



**STUDY GUIDE:**  
**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**  
**CANKMUN'20**

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## LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the CankMUN'20. I am happy to say that it is an honor for me to serve you as Secretary General in the first ever official conference of CankMUN.

I can assure you all that our conference will be unforgettable in every single way possible. Our organization Team, led by Ms. Sila Güler, has put up so much effort to plan every single detail of the organization to give you the best experience possible.

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the CankMUN'20's United Nations Environmental Programme.

Our distinguished Under Secretary General Serra Karagöl has prepared this study guide for you to understand the concept of this committee as well as the questions to be addressed. I recommend you to read the Rules of Procedures of CankMUN'20 since it will be the main course of our procedures.

This committee is well thought and prepared. Get ready for the fun and the crisis all along the conference. There will be lots of surprises among the 3 days ahead of you

Both our organization team and academic team has been working so hard to make this experience unique and unforgettable.

Get ready to enjoy this committee to its finest. Lets #BeeInTheFuture to create a better future from now on.

Sincerely

Enzel Ege Sari

Secretary General of CankMUN'20

## **LETTER FROM UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL**

Dear participants

My name is Serra KARAGÖL and it is my pleasure to serve as the Under Secretary-General of the UNEP Committee of CANKMUN20, to be held between 13-15 March in Çankaya University, Ankara.

In my daily life I am interested in our committee's topics and agenda items, in other words our world and environment. I believe we all will duly perform our duties for the Mother Earth.

Sincerely,

Serra Karagöl

Under-Secretary General of CankMUN'20

# **1.INTRODUCTION OF THE UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME COMMITTEE**

## **1.1.WHAT IS THE UNEP COMMITTEE AND ITS DUTIES?**

UNEP is the abbreviation of the United Nations Environment Program. It was founded in 1972 in Kenya. Unep aims to control environmental issues continuously at global level, to attract the attention of nations about environment, to develop international environmental policy and its law.

Since its foundation, UNEP (1972) has aimed to increase international cooperation. The purpose of this is to protect the environment in the developing and developing world. Many treaties and conferences were made for this purpose. All kinds of environmental problems such as climate change, disasters, global warming, wastes and chemicals, use and use cannot be solved.

UNEP's work is divided into seven areas; climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, and environment under review. Commitment to sustainability is maintained in all of UNEP's works.

## **1.2.WHICH MEMBER COUNTRIES ARE TO THE UNEP?**

- Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Fiji, Finland, France , Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Korea, Romania , Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Tanzania, USA, Uruguay, Zambia

## **2.INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM I: LIMITATION OF THE FOSSIL FUELED ENGINED VEHICLES TO ELIMINATE THE CARBON EMISSION**

### **2.1.WHAT IS THE CARBON EMISSION?**

Carbon emission is basically means released carbon into the atmosphere. Since greenhouse gas emissions are generally counted as carbon dioxide equivalents, they are often referred to as "carbon emissions in the global warming or greenhouse gas impact discussion. In addition, carbon molecules are found in most greenhouse gases. "For example, four of the six gases considered as greenhouse gases in the Kyoto Protocol have carbon molecules (carbon dioxide, methane, hydro fluoride carbons, perfluoro carbons)."

#### **THE REASON FOR THE INCREASE OF CARBON EMISSION AND GREENHOUSE GAS:**

- Uncontrolled population growth
- Industrialization
- Increasing global energy demand
- Increasing need for urbanization
- Decrease of green areas
- It is the uncontrolled release of greenhouse gases into to nature

The increase in human-sourced greenhouse gases in the atmosphere began to increase with the industrial revolution in the 1850s. As a result, an increase in global energy demand has begun and the use of natural resources has increased significantly to meet the increase. (especially fossil fuels)

Fossil fuels are used for many things such as fuels for cars, planes etc. Which is good for making our travels or transportations faster, but this is the bright side of the coin. The more fossil fueled engine vehicles used the more CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted to the atmosphere.

13 countries and about 20 cities around the world have proposed banning the future sale of passenger vehicles powered by fossil fuels such as gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas and diesel. These include China (the largest auto market globally), Japan (the third largest auto market globally) that has comprehensive plans for a "hydrogen economy" by 2040, South

Korea, Taiwan, also the EU auto market nations of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal, as well as Costa Rica in Central America.

The intent to ban vehicles powered by fossil fuels is attractive to governments as it offers simpler target compliance as it is focused on a specific industry, compared with a more encompassing carbon tax or phase-out of fossil fuels. The automotive industry is working to introduce electrified vehicles to adapt to bans with varying success. A partial ban enacted in 2012 by California, requiring that 15% of new vehicles offered for sale between 2018 and 2025 must be Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) in order for the automaker to sell any vehicles in the state, has yielded 8% compliance.

The motivation of banning further sale of fossil fueled vehicles is because of meeting national climate targets under international agreements such as the Kyoto Accord and the Paris Agreement to reduce carbon emissions that cause climate change, energy independence, or health risk due to local emissions.

## **2.2.WHAT IS THE KYOTO PROTOCOL?**

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that sets various targets for industrialized countries to reduce emissions (emissions) of greenhouse gases. The greenhouse effect gases are among the reasons for the increase in global warming. The protocol, created in 1997, is based on the principles set out in a framework agreement signed in 1992.

Industrialized countries have committed to reduce emissions in 1990 by 5 percent between 2008 and 2012. Every country that signs the protocol promises to meet its own goal. It is aimed to reduce the current emission rates from the European Union (EU) countries by 8 percent and from Japan by 5 percent. Russia's indecision in signing the protocol initially caused speculation that the country was making foot games for decisions in its favor. But Russia decided to support the protocol in 2004.

### **What does it mean for the Kyoto Protocol to take effect?**

The protocol became legally binding since February 16, 2005. However, its enforcement was possible only if the following two conditions were fulfilled:



\* Signed by at least 55 countries.

\* It should be signed by countries that the agreement calls "Annex 1" countries, where certain targets are set to reduce emissions, that is, those responsible for at least 55 percent of emissions worldwide. These are the rich countries of the world, formed by members of the OECD

(Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, sometimes the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization, an international economic organization.), And countries within the Soviet Union.

The first goal was achieved in 2002. However, following the decision of the USA and Australia not to participate in the protocol, the provision of the second condition depends on Russia's attitude. Russia finally signed the protocol on November 18, 2004; thus, the Kyoto Protocol came into effect on February 16, 2005, 90 days from now. The protocol's targets to reduce emissions have become binding for the signing Annex 1 countries. Four of the 38 Annex 1 countries have not signed the protocol: the USA, Australia, Croatia and Monaco.

### **2.3.WHAT IS THE PARIS AGREEMENT?**

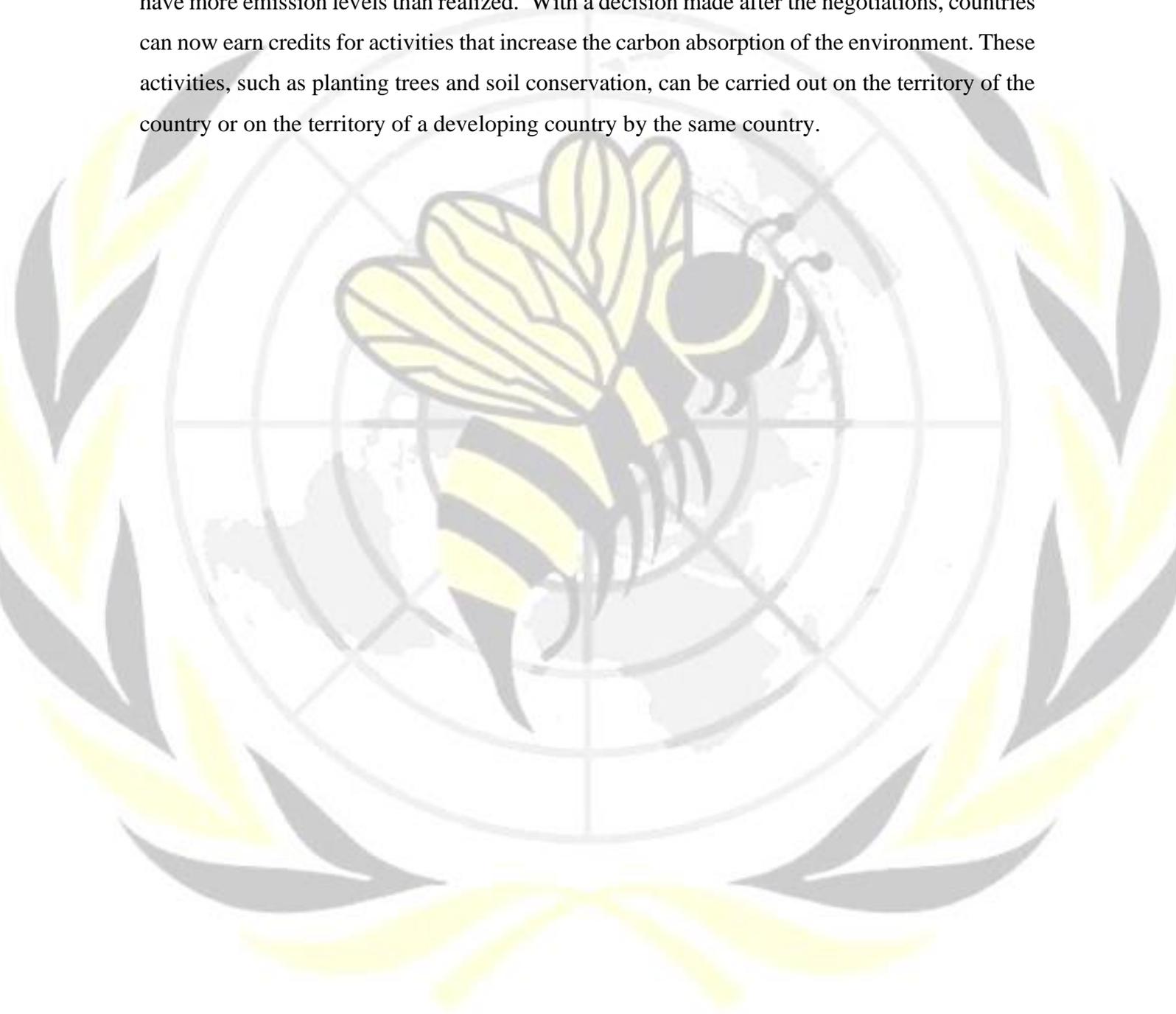
It is an agreement aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions within the framework of the United Nations Climate Change Convention. The agreement, which was opened for signature on 22 April 2016, has been in force since 4 November 2016, with the signature of 196 countries. The objectives of the agreement are:

- In the long term, the global temperature increase enables it to fall below 2 degrees compared to the pre-industrialization period.
- Transition of greenhouse gas emissions to a global trend.

After the agreement enters into force, using all kinds of possibilities to implement measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a short time.

## 2.4. WHAT IS THE EMISSION EXCHANGE?

Some countries that adapted the carbon emission limitations can exchange their unused carbon emission limits this called the emission exchange. The emission exchange can also mean allowing the trading of greenhouse gas emission levels decided above the countries. Countries that pollute the environment at a high level can receive unused "credits" from countries that have more emission levels than realized. With a decision made after the negotiations, countries can now earn credits for activities that increase the carbon absorption of the environment. These activities, such as planting trees and soil conservation, can be carried out on the territory of the country or on the territory of a developing country by the same country.



## 2.5. QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED

- How can the UNEP convince the countries that , most of their income comes from selling oil and gas, to limit fossil fueled engine vehicles?
- How can UNEP contribute to elimination of the fossil fueled engines?
- Where the UNEP should get their funding for changing into the electrical vehicles?
- How should the leading countries of the world ranking in the auto industry such as china, USA, japan and Great Britain follow in efforts to reduce fossil fuel use?
- What are the measures to be taken for uncontrolled population growth, which is an important factor in carbon emissions?
- How can we protect the industrialization power of countries while reducing carbon emissions?
- Should carbon tax application be initiated in countries with high carbon emission power?
- Is it fair to implement an equal gas emission quota for every country?
- Should the "emission exchange" application be allowed?
- Although the Kyoto protocol and the Paris treaty support this problem, it is not a definitive solution and they can reduce their emissions by only 5 percent with these treaties. So, what measures can countries take to increase this rate to 60 percent?
- Do you think carbon taxes is effective ?

### 3.INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM II: USAGE OF SINGLE USE PLASTIC AND ITS INTERRELATION WITH THE EXTINCTION OF THE ANIMAL SPECIES

#### 3.1.WHAT IS THE SINGLE USE OF PLASTICS?

A chemist in Norwich, Great Britain accidentally produced polyethylene, which is the parent material of single use plastics in general, in 1933. Most common single use plastic products are; plastic straws, plastic water bottles, coffee cups with plastic lids, plastic bags, plastic take out containers, plastic wrap/cling wrap, plastic cutlery, plastic party cups, six pack rings etc. These are disposable products therefore when their duty is done, they are thrown away and stacked as litter.

#### 3.2.WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS TO USAGE OF SINGLE USE PLASTIC

Professor In the research conducted by David Melzer, it was revealed that the substance Bisphenol A BPA in plastic containers increases heart diseases. People who drink hot liquids from cups made of plastic and foam for a long time may face cancer risk.

In addition to the harm done by the plastic to human health, the harm done to nature and living creatures cannot be ignored. Polyethylene substance in plastic causes billions of birds to die every year.



#### 3.3.HOW DO WE PROTECT THE ANIMAL SPECIES ?

Many animal generations are at risk of extinction due to global warming and various factors. In order for the ecosystem not to deteriorate and continue on a regular basis, we must make the necessary efforts in this regard. In order for the extinction of these animals to not perish, a regular reproductive cycle should be established. If endangered animals are hunting animals, hunting should be prohibited to some extent.

### 3.4. SEA POLLUTION

Marine litter; are human-created wastes that are deliberately or accidentally released on a lake, sea, ocean or waterway. The deliberate disposal of wastes at sea is called ocean dump. There are also naturally occurring debris like Driftwood. With the increasing use of plastics,



many types of plastics have become a problem as they are not biodegradable. Water-based plastic; It poses a serious threat to fish, seabirds, sea reptiles and marine mammals, and boats and coasts. Dumping, container debris, garbage washed into storm drains and waterways, and windy garbage storage waste all contribute to this problem.

Marine Pollution Elements estimate that up to 80% of pollution is land-based. A wide variety of anthropogenic artifacts can turn into marine litter. plastic bags, balloons, buoys, ropes, medical wastes, glass bottles and plastic bottles, lighters, beverage cans, polystyrene, lost fishing rods and nets, and various wastes from cruise ships and oil rigs are marine litter.

### 3.5. QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED

- What can be done to reduce sea pollution?
- What measures should governments take for endangered animals?
- What alternatives can be offered to reduce usage single plastic use?
- In your opinion, should an agreement be made between countries to reduce plastic use?
- Should sanctions be applied to countries that do not contribute to recycling? Which countries ?
- What should be done to increase recycling?
- In the countries such as France, Kenya, Rwanda, the production and use of nylon bags is prohibited. Do you think that the measures taken in countries where the use of nylon bags is not prohibited is sufficient?
- What are your thoughts on America not focusing on recycling and rubbish piling up in Asia? What are the political sanctions that should be made to contribute to the recycling of America? How can litter density in Asia be reduced?
- Should import of garbage be banned? What are the consequences if banned?

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