



UNEA

Discussion on prevention of
deforestation



ATAYURT
MODEL UN CLUB

Welcoming Letter of the Secretary Generals,

Most Honourable Participants,

As this year's Secretaries-General, we are more than honoured to welcome you to our conference. As the pandemic wore down we were able to establish the social connections which were desired for years with our last conference, ATAMUN21. We wholeheartedly believe that our last conference was the spark that was needed to revive the social events and other model united nations programs. We proudly take the honour of our last conference. With that honour bestowed, we are delighted to declare ATAMUN22, which again will be a momentous milestone. Now is the chance to reconnect with the individuals missed fondly and experience the awe once again.

Since its establishment, ATAMUN has been the voice of the youth, assembled and directed by the youth. It is such an awe-inspiring institution that withstood the crises provoked by various challenges and was competent to thrive in its darkest hours. It brought people with diverse cultures, identities, and most prominently ideas. This time it shall excel even further with its outstanding team driven by enthusiasm and ambition. Experiences from our past have enlightened us about organizing such an event and with that knowledge, passion, and ambition we ensure that it shall be a delightful and compelling experience.

To achieve such an experience, we have been working vigorously on our topics and committees which could be seen on our website. We believe that these agenda items which will be debated will be considerably propitious to your thinking and understanding of the globe. With our incredible academic team, we shall be entertaining 1 joint crisis committee, 1 junior committee, and 4 various committees to enrich the vision of the youth. These committees shall follow the rules of the Harvard procedure and the joint crisis committee will possess special rules of procedure.

Lastly, as Secretaries-General we would be more than pleased to see you in June on ATAMUN22.

Kind Regards,
Taha Kağan Güneş
Ekin Özdöngül

1)IMPACT OF DEFORESTATION ON WILDLIFE

a) Wild animals:

- The natural habitat of the animals is destroyed by deforestation.
- Without the natural habitat, the animals are left with no place to live and breed. As a result of this, many animals are on the verge of extinction.

b) Environment:

- ❖ Deforestation has resulted in Global warming.
- ❖ Carbon dioxide is not absorbed by plants and it gets accumulated in the atmosphere.
- ❖ It hurts our ecosystem.

c) Villages (Rural areas):

- ❖ The rural areas largely depend on forests for fuel, fruits, wood, etc.
- ❖ Deforestation has reduced their resources and the uninhabited animals are also a danger for the villagers

d) Cities (Urban areas):

- ❖ Cities are not directly affected by deforestation.
- ❖ But the changes in the climate result in calamities like floods and droughts which affect the cities also.
- ❖ It also leads to global warming.

e) Earth:

- ❖ Deforestation has converted fertile lands into deserts.
- ❖ Natural calamities like floods and droughts are also the result of deforestation.
- ❖ The climate of the earth has been changed due to deforestation.

f) The next generation:

- ❖ Deforestation has affected our climate very much.
- ❖ Many species are on the verge of extinction because of deforestation and some species are already extinct.
- ❖ The next generation may not be able to see many beautiful fauna and flora. It may have to suffer from the effects of global warming, no fuel, no paper, etc.
- A new report from the United Nations (UN) concludes that the world has not met any of the targets set 10 years ago by the Convention on Biological Diversity for protecting nature. The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5, published by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on September 15, 2020, serves as a final report card on progress on the 20 global biodiversity targets, known as the Aichi biodiversity targets, established in 2010 with a ten-year deadline.
- The report found that despite some progress, natural habitats have continued to shrink, large numbers of species remain threatened by extinction from human activities, and environmentally harmful government subsidies have not been eradicated. Although none of the 20 targets has been fully achieved, six targets

have been partially achieved, including those related to protected areas and invasive species.

- Protected areas have increased substantially from 10 per cent to at least 15 per cent terrestrially, and from 3 per cent to 7 per cent of the ocean. These figures, however, are still short of the targets of 17 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Forty-four percent of key biodiversity areas are now protected, compared with 29 percent 20 years ago. Good progress has been made in identifying, prioritizing, and eradicating invasive alien species. The rate of deforestation has fallen globally by about a third compared to the previous decade. On average, countries report that more than a third of all national targets are on track to be met. The report found that although the use of fertilizers and pesticides has stabilized globally, biodiversity continues to decline in landscapes used to produce food and timber. Food and agricultural production remain among the main drivers of global biodiversity loss. Furthermore, despite the recent rate of deforestation being lower than the previous decade, deforestation may be accelerating again in some areas. “Loss, degradation, and fragmentation of habitats remain high in forest and other biomes, especially in the most biodiversity-rich ecosystems in tropical regions,” the report states. “Wilderness areas and global wetlands continue to decline. Fragmentation of rivers remains a critical threat to freshwater biodiversity.”
- \$500 billion in harmful government subsidies for agriculture, fossil fuels, and fishing are particularly concerned. “We are still seeing so much more public money invested in things that harm biodiversity than in things that support biodiversity,” said David Cooper, lead author of the report and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The report calls for moving away from “business as usual” across a range of human activities, including agriculture and industry. It emphasizes the need to bring biodiversity into mainstream decision-making and policies across all economic sectors.

2) DEFORESTATION FACTOR IN CLIMATE CHANGE

- The trees of tropical forests, like all green plants, take up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen during photosynthesis. They also carry out the opposite process—known as respiration—but when forests are growing, photosynthesis exceeds respiration, and the surplus carbon is stored in tree trunks and roots, and the soil. This is called “sequestration.”
- When forests are cut down, much of that stored carbon is released into the atmosphere again as CO₂. This is how deforestation and forest degradation contribute to global warming.

- The consensus among climate scientists is that CO₂ from tropical deforestation now makes up less than 10 per cent of global warming pollution. This percentage has gone down in recent decades, partly due to some success in reducing deforestation, but also because greenhouse gasses from burning fossil fuels—by far the principal cause of climate change—have continued to increase.
- Deforestation is a primary contributor to climate change. Land-use changes, especially in the form of deforestation, are the second largest anthropogenic source of atmospheric carbon dioxide emissions, after fossil fuel combustion. Greenhouse gasses are emitted during the combustion of forest biomass and decomposition of remaining plant material and soil carbon. Global models and national greenhouse gas inventories give similar results for deforestation emissions. As of 2019, deforestation is responsible for about 11% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon emissions from tropical deforestation are accelerating.
- Peatland degradation also emits GHG. Growing forests are a carbon sink with additional potential to mitigate the effects of climate change. Some of the effects of climate change, such as more wildfires, may increase deforestation. Deforestation comes in many forms: wildfire, agricultural clearcutting, livestock ranching, and logging for timber, among others. The vast majority of agricultural activity resulting in deforestation is subsidised by government tax revenue. Forests cover 31% of the land area on Earth and annually 75,700 square kilometres (18.7 million acres) of the forest is lost. Mass deforestation continues to threaten tropical forests,
- their biodiversity, and the ecosystem services they provide. The main area of concern for deforestation is tropical rainforests since they are home to the majority of the planet's biodiversity.

3) FIGHTING AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CAUSED BY URBANIZATION

- By 2050 around 80% of the world's population will be living in urban areas.
- Currently, they occupy 3% of the Earth's surface but produce around 72% of greenhouse gasses.
- Growing urbanization along with climate change will have a serious impact on our life in cities in terms of air quality, warmer temperatures, and higher flood risk.
- But solutions to reducing the environmental impact and improving people's quality of life have been found in nature.

- Scientists working at the European project URBAN Green-Up in Valladolid, Spain are testing Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) that could allow sustainable urban development.
- Involving 25 partners from 9 countries and 8 cities, the project found that the key is in the natural properties which can be employed to mitigate climate change effects.
- URBAN Green-Up project coordinator, Raúl Sánchez Francés, explains that some plants can work as a thermo-regulator and reduce the temperature of their surroundings.
- "For that, we have solutions like green roofs, mobile vertical gardens, or green facades."

WATER POLLUTION:

What Is Water Pollution?

- Water pollution occurs when harmful substances—often chemicals or microorganisms—contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean, aquifer, or other body of water, degrading water quality and rendering it toxic to humans or the environment.
- Few resources in the world are more vital than water. Whether it's drinking water or bathing and cleaning dishes in our homes, there isn't a day that we don't need or use water. The average person uses about 80-100 litres of water per day. For many of us, having access to clean drinking water and running water in our homes is an accepted necessity.
- Yet, according to the United Nations, 85 per cent of the world's population lives in the driest half of the planet, and 783 million people do not have access to clean water.

We Are Not The Only One That Needs Water

- Meanwhile, humans are not the only ones who need water. Animals also need clean water, and for many species, such as different species of frogs with highly permeable skin, water pollution can mean extinction. . The loss of access to clean water and the contamination of water resources is partly due to deforestation. Water availability has a direct impact on forest health and forest inhabitants, demonstrating the importance of the relationship between forests and water.
- Trees are made up of more than 50 percent water and need a constant supply to grow and stay healthy. A healthy 30-meter tall tree can take up 11,000 litres of water from the soil and release it back into the air as oxygen and water vapor in a single growing season. It “drinks” water using its tiny hair-like roots. Water from

the soil enters the roots and carries the trunk of the tree up to the leaves. Trees act as natural sponges, collecting and filtering precipitation, gradually releasing it into streams and rivers, and are the most effective ground cover for maintaining water quality.

- The ability of forests to help filtration of water not only benefits our health and the health of the ecosystem but also our wallets. Forest cover is directly associated with drinking water treatment costs. Therefore, the more forest there is in a spring water basin, the lower the cost of treating that water. Forests provide these benefits by filtering out sediments and other pollutants from the water in the soil before they reach a water source such as a stream, lake, or river. Having a forest buffer by streams and riverbanks is better than filtering the water. The shade of trees plays an important role in the life of certain fish. Fish species such as trout and salmon are sensitive to changes in water temperature and will lay their eggs only in cold water where the role of shady trees comes.

What Can We Do to Prevent Water Pollution?

With your actions and voice

It's easy to tsk-tsk the oil company with a leaking tanker, but we're all accountable to some degree for today's water pollution problem. Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can prevent water contamination or at least limit your contribution to it:

- Reduce your plastic consumption and reuse or recycle plastic when you can.
- Properly dispose of chemical cleaners, oils, and non-biodegradable items to keep them from ending up down the drain.
- Maintain your car so it doesn't leak oil, antifreeze, or coolant.
- If you have a yard, consider landscaping that reduces runoff and avoid applying pesticides and herbicides.
- If you have a pup, be sure to pick up its poop.

One of the most effective ways to stand up for our waters is to speak out in support of the Clean Water Rule, which clarifies the Clean Water Act's scope and protects the drinking water of one in three Americans.

Tell the federal government, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and your local elected officials that you support the Clean Water Rule. Also, learn how you and those around you can get involved in the policymaking process. Our public waterways serve every American. We should all have a say in how they're protected.

AIR POLLUTION:

What Is Air Pollution?

- Air pollution refers to the release of pollutants into the air—pollutants that are detrimental to human health and the planet as a whole. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), each year air pollution is responsible for nearly seven million deaths around the globe.
- Nine out of ten human beings currently breathe air that exceeds the WHO's guideline limits for pollutants, with those living in low- and middle-income countries suffering the most. In the United States, the Clean Air Act, established in 1970, authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to safeguard public health by regulating the emissions of these harmful air pollutants.

What Causes Air Pollution?

- “Most air pollution comes from energy use and production,” says John Walke, director of the Clean Air Project, part of the Climate and Clean Energy program at NRDC. “Burning fossil fuels releases gases and chemicals into the air.” And in an especially destructive feedback loop, air pollution not only contributes to climate change but is also exacerbated by it. “Air pollution in the form of carbon dioxide and methane raises the earth's temperature,” Walke says. “Another type of air pollution, smog, is then worsened by that increased heat, forming when the weather is warmer and there's more ultraviolet radiation.” Climate change also increases the production of allergenic air pollutants, including mould (thanks to damp conditions caused by extreme weather and increased flooding) and pollen (due to a longer pollen season).
- “We've made progress over the last 50 years improving air quality in the United States thanks to the Clean Air Act,” says Kim Knowlton, senior scientist and deputy director of the NRDC Science Center. “But climate change will make it harder in the future to meet pollution standards, which are designed to protect health.”
- Actions You Can Take to Reduce Air Pollution:
 - Conserve energy - at home, at work, everywhere.
 - Look for the ENERGY STAR label when buying a home or office equipment.
 - Carpool, use public transportation, bike, or walk whenever possible.
 - Follow gasoline refuelling instructions for efficient vapour recovery, be careful not to spill fuel, and always tighten your gas cap securely.
 - Consider purchasing portable gasoline containers labelled “spill-proof,” where available.
 - Keep car, boat, and other engines properly tuned.
 - Be sure your tires are properly inflated.

- Use environmentally safe paints and cleaning products whenever possible.
- Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste.
- Consider using gas logs instead of wood etc.

HOW DOES DEFORESTATION AFFECT AIR POLLUTION?

- Each year, 46 to 58 million square miles of forest are lost due to deforestation -- the removal of trees from the land by artificial and natural events. Deforestation is caused by land clearing for urban development and agriculture, tree harvest for wood products, and forest fires. The loss of trees hurts the air.

More Trees to "Clean" the Air

- Trees and plants, in general, produce energy for growth using a process known as photosynthesis. Using light, water, and carbon dioxide, a plant produces energy in the form of sugar and releases oxygen into the air. Forests cover approximately 30 percent of the land on earth and sustain nearly 80 percent of the world's terrestrial organisms. It is estimated that one acre of trees in urban forests can produce enough oxygen for eight people and remove 188 pounds of carbon dioxide from the air.

Less Oxygen Produced

- Oxygen comprises only about 21 per cent of the air's chemical composition. Yet, it is extremely important to live on earth. Living organisms, from single-celled animals to humans, use oxygen to produce the energy required to sustain them. Since trees are larger plants, their production of oxygen is significant. It is estimated that tropical rainforests make 40 per cent of the earth's oxygen even though they cover only about 6 per cent of the land. Rainforests in the Amazon have declined by 17 per cent in the last 50 years as a result of deforestation.

4) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE

Transform your transport

- Transport accounts for around a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions and across the world, many governments are implementing policies to decarbonize travel. You can get a head start: leave your car at home and walk or cycle whenever possible. If the distances are too great, choose public transport, preferably electric options.
- If you must drive, offer to carpool with others so that fewer cars are on the road. Get ahead of the curve and buy an electric car. Reduce the number of long-haul flights you take.

Plant trees

- Every year approximately 12 million hectares of forest are destroyed and this deforestation, together with agriculture and other land-use changes, is responsible for roughly 25 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- We can all play a part in reversing this trend by planting trees, either individually or as part of a collective. For example, the Plant-for-the-Planet initiative allows people to sponsor tree planting around the world.

Waste Plastic

- Getting rid of all this plastic also causes problems for the planet. Just 16% of plastics are recycled – the rest goes to landfills for incineration or is just dumped. Much of the plastic that doesn't make it to the recycling plant ends up in our rivers and ocean. Not only is this a danger to the animals and plants whose habitats have become aquatic garbage patches, but it also poses a threat to the climate, as plastic releases greenhouse gasses as it slowly breaks down. Sunlight and heat cause it to release methane and ethylene – and at an increasing rate as the plastic breaks down into ever smaller pieces.

5) STEPS TAKEN IN HISTORY IN THE NAME OF DEFORESTATION

What is the extent of the problem?

- Forests cover roughly 30% of the world's land area. According to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the annual rate of deforestation is about 13 million hectares per year (approximately the size of Greece). Three per cent of the earth's forest cover was lost between 1990 and 2005 and there has been no significant decrease in the rate of deforestation over the past 20 years. Some 96% of deforestation occurs in tropical regions.

Deforestation by region

- Rates and causes of deforestation vary from region to region worldwide. In 2009, 2/3 of the world's forests were located in the top 10 countries: 1) Russia, 2) Brazil, 3) Canada, 4) the United States, 5) China, 6) Australia, 7) Congo, 8) Indonesia, 9) India and 10) Peru.
- Annual deforestation in the world is estimated at 13.7 million hectares per year, equal to the area of Greece. Only half of this area is compensated by new forests or forest growth.
- In addition to direct human-induced deforestation, growing forests have also been affected by climate change, increased storm risks, and diseases. The Kyoto protocol includes the deforestation treaty, but not the actions to fulfil it.

Change in deforestation over the years

- Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land. Throughout history and into modern times, forests have been razed to make room for agriculture and animal grazing and to obtain wood for fuel, manufacturing, and construction.
- Deforestation has drastically changed landscapes around the world. About 2,000 years ago, 80 percent of Western Europe was forested; Today, the figure is 34 percent. In North America, about half of the forests in the eastern part of the continent were cut for timber and agriculture from the 1600s to the 1870s. China has lost most of its forests in the last 4,000 years, and now just over 20 per cent is forested. Much of Earth's farmland was once forests.
- Today, the greatest amount of deforestation is occurring in tropical rainforests, aided by extensive road construction to areas that were once virtually inaccessible. Converting or upgrading roads to forests makes them more accessible for exploitation. Cut-and-burn farming contributes greatly to deforestation in the tropics. With this farming method, farmers burn large areas of forest and allow the ash to fertilize the soil for crops. The soil will only be fertile for a few years, but after that, the farmers keep repeating the process elsewhere. Tropical forests are also cleared to make way for logging, cattle ranching, and palm and rubber tree plantations.

6) Recycling of paper that cut from forests for less cutting

What is the recycling of paper?

The recycling of paper is the process by which waste paper is turned into new paper products. It has several important benefits: It saves waste paper from occupying the homes of people and producing methane as it breaks down.

Process of paper recycling

The process of waste paper recycling most often involves mixing used paper with water and chemicals to break it down. It is then chopped up and heated, which breaks it down further into strands of cellulose, a type of organic plant material; this resulting mixture is called the pulp, or slurry. It is strained through screens, which remove the plastic (especially from plastic-coated paper) that may still be in the mixture then cleaned, de-inked (ink is removed), bleached, and mixed with water. Then it can be made into new recycled paper.

Why is paper recycling important?

Recycling reduces the need for extracting (mining, quarrying, and logging), refining, and processing raw materials all of which create substantial air and water pollution. It helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that can contribute to climate change. It takes 70% less energy and water to recycle paper than to create new paper from trees.

Recycling saves energy

Energy consumption is reduced by recycling, although there is debate concerning the actual energy savings realized. The Energy Information Administration claims a 40% reduction in energy when the paper is recycled versus paper made with the unrecycled pulp, while the Bureau of International Recycling (BIR) claims a 64% reduction.

Importance of paper recycling on deforestation

Paper recycling is very important to reduce deforestation. Recycling paper and cardboard prevents deforestation in areas where trees used by the paper production industry grow. For several reasons, deforestation is occurring more frequently in many areas of the planet. One of these reasons is the clearing of forests to produce paper.

Deforestation contributes to accelerating climate change since it decreases the absorption of CO₂ by part of the trees. As you well know, another negative effect of deforestation is that it destroys the habitat of the fauna and flora, thus affecting and diminishing the biodiversity of the region.

On the other hand, deforestation leads to a loss of topsoil, since the leaves that fall from the trees degrade by the effect of microorganisms, which fertilizes the ground. Also, the loss of trees alters the rain cycle, decreasing the amount of precipitation. A loss of fertility of the soil and less rain leads to a desertification process, a consequence of which fertile lands become barren and hard to recover.

With this explanation, we understand how the use of leaflets made with recycled paper has a positive impact on our planet. You must know that nearly 20% of the waste generated by cities is cardboard and similar types of wrapping materials as well as the paper used for printing documents, magazines, and newspapers. Of this waste, 70% is recoverable.

7)IMPACT OF MINING ON DEFORESTATION

What Is Mining?

- Mining is the whole of the techniques and methods related to the exploration, extraction, and operation of underground mineral ores. It is to provide economically added natural raw materials such as ore, industrial raw material, coal, and oil in the earth's crust, and with it a lot of metals and minerals

Where Does Mining Occurs?

- Mining occurs in many places around the world, including the U.S. In South America, mining is particularly active in the Amazonia region, Guyana, Suriname, and other South American countries. In Central Africa, mining devastated a National Park called Kahuzi-Biega in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). South Africa is also very well known for mining diamonds. Mining also occurs in Indonesia and other S.E. Asian countries.
- Minerals and metals are very valuable commodities. For example, manganese is a key component of low-cost stainless steel. It is also used to de-colour glass

(removing greenish hues), but in higher concentrations, it makes lavender-coloured glass. Tantalum is used in cell phones, pagers, and laptops. Cooper and tin are used to make pipes, cookware, etc. And gold, silver, and diamonds are used to make jewellery.

- Large-scale mining usually involves a company with many employees. The company mines at one or two large sites and usually stays until the mineral or metal is completely excavated. An example of a large-scale mine is the Serra Pelada mine in Brazil which yielded 29,000 tons of gold from 1980 to 1986 and employed 50,000 workers (Kricher, 1997).
- Small-scale mining usually involves a small group of nomadic men. They travel together and look for sites that they think will yield gold or another valuable metal or mineral. Small-scale mining occurs in places such as Suriname, Guyana, Central Africa, and many other places around the world. Some researchers believe that small-scale mining is more harmful to the environment and causes more social problems than large-scale mining.

Factors Between Mining And Environment

- Mining is generally very destructive to the environment. It is one of the main causes of deforestation. To mine, trees and vegetation are cleared and burned. With the ground, completely bare, large-scale mining operations use huge bulldozers and excavators to extract the metals and minerals from the soil. To amalgamate (cluster) the extractions, they use chemicals such as cyanide, mercury, or methylmercury.
- These chemicals go through tailings (pipes) and are often discharged into rivers, streams, bays, and oceans. This pollution contaminates all living organisms within the body of water and ultimately the people who depend on the fish for their main source of protein and their economic livelihood.
- Small-scale mining is equally devastating to the environment, if not more. Groups of 5-6 men migrate from one mining site to another in search of precious metals, usually gold. There are two types of small scale mining: land dredging and river dredging:
- Land dredging involves miners using a generator to dig a large hole in the ground. They use a high-pressure hose to expose the gold-bearing layer of sand and clay. The gold-bearing slurry is pumped into a sluice box, which collects gold particles, while mine tailings flow into either an abandoned mining pit or adjacent forest. When the mining pits fill with water from the tailings, they become stagnant water pools. These pools create a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other water-borne insects. Malaria and other water-borne diseases increase significantly whenever open pools of water are nearby.

- River dredging involves moving along a river on a platform or boat. The miners use a hydraulic suction hose and suction the gravel and mud as they move along the river. The gravel, mud, and rocks go through the tailings (pipes) and any gold fragments are collected on felt mats. The remaining gravel, mud, and rocks go back into the river, but in a different location than where it was originally suctioned. This creates problems for the river. The displaced gravel and mud disrupt the natural flow of the river. Fish and other living organisms often die and fishermen can no longer navigate in the obstructed rivers.

8) FOREST FIRES CAUSED BY GLASS WASTE IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Opening forest areas to human activities causes people to pollute these areas. Although recycling is possible, people also leave glass waste in these areas. Glass waste is very dangerous for forests. Because the rays from the sun are reflected from the glass waste, focusing occurs and fires may occur. This causes the forests to burn, and disappear, and the living things to die.

Glass is made up of three main ingredients: sand, soda, and lime. These materials are melted by heating up to 1500 degrees. Gases and liquid wastes that occur in glass production must pass through filter and purification processes. Glass, which is 100% recyclable, is collected from the environment; After colour separation, cleaning, washing, and grinding processes, it is brought back into production. This process can take forever. After this process, the broken glass that is ready to melt melts at a lower temperature than the sand, lime, and soda that make up the glass. Melting and reusing broken glass uses less energy than the original process. Glass produced by recycling instead of using raw materials reduces the air and water pollution caused during its production.

At least one out of every three glass containers we use is made from recycled glass. Waste glass bottles and jars are used in glass packaging production. Other glass types are not included in this process due to the different raw materials they contain. 100% recycled raw materials emerge from glass bottles and jars collected and recycled in collection centres

Information on Glass Recycling:

1. The energy required to melt recycled glass is less than melting the raw material required to make new glass bottles.
2. The energy from one recycling bottle is enough to run a television for an hour and a half.
3. 3000 bottles can be placed in a glass piggy bank until they are emptied.
4. The largest glass furnaces produce more than 400 tons of glass per day. That's more than a million bottles and jars a day.
5. 100% recyclable without losing any of the glass quality.

QUESTIONS SHOULD BE COVERED IN THE RESOLUTION

- 1) We know that the number of trees in our forests is decreasing day by day. But something must be done to remove this factor, which we call deforestation. So, what steps should be taken to prevent deforestation?
- 2) Of course, this deforestation in the world will have consequences. Well, measures need to be taken for the consequences of deforestation, one of the biggest threats in the world. So, what are the measures taken by countries against factors that may occur as a result of deforestation?
- 3) What should countries and people do to prevent the pollution caused by humans?
- 4) How can forest fires caused by glass waste be prevented?

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