

Green clusive



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Sustainable consumption

- sustainable shopping
- "green-washing"
- sustainable daily life

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Prepared by:





Sustainable consumption



Who am I ?

- I am from Slovakia
- I am 23
- I studied at Comenius University in the Faculty of Education, and I work as a school assistant for children with disabilities.
- We are a family of 11
- I have a passion for everything connected with nature.



What is sustainability

- Synonym: to preserve, to preserve, to preserve
- Definition: the quality of being able to continue over a period of time
- the quality of causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to persist for a long time
- the idea that goods and services must be produced in a way that do not harm the environment and that does not use resources that cannot be replaced.

What is consumerism?

Synonym: to gobble up, to eat

Definition:

to rid off completely: DESTROY

to spend gratuitously: TRASH

CONSUME

to eat or drink, especially in large quantities

to savor passionately: to gobble up

to engage oneself completely: ABSORB

to use as a client

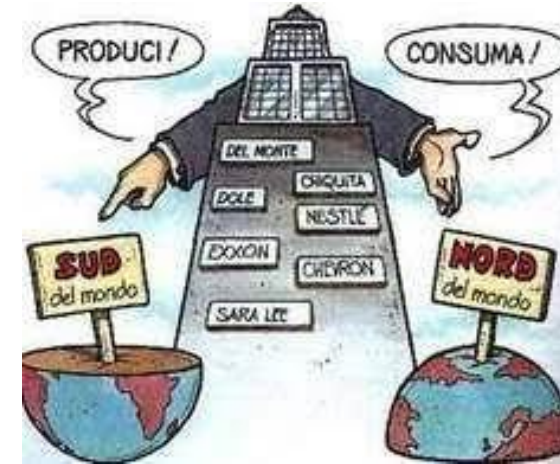
to waste or burn: perish

to utilize economic status

Acquisition of material products



**Why and what does it
mean to live sustainably?**



Consumerist trend, or “throw-away culture”

- Irresponsible use and abuse of humanity’s goods (irresponsible consumption or excessive consumption)
- Uncontrolled human activity, personal gratification, Greed for profit, materialism at the expense of the poor and the earth
- Differences between the Global North and the Global South

Consequences of consumerism: trash

- At least 3.5 million tons of trash are produced every day
- 13 million plastic waste ends up in the sea



Consequences of consumerism: air pollution and climate change



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4H1N_yXBiA&ab_channel=NationalGeographic

Every year 24 billion tons of fertile soil are lost.



Consequences of consumerism: pollution and lack of water

The production of a cotton T-shirt consumes 2700 liters of water



Consequences of consumption: deforestation

- Indonesia - the largest exporter of palm oil (60,000,000 tons of palm oil are consumed annually)
- Indonesia is home to 15% of plant and animal species
- The size of its deforested area has reached the size of the Federal Republic of Germany
- A forest the size of 36 football fields is being destroyed every minute

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBIHc31cK24&t=168s&ab_channel=GlobalWitness



The consequences of consumerism: loss of biodiversity

They are caused by:

- Habitat destruction
- Introduction of foreign and invasive species
- Pollution
- Man-made climate change
- Excessive use of natural resources

Approximately 58,000 animal species are lost every year

The consequences of consumerism: social decline and the deterioration of the quality of human life

Global De-Coupling

Combined Interests



Disproportionate and
disordered growth of
cities unsuitable for
human life

Group isolation,
increased violence, new
forms of aggression,
drug trafficking

The influence of the
media and the digital
world

Human and natural
environments are
diminishing together

Environmental and social
devastation primarily
affects the poorest and
most vulnerable

Most of the planet is
made up of
disadvantaged people
(one billion)

Lack of awareness and
attention

“Environmental debt of
the global north to the
southern hemisphere”
(trade imbalance)

The number of starving
people rose to 815
million

The difference of life

Global North

Global South



bp



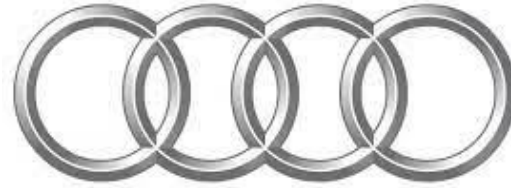
GLOBAL ROUNDTABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE BEEF



Green Lies - Greenwashing

- green and whitewashing - censorship
- Have you ever encountered greenwashing? What is it?
- Brands sell customers the added value of a good conscience in their products so they can continue to consume carefree
- The greenest alternative: buy nothing (differentiation)
- How to recognize greenwashing in a store?
 1. Look at the brand as a whole, not just a particular piece of merchandise
 2. Beware of claims without certification
 3. At the same time, don't trust all certifications
 4. The word natural does not automatically mean good for nature and for people
 5. Beware of irrelevant claims
 6. Biodegradable plastics





Aluminum

- Aluminum capsules - obtained from bauxite (Australia, Guinea, Brazil, Indonesia)
- Producing 1 ton of aluminum consumes as much energy as a family of 2 over 5 years
- 8 tons of aluminum are released
- Territories of the indigenous peoples are taken





Palm oil

- Child labor and exploitation
- Illegal pumping
- The most used oil in the world (the cheapest): 60,000,000 tons purchased per year.



Sustainable consumption: care for our common home

- Earth-home of all creation, common heritage
- Integral ecology
- Orientation, responsibilities and actions of a young person
- Common goal
- “All it takes is one good person to restore hope”
Pope Francis

Earth-home of all creation, common heritage

“The natural environment is a collective good, the patrimony of all humanity and the responsibility of everyone” Pope Francis

Each creature is an object of the tenderness (a gift) of the Father who assigns it a place in the world

Each creature has a value and role, and each is important

The will of the strongest, resources as property leads to inequality, injustice, violence

Nature, a constant source of wonder and amazement

Human existence is based on three closely related relationships:

1. Relationship with God
2. Relationship with others
3. Relationship with the Earth

The rupture of relationships - anthropocentrism

Devastation



Human responsibility

- Notice the inequality between people - responsible treatment of other living things
- Tenderness, compassion and concern for others
- The connection of everything - caring for the environment combined with a sincere love for human beings and a constant commitment to solve the problems of society
- Indifference and cruelty towards other creatures is transferred in a certain way to behavior towards others
- Attention to economic refugees, victims of war, workers in the textile and mining industry, persecuted trade unionists, small farmers, victims of ecocide, representatives of the protection of the poor, the seas, animals and the air.
- Create and be part of global justice.



Anthropocentrism and everything is connected

- Elevation of the technical mind over reality
- Reality with its limits (they not only limit, but also represent the possibility of a healthier and more fruitful human and social development)
- Responsible administrator
- Education to welcome fragile beings and human life





- Huge changes have taken place in humanity
- I am a product of human creativity
- Properly oriented technoscience can produce things of value to increase the quality of human life
- They offer us enormous power
- The danger lies in the hands of a small part of humanity
- You progress with each increase ... in power
- The correct use of power: the development of technology together with the development of man and his responsibility and awareness of values and conscience.

Science and technology - Creativity and power

Science allows for change

- Knowledge allows us to understand substances harmful to humans and the environment
- It helps to understand how ecosystems work (how we damage it and how we depend on it)
- Raising the standard of living for everyone equally
- Biological science developed independently of economic interests
- In nature, change occurs at a pace incomparable to technological progress
- Respect for nature and human life
- Ethical aspects - guaranteeing mutual scientific and social debate (versatility and objectivity)



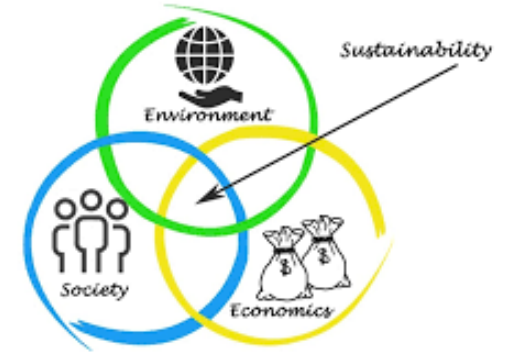
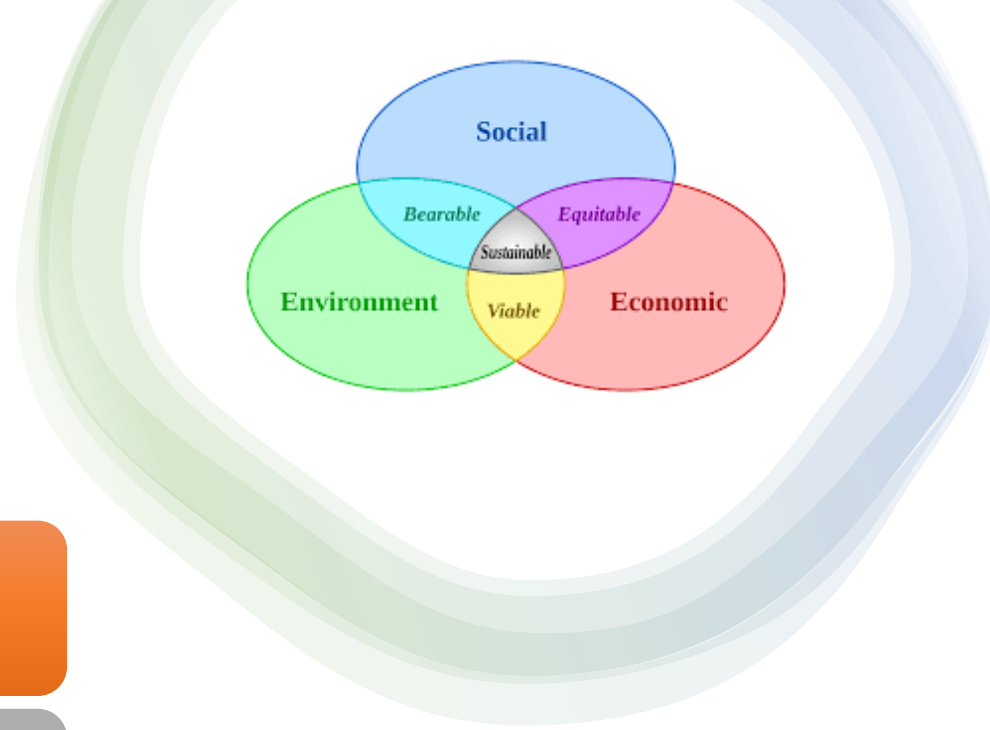
Integral Ecology

Including both the human and the social dimensions

Economic ecology

Cultural ecology

The principle of the common good

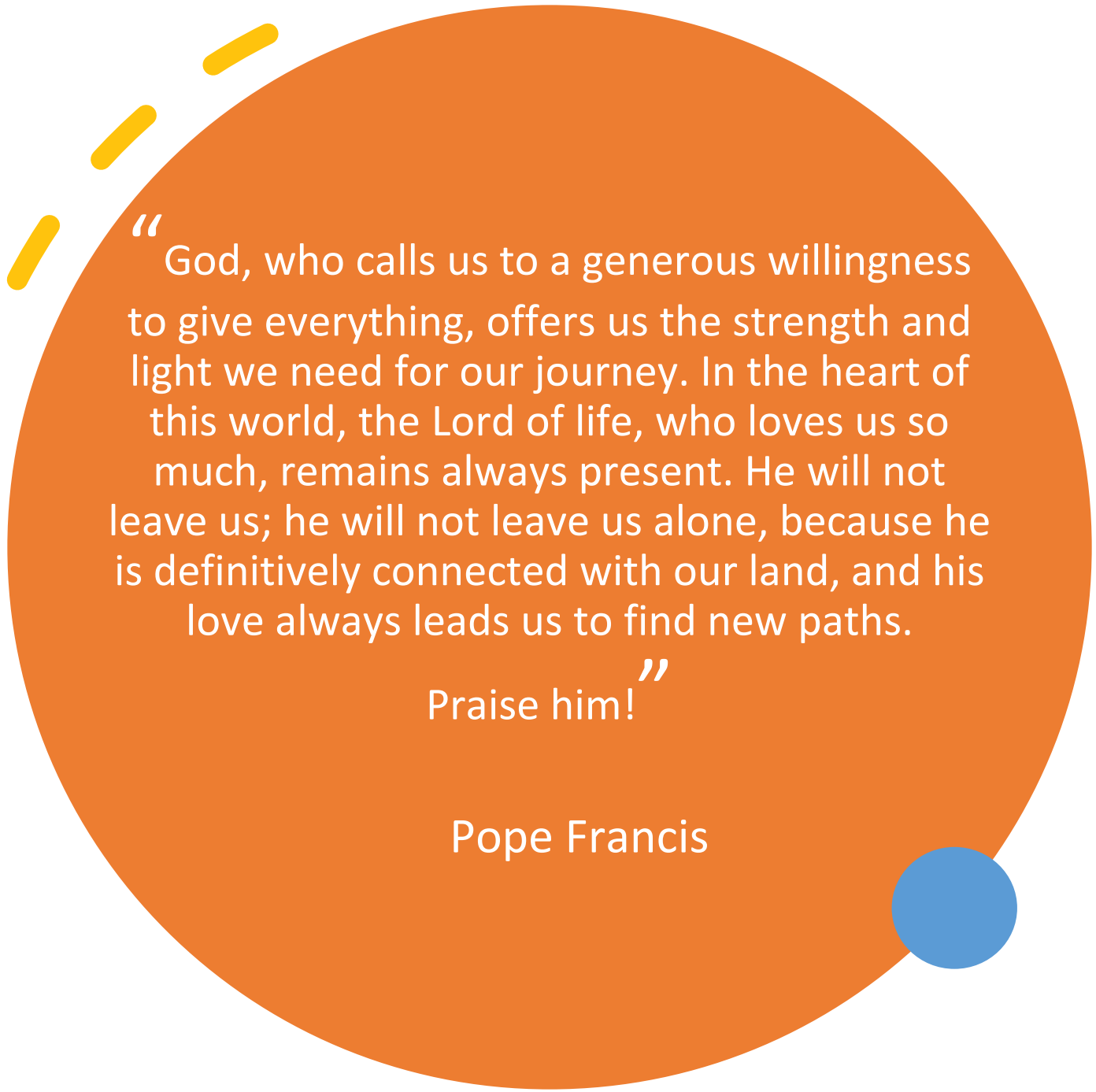




Global justice

- Creating equitable and portable alternatives to persistent patterns of consumption, production and everyday life
- Use of energy from renewable sources
- Helping to gather practical experiences and emancipate oneself from the prevailing system
- Community-supported, joint agricultural decision-making about the conditions under which they will grow and at what prices they will deliver
- Supporting environmentalists committed to the practical protection and restoration of forests, meadows and wetlands, and talk about these organizations





“ God, who calls us to a generous willingness to give everything, offers us the strength and light we need for our journey. In the heart of this world, the Lord of life, who loves us so much, remains always present. He will not leave us; he will not leave us alone, because he is definitively connected with our land, and his love always leads us to find new paths.

”
Praise him!

Pope Francis

Common
goal: Young
people
together

• *A specific person, specific steps*

- 1) What causes our decisions?
- 2) Perception of responsibility in decision making?
- 3) How do you and I live sustainably in specific situations?
- 4) Are we interested?
- 5) Is it good for everyone?

RESOURCES:

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consume#synonyms>

<https://jazykovaporadna.sme.sk/q/512/>

<https://eduera.sk/greenwashing/>