MUN DRAFT 1

COUTRY NAME – Sultanate of Oman

COMMITTEE NAME- United nation’s environmental assembly

AGENDA – Ensuring sustainable consumption and production

The country of Oman is located near UAE and Saudi Arabia. One of the major industries is oil producing and petroleum products, which Oman exports to UAE and Saudi Arabia mainly. Many Omani’s live in rural areas in Oman, Where they are mainly farmers and fishermen. The country Oman and is facing problems related to the environment. The beauty of Oman is they have kept the wadi’s intact, so sudden rain downpour follows back to the ocean. There are many environmental problems faced by Oman, which include: High levels of soil and water salinity in the coastal plains, Scarcity of water due to prolonged drought in certain areas, industrial effluents seeping into the water tables and aquifers and desertification due to high winds, driving desert sand in to arable lands etc.

The Sultanate has set up a number of legislations, programmes and initiatives, including updating the national plan to combat oil pollution, the national programme for monitoring pollutants in the marine environment, monitoring the development of fish stocks, the mangrove cultivation. For example: Oman has set up a law which fines any Omani ship that dumps waste in waters, this is a reasonable tactic that other countries should follow.

In 2001, His Majesty issued The Law on Conservation of the Environment and Prevention of Pollution by royal decree, which put penalties in place for those held accountable for polluting the environment. Of our oceans’ health, through the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (201-2030), coordinated by the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016.

Thank you for reading

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