Report On Natural Resource Management

Introduction

Natural resource management is a wider concept which relates to the valuable resources available on earth and discussion over its usage and utilisation at one point of time. Resource can be any specific material which has been covered under any convention or concern forum. Out of all resources, copper is one of major resource which is chemical elements with symbol Cu and consists of atomic number 29 (Clark and et. Al 2016). In the current time, Copper is widely used elements in manufacturing or burning process with higher durability to keep it open space. This report will be carrying on Copper as elements to have some critical evaluation or discussion. This report will reveal about past and current use of copper and evaluation of conflicting demand for future use. Apart from this, report will focus on strength and limitation of international level of convention and policies for protection of physical natural resources.

(a) Review the past and current use of a named resource and evaluate the conflicting demands for future use

Copper is a chemical element with symbol Cu an atomic number 29. Basically, it very soft, malleable and ductile metal with high thermal and electrical conductivity. It has been noticed that freshly exposed surface of a pure copper has a pinkish orange colour. In periodic table of elements, copper has been shortened to Cu along with atomic number 29. As, it processes of manufacturing, copper is widely used material with its long durability and existence. In past time, copper has always been part of man's resources since the time of civilization. Also, it was used in making weapons and cooking implements or other tools for mankind use. Man has been able to harness copper wide range of uses by either spinning it or making alloys from it with support of other materials. This material majorly found in major countries of Africa such as Egypt, Sudan etc., with huge availability for another 200 years (Barbier, 2013). From Pharaohs of Egypt to emperors of Rome, copper has been part of history forward with major civilization conflicts for this resource. Copper's hardness and power of malleability were primary reason why metal was widely used then. The use of this elements has been advent in an industrial revolution that other qualities of copper such as high conductivity and an ability to repel radiation.

Copper present: In the current time, copper has now become ever present in civilization. It is major vein that powers nearly in the world. Along with, now information technology has now increased with rise in demand for the copper metal. With an integration of copper in form of microchip technology, it every role is useful to make electronic data more reliable and suitable for the production process.

The current demand for copper would only increase in both the near and far future. Being as most costly element, tools and technology associated with copper will focused towards development of technology and accessories on a larger basis. It needs to be revealed that demand for copper will also rise, as it is highly flammable metal which would also helpful in large process of production or manufacturing (Rahm and et. Al 2013). Now, China is the largest producer of copper with capacity of increased supply chain to other major nation or may be

supply to other nation for earning major revenue for development of nations.

The world's consumption of copper was almost tripled and despite of economic recession in 2000, growth has saw growth in future and principally driven by increasing demand in china (van Dijk and et. Al 2013). As per, international convention, it has been noticed that various laws and policies was created in year 2016 to led supply chain copper at stoppage, because of excess flow at one point of time and with measures to generate revenue for financial situation for nations.

In future, demand will be higher and responsive to one common purpose, which is higher level of production or manufacturing to utilise in various responsive activity or source show.

(b) Appraise the strengths and limitations of international conventions and policies in relation to the protection and conservation of physical resources and biodiversity

International convention is major treaties or kind of agreements between countries. Conventions are basically two states are called bilateral treaties, convention between small number of states are called as multilateral treaties, which have conventions between large number of states. International conventions are terms of copper has revealed that copper market is looking forward (Lumbasi, 2013). This has been termed as green energy and especially inborn electric vehicle market, has led to increased demand of copper or its higher utilisation, this treaty on regulation of copper has mutual consent over global copper supply, trade & pricing, challenges facing global mining companies, investing in growth and harnessing opportunity in consumer market. International convention for copper is headquartered in Shanghai, China and was formed in 1980 to have proper control over the regulation of copper unity and it utilise with measures to reduce its issue or problems associated with its non-treaty agreement. Policies related to copper convention has been predicts several massive charging infrastructure markets, brasses flow or restrictive regulation and competition for copper regulation or deciding its long live worth to retain it in long term process or critical evaluation of copper elements in responsive with-it similarity or patchability. The major strengths of this convention are its full-fledged support to generate copper business in different part of world along with regulation for maintaining its flow on economic and treaty path for benefits to manufacturing (Measham, 2015). This convention has been resulted into building up common relationship with different nation who deals in regulation of copper to generate longer stand for durability of copper elements. These strength needs a critical analysis along with regulation in business for longer period or goals or process. In critical analysis, international convention needs to have common support of different nations to regulate working relationship for utilising these resources along with regulation to maintain flow of practices to maintain flow of copper production with effective period.

The major limitation of this international convention is defined structure of treaties or member of nation which are told to follow certain rules or regulation in order to protect the physical resources for benefits of common person in order to prevent biodiversity. There is various limitation of this convention is that:

- Non approval of treaties members before making any decision over flow of copper elements or regulation of undertaking any new location for production or utilisation of

wide resources or availability of copper material or its improper regulation (Reid, 2016).
- Lack of major approval is the major weakness of this international convention for the copper regulation or its lack of critical decision making in case of any manpower issues for handling an issues or major problems.
- Individual entity has less resource allocation power to even produce copper final output in own location, because of cap which has been put on China in a condition where they cannot go for individual power or profit earning.

It was noticed that international convention of copper has less control over protection and conservation of physical resources such as copper ore and issue related to biodiversity. Recently, international convention has come up draft which has been circulated to take various strategies or decision making in relation to protection environment or biodiversity on the earth. The major role of convention was to make structure, where different pre-dominating parties are basically meant to make nation connected with production of copper ore and with defined rules and regulation which has been known for its major control over planning for how to protect nature and biodiversity. In response to this, treaty has decided to provide certain freedom to nation to make their separate decision making to prevent biodiversity higher and utilised level to effective command over environmental regulations or process (Buijs and et. Al 2012). Lastly, these treaties need to have right source for management along with proper regulation over biodiversity saving and planning of defined structure in order to led saving environment from these factors such as ineffective utilisation of resources.

Brief summary: This convention is implemented with major to led effective growth in usage of physical and naturally built resources to protect environment and biodiversity. These treaties need to b continue for longer period along with solution of major issues related to informal procedures or circumstances.

(c) Evaluate the sustainability of selected strategies and projects aimed at managing natural resources

To manage natural resources in an effective way, it has become necessary to develop various project related for its own protection to continue durability of project in given point of time as well as regulation of premium sustainability of power or resource management to have common measures to overcome any crisis related to non-effective and business regulation over given period of time. To protect or manage natural resources, it would be beneficial to have look on sustainability of selected strategies to maintain flow of protection for natural resources or its regulation for given period of time. There are several project which has been initiated to protect or manage natural resources, out of one which is sustainable management of natural resources which is in short stands for (GESOREN), this project has been initiated to project natural resources such as copper, zinc and phosphate, which are renowned as highly usage resources to produce any raw material or led structure of material in given point of time (Coleman, 2015). This project was started in Ecuador with support of legal executing agency named as Ministerio del Ambiente. Before going for discussion on sustainability, it is necessary to understand various elements such as objectives, approach and developing strategies and institution for the conservation of natural resources.

Objectives: To protect poor rural people who are supported by the project applies sustainable natural resource management strategies & methods and increase their income, by finding the

raw pieces of copper elements.

Approach: In order to manage natural resources, this project has been declared as part of German development co-operation programme to protect environment and taking corrective and necessary steps to protect environment and conserve natural resource. This project involves four different components such as: developing institution and strategies for the conversation of nature resources, valorisation of various natural resources and local governance of nature conservation and developing corridors.

In order to protect copper, which is most important natural resource, it is necessary to have analysis of given project to have detailed discussion over what would be expected outcomes from these projects at a larger basis (Cleaver, 2017). Suitability of this project is important, because of various formal practices which basically required to fulfil the resource requirement situation or long-lasting situation over period. Copper, which is a high durable element needs, it is necessary to measures suitability and durability of this elements to know how long it can be go and as well as what will be its suitability after analysing various projects based on same.

Copper mines needs to be protected from heavy rains, because of mixture of water and copper is a high reactive element which needs an intense solution along with measures to overcome any critical misshapenness to the business and its suitability for longer period. Lastly, it is necessary to have common resource allocation to maintain long life of Copper as major natural resource for longer time basis.

(d) Develop local physical resource or biodiversity action plan and justify it against national action plans or strategies

For companies, having land holdings or activities that have major impact on ecosystem and habitats, the most effective means of managing or protecting biodiversity is through developing biodiversity action plan (BAP) to lead an initiative to protect any kind of natural resources either man made or naturally available. Separate for each plan should be linked with a local and national biodiversity priorities as well as overall company (BAP). Biodiversity action plan consist of five different frameworks such as:

Securing internal support: Top level endorsement and commitment to the BAP are one of an essential of the process to succeed. For making case board for formal, proponents would need to be present relevant drivers and benefits of the BAP. While it is often difficult to place a monetary value on the benefits of site BAPs, there will be numerous positive effects such as improved community relations and staff morale and reduced risk to the license to operate. It is therefore useful to work with other departments, such as public relations or human resources, to implement and advertise the full benefits of site BAPs.

Stakeholder Involvement: The major feature for the BAP process is an involvement of various partners such as stakeholders, which includes supplier, business entity, manager or any associated which are simple benefited from this project plan along with the major durability and into a planning process and resources into the process of an implementation and monitoring phases (Maguire, 2013). Biodiversity action plan has been initiated under collaborative partnership which will have information about priorities based on biodiversity situation as well as relevant conservation organisations and potential BAP partners in the area.

Drawing up the BAP activities: This involves three different activities such as surveying, prioritisation and planning an action plan.

Surveying: This involves locating those places, who are out of the reach of biodiversity-based department or local based authorities to take relevant information over availability of wide resources and testing the suitability for available natural resource based raw materials and generating information for availability of raw materials.

Planning of an action plan: After the surveying, it is being a duty to generate relevant action plan or decision making over a matter of sustainability practice or regulation with saving of the various natural resources and taking measures to led biodiversity-based resource at one point of time along with attaining final action planning and process.

Implementing and Monitoring BAP: BAP which stands for Biodegradable action plan needs to have proper and correct implementation and monitoring to undertake project on the basis and with intention to generate or get positive results out of the complete project plans and its regulation over the period of time. Ongoing monitoring is an effective means of gathering data and information about natural resources such as copper and other resources for longer period of time along with identification of location where this is vast and relevant to do or prefers any other process for identification of national resource such as Copper (Renwick, 2013).

In order to effectively utilise bio resources, firm can use UK based biodiversity action reporting system which is a web-based information system that in reality supports planning, monitoring and in actual reporting requirements of national, local biodiversity action plan to save and protect copper with given period.

Communicating and reporting: One major way through which company can obtain positive value from a BAP through internally and externally communicating the progress. This action plan can be communicating through access of local stakeholders, newsletter, intranet, presentation or guided walks which are an effective means through which a message will be generated in respect of protecting the natural resources along with knowing its utilisation for the longer period of time.

This is partially against of national action & plan which deals with some specific regulation or any kind of restriction for which decision making is necessary and co-inherent. It is somewhere against of national interest and condition to control with number of periods of time. Copper which is hardly available in many countries, this action plan is necessary to hold any kind of threat for business entity to operate for the development and production of product or items made out of the copper elements and resource to facilitate easy and reliable for longer period of time (Redman, 2014). This needs a strategic planning along with proper implementation of strategies to develop natural visibility and overcoming basic and strategic challenges for longer period along with complete structure and denomination of strategy to manage resources to effectively utilise it.

Conclusion

From the above report, it has been concluded that natural resource management has been resulted into effective control and command over the managerial activity or process for risk

bearing. Resources has been classified into different norms and categories to last for longer period or duration to exist with its full and final support or building situation for higher optimisation. Also, international convention has led to development of resources at the higher and utilised rate to manage the natural resource effectively and efficiently.

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