

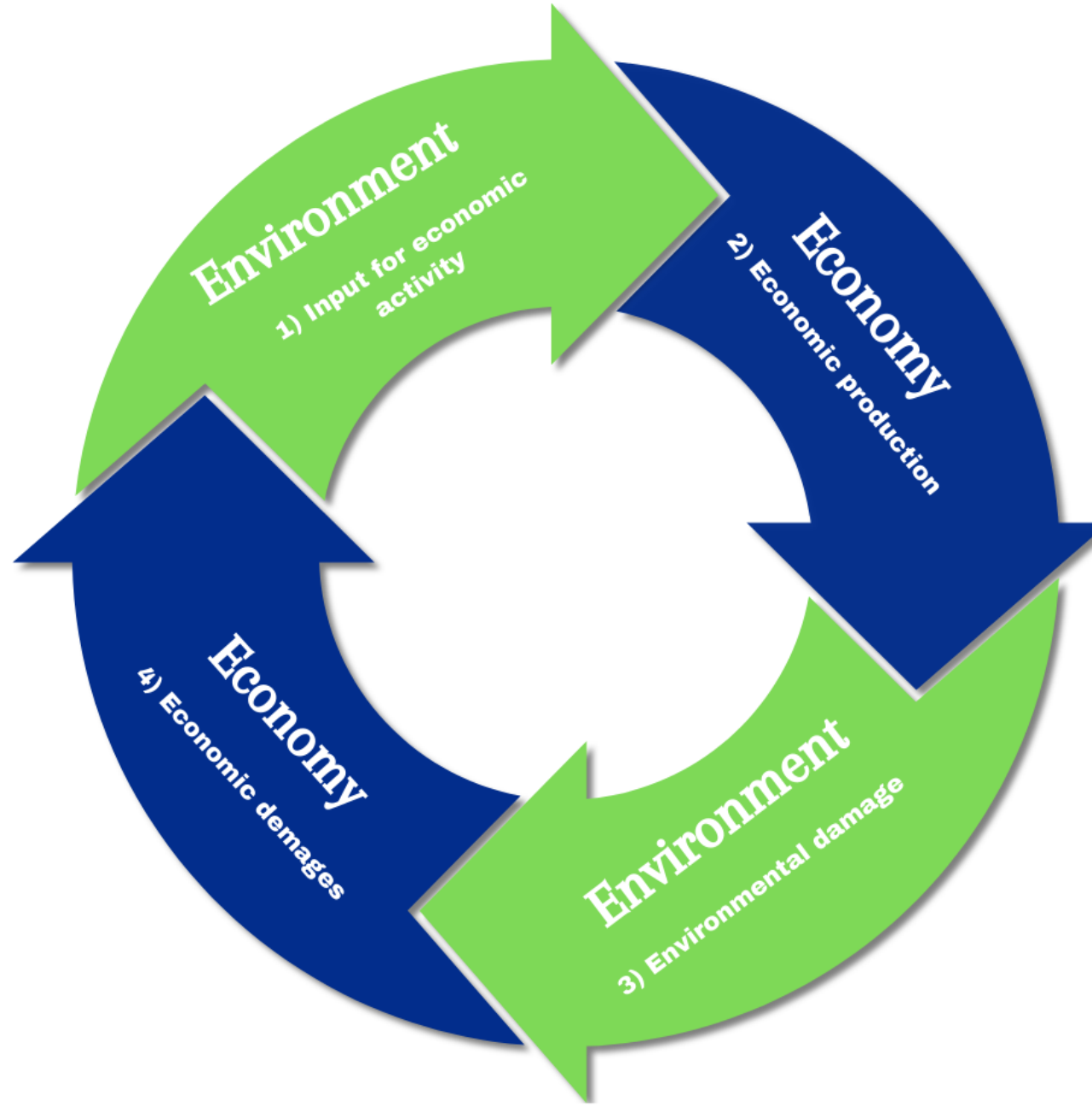
Global environmental issues and climate change from the perspective of economics

Sustainable development

Tourism Sustainability and Climate Change

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Environment versus Economy



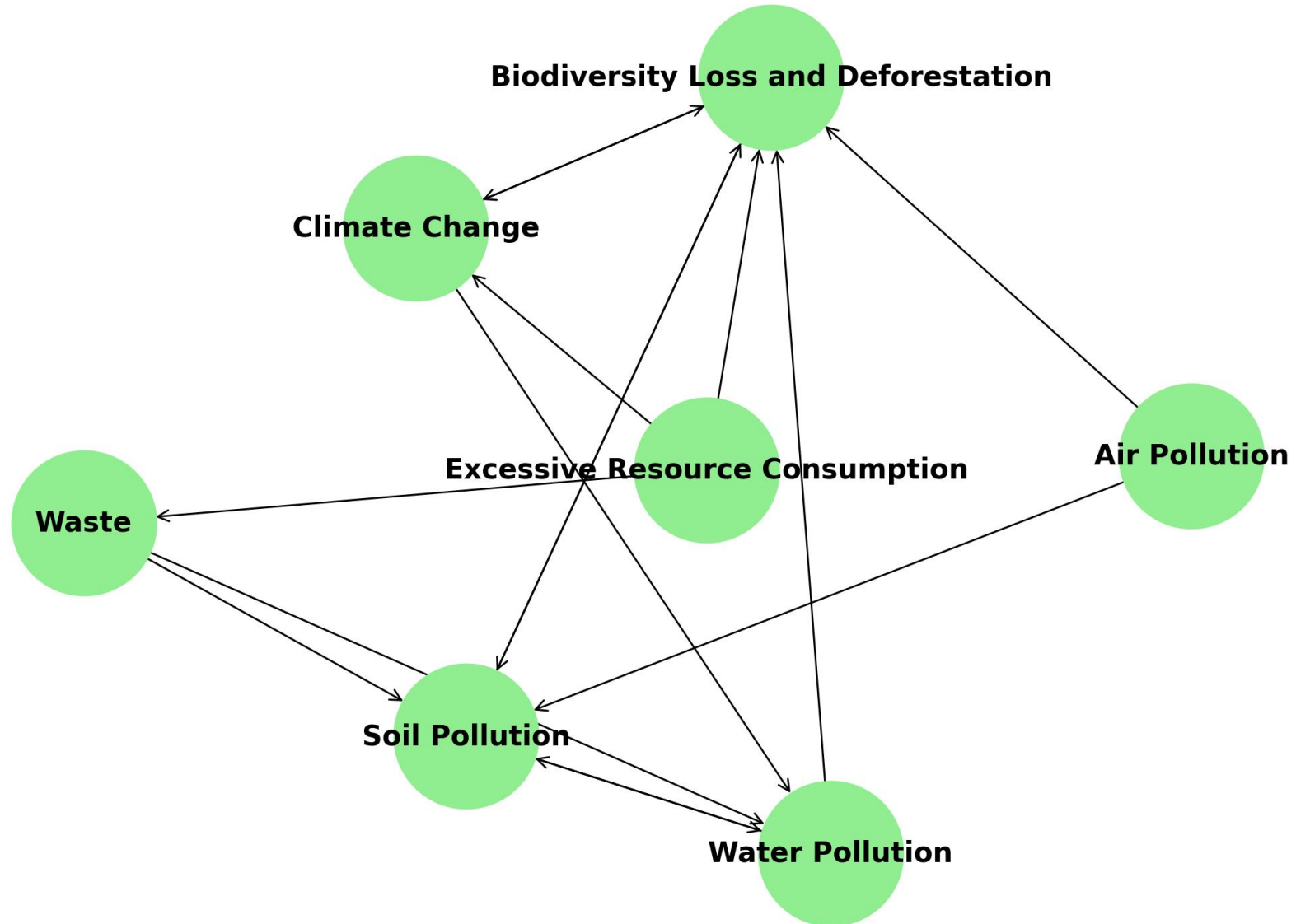
Global Environmental Issues

- Climate change (global warming, climate change)
- Pollution (air, water, soil)
- Biodiversity loss and deforestation
- Waste production
- Natural resources depletion
- And more!

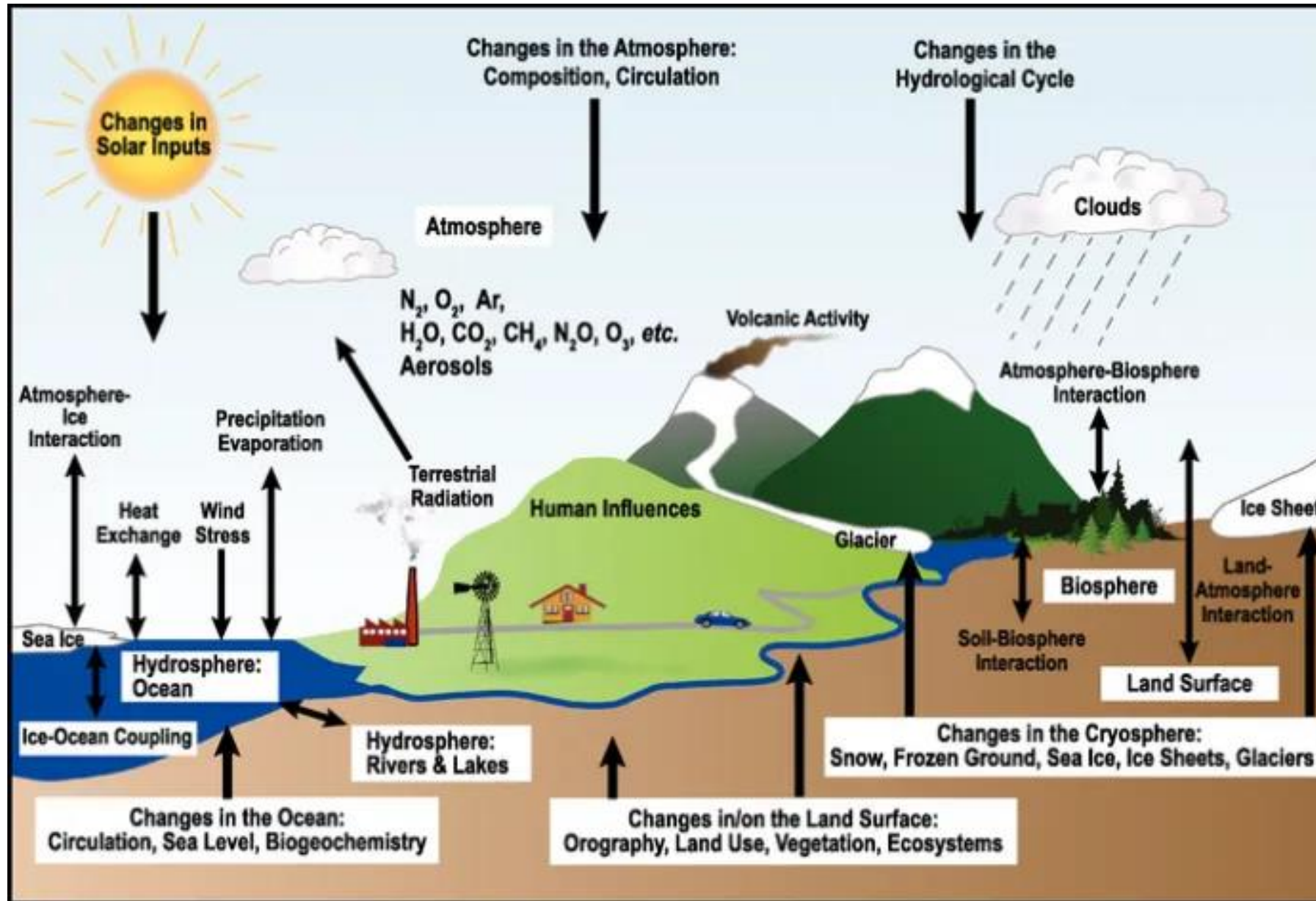
Nature
Causes
Problem

ININTERCONNECTIVITY!

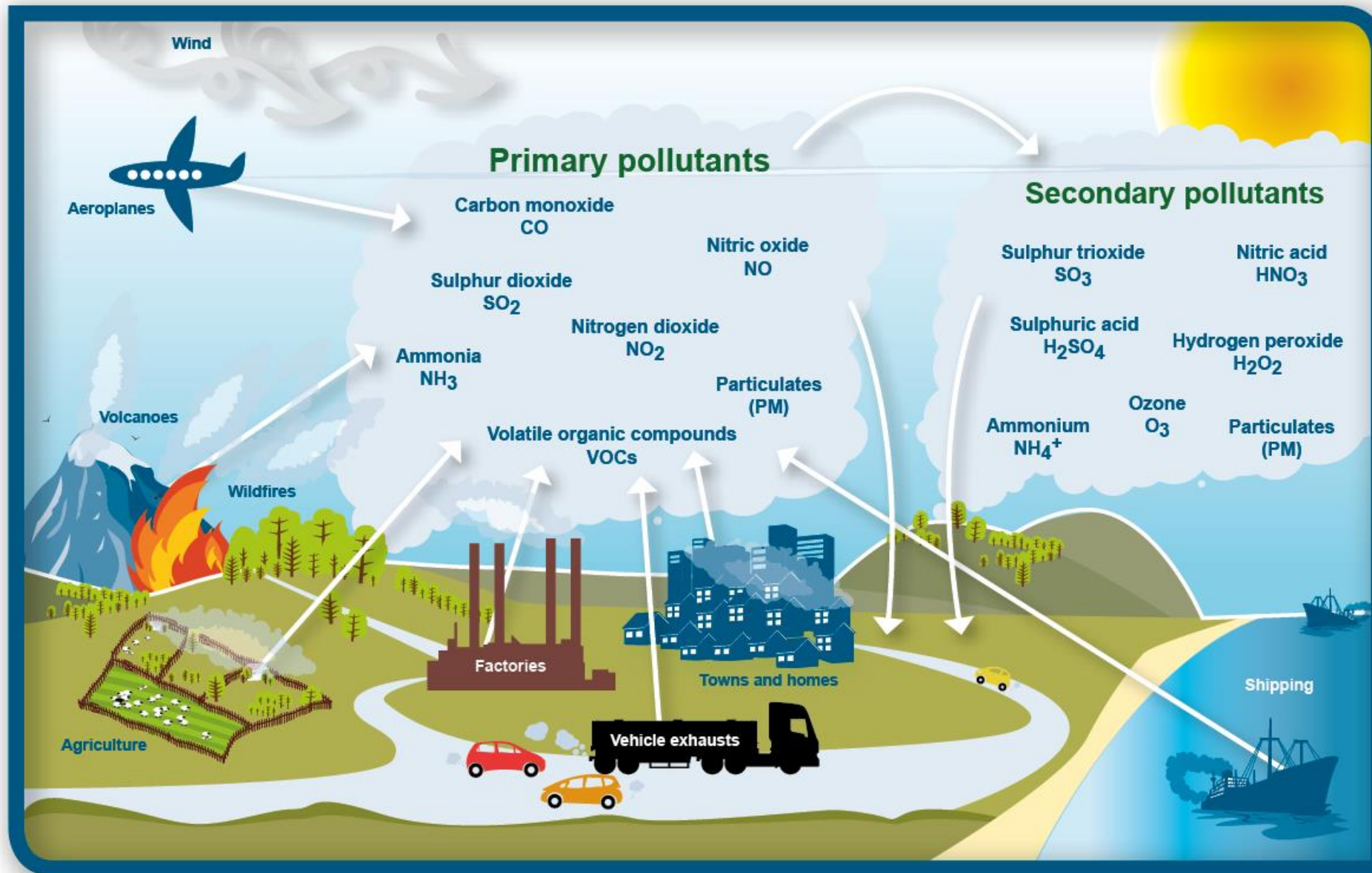
Interconnections between Environmental Issues



Climate change



Air pollution



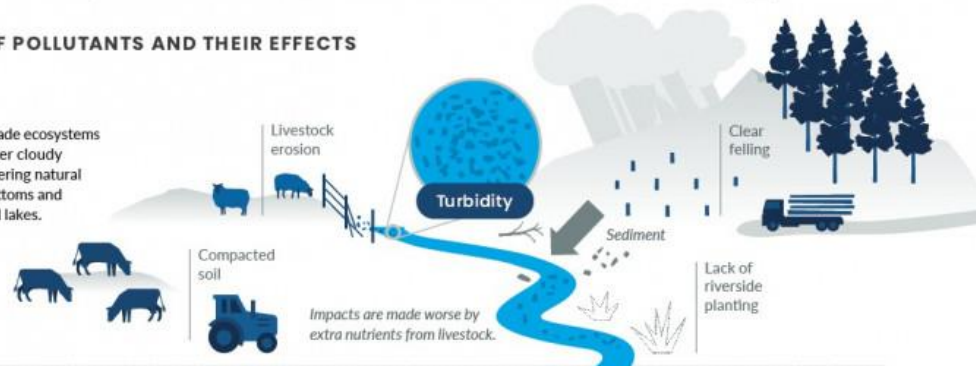
Water pollution

Waterways in urban, farming, and forestry areas are polluted by contaminants. This threatens our freshwater ecosystems and can make the water unsafe for us to use and enjoy.

SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS AND THEIR EFFECTS

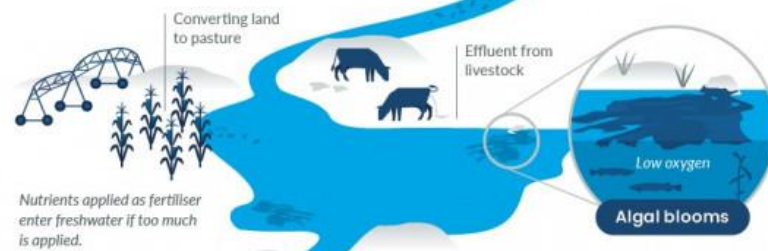
Sediment

Sediment can degrade ecosystems by making the water cloudy (turbid) and smothering natural habitats on the bottoms and banks of rivers and lakes.



Nutrients

Nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus can lead to algal blooms that degrade rivers and lakes, and reduce their cultural and recreational value.



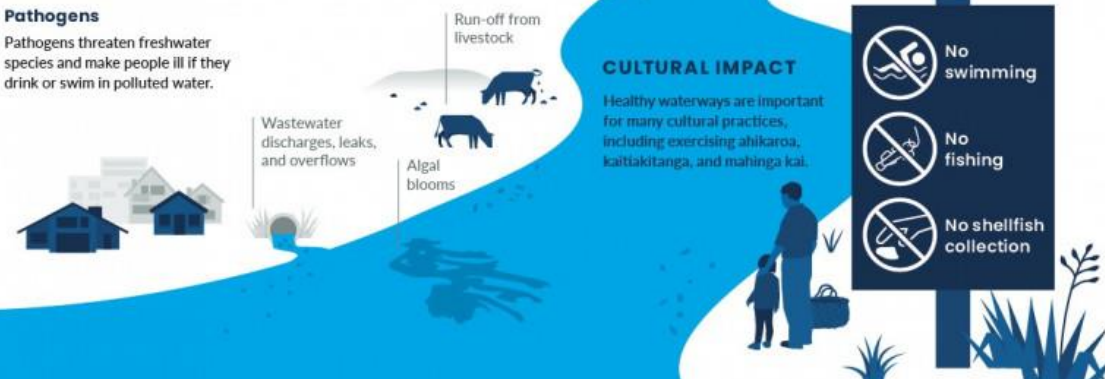
Heavy metals

Heavy metals like copper and zinc threaten freshwater species. The metals can also accumulate and make them unsafe for us to eat.

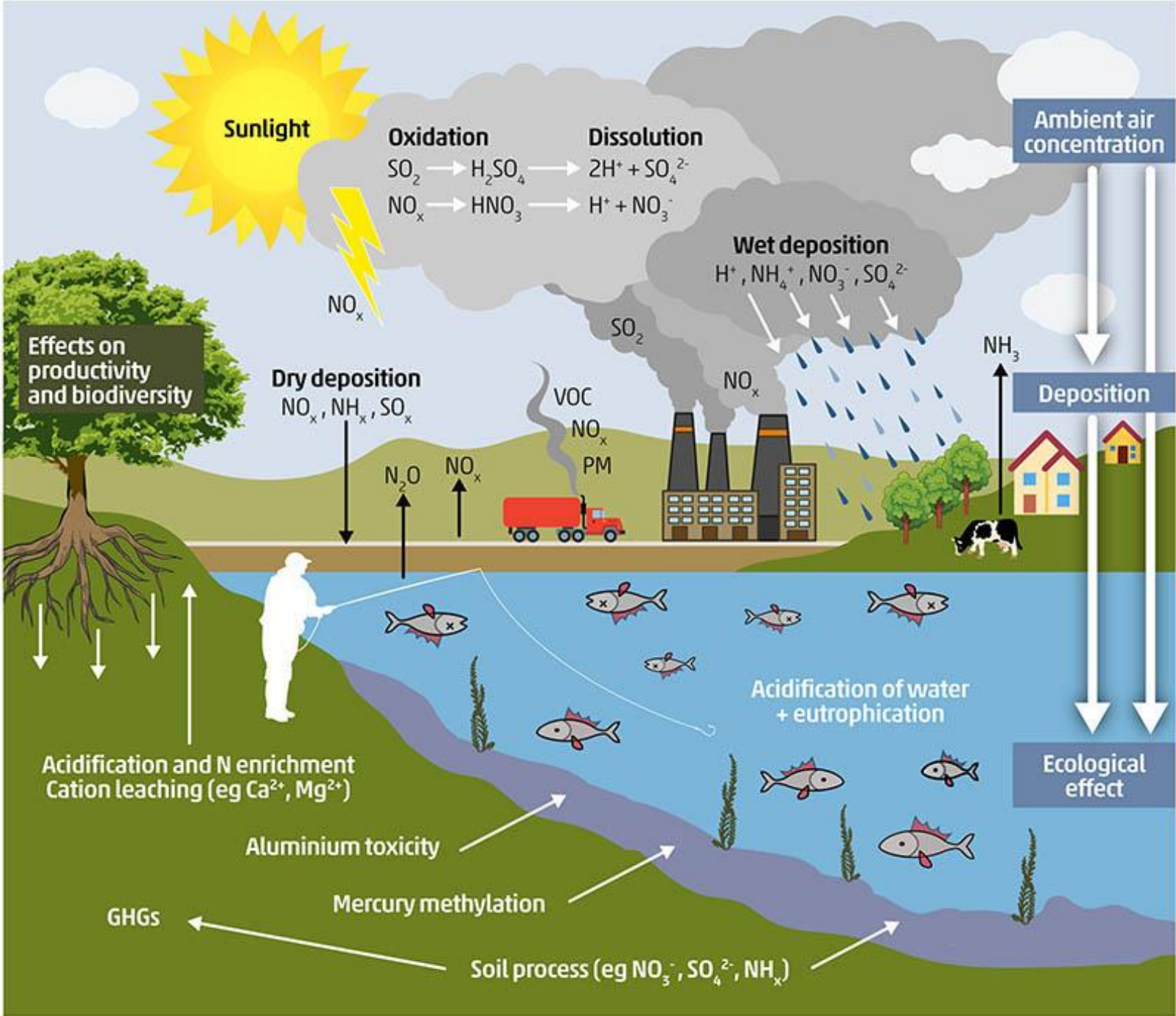


Pathogens

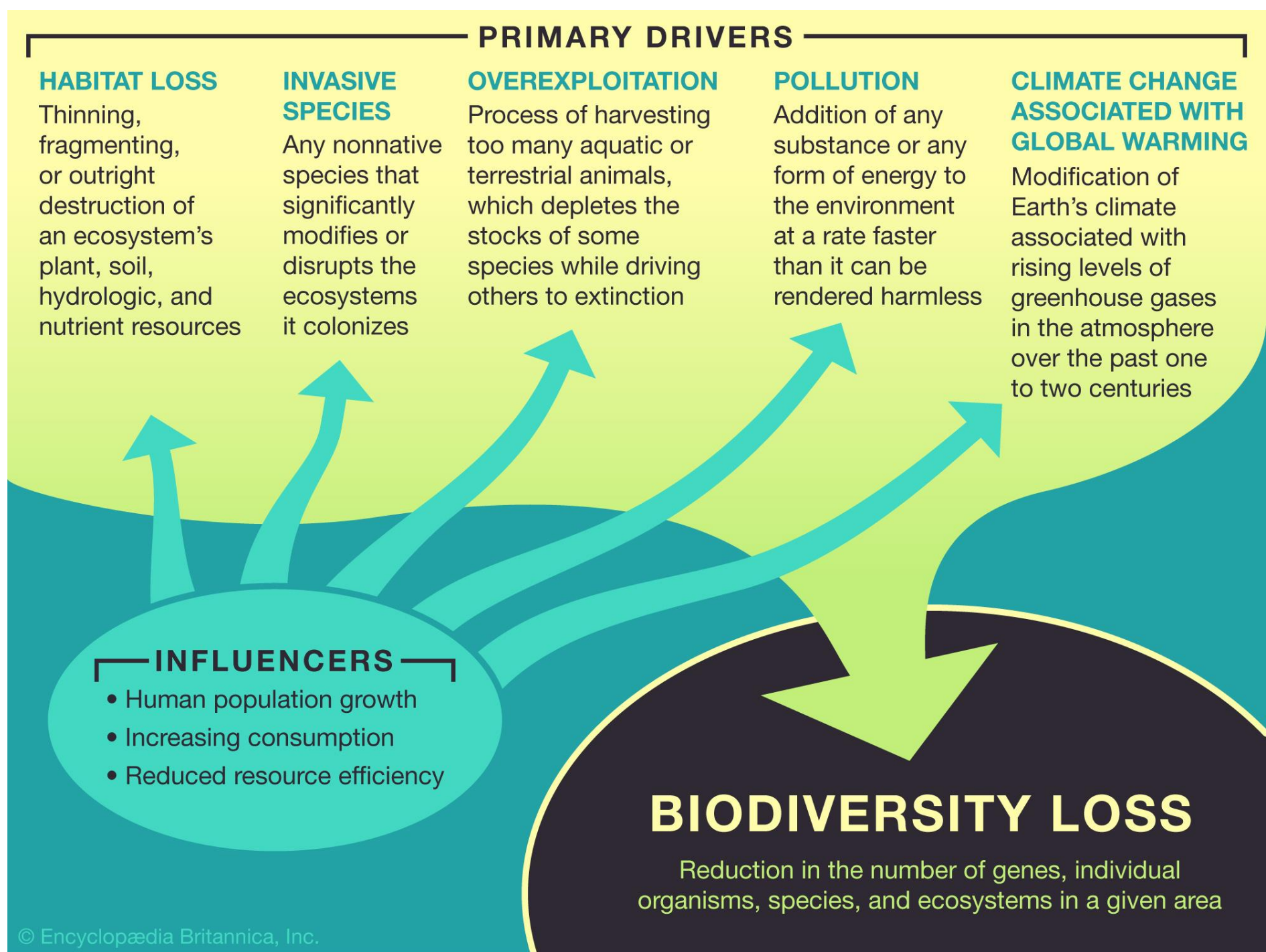
Pathogens threaten freshwater species and make people ill if they drink or swim in polluted water.



Soil pollution



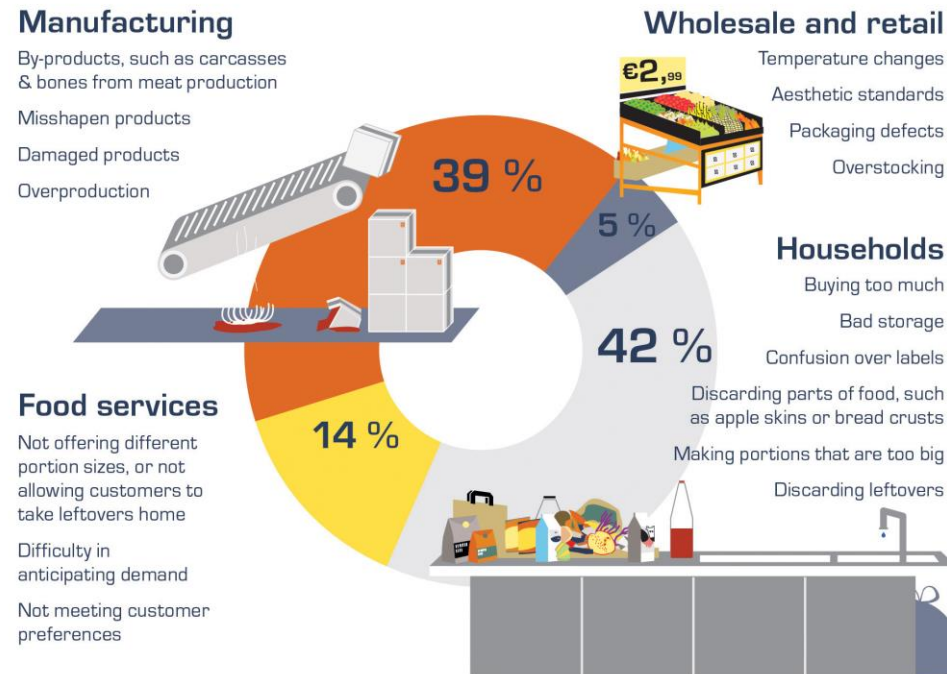
Loss of biodiversity



Waste production

What are the sources of food waste in Europe?

Around one third of the food produced globally is lost or wasted. Food waste represents a substantial loss of other resources such as land, water, energy and labour.



Average households discard about 25% of the food they purchase (by weight).



In the EU, around 180 kg of food waste per capita is generated each year.



1/3 of the food produced globally is lost or wasted.

Natural resources depletion

Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources

renewable

Restore naturally at a rate comparable to human consumption



sunlight



crops



water



livestock



wind



trees

nonrenewable

Exist in finite amounts or replenish over geological time spans



fossil fuels



minerals



nuclear fuels



metals





sand



topsoil

Specifics of the environment

- Public goods  Next session
- Externality
- Transboundary problems
- Complexity and uncertainty
- Irreversibility  Today's session
- Temporal and spatial variability

Transboundary problems

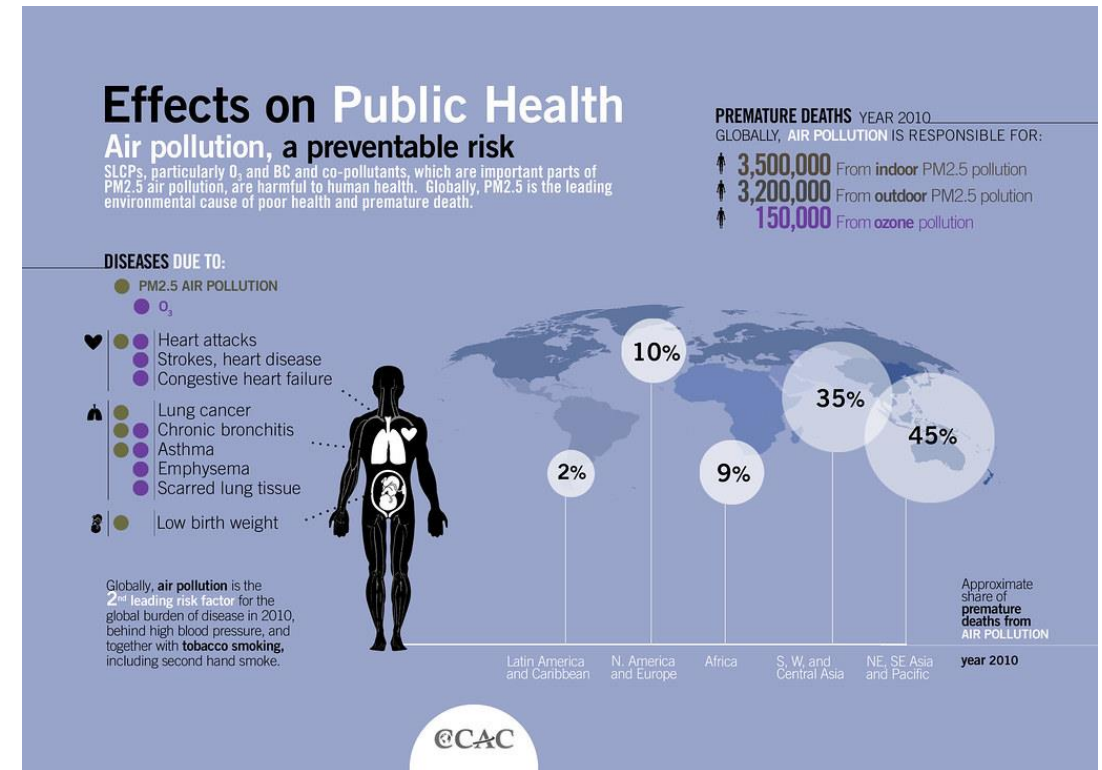
- environmental problems are often transboundary
- cooperation between states, international cooperation required



What are the main international organizations addressing these major global, not just environmental, issues in the world?

Complexity and uncertainty

- identification of mutual relations
- the impossibility of isolated solutions
- causes and effects of environmental problems



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/gridarendal/31514621884>

Irreversibility

- irreversible damage to the environment
- depletion of scarce resources
- extinction of species



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Water_pollution_0025.jpg

Temporal and spatial variability

- spatial variability
- temporal variability



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unwomenasiapacific/48857249183>

Sustainable development

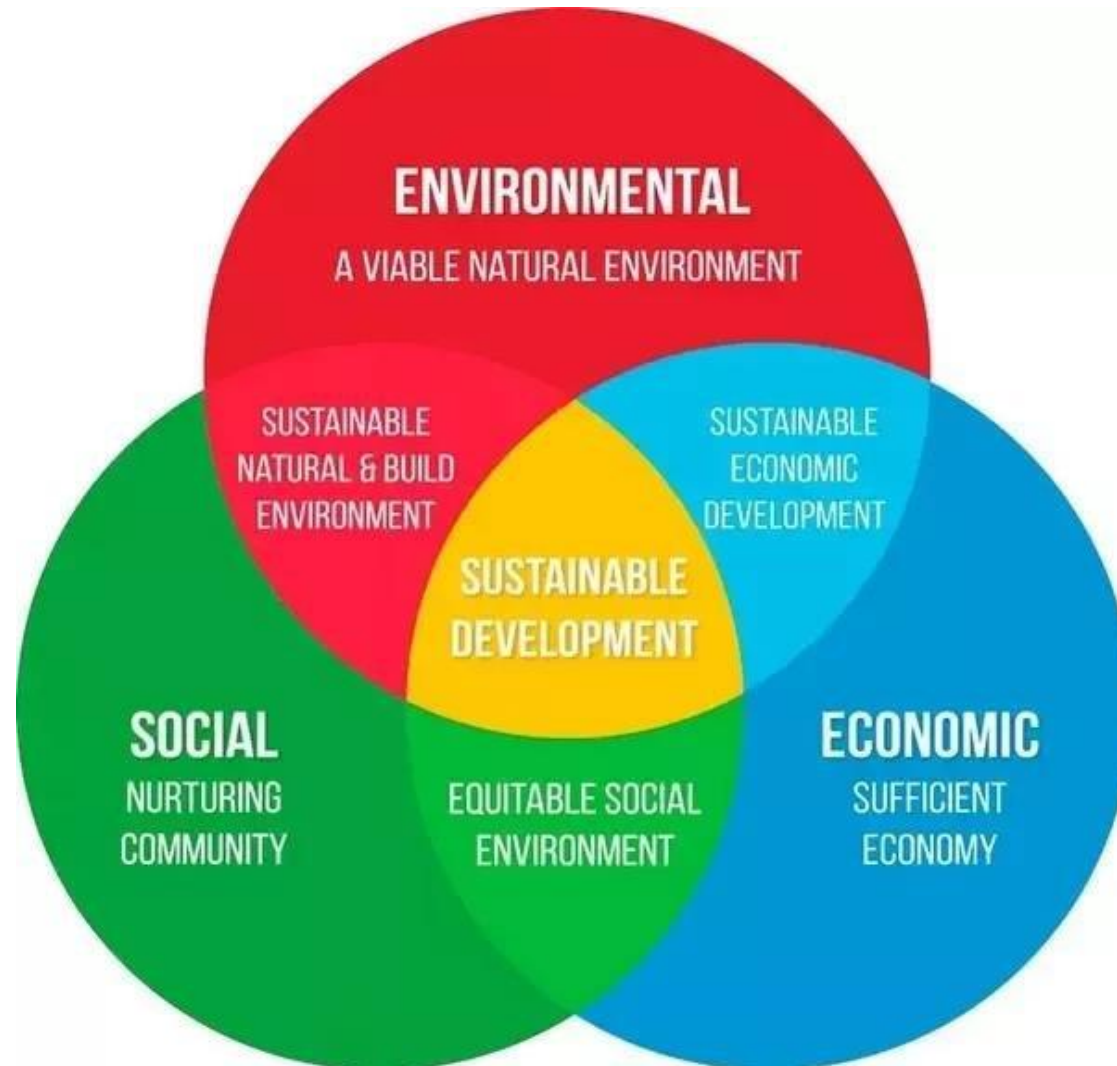


UNITED NATIONS

- 1987: United Nations World Commission for Environment and Development -
Our Common Future:

**Development that meets the needs of the present
without compromising the ability of future
generations to meet their own needs.**

Sustainable development



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

17 Sustainable Development Goals



Sources of pictures

- https://archive.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/faq-1-2.html
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- <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/our-freshwater-2020/issue-2-water-is-polluted-in-urban-farming-and-forestry-areas/>
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