

**FORUM:** Environment Sub-Commission 1

**QUESTION OF:** Strategies to assess and counteract coral bleaching

**SUBMITTED BY:** The World Bank

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Brazil, Botswana, Burundi, Cyprus, India, Iran, Namibia, Poland, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, St. Lucia, UNEP, UNIDO, United Kingdom, UNWTO, Ukraine, Cambodia

*Aware* of the fact that coral bleaching can be caused not only by the global climate change happening due to the human activities, but also by the natural processes such as El Niño,

*Bearing in mind* that even a slight change in temperature in the ocean leads to devastating consequences in the coral reefs ecosystems,

*Recalling* that the burning of fossil fuels, massive acts of deforestation and the decomposing organic matter in landfill sites are the major factors that lead to the temperature change in oceans,

*Reminding* that the coral reefs are the major spots for scuba-diving and snorkelling, which are in many cases the only source of income for local communities through tourism,

*Deeply concerned* about the distortion of the existing marine food chains which will have a tremendous impact on the island communities,

*Noting further* that various Small Island Developing States (SIDS) communities depend greatly in terms of food on the coral reefs marine life, while not having enough financial resources to implement plans of action,

*Keeping in mind* that coral reefs ecosystems support fishing industries and often comprise up to 30% of certain countries' economies,

*Affirms* that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) should be paid equal attention to when talking about coral bleaching issues, as all other countries facing this problem,

1. Requests the creation of Research for Coral Bleaching Committee (RCB) under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which would:

- a) establish a database to be operational no later than 1 June 2018 that would serve as a public clearing house in coral bleaching research and data, providing information for local policy makers
- b) set up a scientific forum, inviting all member states, NGOs, and experts in the field to share data and assess the ecological and socioeconomic impacts of mass bleaching on

local population

- c) liaise and provide financial assistance grants to specific entities which are involved in the research and engineering of coral reef resilience such as the Mote Marine Laboratory's experimentation of temperature resistant zooxanthellae;

2. Calls for the implementation of a program within UNEP that would grant Marine Protected Area (MPA) status to endangered coral reefs, which would:

- a) develop the framework to implement these laws, as well as enforce fines to nations not abiding by the guidelines of a MPA
- b) attempt to predict in advance the risks of coral bleaching and communicate them effectively for further handling of the issue
- c) perform local management training
- d) determine and eliminate local stressors to build coral tolerance to bleaching, such as but not limited to mass tourism
- e) identify and communicate with the stakeholders within SIDS that rely on the coral reefs;

3. Recommends that the UNEP work hand in hand with NGOs such as the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN), to create permanent monitoring stations around the world through the use of temperature sensitive monitors stationed in areas of coral reef vulnerability, which would:

- a) approve annual check-ups of coral reefs controlled by the United States' National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) or Australian Institute for Marine Science (AIMS) light aircrafts for development of coral reefs maps and improvement of the existing ones
- b) implement and devise responses to severe reef damage, incorporating reef recovery schemes, site inspection and incident response strategies
- c) differentiate the general spikes of temperature expected between the El Niños, La Niñas, and general warming trends
- d) provide researchers with important data to be communicated to SIDS dependant on the survival of coral reefs;

4. Further proclaims that the actions that must be taken in order to reverse the process of coral bleaching are the same as the ones in UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris and Montreal agreements, such as but not limited to:

- a) investing into renewable energy projects and frameworks in rapidly developing countries
- b) setting up carbon capture-storage plants in the countries with the highest carbon dioxide emissions to make up for these emissions at least partially
- c) regulating carbon sequestration in oceans;

5. Suggests the creation of a 2018 campaign, “Save our Earth”, similarly structured to the 2015 campaign, “He for She”, which would:

- a) raise awareness of the small actions one individual can do each day to contribute to the cause such as but not limited to:
  - i. participation in ocean and beach clean ups
  - ii. recycling and safe disposal of plastic and other waste materials into designated bins that could otherwise be washed into the oceans
  - iii. reduction in daily energy usage (for example gas, electricity)
- b) host an introductory convention to be held on January 28th 2018 in The Hague, which will provide a platform for leaders of the campaign to address the public informing them of the purpose of the campaign
- c) involve younger generations through the creation of the hashtag, ‘#SaveOurEarth’, wherein individuals may share through social media how they have contributed to the cause, and further influence others to join the campaign
- d) give the chance for individuals to take a pledge promising to follow the suggestions of the campaign in “going green”
- e) encourage industries to properly discard harmful waste that could be disposed into the bodies of water;

6. Encourages all member nations with experience in coral bleaching treatment to implement the safe, recycled use of large non-toxic metal debris for the creation of artificial coral reefs, providing algae and fish species a potential substitute, and recommends considering the possibility of using more diverse and innovative methods to restore coral reefs such as but not limited to 3D printing of coral reefs;

7. Declares accordingly that coral reef bleaching response plans, frameworks and systems such as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority’s Incidence Response System, are to be devised and would train specialists to address the following:

- a) communicating mass coral bleaching events to the public through television, radio, social media and advertisement
- b) creating an incident control system that would describe in details all of the key steps that must be taken to recover the reef and classify the response plans according to the availability of resources in the particular country
- c) implement early warning system for the future incidents and in areas of high coral reef bleaching risks
- d) declaring and specifying ocean disposal sites as exact geographical areas where ocean disposal is permitted so as to ensure that dredged material (for example sediment) removed from the ocean bed is safely deposited in areas where environmental studies have been set out and have thus been officially authorized

to dispose of such waste;

8. Supports governmental regulation laws concerning the usage of chemically enhanced fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides in agriculture within the countries concerned with this issue;
9. Requests countries to control the trade and harvesting of corals, and decrease the trade and harvesting of corals as much as possible as well as monitoring these activities and closely supervise the trade of coral in the black market to ensure coral safety and preservation;
10. Calls upon the UNEP to work with local and national governments to reduce fishing in areas with coral reefs by means such as but not limited to:
  - a) working with national and local governments as well as regional unions to determine the effect of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs) on the local economy
  - b) recommending national governments to decide on coral reef-specific IFQs, regarding the amount of fishing allowed for each species and deciding the length of time during which these IFQs will be in place
  - c) educating locals affected by the IFQs of the importance of reducing fishing in areas with coral and its long-term benefit for the local economy
  - d) urging local governments to develop a framework that would employ the fisherman who are affected by these IFQs
  - e) by banning dynamite fishing and using nets in the areas with coral reefs for fishing purposes
  - f) creating an online platform where local fishermen in a nation's respective Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) can communicate with each other and experts from the UNEP to limit fishing in times of mass coral bleaching;
11. Calls for the UNEP to integrate other projects, such as the ones aiming to reduce carbon footprint, to maximise resource efficiency and to effectively control tourism in areas with endangered coral reefs in order to prevent massive coral bleaching events in the future;
12. Urgest with zest that all nations, regardless of the status and number of coral reefs, follow similar protocols to those outlined in this resolution, especially regarding sustainable fishing efforts, a reduction in carbon emissions, and participation in any international databases.

**Forum:** ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION Sub-Commission 1  
**Question of:** Performing animals for commercial entertainment  
**Submitted by:** Oman

*Outlining* commercial entertainment as entertainment in which animals are often treated unfairly and forced to commit acts against their will for profitable gain such as circuses, zoos, aquariums, marine parks, dog fights, hunting, bullfighting, and many more,

*Noting with deep concern* that horses suffer from immense injuries and cruelty during competitive horse racing, therefore causing an average of 3 thoroughbreds to die every day in North America due to life-threatening injuries during races,

*Defining* zoochosis as the term used to describe stereotypical behaviour of animals in captivity such as invariant behaviour patterns with no clear goal or function including pacing, circling, bar biting, neck twisting, head bobbing, and rocking,

*Applauding* the efforts made by the Wildlife Conservation Society, Pet Animal Welfare Society (PAWS), World Animal Protection, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and other NGOs towards ensuring animal rights are upheld and respected,

*Further noting* that Animal Defenders International conducted an 18 month study of 13 UK travelling circuses, winter quarters and 5 foreign circuses showing UK animals and found that large cats spent 75-99% of their lives in cages on the back of transporters, a black bear spent 39 hours continually in a transporter, only being let out for a performance for 15 minutes, and elephants spent over 70% of the day chained up,

*Alarmed* by the conditions of captivity in which sea animals, such as orcas, beluga whales and dolphins are kept, meaning that they are captured at a very young age and forced to live in tanks a hundred times smaller than their natural habitats and being deprived of any kind of “social life”, leading eventually to mental and physical illnesses and even death,

*Further alarmed* by PETA reports on the harsh and cruel conditions of trained tigers in circuses, where animals are confined in cramped transport cages, taught to fear the whip and performing under threat of daily punishments,

1. Encourages Member States to raise awareness and educate local communities on the dangers and effects of performing animals for commercial entertainment

in order to divert the general public from participating in said activities and/or incentivizing said activities through:

- a) hiring professionals from animal rights organizations such as PETA to visit schools and educate children (especially students in secondary school) about the reality of animal cruelty and how its negative consequences may lead to the extinction of endangered species and a drastic effect on our world's sensitive ecosystem
- b) pamphlets and other forms of public service announcements
- c) organise school run field trips to animal rehabilitation centers, giving students the chance to see how the commercial use of animals affects them both physically and mentally
- d) social seminars and community events that discuss the current issue and how citizens can make a difference;

2. Asks for the implementation of regulations on animal performances in order to improve the living standards of said animals and ensure their wellbeing in the moments leading up to the performance, during and after said performance, by:

- a) making sure the animal travels in appropriate travel conditions in order to maintain an adequate level of welfare in which the animal suffers no harm during travel
- b) performing regular drug tests to make sure no performance enhancers as well as illegal drugs are being used on the animals
- c) ensuring that all animal performance owners have participated in an educational class, teaching them how to ensure the safekeeping of the animals in order to:
  - i. promote safety and ensure the animals are in good health
  - ii. prevent injuries during training;

3. Urges local governments to designate certain positions in organizations to supervise and monitor the treatment of animals by commercial companies;

4. Requests Member States to place limitations on how long an animal may be used in commercial entertainment, to ensure an animal does not spend its entire life in captivity, after one commercial season animals must be returned to their natural habitats, thus enforcing a healthy flow of animals in the field of entertainment and within natural habitats as well as:

- a) rehabilitation centers
- b) national parks;

5. Further encourages the use of associations such as PAWS to create local rehabilitation center for abused performing animals thus encouraging the safe

keeping of animals and taking effective measures to returning animals to their natural habitat with emphasis on:

- a) performing both physical and psychological tests on the animals in hopes of detecting abnormalities such as zoonosis
  - b) determining the means by which an animal may return back to their natural habitat if proven necessary
  - c) the decision to put down an animal if proven necessary
  - d) associating with the Temporary Sheltering Companion Animal (TSCA) to provide temporary homes for animals rescued from a life in captivity;
6. Calls upon governments of appropriate levels to implement enforcement policies that assure proper conduct and use of previously established legislation that outlines protecting animals that are used for commercial entertainment enforcing legal consequences for violating the legislation through appropriate punishment deemed fit by legislative bodies;
7. Further urges Member States to ensure that the facilities in which the animals are held correlate with the ability of the species to survive in said environment and to only support programs in which specific species will thrive with specific reference to:
- a) traveling facilities which may be harmful to larger animals
  - b) interactive programs which may be harmful to animals who naturally prefer isolation
  - c) permanent confinement which may be harmful to animals that require larger habitats;
8. Requests recognition of the use of dangerous acts and tactics to train animals for commercial entertainment with emphasis on those that have scientifically proven to have hidden psychological damage on said animals;
9. Calls upon the appropriate level of government of each state to set standards and limitations on how animals are acquired, to ensure that animals are not forcibly taken from their natural habitats, said standard should ensure that :
- a) persons wishing to acquire animals may only acquire animals from specific commercial animal breeders
  - b) persons are not permitted to take animals from areas such as national parks or regional/local public areas;
10. Deplores the act of creating manmade establishments that hold marine organisms, thus discouraging the holding of marine organisms;

11. Further Urges the outright banning of employing highly endangered animals for commercial entertainment;
12. Ensures that rehabilitation centres and national parks should be employed by licenced animal trainers and animal psychologists to ensure their wellbeing is not harmed during their rehabilitation time.

**FORUM:** Environment Sub-Commission 1

**Question of:** Strategies to assess and counteract coral bleaching

**Submitted by:** The Republic of Azerbaijan

**Co-Submitted by:** Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Greenpeace, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Micronesia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Togo, UN-Water, United States of America,

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Recognizing* the dire situation at hand, caused by the bleaching of entire coral reefs, leading to the extinction of many species or coral, thereby harming entire complex ecosystems, pushing many other marine species nearer to the brink of complete extinction,

*Drawing attention to the fact* that coral reefs are some of the most diverse ecosystems on the planet, home to over 4,000 species of fish, with scientists estimating that there may be another 1-8 million undiscovered species living in or around coral reefs and that these undiscovered organisms may hold the key to finding new medicines in the twenty first century,

*Emphasizing* that coral reefs play a major factor in storm protection, as the structure absorbs wave energy, reducing the impact of hurricanes and tsunamis on coastal towns,

*Noting the fact that* The Great Barrier Reef, the largest coral reef on Earth, suffered the worst coral bleaching in 2016, with nearly 67% of the reef dead in the reefs worst-hit northern section,

*Identifying* the primary threat to corals being the increase in average global temperature due to climate change as well as the release of chemicals into coral reefs, and that both of these threats change the chemical composition of the water to a point where corals expel the zooxanthellae from its skeleton,

*Bearing in mind* the natural fluctuation of Ocean temperatures due to the El Niño effect which contributes to the overall temperature alterations,

*Thus Realizing* the paramount importance of having a stable environment for the coral to survive and thrive in order to counteract the issue at hand,

*Reiterating* the value of these coral reefs as not only great tourist attractions, but also the economy and lifestyle on any nearby villages, as many reefs house species of marine life which are essential for the survival of smaller settlements,

*Alerting* the United Nations of the rapid extinction of fish species due to a breakdown of the food chain, of which the algae are a fundamental part lower down the chain,

*Requesting that* all points agreed upon in the Paris Agreements of 2015 be upheld and executed to the best of every signing country's ability in order to minimize the effects of climate global warming, and aiding coral to remain healthy in a constant environment,

*Fully aware* that production of recycled paper uses 65% less energy than paper production using raw materials,

1. Endorses the creation of the Nautical Research Forum (NRF) an online forum aimed to aid Government-affiliated organizations such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) or The Australian Institute of Marine Sciences (AIMS) to communicate and share research with one another to speed up the development of effective methods to mitigate the Coral Bleaching, allowing for:
  - a) data and research breakthroughs to be instantly communicated between organizations combatting the issue allowing for suggestions of improvements/alternate approaches to the issue
  - b) Small Island Developing States (SIDS) being able to provide input, from an economical or logistical standpoint, providing valuable information to assess the viability of certain procedures and how they would affect the local economic structure
  - c) SIDS, as well as any other effected Nations, to share any current methods or precautions put in place by local groups or governments as short term solutions, allowing for organizations to suggest larger scale improvements to the health of coral reefs
  - d) an improved understanding of the issue of coral bleaching to anyone whom may be interested, and encouraging additional research and opinions to be drafted in from many different sources
  - e) assisting to focus any aid aimed toward reefs affected by coral bleaching, in an attempt to revitalize local ecosystems;
  
2. Advocates setting up a trust fund aimed to aid SIDS in combating this issue locally, through means such as but not limited to:
  - a) allowing several SIDS to employ local solutions, creating a net of areas being monitored and controlled thus leading to:
    - i. lower overall cost for individual groups
    - ii. a decreased area each individual group is responsible for
    - iii. a substantially reduced amount of personnel employed for specific combat against coral bleaching, allowing them to be used in areas which are more beneficial on a global scale, such as the reduction of CO2 emissions
  - b) giving government organizations a platform to support SIDS in their battle against coral bleaching without having to spend too much individually, due to the additional support from other groups whom cannot directly impact the issue due to several reasons;
  
3. Suggests nations reduce greenhouse gas emissions from combustion of fossil fuels through means such as but not limited to:
  - a) technological change, through the de-carbonization of the grid and by improving the efficiency of energy conversion
  - b) behavioral change to reduce the overall energy demand through means such as, but not limited to:

- i. education on how one can reduce their carbon footprint
    - ii. awareness campaigns on the effects of fossil fuels on our environment
    - iii. encouraging the use of public transport and lower carbon intensive forms of transport (for example cycling) which would be achieved through the reduction of prices for these services
  - c) structural change, through switching to less energy-intensive production and consumption (for example, an increase in use in electric cars and public transport)
  - d) the introduction of taxes, on the use of fossil fuels as a source of energy, with the intent of decreasing the usage of fossil fuels wherever possible, and incentivizing alternatives such as:
    - i. hydroelectric energy
    - ii. geothermal energy
    - iii. solar energy
    - iv. wind energy;
- 4. Further Suggests that any money collected by the UN as a result of taxes mentioned in clause 3 to be donated towards the trust fund for SIDS;
- 5. Strongly urges nations to encourage and increase the production and use of biofuels as a substitute for fossil fuels in addition to:
  - a) further research and funding into feedstock production technologies and conversion technologies
  - b) further research into the use of aviation biofuel
  - c) considering socio-economic and environmental factors of the area before implementing biofuel production;
- 6. Urges member states to attempt to persuade their population to move to a diet less focused on meat and dairy products and in place encourage them to employ a more plant based diet through means such as, but not limited to:
  - a) educating the public of the impact of their diet on the world due to their increased carbon footprint
  - b) increasing funding towards research into new plant based alternatives to meat such as, but not limited to:
    - i. micro proteins
    - ii. portobello mushrooms;
- 7. Requests all nations apply restrictions and regulations regarding **the presence of oxybenzone in sunscreens**;
- 8. Strongly encourages the reduction of deforestation of major forests or woods, particularly in the Amazon rainforest, whilst working towards an increase in afforestation, in an attempt to increase carbon capture and reduce agricultural runoff, in turn limiting ocean temperature increase to less than 2 degrees Celsius, pulling the fluctuations closer to the acceptable range for coral to survive and thrive;
- 9. Implores that areas with the issue of coral bleaching reaffirm to divers and snorkelers of the fragile state of the area in order to reduce extra stresses to the reef, allowing it to

increase its ability to survive bleaching, by informing the divers and snorkelers of valuable information, such as but not limited to:

- a) the importance of not coming into any physical contact with the reef, as any slight breakage may take years to regrow
  - b) the importance of the type of sunscreen worn, as the specific kind of sun screen worn should be certified as reef safe or should be provided by the diving/snorkeling organization to prevent non-permitted products from entering and harming the reef
  - c) how the individuals can help conserve the reef through reducing their carbon footprint after their dive;
10. Requests that countries which have the required resources, substantially increase the amount of research conducted into renewable energy, through means such as but not limited to:
- a) finding ways to reduce the cost of such technologies through streamlining governmental approval processes
  - b) finding ways to make it more cost efficient so such technologies can be more cost efficient worldwide
  - c) ways in which we can prepare the electrical grid for intermittent energy sources e.g. smart grid technology;
11. Encourages governments to include climate change and environmental disasters into school curriculums from a young age, with a particular emphasis on the state of our coral reefs;
12. Further encourages governments and NGO's to spread awareness of this issue to encourage individual citizens to act out to help such problem using means such as but not limited to:
- a) permitting the hanging of posters in public places, where appropriate, by NGO's such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), explaining the problems coral reefs are facing today
  - b) providing education about coral bleaching in appropriate educational institutions;
13. Calls for all nations with peat bogs to work on protecting said bogsthrough means such as but not limited to:
- a) the replacement of peat in gardening for renewable manure
  - b) increasing the nation's dependence on renewable energy sources rather than farming the natural gases held within peat bogs;
14. Advocates an increased focus on efficient recycling, as this can save many natural resources, as well as a great amount of energy, which would otherwise be used up when producing a product, from the ground up, through methods such as but not limited to:
- a) raising awareness as to what can and cannot be recycled, as well as the consequences of not doing so, as many people do not fully understand the full impact of their negligence
  - b) increasing penalties for repeat offenders, who break rules in regard to recycling as put in place by individual governing bodies;

15. Requests more funds be spent on infrastructure by individual governing bodies in order to decrease energy wastage through inefficient temperature control and energy preservation systems;
16. Proposes the alteration of standard dietary recommendations for ruminants used in farming away from a simply grass based diet, in order to decrease the severity of enteric fermentation, a process in which microorganisms break down carbohydrates in the animal's stomach, releasing large amounts of methane gas.

**FORUM:** ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION SUB-COMMISSION 1

**QUESTION OF:** Performing animals for commercial entertainment

**SUBMITTED BY:** Liberia

*Alarmed* that only 6% of performing animals die of natural causes when enrolled,

*Defining* that performing animals are animals trained to perform unnatural acts for the purpose of human entertainment,

*Further defining* that the term animals outlines all vertebrate animals such as but not limited to tigers, giraffes, camels, lions, dogs, elephants, primates and bears,

*Noting* that circuses, marine mammal theme parks, blood sports, advertisements, zoos and movies (featuring animals) are a sort of commercial entertainment,

*Further noting* that the use of animals in circuses is not only detrimental to the health of the animals but also to the public,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that animals are deprived of sustenance and forced to perform under the threat of physical punishments,

*Acknowledging* animals as equals with humans when it comes to the basic needs of life, freedom, food and sociality,

*Congratulating* People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) for it's hard effort to protect animal rights and for great success in being a significant part of ending the breeding programme of orcas,

*Believing* that animal training with tools such as bullhooks, whips and electric pods harms the animals and is not an ethically correct way of treating them,

*Applauding* Finland, Israel, Sweden, Singapore and more member states for prohibiting the use of animals in circuses,

*Taking into consideration* that all the clauses present in this resolution will be funded by the World Bank and different NGO's,

*Informing* that any actions proposed in this resolution will be put in order as soon as it is passed,

*Alarmed* by the fact that these wild circus animals spend 94% of their time in cages where they are forced to live in their waste, spending 11 month of their year travelling,

1. Urges countries, in collaboration with relevant UN bodies and other organizations such as PETA, PAWS, the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and with the help of the UN's International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), to develop adapted infrastructures and facilities for ex-performing animals abandoned or given by circuses and/or companies such as but not limited to zoos and natural parks so that
  1. those infrastructures are created to host the concerned animals in the most secure and natural man-made habitat such as animal sanctuaries
  2. those infrastructures have the possibilities to feed, take care of, heal, and preserve in a good physical and mental health the concerned animals without making them feel captive and detained
  3. each of those infrastructures are registered and known by member states in which they are built and by the UN, as well as the number and species of animals it takes care of
  4. those facilities have the possibility to reeducate ex-performing animals to wildlife, and to allow those animals' release into their natural habitat without danger for both the ecosystem's prosperity and the animals themselves;
2. Calls upon member states to fully recognize the Universal Declaration on Animal Rights (UDAW), adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as the key for ensuring the wellbeing of performing animals, and to strictly respect and take into consideration the seven articles of the UDAW as a standard all national policies and activities should respect;
3. Proposes to strictly limit the use of performing animals in any commercial entertainment by closing down any industries where the animal's freedom is not respected, including those which infringe freedom of normal physical and mental rights of animals in any way that induces harm, regulations set by respective UN organizations chosen by each member state respectively, preferred best by their policies;
4. Calls for additional border control with methods provided by WOAH to ensure the accurate search of mistreated animals, included officials if possible to prevent further animal smuggling such as but not limited to
  - a. thermal imaging cameras to locate any trafficked beings
  - b. increasing the number of random searches
  - c. adding security forces to implement restrictions at the frontiers;
5. Urges the formation of national and independent research groups to ensure that owners, including but not limited to zoos, marine parks, circuses and blood sports, who purchase or dispose of animals in commercial activities, must be licensed and controlled or regulated by
  - a) taxes which are determined by
    - i. species and the number of animals
    - ii. the conditions that the animals live and the treatment they are subjected to

- b) laws and regulations that each state should legislate;
6. Recommends the confiscation and adequate rehousing of animals subjected to illegal conditions to prevent
    - a) physical and physiological trauma to the animal
    - b) danger to the public
    - c) threat of various diseases;
  7. Further requests that all member states enlarge their protected natural parks or establish new parks for freed animals of that region to be able to roam in liberty and be able to migrate within the park without the need to wander outside of the park's boundaries, as this could very well lead to their deaths;
  8. Calls upon all member nations to put in place organizations with specialists to entertain monthly curriculums into schools by means of educating children about the mistreatment of animals, such as but not limited to
    - a) classes that teach how to behave with and protect animals
    - b) volunteering in health care for homeless animals
    - c) watching movies, documentaries and TV shows that promote animal rights;
  9. Further proposes member states to increase public awareness through media towards performing animals by
    - a) exposing the crowd to the atrocities that the animals are put through and which negatively impact their well-being
    - b) putting in place advertising in public areas such as but not limited to commercial centres, parks, beaches, universities and libraries;
  10. Calls upon the Animal Welfare Act of 1966 to be applied to many more member states to reach the apex of animal protection;
  11. Urges all Member States to subsidize the improvement and use of Computer-Generated Imagery (CGI) to drastically lower the amount of animals used and abused for:
    - a. films
    - b. commercials
    - c. TV shows.

**FORUM:** Environmental Committee,

**QUESTION OF:** Providing legislation to ensure transparency in the fracking industry

**SUBMITTED BY:** Greenpeace

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** UN-Water, Greece, Slovakia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Madagascar, African Union, Japan, Egypt, Australia, Sweden, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Georgia, The Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Kenya, Ireland and the Netherlands

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE,**

*Recalling* previous address of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), which illustrates the trend of fracking and limited transparency in the fracking industry is alarming, declaring 75% of the chemical used in fracking is harmful,

*Taking into consideration* studies on the safety of hydraulic fracturing,

*Keeping in mind* the many environmental and health risks associated with hydraulic fracturing,

*Alarmed by* the chemicals that can seep into under-ground water supplies as well as at surface level,

*Expressing with concern* the opacity in the fracking industry to the environmental impacts,

*Articulating* the great concern at the lack of process in advances to ensure transparency in the fracking industry,

*Convinced* that fracking is diverting money and attention from the real long term solution which is needed for a sustainable energy system, while adding to greenhouse gas pollution and environmental degradation,

*Further emphasising* the importance of location in the fracking industry and its importance in environmental impact,

*Declares* the safety standards of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect the environment and human health of their nations and citizens,

*Expressing its appreciation* for member nations that take necessary steps to ensure the hydraulic fracturing process is undergone with the utmost safety,

*Regarding* that the development of providing legislation be a global initiative,

1. Calls upon all nations to encourage the development of alternative energy sources by means such as, but not limited to:
  - a) UN allocation of funds to universities and research institution and research scientist working on alternative energy sources,
  - b) creating a special meeting, by which the exchange of concerns of environmental scientist is encouraged;
  
2. Encourages all member states to combine efforts to reduce the threat of water pollution due to fracking by means such as, but not limited to:
  - a) apply legislation to all fracking industries that would require it to disclose the chemicals they inject underground
  - b) allowing the UNEP to conduct an audit of all toxic chemicals used for fracking fluids
  - c) ensure that no chemicals will react with the heavy metals and radioactive elements existing in the shale:
    - I. inspections and test conducted before a new fracking well is dug to ensure that it is a suitable location for the well
    - II. UN allocation of funds to universities and research institution working on fracking fluids
    - III. special and correct tests conducted by a specialist team which can identify risks of the fracking fluids with the natural elements found in the ground
  - d) outline and chart the long-term impact of toxic chemicals used and the disposal of the chemical and the industry's impact on climate change
  - e) special surveillance and early warning procedures by the UNEP to prevent groundwater contamination from shale drilling and fracking
  - f) ensure new laws under the 2005 Energy Policy Act which allows the UNEP to regulate all hydraulic fracturing under the Safe Drinking Water Act
  - g) enforce the provision by the UNEP which states that companies may not inject diesel in hydraulic fracturing operation without a tradable permit
  - h) ensure that these protocols and procedures are reviewed every time a well is being fracked multiple times
  - i) separate assessment of the impact of fracking and the contamination of water from individual institutions;
  
3. Emphasises the danger of air pollution caused by ill-regulated and inadequate use of fracking and requests all member states to:
  - a) exchanging research aiming to reduce the leakage of man made/chemically

- induced methane gases
  - b) conforming to international emissions standards set by the EPA to minimise the amount of methane produced
  - c) introducing of stricter legislation on the amount of emission each well can produce annually;
  
- 4. Calls upon any organization wanting to frack on a nations land to assess the geology and geohydrology of the affected area prior to well design and submit a geological overview report to United Nations Environmental Protection (UNEP) or another competent governmental authority:
  - a) ensure that fracking companies outline and chart the amount of water used from the sources
  - b) create a report of possible fracking fluid migration in the geological formation containing the natural gas
  - c) place restrictions on water consumption from one individual source
  - d) apply restriction on where companies can source the water required as strains are introduced on the local water supply
  - e) allowing regular tests of surrounding areas carried out by federal installations as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, ensuring that in areas of fracking the quality of life of residents is not compromised:
    - I. investigations on local water consumption and water management such as dams
    - II. assessment of the quality of landscape and animals
  - f) restrictions of where fracking industries can locate well which should include but not limited to:
    - I. separate assessment of location by individual institution which ensure the site is suitable for fracking
    - II. companies must disclose and outline the injection of unwanted fracking fluid into underground disposable wells
    - III. restrict the construction of wells and underground disposable wells near fault line in the Earth's crust;
  
- 5. Urges distinct regulation on the disposable of waste products through means such as but not limited to:
  - a) developing and research of new water treatment plants and technologies which are equipped to deal with the highly contaminated "flow back"
  - b) special science fairs and events, encourages the exchange and development of ideas which can improve and reduce the cost of recycling toxic water waste
  - c) introduce cheaper and easier regulations for equipment and method needed for recycling fracking fluids
  - d) monitor the use of wastewater from fracking chemical and ensure that wastewater cannot contaminate the agricultural system by means such as but not limited to:
    - I. updated programmes and institutes which check the fracking chemicals used in agricultural

- II. monitor the long-term effect of using fracking chemicals in agriculture
  - III. test the product of agricultural which have been irrigated but the mixture of fresh water and chemicals
- e) ensure the correct construction and operation of impoundments holding drilling waste which prevents seepage and evaporation
- f) companies must disclose the contents of waste storage, transportation the location of waste storage which must be monitored by means such as but not limited to:
- I. monthly full safety inspections, through which the functionality of the shortage of waste produce is assessed noting any concerns of leakages
  - II. regular tests of surrounding areas carried out by federal organisations along with the Environmental Protection Agency
  - III. ensuring that in areas of fracking the quality of life of residents and environment is not compromised
  - IV. a tracking and manifest system if wastes transported offsite
- g) restrict the use of solid toxic waste residue left after fracking for de-icing of roads and dust suppression.

FORUM: Environment Sub-Commission 1 (EC1)

QUESTION OF: Managing human overpopulation in areas of profound biodiversity

SUBMITTED BY: Ethiopia

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Bearing in mind that* according to World Population Prospects, the world has added approximately one billion people in the span of the last twelve years,

*Acknowledging that* per the results of the UN World Population Prospects 2015 Revision, the world population has reached 7.3 billion people in 2015 and predicted to reach 8.5 billion in 2030,

*Fully aware that* overpopulation is the result of a densely-populated environment, lower quality of life, decreased mortality rates and environmental degradation,

*Acknowledging that* according to the Population Commission Acting As The Preparatory Committee For The International Conference On Population and Development in 1993, “population distribution policies has become somewhat discredited, mainly because there have been many more failures than successes,”

*Alarmed by the fact that* 48 football fields worth of forests are destroyed every minute,

*Noting with regret that* 30,000 species per year, or three per hour, are driven to extinction because of human activity,

*Declaring that* 12% of all mammal, 12% of all bird, 30% of all amphibian, 31% of all reptile, and 37% of all fish species are endangered,

*Realizing that* 50% of the planet’s land mass is now for human use,

*Noting with deep concern that* as long as the human population keeps on growing, we will require more and more resources. However, this is impossible to do without damaging the natural state of the world because the world cannot provide us all the resources we will need,

*Emphasizing the fact that* global extinction has risen toward 100 to 1000 times the natural rate,

*Keeping in mind that,* according to a study of Population Action International, the growth in population is directly linkable to the loss of biodiversity

1. Encourages an "equitable development," involved in improving government social policies /- education, public health, employment, social security/- from their current secondary role, through a stressed importance of the issue, by placing them on at least equal footing with policies aimed first and foremost at achieving economic growth, therefore offering the best chance of achieving the goal of alleviating consequences of rapid population growth and inappropriate spatial distribution;
2. Stimulates sustainable development by building:
  - a) a dynamic and committed leadership such as local political support
  - b) aid from private organisations and institutions
  - c) availability of resources are required to also ensure a monitoring in respective political fields;
3. Urges member nations to commit human and financial resources necessary for effective population policies and programmes:
  - a) mobilization of individuals and communities to support local participation in defining and implementing programmes
  - b) involvement of women at all stages of the planning and execution of programmes
  - c) development of an institutional framework for delivering services and subsequently the training of delivery personnel
  - d) development of networks of distribution points for different methods of contraception;
4. Proposes to encourage population limitation objectives by integrating broader social and economic development strategies that might include:
  - a) introducing literacy and educational programmes for citizens,
  - b) encouraging young citizens to stay in school longer,
  - c) mobilizing non-governmental organizations for family planning campaigns,
  - d) encouraging the private and commercial sector to play a more active role in population matters and so forth;
5. Urges an availability of contraceptive methods, as it is a crucial element in a comprehensive population policy and appropriate through:
  - a) a supporting of local production of contraceptives therefore reducing costs to benefit the consumer expenditure and limiting population growth in the long term thus decreasing human housing land spaces, preserving natural areas or developing agricultural/energy productive sites;
6. Urges a revisiting and mirroring of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) drafted in 1998 where the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Biological Diversity explored the need for an international convention on biological diversity bringing to:

- a) a growing recognition that biological diversity is a global asset of tremendous value to present and future generations,
  - b) awareness to the alarming rate of species' extinction caused by human activities encouraging to make a dramatic step forward in the conservation of biological diversity,
  - c) drafting of international laws to make sure that the diversity of animal wildlife will not be adversely affected by overpopulation;
  - d) an adjustment of the UNESCO Natural sites on the World Heritage List to make sure people will not have the right to inhabit any of the properties and areas on this list and further proclaims inhabitation is allowed as long as it is:
    - i. to preserve these properties and areas,
    - ii. from the villages/cities in these areas that already exist, as long as they are monitored,
    - iii. from the tribes of humans that have already lived in harmonious ways, and preserved their cultures, with the nature for the past decennia. Such as indigenous tribes or other long lasting population groups in the rainforest;
7. Draws the attention to the fact that a reduction in population growth is needed in some areas affected by overpopulation, and this can be achieved by means such as, but not limited to:
- a) teaching better Sexual Education in LEDCs, especially focusing on countries with an extremely high birth rate
  - b) ensuring a global standard for sexual education which can be the responsibility of the UN human right committee which will also ensure that contraceptive methods will be available;
8. Suggesting the funding of research projects for population centers that will decrease damage of the natural state of the surrounding area, by means such as but not limited to:
- a) research for the environmentally efficient housing, reducing urban pollution,
  - b) research for new agricultural technology increasing the efficiency of cultivated land.
9. Calls upon all nations to encourage the understanding and importance of biodiversity and its conservations as well as exposing the effects of human overpopulation on biodiversity by:
- a) adding the topic of biodiversity and the negative effects of human overpopulation to curriculums in schools for students of an adequate age
  - b) promoting possibilities to individually decrease the loss of biodiversity

- c) sending experts from NGOs to talk to the students and promote local voluntary work;

10. Encourages the option of abortion of all women in order to decrease the rate of overpopulation, in the case of:

- a) rape
- b) teenage pregnancy (under the age of 18)
- c) danger to the mother's health.

**COMMITTEE** : Environment Committee Sub-commission 1

**QUESTION OF** : Strategies to assess and counteract coral bleaching

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Haiti

## THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

*Bearing in mind that* over 70% of the Earth's surface is made up of oceans and that coral reefs house over 25% of the marine species, which is a greater diversity of animal and plant life than rainforests,

*Further bearing in mind that* by circulating nutrients through the intricate food web, coral reefs provide food at all levels of the food chain, therefore destruction of coral reefs would negatively impact fisheries which 500 million people depend on,

*Alarmed that* the phenomenon of global coral bleaching events is caused by two consequences of climate change; changes in ocean chemistry and changes in ocean temperature (93% of climate change heat is absorbed by the ocean),

*Conscious that* this unique environment, which remains generally unexplored and hidden from the world, plays an important role in the regulating of global temperature and is one of the primary producer of oxygen in the sea,

*Taking into consideration that* coral reefs, which comprise only about 0.5 % of the ocean floor, are complex three-dimensional structures built up over thousands of years as a result of the deposition of calcium carbonate skeletons of the reef building coral species , these reefs are often referred to as "the rainforest of the sea",

*Recalling* the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC, 2007) presented strong evidence that global warming was a result of human activity,

*Further alarmed by* the fact that human activity in regard to fossil fuel consumption overwhelms our environment with carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (such as fluorinated gases and methane) which trap heat and increase the planet's temperature (average global temperature on earth has increased by about 0.8 degrees Celsius since 1880),

*Recognising* that the damage done by fishing nets can reduce the life of zooplankton in the water, having a detrimental effect on the life of coral reefs,

*Defining* coral bleaching as a condition where coral become stressed due to changes in their environment such as temperature, light and nutrients, causing them to expel their symbiotic algae living in their tissues which leads to them turning white,

*Further defining* a marine protected area (MPA) as "any protected areas of seas, oceans, estuaries or large lakes which will restrict human activity for a conservation purpose, typically to protect natural or cultural resources",

1. Calls for the creation of a new UN sub-body, The United Nations Programme for Marine Protection (UNPMP), which would work under the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to:
  - a) conduct research on the impacts of climate change on coral reefs and the marine environment
  - b) create and support conservation efforts in building resilience to changing conditions in reef ecosystems
  - c) work closely with the UNEP and IPCC to mitigate climate change as a whole
  - d) educate the public on the possible impacts and effects of climate change on coral reefs and the marine environment through the most effective mediums specific to each country, particularly but not exclusively in countries which are directly affected by this issue;
  
2. Asks that the UNPMP will employ experts to conduct extensive research into the causes and consequences of coral bleaching, as well as exploring and testing new innovative ways to prevent further damage to coral reefs and the marine environment, including identifying stress-tolerant species of coral, the results of which will be:
  - a) compiled into monthly reports to be analyzed and reviewed by the IPCC
  - b) made accessible to the public through the website of the UNEP or IPCC
  - c) hopefully used to produce the more stress-tolerant species of coral on a larger scale and eventually implemented into their natural surroundings;
  
3. Further calls for an annual conference to be created which would be open to all member nations and relevant UN bodies but mandatory for all those member nations which are experiencing a rapid decline in the condition of their marine environments, such as but not limited to:
  - a) USA
  - b) Australia
  - c) Maldives
  - d) Sri Lanka
  - e) Kenya
  - f) Tanzania;
  
4. Supports the creation of more MPAs in conjunction with UNPMP, as well as strengthening and enforcing existing MPAs and promoting the reduction of restrictions for experts carrying out reef restoration, bearing in mind that:
  - a) MPAs are protected by local, state, territorial, native, regional or national authorities

- and differ substantially among nations
- b) in some situations (such as with the Phoenix Islands Protected area), MPAs may also provide revenue for countries, potentially equal to the income that they would have if they were to grant companies permissions to fish
  - c) the benefits of MPAs appear to increase with the number of years after MPA establishment
  - d) representation and replication networks should aim to include representatives of all reef types and associated habitats at replicate sites;
5. Requests fines to be created in conjunction with member nations and the UNEP for any person who has caused harm and disturbance to a coral reef through means such as but not limited to:
    - a) touching the corals
    - b) breaking parts off for souvenirs
    - c) using non-biodegradable sunscreen
    - d) having incorrect diving skills;
  6. Further requests UNEP to analyse global and regional coral reef policy and governance arrangements and provide recommendation on how to increase protection of reefs;
  7. Reaffirms the work and aims already implemented by the UN Sustainable Development goals and the Kyoto Protocol, such as but not limited to:
    - a. reducing emissions
    - b. limiting deforestation
    - c. improving energy efficiency;
  8. Encourages all member nations to sign the above agreements if they have not already done so, as well as further encouraging the member nations who have signed to continue to work to implement these issues;
  9. Suggests that member states work in conjunction with Intergovernmental oceanic commission of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (IOC-UNESCO) to reduce pollution from the population by encouraging the use of alternative, environmentally friendly and sustainable forms of transport through means such as but not limited to:
    - a) awareness campaigns
    - b) school programs
    - c) media such as television and radio advertisements
    - d) mobile education units for those demographics not exposed to education or any certain form of media;

10. Emphasizes the need to reduce overfishing in all oceans, highlights the importance of work already being carried out on this issue by the IPCC and UNEP and requests that the UNPMP works closely with these bodies to continue work on this issue by:
  - a) implementing safe catch limits and controls on by catch
  - b) monitoring and enforcing areas where overfishing is rife etc. in conjunction with the national navy and national army through the use of aerial and marine fleets
  - c) creating fines in conjunction with the UNEP for any break in regulation of fishing nets or disturbances in the MPAs;
  
11. Further suggests that UN member states with funding aid from the UNEP, give its manufacturing companies an incentive to implement renewable energy sources by means up to each government such as, but not limited to
  - a) tax break for companies with more than 30% of the energy used by them coming from renewable sources
  - b) companies using renewable resources will benefit from appropriate government subsidies;
  
12. Recommends the UNPMP to work in conjunction with Intergovernmental oceanic commission of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (IOC-UNESCO), the UNEP, to establish classes, as well as seminars, to secondary and tertiary educational systems, which would inform adolescents and citizens about values such as but not limited to:
  - a) strategies to locally reduce their carbon footprint
  - b) basic facts about coral bleaching and methods to reduce this pressing issue
  - c) benefits of clean energy and alternative energy sources;
  
13. Emphasizes the need to drastically reduce the use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, as well as other non-biodegradable chemical substances, to prevent water pollution and acid rain, which has a severe impact on coral reefs and to prevent the disturbance of natural habitats and ecosystems through means such as but not limited to:
  - a) resorting to organic farming
  - b) placing netting over the plants as an alternative to chemicals, pesticides, and insecticides
  - c) crop rotation
  - d) using low-toxicity, biodegradable pesticides such as azadirachtin (neem) and sabadilla.

**FORUM:** Environment Sub Committee 1

**QUESTION OF:** Providing legislation to ensure transparency in the fracking industry

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Syrian Arab Republic

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belarus , Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, IFAD, Israel, Lao PDR, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Peru, Slovenia

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE,

*Deeply concerned* that over the past year little effort has been made by fracking companies to increase transparency regarding the environmental, social, and economic risks potentially being caused,

*Having considered* that many countries such as China, the United States, and Russia benefit economically from fracking in regards to self-sufficiency and shale oil exports,

*Recognizing* that fossil fuels are the world's main source of energy and that fracking is becoming the increasingly necessary method of extraction in order to keep up with global demand,

*Taking into consideration* the potential risks of fracking including water contamination, air pollution, toxic leakage, induced earthquakes, and worker safety as studied by UNEP (United Nations Environment Program),

*Pointing out* alternative energy sources such as wind, solar, and nuclear energy which can gradually supplant fossil fuels as energy sources,

*Recalling* the United State's Environmental Policy Act excludes oil and gas drilling from environmental assessment from agencies,

*Noting with concern* that past attempts to ensure transparency in the fracking industry have been unsuccessful in part due to a failure to understand that countries or companies willingly subjected to regulation are at an inherent disadvantage compared to their non-regulated competitors.

*Further recognizing* that shale gas retrieved from fracking is much cleaner than other fossil fuels such as coal and has even been recognized by the IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) as contributing to reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions,

*Alarmed* by attempts of fracking companies such as ExxonMobil and Chevron to keep certain chemicals used in their fracking process secret which could potentially be dangerous,

*Noting with satisfaction* the measures taken by European nations such as Germany and France to regulate and prohibit the use of specific fracking methods,

*Recalling* the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (US) which includes the Halliburton Loophole, which effectively let companies frack with limited regulations,

*Defining* cases of "Extract and Run" as a situation where a company or government leave a

fracking site immediately after fuel reserves in the site are depleted and no longer of interest, and in some examples declares bankruptcy as a method to avoid restoration costs,

- 1) Calls upon member nations who condone fracking and other similar practices to increase regulation and transparency in accordance with the Paris Agreement by:
  - a) increasing government environmental agencies' ability and power to investigate fracking practices by companies by means of but not limited to
    - i) appointing more personnel to investigate the said fracking places
    - ii) renewing their regulations about fracking and adding the necessary precautions if needed
    - iii) increasing the frequency of investigations
  - b) requiring fracking companies operating within their borders, to send annual reports of their operations to respective government agencies so that efficient investigations can be conducted and analysed in exchange for annual permits to frack on regional land
  - c) encouraging governments to issue bans on potential or existing fracking sites that hold national significance
  - d) demanding accurate industry plans to be released by the fracking company before construction;
- 2) Proposes that the UN-sponsored Environment Program (UNEP) receive additional funding from the member nations and be given the task of investigating and monitoring the fracking practices of companies with the goal of:
  - a) increasing transparency
  - b) reporting any potential hazards to the United Nations Environmental Assembly
  - c) encouraging companies to follow regulations set forth by international committees;
- 3) Further calls for the re-evaluation of legislature similar to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 in the United States that included the Halliburton Loophole and the implementation of updated legislation such as, but not limited to:
  - a) requiring entrepreneurs to restore fracking sites to adequate conditions, with the aim of preventing cases of "Extract and Run"
  - b) gathering information on the geology of the site and surrounding area';
- 4) Further urges states that employ fracking, to create and implement educational programs, designed to target workforces, entrepreneurs and governments as an obligatory stage in their training in order to ensure the highest level of competence in the fracking industry;
- 5) Advocates the establishment of the Energy Production Integrity Agency (EPIA) which designates that the EPIA will be under the economic and directive umbrella of the UNEP will mainly operate to:
  - a) keep an up-to-date and accurate index of information that contains all known chemicals used in fracking procedures, which will be published on an online public website
  - b) routine chemical analysis of hydraulic fracking fluid to determine the chemical composition
  - c) establish an international blacklist of chemicals deemed environmentally hazardous
  - d) publicly issue an updated report similar to the Global Environmental Alert of 2012 by 2020;

- 6) Further recommends that national governments develop a permit system in which the following guidelines would be adhered to:
  - a) Carry out hydraulic fracking in designated areas chosen predetermined by the EPIA
  - b) Refraining from utilizing blacklisted chemicals and toxins in the hydraulic fluid;
- 7) Calls upon the creation of an international market for transition fuels such as natural gas with the help of the relevant agencies such as UNEP, by:
  - a) increasing government funding to fracking industries
  - b) reducing tariffs on energy goods and services
  - c) introducing natural gas as an alternative to outdated fuel sources such as coal and charcoal, especially in LEDCs
  - d) subsidising corporations running fracking sites with good track records in environmental protection
  - e) Launching regional media campaigns that promote entrepreneurship and investment in the fracking industry:
- 8) Asks for increased cooperation with NGOs such as Greenpeace, WWF, INFORSE etc. and relevant agencies so that they will increase efforts in sustainable development by:
  - a) holding conferences to make them work together and recognize their policies
  - b) create projects which will be decided in the conferences and will increase the coordination between them;
- 9) Further calls upon a summit to be gathered under the name of Fracking Industry Summit (FIS) with the help of the UN which will involve every relevant NGO about fracking industry such as Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and delegates from each state who will be appointed by the government in order to:
  - a) Come up with possible solutions towards the issue by:
    - i) Ensuring the participation of each delegate
    - ii) Deliberating on each idea
    - iii) Voting on each idea
  - b) Argue on each NGO's policy and actions to make them better and more effective,
  - c) Implement each solution in an immediate and efficacious manner, which is agreed by every attendant, that will be further elaborated in clause 10;
- 10) Designates to reapprove the possible solutions to solve the issue of fracking which came from FIS and implement each solution with the help of attendant NGOs, member states and the UN by:
  - a) Sending a copy of these resolutions to the corporations which are dealing with fracking and asking for them to send a report about their comments to reapprove the resolution
  - b) Approving the resolution by majority vote
  - c) Asking for financial support from the World Bank and the UN
  - d) Requesting trained personnel from the UN and relevant NGOs.