**COUNTRY:** INDIA

**DELEGATE:** B. FAATHIMA NAWFA

**COMMITTEE:** UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY

**AGENDA:** ENSURING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Sustainable consumption and production is the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations. Sustainable consumption and production is about doing more and better with less. Therefore, its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs and reduce poverty.

*"We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children.”*
The environment plays a crucial role in the sustainability of life as we know it here on Earth. Recently, a number of environmental issues like air pollution, climate change, deforestation, global warming, etc. have risen to new heights, affecting economies and policies worldwide. India is a South-Asian country, home to 18% of the world's population where the issue of resource use is vital for the country. India has only 4% of global water resources. The generation of waste and pollutants also poses a challenge. India also faces an issue of global emissions of carbon dioxide. On 2nd October 2016 India formally ratified the historic Paris Agreement to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. The National Policy on Biofuels and the National Clean Energy Fund are some of the government’s flagship schemes aimed at achieving sustainable consumption and production, and managing the efficient use of natural resources.

*"Protecting Our Planet Starts with You"*
Humans have unlimited needs, but the planet has limited capacity to satisfy them. To ensure sustainable consumption and production practices necessarily entails to respect the biophysical boundaries of the planet and to reduce current global consumption rates in order to fit with the biophysical capacity to produce ecosystem services and benefits. Circular economy is one of the current sustainable economic models, in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered and thus maintained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources of which they are made, and the generation of waste is minimized, and greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. Consumers will also be provided with more durable and innovative products that will increase the quality of life and save them money in the long term. For example, A lot of products like plastics are reused as much as possible.

People should be educated about the importance and value of our resources and on how to utilize it. We must build back better and transition our production and consumption patterns towards more sustainable practices.