

Global goals - Report

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Global goal 12 - responsible consumption and production: Global goal 12 is about ensuring responsible consumption and production. For example making sure that companies and consumers recycle and reduce the amount of their waste as possible. The goal also focuses on ensuring that developing countries move towards more environmentally friendly consumption patterns.

Global goal 13 - climate action: Global goal 13 is about education and informing people of the climate changes. And to make the society capable of shifting to renewable energy and a sustainable living. We have to make the cities and the local society resistant to catastrophes caused by the climate changes. Global warming has become a international issue so we need to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. In that way the countries can work together to prevent bigger changes.

Global goal 14 - life below water: Global goal 14 is about conserving and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

What are the effects of the pollution of plastic in our daily life, both on land and in the ocean?

Plastic can be transferred to drinking water by various means, for example via pipelines with groundwater or mixers. It is difficult to detect microplastics in water, but no accepted sampling and analysis method, nor are there any thresholds for microplastics in drinking water. Plastic that ends up in the sea travels with the ocean current until it arrives at a reaction surface where ocean currents meet and collect the plastic. It



is known about five islands in the world's oceans, but these islands are considered to be many times larger than Iceland.

Plastic can also end up in the food chain when animals, such as cod, eat plastic and then the man eats the cod. And sharks or seabirds can also eat the cod and then the plastic comes into them and thus keeps it. It is likely that toxins that cling to plastic can get higher and higher up the food chain and eventually to our human population.

How can we reduce pollution (other than plastic) on land and in the ocean?

All things we use eventually becomes waste. Plastic and other pollution is a big problem and how to dispose it. Nowadays, most homes have adapted recycling. In them, you can put all kinds of recyclable products such as metal, cardboard and so on.

Choosing to walk instead of driving, saving water, cutting down on meat (specially beef),



A big step would be to shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy. Renewable energy is energy, that never runs out. Solar energy, wind power, and waterpower are some examples of renewable energy. They can be utilized and at the same time, they will be recreated. Today 30% of Denmark's total consumption of energy is being covered by renewable energy. When we use renewable energy it gives a smaller escape of CO₂ to the atmosphere. Compared to when we employ fossil fuels (conventional energy), as for example coal, oil, and natural gas. If we use renewable energy the greenhouse effect will limits and global warming.

How do we get people more involved in fighting climate change and how do we raise our educational standards on the matter?

We can for example have more presentations in schools and workplaces to make people more known about this problem and how we can fix it. There could also be put a lot of ads on the internet about climate change so we would be seeing it everywhere.

There could also be in like every school a special course that teaches about climate change and how it can be avoided.

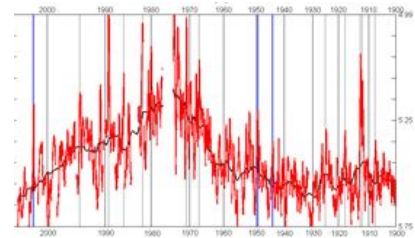
What do we predict will happen in the future?

We can't predict what's going to happen in the future, but we can make an assumption. We believe that the world is under changes and that people's view on climate changes is different now than in the past.

Scientists reckon that the average temperature will rise with at least 0,3-1,7 degrees Celsius, and at the most 2,6-4,8 degrees within the next 100 years. Because of the population growth we don't think that the amount of pollution will drop, but we think that it will increase slowly instead of hurried.

The amount of plastic we throw away in nature is tripled since the last 50 years, and the prediction is that it will continue down that road.

We already have people suffering from hurricanes and floods around the world, as a consequence of the climates changes. The new term "environmental refugees" has gained new importance after global warming.



The scientists all agree, if we want to prevent these horrible consequences we must act right away. Apart from that, many people would have to leave their homes due to lack of lack of crops and freshwater.

What are the consequences of pollution and in which ways will it have an impact on the earth?

The emission of greenhouse gasses causes fatal consequences all around the world. People experience and suffer under hurricanes, floods, and drought. The water level is rising as a result of higher temperatures, which can lead to floods. The scientist fears that towns in low-lying coastal areas risk flooding, Manhattan as an example.

How does it affect Iceland?

Pollution has an effect on Iceland. The glaciers are melting and that makes the sea level rise. And if that happens then many of the towns which are located by the sea might disappear under the ocean. It snows yearly here in Iceland but if the atmosphere is getting hotter it might stop snowing, and that has impact on both the Icelandic community and also the nature.



Changes in glacier runoff are one of the most important consequences of future climate changes in Iceland.

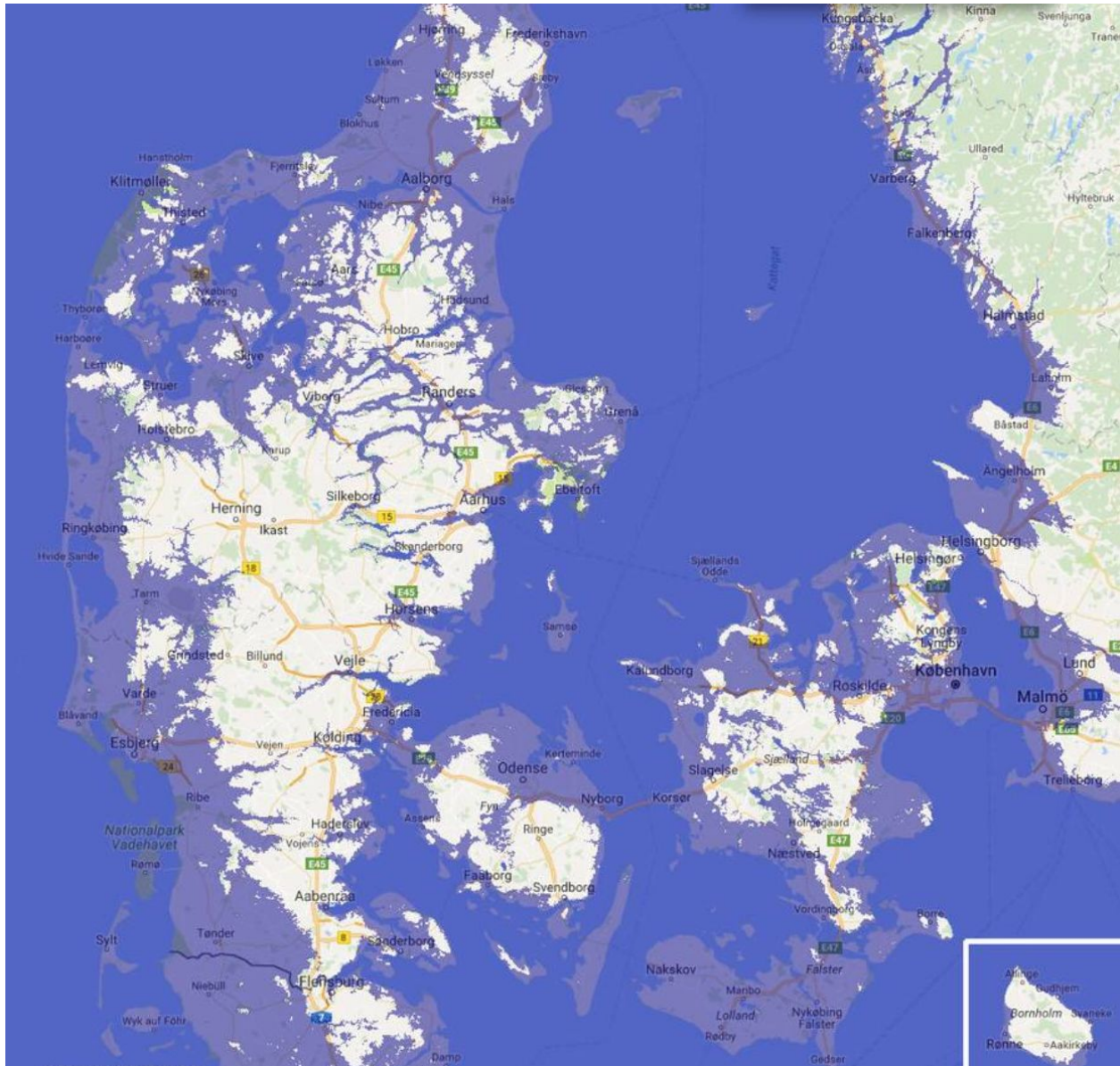
How does it affect Denmark?

In Denmark we have 4 seasons but at the end of the 21. Century there will be only three. With spring lasting just a month from March to April, extremely rainy autumn and a long really warm summer. Snow and frost will be impossible and



our grandchildren will probably never experience it.

New exotic species will come to Denmark, animals such as the parrot, because of the temperature rise.



Scientists predict that most of Denmark will be flooded if the seas continue to rise.

Compare the two countries:

Both countries will get bad results from the heat changes. Even Denmark might be in more danger than Iceland because if the glaciers melt on Iceland than the land will just rise because the glaciers are so heavy but Denmark will still stay at the same height so the water from the Icelandic glacier might flow over Denmark.