Country:Iceland

Committee:UNEP

Agenda Item: The next phase in combating climate change

İceland is an island and European country located in the north of the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Greenland and northwest of Scandinavia and Great Britain. Iceland is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean to the north. With a population of 356,991 and an area of ​​103,000 km², it is the most sparsely populated country in Europe.The capital and largest city is Reykjavik, and more than two-thirds of the population live in and around this city in the southwestern part of the country. Iceland is a volcanically and geologically active island. In the interior of the island is a plateau with sandy beaches, lava fields, mountains and glaciers, from which many glacial rivers originate and flow into the sea. Although Iceland is located north of the Arctic Circle, it has a warmer climate than other regions at the same latitude due to the Gulf Stream. High latitude and marine nature lead to cool summers. Many of Iceland's islands have an arctic climate.

Official languages ​​are Icelandic. Iceland was an independent federation by one of the world's oldest legislatures until the 13th century parliament. After a contemporary agreement, the 13th article was published. Until the 20th century, Iceland had an economy based on subsistence agriculture and fishing. Industrialization of fisheries and II. The Marshall Plan aid that came after World War II brought prosperity to the country. Iceland has become one of the richest and most developed countries in the world.

The aesthetics of ice formation, transformation, and disappearing ice in different corners of the world, when closely observed ice changes, tracks and paths, gives us more evidence of the effects of ice melting. Human beings are worried and adversely affected by the widespread spread of the contagious virus worldwide. However, extreme weather and climate change are the issues we should be most worried about, and such irreversible events can negatively affect the lives of millions of people. The initiatives, efforts, and at times insensitive behavior of many world leaders in climate change decision-making exposes us directly to these threats in an unprotected way. Photographs taken in and around Iceland during this visual research confirm the importance of glaciers. Besides exhibiting the irreversible effects and aesthetics of disappearing glaciers and icebergs, we are rapidly moving towards a world of shrinking ice sheets that we have never encountered before.

11% of the country is covered with glaciers, but unfortunately, 40 km2 of glacier melts every year due to climate change.

130 years ago, the Okjökull glacier had a surface of 16 square kilometers. In 2012, the glacier's surface area fell below 0.7 square kilometers. Okjökull, the world's first glacier to disappear due to climate change.

Scientists have placed a commemorative plaque on the old glacier "Okjökull", which is a victim of climate change, located in the west of Iceland. Researchers aim to raise awareness about the melting of glaciers. There is a letter in Icelandic and English on the plate. Under the title of “Letter to the Future”, future generations are addressed and “All of our glaciers will experience a similar situation in the next 200 years. This monument bears witness to what happened and we know what we should do. If we do, only you will know.”

In my opinion, we should start a worldwide movement to solve the problem of global warming. For people to be conscious. These issues should be taught starting from primary school and laws should be tightened so that other people do not become an example to children.