



School of Law
University of Mysore
Manasgangotheri, Karnataka, India

Institute of Legal and Policy Research
د حقوقي او پالیسی خپرني انستیتیوت
انستیتوت تحقیقات حقوقي و پالیسی



International Model UN Conference on Global Eco-Aviation Practices



Committee: International Civil Aviation Organization

Agenda: How Does the Aviation Industry Impact the Air Pollution?

CHIEF PATRON

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REGISTRATION INFORMATION

ORGANISER: School of Law at the
University of Mysore, in collaboration with
the Institute of Legal and Policy Research (Virtual NGO)
Format: Webinar (Online)
Registration Fees: None (This event is free of charge)
Date: June 29th, 2024.



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International Model UN Conference

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Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/Cn4v7wArjz3t1K1B8>

Date: June 29th, 2024.

Last Date or Registration 27th June 2024.

Time: 9 AM – 2 PM

PREFATORY NOTE

Aviation significantly impacts the environment through the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and other pollutants. Greenhouse gas emissions, including CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide, contribute to global warming and climate change. Aircraft noise pollution may raise cardiovascular risk, interfere with children's education, and disturb sleep. Because they handle a lot of jet fuel and deicing chemicals, airports have the potential to pollute surrounding water bodies if they are not contained. Aeronautical operations release ultrafine particles and ozone, both of which are harmful to human health. Toxic lead is released when Avgas is used in piston engines used in general aviation. The combustion of fossil fuels in aircraft engines releases fumes, noise, and particulates that are harmful to the environment both locally and globally. The most well-studied greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and nitrogen oxides, contrails, and particulates, which are less well-understood by scientists, are released by jet aircraft and contribute to climate change. With relatively little scientific understanding, their radiative

forcing is projected to be 1.3–1.4 times that of CO₂ alone, omitting generated cirrus clouds. 2.4 per cent of total CO₂ emissions in 2018 came from global business activity.

The interaction of aviation with the environment is one of the main issues that industrialized civilizations must deal with. The environmental effects of aviation extend from its role in aggravating climate change to more localized problems like air and noise pollution near airports. In order to reach the Paris Agreement's environmental aims, significant reductions in carbon emissions are necessary. In addition to developing approaches that can evaluate the whole system impact, taking into account economic and environmental aspects, as well as how rapidly such technologies may be adopted, will be crucial to this initiative's focus on technology development. Because of the intricate relationships that exist between society and aviation, a systems approach is necessary to guarantee a financially and environmentally responsible transition to sustainable growth in the aviation industry.

LEGAL ISSUES

Legal responsibilities concerning aviation emissions and air pollution are mainly governed by international agreements, national regulations, and environmental laws. Internationally, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) oversees standards and regulations, notably the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA), aimed at offsetting CO₂ emissions from international civil aviation. At the national level, countries enforce regulations covering aircraft engine emissions, aviation fuel quality, noise, and ground operation emissions at airports. Additionally, many nations have environmental laws addressing various aviation-related impacts. Some regions have set emission reduction targets and implemented market-based measures like emissions trading systems or carbon taxes to incentivize emissions reduction in the aviation sector.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Model United Nations (MUN) conferences serve as dynamic platforms mirroring real-world diplomatic scenarios, immersing students in the intricate realm of international relations. Through these simulated negotiations and deliberations, participants transcend textbook knowledge, gaining practical insights into global dynamics. For instance, students engaging in MUN conferences have the opportunity to delve into the operations of international bodies like the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). They can explore the multifaceted impacts of the aviation industry, particularly its role in exacerbating air pollution, promoting eco-friendly practices, ensuring safety standards, and striving for clear skies. In line with this ethos, a forthcoming MUN conference is poised to examine the intricate nexus between aviation and the environment. By convening stakeholders, subject matter experts, and aviation

enthusiasts, the event aims to dissect recent discoveries, illuminate insights, and advocate for effective mitigation strategies. This conference will serve as a forum for in-depth discussions, addressing the myriad environmental ramifications of aviation. Topics will range from the carbon footprint associated with greenhouse gas emissions to the deleterious effects of air and noise pollution. Furthermore, discussions will encompass broader issues such as habitat degradation, climate change exacerbation, and innovative approaches to foster sustainability within the aerospace sector. By fostering dialogue and knowledge exchange, this conference endeavors to catalyze actionable solutions and spur collective efforts towards a greener, more sustainable aviation industry. Through informed discourse and collaborative engagement, participants will endeavor to chart a course towards a future where aviation harmonizes with ecological imperatives, ensuring both blue skies and a healthier planet for generations to come.

Country Matrix				
Serial No.	Country	Name	Institution	Mobile no.
1	Afghanistan			
2	Albania			
3	Algeria			
4	Andorra			
5	Angola			
6	Antigua and Barbuda			
7	Argentina			
8	Armenia			
9	Australia			
10	Austria			
11	Azerbaijan			
12	Bahamas			
13	Bahrain			
14	Bangladesh			
15	Barbados			
16	Belarus			
17	Belgium			
18	Belize			

19	Benin			
20	Bhutan			
21	Bolivia			
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
23	Botswana			
24	Brazil			
25	Brunei			
26	Bulgaria			
27	Burkina Faso			
28	Burundi			
29	Côte d'Ivoire			
30	Cabo Verde			
31	Cambodia			
32	Cameroon			
33	Canada			
34	Central African Republic			
35	Chad			
36	Chile			
37	China			
38	Colombia			
39	Comoros			
40	Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)			
41	Costa Rica			
42	Croatia			
43	Cuba			
44	Cyprus			
45	Czechia (Czech Republic)			

46	Democratic Republic of the Congo			
47	Denmark			
48	Djibouti			
49	Dominica			
50	Dominican Republic			
51	Ecuador			
52	Egypt			
53	El Salvador			
54	Equatorial Guinea			
55	Eritrea			
56	Estonia			
57	Eswatini (fmr. "Swaziland")			
58	Ethiopia			
59	Fiji			
60	Finland			
61	France			
62	Gabon			
63	Gambia			
64	Georgia			
65	Germany			
66	Ghana			
67	Greece			
68	Grenada			
69	Guatemala			
70	Guinea			
71	Guinea-Bissau			
72	Guyana			
73	Haiti			

74	Holy See			
75	Honduras			
76	Hungary			
77	Iceland			
78	India			
79	Indonesia			
80	Iran			
81	Iraq			
82	Ireland			
83	Israel			
84	Italy			
85	Jamaica			
86	Japan			
87	Jordan			
88	Kazakhstan			
89	Kenya			
90	Kiribati			
91	Kuwait			
92	Kyrgyzstan			
93	Laos			
94	Latvia			
95	Lebanon			
96	Lesotho			
97	Liberia			
98	Libya			
99	Liechtenstein			
100	Lithuania			
101	Luxembourg			
102	Madagascar			
103	Malawi			
104	Malaysia			
105	Maldives			

106	Mali			
107	Malta			
108	Marshall Islands			
109	Mauritania			
110	Mauritius			
111	Mexico			
112	Micronesia			
113	Moldova			
114	Monaco			
115	Mongolia			
116	Montenegro			
117	Morocco			
118	Mozambique			
119	Myanmar			
120	Namibia			
121	Nauru			
122	Nepal			
123	Netherlands			
124	New Zealand			
125	Nicaragua			
126	Niger			
127	Nigeria			
128	North Korea			
129	North Macedonia			
130	Norway			
131	Oman			
132	Pakistan			
133	Palau			
134	Palestine State			
135	Panama			

136	Papua New Guinea			
137	Paraguay			
138	Peru			
139	Philippines			
140	Poland			
141	Portugal			
142	Qatar			
143	Romania			
144	Russia			
145	Rwanda			
146	Saint Kitts and Nevis			
147	Saint Lucia			
148	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			
149	Samoa			
150	San Marino			
151	Sao Tome and Principe			
152	Saudi Arabia			
153	Senegal			
154	Serbia			
155	Seychelles			
156	Sierra Leone			
157	Singapore			
158	Slovakia			
159	Slovenia			
160	Solomon Islands			
161	Somalia			
162	South Africa			
163	South Korea			

164	South Sudan			
165	Spain			
166	Sri Lanka			
167	Sudan			
168	Suriname			
169	Sweden			
170	Switzerland			
171	Syria			
172	Tajikistan			
173	Tanzania			
174	Thailand			
175	Timor-Leste			
176	Togo			
177	Tonga			
178	Trinidad and Tobago			
179	Tunisia			
180	Turkey			
181	Turkmenistan			
182	Tuvalu			
183	Uganda			
184	Ukraine			
185	United Arab Emirates			
186	United Kingdom			
187	United States of America			
188	Uruguay			
189	Uzbekistan			
190	Vanuatu			
191	Venezuela			
192	Vietnam			
193	Yemen			

194	Zambia			
195	Zimbabwe			

Note: The participants can select their country from a provided list. Each participant may only represent one country. Countries will be assigned based on individual preferences, with priority given on a first-come, first-served basis.

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