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LISBON MUN/EYP Committee:

U4 RECYCLING - Maximizing recycling and preventing landfills

RESOLUTION by Crete Committee: U4 RECYCLING

(01) Taking into consideration earth's current environmental state, green
(02) house's effects on our planet and the climate's deteriorating conditions
(03) which subsequent generations will be obligated to withstand,

(03) Aware of the vast amount of waste winding up in landfills and incineration
(04) plants, along with the entailing repercussions

(05) Noting the fact that emissions of gases such as methane, carbon dioxide and water vapour, as well
(06) as trace amounts of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and non-methane organic compounds, liable for
(07) climate change, are heavily produced due to landfills, the Greek government perceives the need of
(08) reducing its carbon footprint as of paramount importance,

(09) Believing that the reuse of certain materials, namely aluminium, paper, glass and plastic, will
(10) account to less harm to the planet caused by the extraction and processing of virgin materials,
(11) Further recalling the amount of energy, able to be conserved by recycling,

(12) Deeply concerned about the natural resources bound to end in the face of growing population and
(13) demand, and Greece's vital need of maintaining them as the main source of income for a great
(14) amount of the citizens,

(15) Desiring the creation of numerous working positions in this growing industry that recycling has
(16) brought,

(17) Keeping in mind Greece's economical state, the vast amount of money able to be saved by
(18) reducing the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of in landfills is critical,

(19) Emphasising on recycling's convenience in our era, and initiatives already made from every
(20) country including Greece to integrate recycling to their citizen's values,

(21) Expecting that all earth's inhabitants acknowledge the planet's future in the scenario that climate
(22) change proceeds to unimpededly evolve,

(23) Deeply conscious about the exorbitant number of 5 tones of waste produced by the average
(24) European every year,

(25) Noting with big concern the unsatisfactory percentage of only 38% of all the waste being recycled
(26) in the EU, in contrast with the 60% that still lands up in landfills,



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- (27) Having examined the parameters of this issue, Greece unquestionably believes that certain barriers (28) are still to be overcome for recycling to reach the optimal level in the future,
- (29) 1. Requests the Greek government to provide financial incentives as a way to further encourage (30) recycling, households, businesses and industries that either recycle or reduce waste can be (31) awarded by tax breaks, subsidies and grants;
- (32) 2. Suggests that recycling programs shall be established by governments, supported by public (33) education campaigns that promote the benefits of recycling and educate the following generation (34) in a more insightful manner;
- (35) 3. Further recommends governments to collaborate with various stakeholders, such examples (36) include waste management companies, recycling industries and environmental groups, to work (37) together in order to design programs that align with stakeholders' interests and promote recycling (38) as well as pooling resources to establish new recycling facilities, such collaboration can result to (39) both recycling promotion and the creation of economic opportunities
- (40) 4. Authorizes the Greek government to formulate and implement comprehensive waste (41) management policies aimed at promoting recycling and reducing waste generation, by setting (42) recycling targets and regulations, such policies include the pay-as-you-throw policy that charges (43) households and businesses based on the amount of waste they generate, as well as waste-to-energy conversion;

RESOLUTION by Czechia

Committee: U4 RECYCLING

Issue concerning: Question on Maximizing recycling and preventing

Landfills

Presented by: The Czech Republic

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- 1) Keeping in mind the negative impact of waste on the environment and public health, the Czech Republic has placed great importance on recycling and preventing landfills.**
- 2) Expressing its commitment to sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has implemented numerous regulations and initiatives aimed at reducing waste generation and promoting resource efficiency.**
- 3) Reaffirming its commitment to sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has introduced legislation aimed at promoting recycling and reducing waste.**
- 4) Fully aware of the negative impact of landfills on the environment and public health, the Czech Republic has taken steps to prevent the construction of new landfills and to rehabilitate existing ones.**
- 5) Taking into consideration the role of citizens in sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has launched several initiatives to promote waste reduction and recycling.**
- 6) Guided by its commitment to sustainability, the Czech Republic has emphasized the need for a circular economy.**
- 7) Emphasising the importance of waste reduction, the Czech Republic has set ambitious targets to achieve a 70% recycling rate for municipal waste and a 55% recycling rate for construction and demolition waste by 2020.**
- 8) Concerned about the growing amount of waste generated daily, the Czech Republic has implemented various waste reduction measures.**
- 9) Deeply convinced of the need for sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has invested in recycling infrastructure and technologies.**
- 10) Seeking to promote waste reduction and recycling, the Czech Republic has introduced a landfill tax to discourage the use of landfills.**
- 11) Further reminding citizens of their role in sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has launched educational campaigns aimed at promoting waste reduction and recycling.**
- 12) Guided by the principles of environmental protection, the Czech Republic has introduced regulations aimed at reducing waste generation and promoting resource efficiency.**



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- 13) Emphasising the role of producers in sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has implemented a system where producers are responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products.
- 14) Reaffirming its commitment to sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has introduced a system for extended producer responsibility.
- 15) Fully aware of the negative impact of plastic waste on the environment, the Czech Republic has introduced measures to reduce single-use plastics.
- 16) Taking into consideration the need for sustainable waste management, the Czech Republic has launched initiatives to promote composting and organic waste recycling.
- 17) Concerned about the impact of waste on the environment and public health, the Czech Republic is committed to creating a sustainable waste management system that protects the environment and promotes resource efficiency.

RESOLUTION by Estonia

Committee: U4 RECYCLING

Issue concerning: Question on Maximising recycling and preventing landfills

Presented by: Republic of Estonia

Supported by:

- (01) Affirming the importance of recycling, protecting the environment and mitigating the negative effects of climate change.**
- (02) Recognizing that production of waste and its management is a global issue that requires significant effort to address.**



(03) Acknowledging the efforts made by the government of Estonia to promote recycling;

(04) Acknowledging the negative impact of landfills on the environment, including soil and water contamination, and greenhouse gas emissions.

(05) Concerned about the amount of waste that is currently being generated in Estonia and about the negative impact of this waste on the environment;

(06) Noting with concern that Estonia currently has a low recycling rate of only 24.6%, compared to other European countries, and is highly dependent on landfills for waste management.

(07) Taking into account the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, and especially the 12th goal, which promotes responsible consumption and production and which seeks to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

(08) Affirming reducing waste and promoting recycling should not just be the responsibility of individuals but also businesses and the government.

(09) Calls upon the Estonian government for it to invest education and awareness programs to promote the importance of recycling among its citizens;

(10) Encourages the government of Estonia to increase its investments in recycling infrastructure and technology, like waste sorting and processing facilities, to enable the country to achieve a recycling rate of at least 50% by 2025.

(11) Calls upon the Estonian government to establish a comprehensive waste management plan prioritizing waste reduction and recycling including measures such as mandatory waste



separation at the source and the promotion of reusable and recyclable products.

(12) Encourages the adoption of sustainable practices for businesses, like reducing the use of single-use plastics and promoting the use of recycled materials;

(13) Further recommends cooperation between the Estonian government and the private sector to encourage the creation and development of a circular economy to make sure that waste is minimized and resources are reused, recycled or recovered.

(14) Invites international organizations, such as the European Union, to provide technical and financial support to Estonia to help its efforts in maximizing recycling and minimizing landfilling.

(15) Recommends researching and developing recycling technologies and therefore establishing a national recycling fund which will on top of the things said before also provide financial incentives to people and organizations acting sustainably in terms of waste management.

(16) Emphasizes educating the public on the topic of recycling through awareness campaigns, school programs, and community initiatives.

(17) Encourages the establishment of a national waste data system, which collects and analyzes data on waste generation, recycling rates, and landfill use, to help monitor progress and identify areas for improvement.

(18) Calls for the establishment of a national monitoring and evaluation framework, to evaluate the effectiveness of the waste management plan and to ensure compliance with international best practices and standards.



(19) Encourages Estonia to develop partnerships with neighboring countries to promote regional waste management solutions, including cross-border cooperation on waste reduction, recycling, and landfill minimization.

(20) Recommends the establishment of a national program to support the development of innovative waste management solutions, including waste-to-energy technologies, and to promote the circular economy.

(21) Urges the Estonian government to strengthen legislation on waste management, including penalties for non-compliance and incentives for sustainable waste management practices.

(22) Recognizes the importance of stakeholder engagement in the development and implementation of waste management policies and encourages the Estonian government to involve civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in the process.

(23) Requests for the establishment of a national research and development center for dealing with waste management, promoting innovation and supporting the development of sustainable waste management practices.

(24) Encourages the establishment of a national program to promote the development of green jobs in the waste management sector, including vocational training and job creation, to support the transition towards a circular economy.

(25) Calls upon all member states of the United Nations to prioritize the reduction of waste and the promotion of sustainable waste management practices, as part of their efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



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(26) Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to monitor progress made by Estonia in maximizing recycling and minimizing landfilling.

(27) Further decides to invite the Estonian government to report back to the committee on its progress in implementing the recommendations outlined in this resolution, including any challenges encountered and lessons learned.

(28) Further requests that the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) provide technical assistance and support to the government of Estonia in implementing its waste management plan.

: The EU Erasmus+ ACT U4 RECYCLING team.

Supported by: LITHUANIAN STUDENT MARTYNAS ŠULSKIS.

(01) Believing that, landfills are large areas where garbage is dumped and left to decompose. They take up valuable space, release harmful chemicals into the environment, and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

(02) Taking into consideration that, landfills are also becoming increasingly full, and we are running out of places to put our waste.

(03) Unfortunately, Lithuania has faced some challenges related to waste pollution and landfills.

(04) According to Eurostat, Lithuania generated 2.2 million tonnes of municipal waste in 2019, with a per capita generation rate of 0.73 tonnes. This amount is higher than the EU average of 0.5 tonnes per capita.

(05) Lithuania's recycling rate was 35% in 2019, which is below the EU target of 50% by 2020. However, the country has made significant progress in recent years, as the recycling rate was only 5% in 2004.



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(06) According to the European Environment Agency, Lithuania had 39 active landfills in 2018. While this number has decreased from 77 in 2004, many of these landfills do not comply with EU waste management standards.

(07) Illegal dumping of waste is a significant problem in Lithuania, with reports of illegal dumping sites increasing in recent years. This can lead to soil and water pollution and harm human health.

(08)

(09) Recycling plays a critical role in addressing the environmental challenges of our time. As our society continues to produce increasing amounts of waste, we are faced with the urgent need to find sustainable ways to manage and reduce it.

(10) Recognizing that fact, the government of Lithuania has taken steps to establish established a number of initiatives aimed at encouraging sustainable practices.

(11) One of the key initiatives in Lithuania is the "Zero Waste" movement. This movement encourages individuals, businesses, and communities to reduce their waste and adopt more sustainable practices.

(12) The "Zero Waste" movement is a philosophy and set of practices aimed at reducing waste and preventing it from ending up in landfills or incinerators. The goals of the movement are to maximize recycling and minimize waste pollution.

(13) The movement strongly recommends refusing - Saying no to things we don't need, such as single-use plastics, excess packaging, or disposable items.

(14) In addition, it suggests, reducing our consumption and only buying what we need.

(15) Moreover, it encourages reusing - Finding ways to use items multiple times, such as using refillable water bottles or cloth shopping bags.



- (16) What is more rotting is very important - Composting organic waste to create nutrient-rich soil for gardening and farming.**
- (17) The government of Lithuania has also established a goal to recycle 65% of all municipal waste by 2030. To achieve this goal, the Lithuanian government has implemented a number of policies to promote waste reduction and recycling.**
- (18) To achieve this goal, the Lithuanian government has implemented a number of policies to promote waste reduction and recycling.**
- (19) For example, the government has introduced a deposit system for beverage containers, which encourages consumers to return their bottles and cans for recycling.**
- (20) Furthermore, the government has also established a waste management fund to support the development of recycling infrastructure and promote sustainable practices.**
- (21) Additionally to these policies, the Lithuanian government has also invested in education and awareness-raising campaigns to promote sustainable practices and encourage individuals to reduce their waste.**
- (22) The government has also established partnerships with businesses and communities to develop sustainable practices and promote waste reduction.**
- (23) Also, the European Union has provided significant support to Lithuania in the area of waste reduction and management.**
- (24) For example, The EU has provided funding to Lithuania to support the development of waste management infrastructure and projects aimed at reducing waste. For example, Lithuania has received funding from the EU's Cohesion Fund to support the construction of new waste management facilities.**



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(25) Lithuania, like all EU member states, is required to comply with EU waste legislation, which includes targets for waste reduction, recycling, and landfill diversion. The EU provides guidance and support to member states to help them meet these targets.

(26) The EU provides technical assistance to member states to help them improve their waste management practices. This can include training and guidance on best practices, as well as support for the development of waste management plans and strategies.

(27) The EU facilitates the sharing of information and best practices between member states to help them learn from each other and improve their waste management practices. Lithuania has participated in several EU initiatives aimed at promoting information sharing, such as the European Week for Waste Reduction.

(28) Overall, Lithuania is committed to preventing landfills and promoting sustainable practices. Through a combination of policies, education, and partnerships, Lithuania is making significant progress in reducing its waste and achieving its goal of recycling 65% of all municipal waste by 2030.

(29) In conclusion, the problems of landfill overflow and waste pollution are significant issues that affect the environment, and recycling is a solution to this problem. We can all take part in solving these issues individually and achieve a better tomorrow.

RESOLUTION by Portugal

Committee: U4 RECYCLING



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Issue concerning: Question on Maximising recycling and preventing landfills

Presented by: Portuguese student Nikolas Gudmundsen

Supported by:

1. Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to promote sustainable development, reduce inequalities, and protect the planet,
- 2.
3. Reaffirming the importance of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 12, which focuses on responsible consumption and production,
- 4.
5. Recognizing the adverse environmental, social, and economic impacts of waste generation and landfilling, which includes soil and water contamination, greenhouse gas emissions, and loss of resources,
- 6.
7. Acknowledging the critical role of recycling in sustainable waste management, which reduces the need for landfills, conserves resources, and promotes the circular economy,
- 8.
9. Emphasizing the need for a coordinated, integrated, and inclusive approach to waste management that involves all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and communities,
- 10.
11. Affirming the importance of international cooperation and collaboration to address the global challenge of waste management and achieve the SDGs,
- 12.
13. Calls upon all Member States to develop and implement comprehensive and sustainable waste management strategies that prioritize waste reduction, reuse, and recycling over landfilling;
14. Urges Member States to adopt a circular economy approach that promotes the reuse and recycling of materials, products, and waste streams, and encourages sustainable production and consumption patterns;
15. Encourages Member States to promote public awareness, education, and participation in waste management, including through information campaigns, citizen engagement, and capacity building programs;
16. Recommends the establishment of national and regional waste management centers and facilities, including recycling and composting facilities, waste-to-energy plants, and hazardous waste management facilities, to provide integrated and sustainable waste management services;



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17. Calls upon Member States to support the development of a circular economy market by investing in research and innovation, promoting eco-design, and supporting the development of green jobs and sustainable businesses;
18. Urges the international community to provide financial, technical, and capacity-building support to developing countries to improve their waste management systems, and to ensure that the SDGs are met in all countries;
19. Encourages Member States to strengthen international cooperation and partnerships to share best practices, technologies, and experiences, and to work towards a global, sustainable, and circular waste management system.
20. Invites the Secretary-General to promote and facilitate the exchange of information and best practices among Member States and relevant stakeholders, and to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress made towards achieving the objectives of this resolution.

21.

RESOLUTION by Thessaloniki

Committee: U4 RECYCLING

Issue concerning: Question on Maximising recycling and preventing landfills

Presented by: Greek Student Lydia Ioannidou

Supported By:

(01)*Believing* that recycling and preventing landfills are simply issues that are too important not
(02)to be globally addressed, many countries, including Greece,are putting forward ambitious
(03)plans and establishing environmental laws to make a change,

(04)*Reminding* ourselves and all nations of the direct effects landfills and waste in general
(05)have on the environment — such as poverty, waste mountains, and the disappearance of
(06)natural habitats — results in taking action. Like many countries in the EU, Greece has
(07)its priorities on supporting reductions, management of local waste, and maximising
(08)recycling nationwide,

(09)*Further reminding* ourselves and all nations of the climate emergency we are living in
(10)encourages action. In recent years, to counter climate change, Greece’s environmental
(11)sector has taken steps to maximise recycling and prevent landfills by imposing stricter



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(12) recycling bans and enforcing higher penalties on the failure to adhere to plastic bans,

(13) *Aware of its geographical location and coastal tourism because of it, which increases*
(14) waste by 26% during peak season, Greece has developed many initiatives like "Clean
(15) Blue Paros" to resolve plastic pollution, maximise recycling, and prevent more landfills,
(16) and has joined forces with Common Seas and WWF Greece, introducing laws like the
(17) landfill tax of 2012, which, regretfully, was never implicated,

(18) *Recognising* the economic benefits that preventing landfills and maximising recycling
(19) have on tourism (which makes up 42% of Greece's annual GDP and provides almost
(20) 339,500 jobs in accommodation, transport, and other activities), Greece is moving
(21) towards implementing waste management and recycling into its long-term plans,

(22) *Regretfully* recognising that all nations play a part in the waste and landfill problem and
(23) are equally responsible, although realising that the largest problems are situated in the
(24) developing countries where consumer consumption of materials such as plastic is taking
(25) place,

(26) *Expecting* all nations, including Greece, to reassess and improve national regulations and
(27) laws regarding recycling and the prevention of landfills,

(28) 1. Requests for the prevention of landfills — both for being unsightly and their
(29) negative impact on the environment — have been increasing. In response to these
(30) requests, Greece's government and its environmental sector have implemented policies
(31) to counter and prevent landfills by maximising recycling. Seeing as the more we
(32) recycle, the less garbage winds up in landfills and incineration plants;

(33) 2. Further requests are expected as Greece joins the rest of the EU on the path of
(34) recycling and sets higher goals such as reaching the 74% diversion goal. Greece plans
(35) to respond to them by implementing single-use item bans and considering deposit
(36) refund schemes;

(37) 3. Encourages joining with industries like HERRCo to reduce unnecessary packaging
(38) and working with local business operators, including the tourism industry, to further (22)
(39) advertise and maximise recycling and prevent landfills;

(40) 4. Recommends actions like donating clothes to people in need, shelters, or thrift stores;
(41) reducing food waste; donating unused items; buying things with less packaging or in
(42) bulk; and, of course, maximising recycling to reduce waste and prevent landfills.



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COMMON RESOLUTION

Committee: U4 RECYCLING

Issue concerning: Question on Maximising recycling and preventing landfills

Presented by: The EU Erasmus+ ACT U4 RECYCLING team

Supported by: Nikolas Gudmundsen (PT), Filip Frolík (CZ), Kokkinakis Dimitrios (CR/GR), Thomas Patrick Raia (EST), Martynas Šulskis (LIT), Lydia Ioannidou (THES/GR)

Thank you for the recognition, we are the U4 recycling committee.

Dear members of the board, fellow delegates and distinguished guests.

(0) Today we are addressing the recycling and landfill problem that all member states face and the solutions we propose

Believing that recycling and preventing landfills are issues that are too important not to be globally addressed, our committee has constructed the following resolutions

(1) Recognising that all member states play a part in the waste and landfill problem and are equally responsible, although realising that the largest problems are situated in developing countries where consumer consumption of materials such as plastic is taking place,

Our committee urges all member states to address and become aware of the waste and landfill problem by encouraging local governments to work with the community. Specifically with actions such as setting recycling goals, creating a recycling team and adding recycling bins to public areas,

(2) Affirming that the lack of recycling facilities limits the amount of waste that can be recycled and that the establishment of more



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facilities would lead to more recycling and therefore lessen the formation of landfills and other negative environmental factors,

Further recommends the creation of more recycling facilities with competent personnel and high quality technology to increase the amount of waste recycled and thereby partially eliminate the negative impacts of landfills.

(3) Acknowledging that The lack of restrictions and penalties for ignoring the laws of recycling is a major problem in EU. To achieve sustainable waste management member states must tighten up the fines. When individuals and corporations are not held accountable for their actions, they are unlikely to prioritize recycling. As a result, valuable resources are wasted and the environment suffers in a large scale.

The result would be Implementing stricter regulations, increasing public awareness, improving recycling infrastructure, encouraging innovation, and collaborating with other countries can address the lack of restrictions and penalties for ignoring recycling laws in the EU.

(4) Taking into consideration that the lack of education and awareness is a major factor in the lack of recycling around the world

Our comitee demands member states to introduce educational and awareness programs in schools, and in both local and global companies by providing incentives for having such programs started

(5) Noting the fact that citizens of the member states have a lack of incentives encouraging them to further recycle

Request all member states to provide financial incentives as a way to further encourage recycling by awarding households and



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**businesses that either recycle or reduce waste by tax breaks ,
subsidies and grants**