Committee:United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Topic:Environment

Country: Finland

Finland is one of the Europe countries which is contiguous with Russia, Sweden, and Norway. The capital city of Finland is Helsinki. Finland's floor area is 338.455 km². Gdp per capita is 49.041,34 USD. The population of Finland is 5,5 million. In 2019, Finnish people considered health and social security (48%) as well as the environment and climate change (35%) as the top two issues of concern – well above issues such as unemployment (15%), pensions (8.7%) or crime (2.8%) (Figure 2.1). Based on data from 2020, over 543 thousand crime cases were reported to the Finnish authorities, which was an increase of 20 percent from the previous year. The overall crime rate reached 98.2 per 1,000 population, compared to roughly 82 per 1,000 inhabitants in the year before. Once you get to the more rural areas of the country, crime is almost nonexistent: Finland was named the safest country in the world according to a 2017 World Economic Forum report. There are so many reasons to move to Finland: its scenic landscapes, its laid-back work ethic, and on top of all that, it's even been ranked as the happiest place to live in the world (Forbes, 2020). Whether you're moving to Finland alone or with your family, you can rest assured there's something for everyone.

Finland's main environmental issues are air and water pollution, and the preservation of its wildlife. Finland's principal environmental agency is the Ministry of the Environment, established in 1983. According to the EPI index in the year 2016 (Environmental Performance Index) prepared by Yale and Columbia Universities, Finland is the world's cleanest and greenest country. The index compares how ecosystems and people's health are protected in different countries. What are the main causes of air pollution in Finland? Emissions from traffic and small-scale wood burning are the biggest sources of air pollution in cities and agglomerations. Industry, energy production, and agriculture also contribute. In agriculture, ammonia emissions are the most significant of these. Finland joined the United Nations in 1955 and the European Union in 1995 and participates in the Eurozone. Finland has been ranked the second most stable country in the world, in a survey based on social, economic, political, and military indicators. The most serious environmental dangers involve global warming (causing increased rainfall and flood risks) ozone depletion, pollution of seas and oceans, extinction of species, diminishing potable water resources, and land erosion.

## The most basic solution for air pollution is to move away from fossil fuels, replacing them with a Reduction of forest fires and smoking

alternative energies like solar, wind, and geothermal. Producing clean energy is crucial. But equally important is to reduce our consumption of energy by adopting responsible habits and using more efficient devices. Also, we can use public transport use filters for chimneys save energy eat local save water-reducing pollution using LED lights turn off the lights when not in use Reduction of forest fires and smoking.