

Country: Iceland

Agenda Item: The Role of Technology in Combating the Climate Crisis

Iceland is located in Northern Europe, and a part of the Scandinavian Union with Denmark, Norway, the Faroe Islands, Finland and Sweden. Iceland is a country rich in culture and history. Around 17% of Iceland's population is foreign residents, making the country more diverse. One of the most important livelihoods is livestock; Iceland is self-sufficient in the manufacture of meat, dairy products and eggs. Iceland has a stable economy where other major livelihoods are fishing, nature tourism, and the renewable energy industry. Iceland aims to provide high-quality public services. Everybody has equal access to education regardless of any situation, and residents get their healthcare insurance covered by the government. Iceland's use of renewable energy shows its commitment to combating climate change.

The climate crisis is a major global problem that affects people and nature worldwide. Climate change causes rising temperatures, melting ice, sea level rise, extreme weather conditions, and harms water supplies, food production, ecosystem, and living beings. By 2050, up to 75% of the world's population could be affected by drought. In 2024, about 45.8 million people were forced to leave their homes because of weather disasters. Burning coal, oil, and gas causes climate change and air pollution which can lead to serious health problems. More than 5 million people die each year from air pollution caused by fossil fuels. Iceland believes that it is very important to help solve these problems. In Iceland, electricity is produced without fossil fuels. The source of energy is renewable, such as geothermal and hydropower. Renewable energy can be created with advanced technology. Iceland brings electricity equally to all parts of the country by using a smart digital network.

The Icelandic Government set three main goals. The first one is that Iceland will reach every target of the Paris Agreement by 2030. The second is that Iceland will be carbon-neutral by 2040. And finally, Iceland will be independent of fossil fuels by 2050. Iceland believes that to reach these goals, technology should be used. Iceland's experience is very valuable for other countries to create energy from renewable sources and share energy equally with the help of technology. Iceland suggests that the UN should focus more on being a bridge between countries for experience and technology transfer. It is important to transfer the knowledge to create similar models in other countries. Iceland is ready to share its experience and knowledge with other countries. The UN can act as a bridge to help countries work together. We can only reach climate goals together and with the help of technology.

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