**FORUM**: Environment commission

**QUESTION OF**: Implementing measures to manage the rapid deterioration of the Arctic

**SUBMITTED BY**: United Kingdom

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Realising* that the problem of rapid Arctic deterioration is interconnected with manmade climate change,

*Recognising* that black carbon greatly affects the melting of Arctic ice by increasing its rate,

*Taking in account* that oil drilling in the polar area is a risky practice with possible dangerous outcomes and causes further increases in global warming,

*Discouraged* by countries with major carbon emissions outputs who have not imposed any strong allowances on emissions,

*Aware of* the problems developing countries and/or countries high in poverty (for example, India) might face when major carbon emission reduction plans would be set in stone, yet hopes and encourages such countries to find ways to implement measures to cut carbon emissions and other factors affecting climate change,

*Deeply disturbed* by the numbers showing a 50% increase of global carbon emissions since 1990,

*Expressing its concern* about the estimations of a 40% decrease in the polar cap in the past 3 decades due to global warming,

*Alarmed* by the estimation of the possibility of having summer ice free Arctic by the year 2030 if the arctic deterioration keeps happening at its current rate,

*Acknowledges* the severity of the impact a total loss of summer sea ice might have on the whole world’s climate, geography and biodiversity,

*Deeply concerned* for the animal and bird species losing their habitat due to human activities putting them at a high risk of extinction,

*Taking into account* the indigenous Arctic people and their involvement and voice in finding a solution to this problem,

*Observing* with approval that some BLOCs such as the EU put in place restrictions concerning the fight against global warming,

*Appreciating* the research facilities provided in Svalbard and research carried through by a large range of scientists from around the world,

*Reminds* all nations that the rapid deterioration of Arctic is influenced by all climate factors from all around the globe (not only from surrounding areas) in order to take great measures against this situation, the input of effort has to be global;

*Emphasises* the need for quick action for reducing the rate of climate change and other factors affecting the deterioration of Arctic;

*Expresses its appreciation* towards the United States and China for coming to a deal on cutting their carbon emissions and hopes that real actions with great results will be taken by both parties;

1. Calls for a worldwide common carbon emission tax, including the Arctic Circle that will be imposed on airlines as well as large manufacturers;
2. Strongly urges implementing higher standards for car carbon emission, therefore lessening the portion of automobiles emitting high amounts of carbon dioxide that is linked to the cause of climate change;
3. Recommends all countries to adopt similar legally binding carbon budgets and goals for reducing the country’s carbon all in order to limit global warming as little as possible over 2oC;
4. Strongly encouragesmember countries to invest into developing more effective ways for producing carbon emission free energy which:
   1. Does not interfere with the world food production
   2. Is environmentally neutral;
5. Further suggests higher investments and attention be put into the engineering of more energy efficient means of transportation such as:
   1. Airplanes fuelled by solar energy
   2. Electric cars
   3. Cars fuelled by hydrogen
   4. Bicycles;
6. Requests implementing higher regulations for the marine transport around the Arctic in relation to the pollution standards;
7. Encourages the creation of marine reserves or protected areas to prepare for the loss of habitat of the local arctic species;
8. Urges all member countries to participate in developing a more energy efficient man-made environment through means such as, but not limited to:
   1. Educating people worldwide on the problem of energy inefficiency
   2. Promoting the construction of zero-energy buildings or houses
   3. Promoting use of public transport with an efficient system
   4. Reducing the use of carbon emitting resources, such as:
      1. Fossil fuels
      2. Peat
   5. Using as much renewable energy as possible such as, but not limited to:
      1. Solar energy
      2. Wind energy
      3. Hydraulic energy
      4. Nuclear energy;
9. Invites all member states to come together in order to agree on international rules in relation of CO2 emission, such as:
   1. Setting up carbon-trading plan, specifying how much carbon they are allowed to emit
   2. Launching a cap-and-trade plan,
   3. Earning credits under the Clean Development Mechanism for undertaking an emission-reducing project;
10. Recommends the reduction of black carbon concentrations present in the Arctic Circle, caused by:
    1. Diesel exhaust
    2. Jet fuel
    3. Burning of:
       1. Waste
       2. Biofuel
       3. Forests;

1. Asks all member states to:
   1. Request Shell not to conduct exploration and drilling in the Arctic region, including the Chikchi Sea
   2. Instruct the scientists that go to the area, to work according to strict international rules concerning the leaving of trash in order to prevent trash being left on the poles;
2. Urges all countries to tax companies that won’t minimize their over production of electronics and other mass produced products;
3. Encourages the research and development of alternative energy sources, such as nuclear energy
4. Urges all member states and NGOs not to drill oil in the arctic region, because of:
   1. The threat of spilling oil which will lead to;
      1. The death of many animals
      2. A black layer on the ice which will attract more heat and speed up the deterioration of the arctic,
   2. the fact that burning the oil will lead to further global warming which will lead to even faster deterioration of the arctic;
5. Urges all member nations, developed and underdeveloped to collaborate with the UNEP in establishing and/or modifying existing policies and laws to implement environmental laws that entail the fortification or penal measures on individuals, corporations and industries that pollute, infringe or by any means threaten the area’s biodiversity through methods including, but not limited to:
   1. Weighted fines depending on the magnitude of pollution, to be calculated by respective government agencies
   2. The closing of small companies that continue to neglect environmental regultions after a fourth offense and fining the person in charge of the respective companies;