of the CO₂ that we are trying to remove from the CO₂ that is produced in this process. To minimize this, it is important to provide the support needed to use better solvents and more efficient filtration techniques.

Carbon tax should be valid in all countries At the times that it seem impossible its scope can be rearranged depend on the country or situation.

The purpose of the Emissions Trading System is to control the countries whose emissions are limited by the Kyoto Protocol. Emission Trading Systems work with the polluter pays mechanism. There is an upper limit set for each company, and if it goes above this, companies that have not exhausted their emission budget are allocated the right to pollute. A higher limit than it should have been in the past causes carbon prices to fall and the ETS to

become ineffective. Irregularity in here may give some unfair profits. To maintain a more regulated system, prices should be kept high, use more widely, and strict control over use.

By using the digital world to increase public awareness, compulsory broadcasts can be created on televisions and these broadcasts can be continued continuously, not for a while.

Papers are produced by cutting trees and cutting down trees brings with it the inability of trees to keep carbon. To prevent this, the usage of paper should be decrease for example most of the countries use paper bills considering about all people receive bills turning paper bills to digital ones is the great solution. If we think people who hasn't any connection to internet, we can detect that people and only send paper bills to them.

Instead of opening up more agricultural areas, productivity in agriculture should be increased with the right machines and the right planting interval, governments should be supports the farmers using this techniques. Laws have to be enacted so that forest areas are not damaged in order to build hotels and buildings.

Reward system for companies and individuals with low carbon footprints is a different solution. A report showing and calculating their carbon footprint should be requested from companies every year, and additional support can be provided by the state for companies with low carbon footprints and UNEP aids for states that do not have a budget.

Parking fees should be increased in cities.

It is very good to use a taxation system according to the models of the cars, more taxes can be implemented for more expensive cars.

All the beverages should be produces in glass bottles.

Energy efficiency of the infrastructure of buildings should be controlled by state.

Bike lines should be expanded for the access of all people.

Wind and hydroelectric projects should be supported by state.

Some planes can be charged only for absorbing co2 and other greenhouse gasses from the air. These planes may turn around the cities especially near fabrics so the co2 levels on the air which is a big reason of air pollution and climate crisis can be prevented.

The last but most efficient solution for the deforestation is using a truck mounted tree spade to dig out the root ball and tree, lifting and tilting each tree onto the back of the truck for safe transportation to its new location. These mechanisms need to be ensured to people by governments, UNEP and other organizations' support. Using these machines should be compulsory with legislation.

Bibliography:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Sustainability_in_Sweden

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-49918719#>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-24021772>

<https://sweden.se/climate/sustainability/sweden-and-sustainability>

<https://sweden.se/climate/sustainability/energy-use-in-sweden>

https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START__MI__MI0108/TotaltUtslapp/