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Sustainability Committee (SA4)

*The Question of the Overconsumption
of Natural Resources*

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RESEARCH
REPORT



Forum: Sustainability Committee (SA4)

Issue: The question of the overconsumption of natural resources

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Introduction

Overconsumption could be a circumstance where asset utilize has outpaced the maintainable capacity of the biological system. A drawn-out design of overconsumption leads to natural debasement and the inevitable misfortune of asset bases.

Generally, the dialog of overconsumption parallels that of human overpopulation; that's the more individuals, the more utilization of crude materials takes to maintain their lives. In any case, humanity's by and large impact on the planet is influenced by numerous components other than the crude number of individuals. Their way of life, counting the overall affluence and resources, and the contamination they produce, including the carbon footprint, are similarly critical. As of now, the occupants of the created countries of the world devour assets at a rate nearly 32 times more noteworthy than those of the creating world, who make up the larger part of the human populace.

In any case, the creating world could be a developing showcase for utilization. These countries are rapidly picking up more obtaining control and it is anticipated that the Worldwide South, which incorporates cities in Asia, America and Africa, will account for 56% of utilization development by 2030. This implies that utilization rates will level for the created countries and move more into these creating countries.

The theory of overpopulation reflects issues of carrying capacity without taking into consideration per capita utilization, by which creating countries are assessed to expend more than their arrival can back. The United Nations assess that the world population will reach 9.8 billion within the year 2050 and 11.2 in 2100. This development will be exceedingly concentrated within the creating countries which too postures issues with imbalance of utilization. The countries that will come into customer dominance must go without manhandling certain shapes of utilization, particularly vitality utilization of CO₂. Green parties and the biology development frequently contend that utilization per individual, or environmental impression, is regularly lower in poorer than in wealthier countries.

Definition of Key Terms

Sustainable Development Goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. (United Nations Development Programme)

Carbon Footprint: Carbon footprint, amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions associated with all the activities of a person or other entity (e.g., building, corporation, country, etc.). It includes direct emissions, such as those that result from fossil-fuel combustion in manufacturing, heating, and transportation, as well as emissions required to produce the electricity associated with goods and services

consumed. In addition, the carbon footprint concept also often includes the emissions of other greenhouse gases, such as methane, nitrous oxide, or chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). (Britannica)

General Overview

Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Around the world utilization and generation — a driving constraint of the worldwide economy — rest on the utilization of the common environment and assets in a way that proceeds to have dangerous impacts on the planet. Financial and social advance over the final century has been gone with natural debasement that's imperiling the exceptional frameworks on which our future improvement — without a doubt, our exceptional survival — depends. Each year, an assessed one-third of all nourishment created — comparable to 1.3 billion tons worth around \$1 trillion — ends up decaying within the containers of buyers and retailers, or ruining due to destitute transportation and gathering homes. If individuals around the world exchanged vitality proficient light bulbs the world would spare US\$120 billion yearly. If the worldwide population reaches 9.6 billion by 2050, the identity of almost three planets can be required to supply the common assets required to support current ways of life. Sustainable consumption and production are around doing more and way better with less. It is additionally approximately decoupling financial development from natural corruption, expanding asset effectiveness, and advancing maintainable ways of life. Sustainable consumption and production can contribute considerably to destitution easing and the move towards low-carbon and green economies.

Causes and Effects

There's a range of merchandise and administrations that the world populace always expends. These run from nourishment and refreshment, clothing and footwear, lodging, vitality, innovation, transportation, instruction, wellbeing and individual care, budgetary administrations, and other utilities. Each of these requires a distinctive asset and once that asset is abused to a certain point, that qualifies as overconsumption. Since the creating countries are rising rapidly into the shopper course, it is imperative to note the patterns happening in these countries. Concurring to the World Bank, the most noteworthy offers of utilization lie in nourishment, refreshment, clothing, and footwear. This applies notwithstanding the segment of pay.

An essential impact of overconsumption could be a diminishment of the planet's carrying capacity. Intemperate unsustainable utilization will surpass the long term carrying capacity of its environment (biological overshoot) and ensuing asset exhaustion, natural degradation, and decreased biological system wellbeing. In 2020 a multinational group of researchers distributed a ponder, saying that overconsumption is the greatest risk to maintainability. Concurring to the idea about an exceptional alter in way of life is fundamental for fathoming the environmental emergency.

Consumerism

Consumerism may be a social and financial arrangement that empowers the securing of products and administrations in ever-increasing amounts. With the mechanical insurgency, but especially within the 20th century, mass generation driven to overproduction—the supply of merchandise would develop past customer requests, and so producers turned to arranged out of date quality and publicizing to control

customer investing. In financial matters, consumerism may allude to financial approaches that underscore utilization. In a theoretical sense, it is the thought that the free choice of shoppers ought to unequivocally orient the choice by producers of what is delivered and how, and so situate the financial organization of a society. In this sense, consumerism communicates the thought not of "one man, one voice", but of "one pound, one voice", which may or may not reflect the commitment of individuals to society.

Within the nearly total nonappearance of other maintained macro-political and social stories, concern almost worldwide climate alters regardless, the interest of the 'good life' through hones of what is known as 'consumerism' has ended up one of the overwhelming worldwide social strengths, cutting over contrasts of religion, lesson, sex, ethnicity, and nationality. It is the other side of the prevailing philosophy of advertising globalism and is central to what Manfred Steger calls the 'global imaginary'.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

People's Republic of China

China has experienced exceptional financial improvement in later a long time and is presently confronting serious challenges caused by the over-consumption of assets and by environmental and natural debasement. Agreeing to investigate, China's utilization impression outperformed its biocapacity in 1983, driving to an environmental shortfall, and the generation impression outperformed its biocapacity in 1986, driving to an environmental overshoot, as the over-consumption of common assets developed. By 2010, 3.6 times the current range of bioproductive arrived was required to supply adequate assets to meet the utilization. China has been empowering the advancement of sending out ventures by actualizing an arrangement of budgetary and charge motivating forces, which have stimulated the economy within the short-term but have continuously expanded the environmental exchange shortfall since 2000.

Qatar

Qatar's carbon outflows per capita are the most elevated within the world and three times as tall as the Joined together States'. Agreeing to the Living Planet Report, delivered by the World Natural life Support and the Worldwide Impression Arrange, among others, in case every human being lived just like the normal Qatari, the Soil would require about five times more assets than it has. The oil pumped from the forsake country's wealthy sands isn't tallied against the country's utilization (unless it's burned in-state), but vitality utilization is sky-high in this Center Eastern nation. Citizens are given free power and free water, which the Guardian's Fred Pearce depicted in a 2010 column as "fluid power," since the water within the Center East is frequently created by desalinating seawater, an energy-intensive movement.

Food and Agriculture Organization

FAO may be a driving performing artist in planning worldwide activities, exercises and ventures on nourishment misfortunes and squander lessening, joining forces with UN organizations, other worldwide organizations, the private division and gracious society. Nowadays, the world squanders or loses around a third of the nourishment it produces whereas nearly 690 million individuals go hungry. To nourish the world reasonably, makers got to develop more nourishment whereas diminishing negative natural impacts such as soil, water and supplement misfortune, nursery gas emanations and corruption of

biological systems. Buyers must be energized to move to nutritious and secure diets with a lower natural impression.

Timeline of Events

1992	<i>The implementation of the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
1997	<i>The implementation of the Kyoto Protocol</i>
2012	<i>The implementation of the "10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns"</i>
2015	<i>Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12 or Global Goal 12) is about "responsible consumption and production". It is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations</i>
2016	<i>The implementation of the Paris Agreement</i>

Treaties and Events

The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns: 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries.

Paris Agreement: The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels, to achieve this, countries should aim to decrease overconsumption of resources.

Kyoto Protocol: The Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by obligating industrial countries and economies in conversion to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in agreement with decided individual targets. The Convention itself only asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation and to report periodically.

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

There have been countless attempts to resolve the issue of the overconsumption over resources in the past. It is possibly the most talked about issue of the 21st century. The United Nations Development Programme has set one of the Sustainable Development Goals as “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”, with this goal been set, the United Nations has been aiming to tackle the issue through various implementations of treaties, conferences, campaigns and government interventions. Despite everything that has been done to tackle the issue, there is still a lot to be done in order to resolve it.

Possible Solutions

When thinking of possible solutions for this issue all delegates must realize that there have been numerous attempts to resolve the issue and that they have not been fully successful for a few reasons. Most of these attempts have led to some sort of improvement regarding the issue. However, there is still a very long way to go to resolve the issue as a whole and the matter gets more urgent every single day. When writing clauses it is important to think about why the previous actions did not work and why Member States like the United States of America were not willing to abide by important agreements. After realizing the issues with previous attempts delegates can focus on decreasing consumption by raising awareness, formulating new treaties, holding new conferences and educating the public.

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