BEYOĞLU ANATOLIAN
IMAM-HATIP HIGH SCHOOL

Papyrus

FALL
2022-2023
ISSUE:6

ART
GEOGRAPHY
SPACE
BIOGRAPHY
HISTORY
LITERATURE
& MORE!

GLOBAL ENERGY CRISIS
RUSSIAN-UKRANIAN CONFLICT
MOIC 2022

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

"Those who cheat are not of us."

[Muslim, Iman (Faith), 164]

BEYOĞLU ANATOLIAN
IMAM-HATIP HIGH SCHOOL

Papyrus

Foreword

Welcome to the new edition of our high school magazine! We are thrilled to bring you a collection of articles, stories, and features that showcase the talents, achievements, and perspectives of our students. This magazine is a testament to the creativity, diversity, and excellence that define our school community. We hope you will enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed putting it together. Whether you're a student, a parent, or a member of our staff, we believe that there is something in these pages that will interest and inspire you.

In this issue, we are primarily discussing the effects of the energy crisis, a pressing issue that affects us all. It refers to the growing demand for energy and the limited resources available to meet that demand. This crisis has many causes, including population growth, industrialization, and climate change. It also has many consequences, such as rising energy costs, power shortages, and environmental degradation. To address this crisis, we must take steps to conserve energy, develop new and renewable sources of energy, and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Again in such a process, we thank Almighty Allah for allowing us to prepare a new issue of our magazine together with our teachers and students.

Although the pandemic process deeply affected the course of many activities and works in the world, we also witnessed that some things never stood still in this process. For example, Turkey is also a significant transit route for natural gas from Russia and the Caspian region to Europe, as well as oil from the Middle East to Europe and Asia. This means that disruptions in these transit routes can have a significant impact on the energy supplies of Turkey and its neighboring countries. Turkey is currently working to diversify its energy mix by investing in renewable energy and nuclear power, as well as seeking alternative routes for its energy imports. , we have also included important articles that shed light on the events in this issue.

In our pages, we examined the The Ukraine-Russia conflict which is a ongoing political and military dispute between the two countries, that has its roots in historical, cultural, and economic differences. Since the beginning of this year, there has been a significant escalation of violence and tensions between the two countries. Also in our science page, we delve deep into the process of cloud formation which is known as condensation. The condensation occurs when the air is cooled, either by the Earth's surface or by rising air currents, and the air becomes saturated with water vapor. As the air cools, the water vapor in the air condenses into tiny droplets or crystals. We are sure that you will be able to read with interest the rich content presented on these pages.

BEYOĞLU ANATOLIAN
IMAM-HATIP HIGH SCHOOL

Papyrus

In addition, we are happy to include carbon footprint, which is a measure of the amount of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, emitted into the atmosphere as a result of human activities. We also provide information that may interest you about our The Model Organization of Islamic Cooperation (MOIC) 2022 event that played a huge role and made a big impact of how our students can bring the Islamic Youth from different countries together for the same goal.

In our biography pages, we are talking about the great commander Harun Al Rashid, who established Muslim impact in the Abbasid Period, We also talk about Islamic tile art, which is a decorative art form that has its origins in the Islamic culture and is characterized by intricate geometric patterns and vibrant colors. These tiles are traditionally used to decorate the walls and floors.

Other pages feature the city of Damascus , which is the capital and largest city of Syria and one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. Known for its rich history, cultural heritage and architecture, Damascus is home to numerous historical sites. In addition to this, we also include the new promising talents in the world of football in the last years, after the famous rivalries we witnessed in the last decades.

Thanks for joining us on this journey, and we look forward to sharing many more editions of our magazine with you in the future.

Mahmut YELEK
Principal

BEYOGLU ANATOLIAN IMAM-HATIP HIGH SCHOOL

Beyoglu Anatolian Imam Hatip High School is one of the most influential high schools in Turkey. The history of Beyoglu Anatolian Imam Hatip High School dates back to 2006.It first started functioning as a branch of Istanbul Anatolian Imam Hatip High School in 2006. Many students were transferred from other imam hatip schools from all over Turkey and officially started functioning as an individual high school in 2007. Since then we have been working constantly to actualize our vision and simultaneously increase our quality. The school is located in Sutluce Beyoglu. Access to the school is open to students with a high Nationwide High School Entrance score. Education consists of a blend of Turkish,Arabic and English curricula.

Our mission is to raise individuals who acquire the knowledge rather than memorizing, who use the knowledge rather than storing it, who are successful not only at examinations, but also at interschool culture, art, sports, science events, who think freely and can express their ideas explicitly, who have an international vision, are committed to local values and open to universal ones, who have acquired a foreign language at the level of conducting scientific studies and who are the bright leaders of the future. At Beyoglu there is a tradition of respecting the elder brothers. The elders protect the younger brothers while the younger ones respect the elders.. After graduation, this relationship continues regardless of age, status or geographic location.

CLUBS

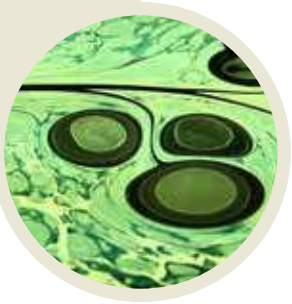
MUSIC CLUB : The mission of the Music club is to give students the opportunity to exercise their musical talents with other students.

DRAMA CLUB improves our students' self-esteem, ability to work in a group, ability to give a speech and their personal development. It enables our students' to improve their skills and imagination.

VISUAL ARTS CLUB

The idea behind the Visual Arts Club is to bring together all the students who love painting, photographing, designing, and other artistic skills.

Calligraphy -Marbling Art -Software club



SPORTIVE ACTIVITIES

Beyoglu Imam Hatip High School students participate in many different sports including basket ball, football, volley ball, lounge football, wrestling, Ping-Pong, badminton, swimming and athletic sports.

ARCHITECTURE

The building of the school was designed in Seljuk architecture style. The school includes a football field, a basketball field, a mosque and a cafeteria near the main building.

Contents

MODEL OIC HIGH SCHOOL 2022

GLOBAL ENERGY CRISIS & TURKEY'S ROLE

RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

LAND OF CULTURES

HOW CLOUDS ARE FORMED

HARUN AL RASHID

ISLAMIC TILE ART: ÇİNİ

THE NEW G.O.A.T?

BEYOGLU ANATOLIAN IMAM-HATIP HIGH SCHOOL

Publisher
Mahmut YELEK

Workup
English Teachers

Type of Publication
Annual Periodic Publication

Graphic Design
Yasin Giray Demir

Adress
Örnektepe District,
İmrahor St. No:88
Sütlüce
Beyoğlu / İSTANBUL

Contact
beyogluanadoluihl@hotmail.com
http://www.beyogluanadoluihl.k12.tr

AGENDA

GLOBAL ENERGY CRISIS & TURKEY'S ROLE

Kerem ÇALIŞKAN
Ömer Said BARSAMOĞLU
M. Ali ALTINÖZ
Salih Efe ERGÜR

What is energy crisis?

The energy crisis is the concern that the world's demands on the limited natural resources that are used to power industrial society are diminishing as the demand rises. Energy markets began to tighten in 2021 because variety of factors, including the extraordinarily rapid economic rebound following the pandemic. But the situation escalated dramaticly into a full-blown global energy crisis following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The price of the natural gas reached record highs, and as a result so did electricity in some markets. Oil prices hit their highest level since 2008.

What is causing it?

Energy prices have been rising since 2021 because of the rapid economic recovery, weather conditions in various parts of the world, maintenance work that had been delayed by the pandemic, and earlier decisions by oil and gas companies and exporting countries to reduce investments. Russia began withholding gas supplies to Europe in 2021, months ahead of its invasion of Ukraine. All that led to already tight supplies.

Russia began withholding gas supplies to Europe in 2021, months ahead of its invasion of Ukraine. All that led to already tight supplies.

Russia's attack on Ukraine greatly exacerbated the situation. The United States and the EU imposed a series of sanctions on Russia and many European countries declared their intention to phase out Russian gas imports completely. Meanwhile, Russia has increasingly curtailed or even turned off its export pipelines. Russia is by far the world's largest exporter of fossil fuels, and a particularly important supplier to Europe. In 2021, a quarter of all energy consumed in the EU came from Russia.

As Europe sought to replace Russian gas, it bid up prices of US, Australian and Qatari shipborne liquefied natural gas (LNG), raising prices and di-

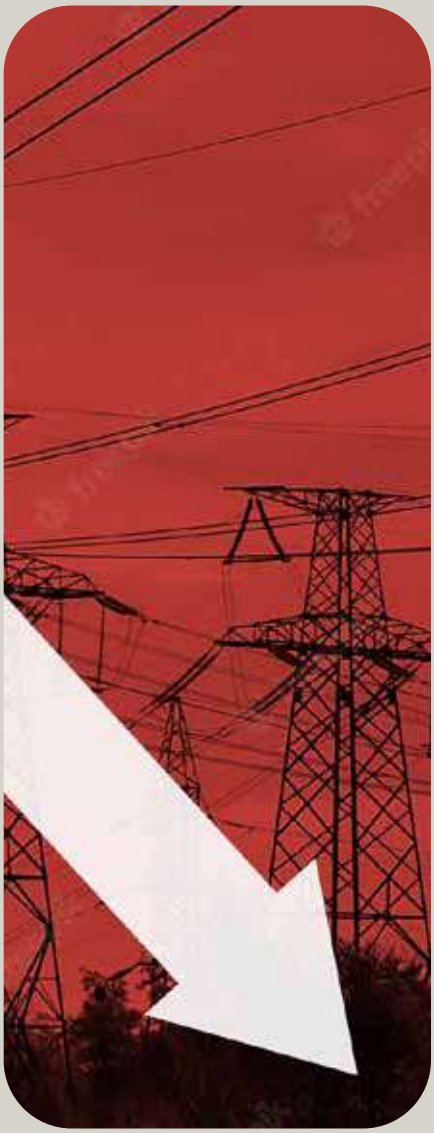
verting supply away from traditional LNG customers in Asia. Because gas frequently sets the price at which electricity is sold, power prices soared as well. Both LNG producers and importers are rushing to build new infrastructure to increase how much LNG can be traded internationally, but these costly projects take years to come online.

Oil prices also initially soared as international trade routes were reconfigured after the United States, many European countries and some of their Asian allies said they would no longer buy Russian oil. Some shippers have declined to carry Russian oil because of sanctions and insurance risk. Many large oil producers were unable to boost supply to meet rising demand – even with the incentive of sky-high prices – because of a lack of investment in recent years. While prices have come down from their peaks, the outlook is uncertain with new rounds of European sanctions on Russia kicking in later this year.

What did it cause?

İt caused higher and more unaffordable energy prices

> *Europeans have rushed to increase gas imports from alternative producers such as Algeria, Norway and Azerbaijan.*



and higher energy prices have contributed to painfully high inflation, pushed families into poverty, forced some factories to curtail output or even shut down, and slowed economic growth to the point that some countries are heading towards severe recession. Europe, whose gas supply is uniquely vulnerable because of its historic reliance on Russia, could face gas rationing this winter, while many emerging economies are seeing sharply higher energy import bills and fuel shortages.

What is being done?

Some governments are looking to cushion the blow for customers and businesses, either through direct assistance, or by limiting prices for consumers and then paying energy providers the difference. But with inflation in many countries well above target and budget deficits already large because of emergency spending during the Covid-19 pandemic, the scope for cushioning the impact is more limited than in early 2020. Rising inflation has triggered increases in short-term interest rates in many countries, slowing down economic growth.

Europeans have rushed to increase gas imports from alternative producers such as Algeria, Norway and Azerbaijan. Several countries have resumed or expanded the use of coal for power generation, and some are extending the lives of nuclear plants slated for de-commissioning. EU members have also introduced gas storage obligations, and agreed on voluntary targets to cut gas and electricity demand by 15% this winter through efficiency measures, greater use of renewables, and support for efficiency improvements.

To ensure adequate oil supplies, the IEA and its members responded with the two largest ever releases of emergency oil stocks. With two decisions – on 1 March 2022 and 1 April – the IEA coordinated the release of some 182 million barrels of emergency oil from public stocks or obligated stocks held by industry. Some IEA member countries independently released additional public stocks, resulting in a total of over 240 million barrels being released between March and November 2022.

The IEA has also published action plans to cut oil use with immediate impact, as well as plans for how Europe can reduce its reliance on Russian gas and how common citizens can reduce their energy consumption.

TURKEY'S ROLE IN THE CRISIS

Taken from: https://www.bilkenteprc.com/post/turkey-s-role-in-solving-the-energy-crisis-sarper-g%C3%B6ksal

According to Fatih Birol, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, the first "global energy crisis" began on February 24, 2022. It, brought not only the meaning of war, which began with Russia's invasion of Ukraine but also a massive burden on the global economy, which faced a corresponding energy supply shock and high energy prices. Europe was undoubtedly the most affected by the sanctions imposed on Russia after Russia invaded Ukraine; the dependence of European countries on Russia, especially for energy and natural gas, led Europe to seek to diversify its sources.

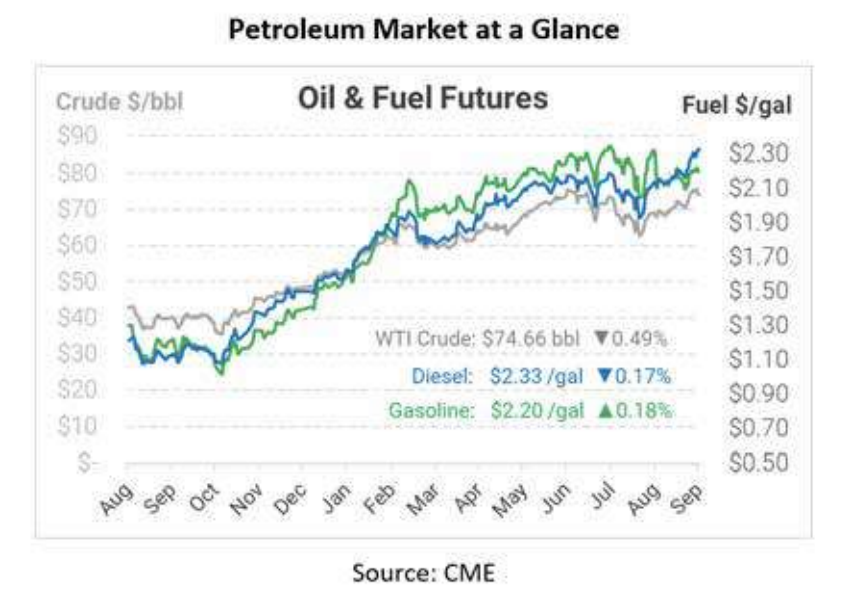
Turkey is in a position to play an essential role in the natural gas predicament of Europe, which is most affected by the global energy crisis. Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail Sarı stated that the energy crisis caused by the Russian-Ukrainian War would bring new gas corridors to the agenda in the Middle East, and Turkey will play a role in these

> *On the other hand, due to the European Union (EU)'s plan to end the dependence of European countries on Russian gas within the next five years, it has become inevitable to look for alternatives in other geographies.*

gas corridors. The energy supply shock in Europe due to the current war situation has led European countries to turn to gas resources in the Middle East to secure gas supplies before the winter season. On the other hand, due to the European Union (EU)'s plan to end the dependence of European countries on Russian gas within the next five years, it has become inevitable to look for alternatives in other geographies.

In the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) project, which is seen as the most crucial alternative to secure gas supply, Turkey is acting as a transit country for natural gas. TANAP is a pipeline that aims to transport Azerbaijani natural gas to Europe via Turkey, in other words, to turn Turkey into Europe's energy transit route. TANAP is not only about transferring Azerbaijani gas to Europe; it also aims to significantly contribute to Turkey's and Europe's growing energy demand and security of supply. One factor that makes TANAP so essential is the European Union. EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated that the EU is turning to more reliable energy suppliers and will continue to work on substituting Russian gas. Ursula von der Leyen's statement that the EU is prepared for the possibility of a complete cut-off of Russian gas is a radical and revisionist move because the EU is heavily dependent on Russian gas. The EU imports around 155 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Russia annually. The EU imports 45 percent of its gas purchases and 40 percent of its consumption from Russia. In short, the EU needs a total of 387.5 billion cubic meters of gas. The EU's complete cut-off of cooperation with Russia has also highlighted the importance of TANAP in averting the gas crisis. In this context, the EU's contacts with Azerbaijan accelerated, and a goodwill agreement was signed to increase natural gas purchases from Azerbaijan and double the existing capacity. The EU will get its gas supply from Azerbaijan, but the transfer of this gas will be done through Turkey because Turkey connects Europe to a gas-rich country like Azerbaijan.

TANAP starts the transportation of Azerbaijani gas from the Turkish-Georgian border, passes through 20 provinces until Western Thrace, and ends at the Turkish-Greek border. Azerbaijani natural gas will be transferred to the Trans Adriatic Natural Gas Pipeline (TAP) at the Turkish Greek border and transported to the Adriatic Sea via Greece, Albania, Italy, and Italy to other European coun-



tries. Although the share of Russia in the natural gas imports of European countries such as North Macedonia and Bulgaria is 100%, these countries will be given priority in the use of gas from TANAP and TAP in case of a Russian gas cut-off. In addition, Russia's share in Italy's natural gas imports is 33%; in the event of a Russian gas cut-off, the gas that would be transferred to Italy through TAP would mean that Italy would be another priority country for gas transfers.

According to Gulmira Rzayeva, Research Fellow at the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, Turkey can quickly ship gas from Azerbaijan to Europe via land and sea. In addition, the European leg of TANAP, TAP, has an annual capacity of 10 billion cubic meters. Of course, this is not enough to meet Europe's gas needs. However, according to President Erdogan, TANAP's transport capacity is planned to be increased to 24 and then 31 billion cubic meters in the future.

On the other hand, Algeria is at the forefront of Europe's search for alternative sources to Russian gas. Turkey's capacity to transfer natural gas will increase in the future, but in the meantime, Europe will have to look for other alternatives. There are three significant pipelines carrying natural gas from Algeria to Europe. The first one is the Maghreb-Europe Gas Line. It has an annual capacity of 12 billion cubic meters and transports Algerian natural gas to Morocco, Spain, and Portugal. Another is the Medgaz Pipeline. This line, which will transfer natural gas between Algeria and Spain, has an annual capacity of 10 billion cubic meters. Last but not least is the Trans-Mediterranean Gas Line. This line transfers natural gas from Algeria to Tunisia and Italy and has an annual capacity of 33 billion cubic meters. In short, Algeria has come to the rescue of European countries such as Spain and Portugal, where TANAP and TAP could not provide the gas transfer.

> *Turkey can quickly ship gas from Azerbaijan to Europe via land and sea.*

DID YOU KNOW?

Arda ŞIK

1-The statue of liberty is made of copper so it was originally the same color as a penny it's turned completely green because of oxidation in 1920.
2-When you sneeze the air blows out of your nose at 160 kilometers per hour.
3-Ketchup used to be a medicine that was sold as pills across the us in the eighteen hundreds.
4-Dolphins call each other by names or rather special vocal whistles.
5-The world's largest pyramid isn't in Egypt but in Puebla,Mexico.
6-Sixty percent of your brain is made of fat in fact its the fattiest organ in the body.
7-Mammoths were still alive when the pyramids were built.
8-Bees produce only one teaspoon of honey in their lifetime.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in a major escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War, which began in 2014. The invasion has resulted in tens of thousands of deaths on both sides. It has caused Europe's largest refugee crisis since World War II. An estimated 8 million Ukrainians were displaced within their country by late May and 7.8 million fled the country by 8 November 2022, while Russia, within five weeks of the invasion, experienced its greatest emigration since the 1917 October Revolution.

The invasion began on the morning of 24 February 2022, when Russian president Vladimir Putin announced a "special military operation" aiming for the "demilitarisation" and "denazification" of Ukraine. In his address, Putin espoused irredentist views, challenged Ukraine's right to statehood, and falsely claimed Ukraine was governed by neo-Nazis who persecuted the ethnic Russian minority. Minutes later, Russian strikes and a large ground invasion were launched on a northern front from Belarus towards Kyiv, a north-eastern front towards Kharkiv, a southern front from Crimea, and a south-eastern front from Luhansk and Donetsk. Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelenskyy enacted martial law and a general mobilisation.

> *An estimated 8 million Ukrainians were displaced within their country by late May and 7.8 million fled the country by 8 November 2022.*

The invasion has received widespread international condemnation. The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution condemning the invasion and demanding a full withdrawal of Russian forces. The International Court of Justice ordered Russia to suspend military operations and the Council of Europe expelled Russia. Many countries imposed sanctions on Russia, as well as on its ally Belarus, which have affected the economies of Russia and the world, and provided humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine, totaling

over $80 billion from 40 countries as of August 2022. Protests occurred around the world; those in Russia were met with mass arrests and increased media censorship, including a ban on the words "war" and "invasion". Over 1,000 companies have pulled out of Russia and Belarus in response to the invasion. The International Criminal Court has opened an investigation into crimes against humanity in Ukraine since 2013, including war crimes in the 2022 invasion.

Four days into the invasion, President Putin placed Russia's nuclear forces on high alert, raising fears that Russia could use tactical nuclear weapons against Ukraine, or a wider escalation of the conflict could occur. During April, Putin and Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov made a number of threats alluding to the use of nuclear weapons against Ukraine and the countries supporting Ukraine.On 14 April, CIA director William Burns said that "potential desperation" in the face of defeat could encourage President Putin to use tactical nuclear weapons

Ukrainian civilians resisted the Russian invasion, volunteered for territorial defence units,

> *Numerous countires involved in providing billions of dollars in military equipment and financial aid to Ukraine.*

made Molotov cocktails, donated food, built barriers such as Czech hedgehogs,and helped to transport refugees. Responding to a call from Ukraine's transportation agency, Ukravtodor, civilians dismantled or altered road signs, constructed makeshift barriers, and blocked roadways. Social media reports showed spontaneous street protests against Russian forces in occupied settlements, often evolving into verbal altercations and physical standoffs with Russian troops. By the beginning of April, Ukrainian civilians began to organise as guerrillas, mostly in the wooded north and east of the country. The Ukrainian military announced plans to launch a large-scale guerrilla campaign to complement its conventional defence against the Russian invasion.

NATO is coordinating and assisting member states in providing billions of dollars in military equipment and financial aid to Ukraine. The United States has provided the most military assistance, having provided $19.3 billion since February 2022. Many NATO allies, such as Germany and Sweden, have reversed past policies against providing offensive military aid in order to support Ukraine. The European Union for the first time in its history supplied lethal arms and has provided €3.1 billion to Ukraine.

Although NATO and the EU havepubliclytakenastrictpolicy of "no boots on the ground" in Ukraine, the United States

has significantly increased the secret involvement of special operations military and CIA operatives in support of Ukrainian forces since the beginning of the invasion. In addition, Ukraine has actively sought volunteers from other countries. On 1 March, Ukraine temporarily lifted visa requirements for foreign volunteers who wished to join the fight against Russian forces. The move came after Zelenskyy created the International Legion of Territorial Defense of Ukraine and called on volunteers to "join the defence of Ukraine, Europe and the world".The U.S. also assisted Ukraine with military planning, including war-gaming counteroffensive options.

Western countries and others imposed limited sanctions on Russia when it recognised Donbas as an independent nation. When the attack began, many other countries applied sanctions intended to cripple the Russian economy. The sanctions targeted individuals, banks, businesses, monetary exchanges, bank transfers, exports, and imports. [496]The sanctions cut major Russian banks from SWIFT, the global messaging network for international payments, but

> *On 1 March, Ukraine temporarily lifted visa requirements for foreign volunteers who wished to join the fight against Russian forces.*

left some limited accessibility to ensure the continued ability to pay for gas shipments. Sanctions also included asset freezes on the Russian Central Bank, which holds $630 billion in foreign-exchange reserves,to prevent it from offsetting the impact of sanctions and froze the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline. By 1 March, total Russian assets frozen by sanctions amounted to $1 trillion.

The number of civilian and military deaths is impossible to determine with precision given the fog of war. On 12 October 2022, the independent Russian media project iStories reported that more than 90,000 Russian soldiers had been killed, seriously wounded or gone missing in Ukraine, citing sources close to the Kremlin. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) estimates the number of civilian casualties to be considerably higher than the figure the United Nations has been able to certify.[547] On 16 June, the Ukrainian Minister of Defense told CNN that he believed tens of thousands of Ukrainians had died, adding that he hoped that the true death toll was below 100,000.

The war caused the largest refugee and humanitarian crisis within Europe since the Yugoslav Wars in the 1990s; the UN described it as the fastest-growing such crisis since World War II.As Russia built up military forces along the Ukrainian border, many neighbouring governments and aid organisations prepared for a mass displacement event in the weeks before the invasion. In December 2021, the Ukrainian defence minister estimated that an invasion could force three to five million people to flee their homes.

In December 2021, the Ukrainian defence minister estimated that an invasion could force three to five million people to flee their homes.

MODEL OIC 2022

HIGH SCHOOL

06 - 09 MAY, 2022

In cooperation with Beyoğlu Foundation for Education and Culture and the ICYF, under the coordination of Beyoğlu Imam Hatip High School, we organized the International Model Organization for Islamic Cooperation Summit at the high school level in both Arabic and English in May, 2022. Our program was held with the participation of hundreds of students from various high schools from different countries across the globe.

WHAT IS OIC?

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations with a membership of 57 states spread over four continents. The Organization is the collective voice of the Muslim world. It endeavors to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world.

The Organization was established upon a decision of the historical summit which took place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 12th Rajab 1389 Hijra (25 September 1969) following the criminal arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

In 1970 the first ever meeting of Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister (ICFM) was held in Jeddah which decided to establish a permanent secretariat in Jeddah

headed by the organization's secretary general. Dr. Yousef Ahmed Al-Othaimeen is the 11th Secretary General who assumed the office in November 2016.

The first OIC Charter was adopted by the 3rd ICFM Session held in 1972. The Charter laid down the objectives and principles of the organization and fundamental purposes to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among the Member States. Over the last 40 years, the membership has grown from its founding members of 30 to 57 states. The Charter was amended to keep pace with the developments that have unraveled across the world. The present Charter of the OIC was adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Summit held in Dakar on 13-14 March 2008 to become the pillar of the OIC future Islamic action in line with the requirements of the 21st century.

The Organization has the singular honor to galvanize the Ummah into a unified body and have actively represented the Muslims by espousing all causes close to the hearts of over 1.5 billion Muslims of the world. The Organization has consultative and cooperative relations with the UN and other inter-governmental organizations to protect the vital interests of the Muslims and to work for the settlement of conflicts and disputes involving Member States. In safeguarding the true values of Islam and the Muslims, the organization has taken various steps to remove misperceptions and has strongly advocated elimination of discrimination against Muslims in all forms and manifestations.

The Member States of the OIC face many challenges in the 21st century and to address those challenges, the Third Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Makkah in December 2005, laid down the blue print called the Ten-Year Program of Action. It successfully concluded with the close of 2015. A successor programme for the next decade (2016-2025) has since then been adopted.

The new programme OIC-2025 is anchored in the provisions of the OIC Charter and focuses on 18 priority areas with 107 goals. The priority areas include issues of Peace and Security, Palestine and Al-Quds, Poverty Alleviation, Counter-terrorism, Investment and Finance, Food Security, Science and Technology, Climate Change and Sustainability, Moderation, Culture and Interfaith Harmony, Empowerment of Women, Joint Islamic Humanitarian Action, Human Rights and Good Governance, among others.

Among the OIC's key bodies: the Islamic Summit, the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), the General Secretariat, in addition to the Al-Quds Committee and three permanent committees concerned with science and technology, economy and trade, and information and culture. There are also specialized organs under the banner of the OIC including the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as subsidiary and affiliate organs that play a vital role in boosting cooperation in various fields among the OIC member states.

WHAT IS
MODEL OIC?

Model OIC is an authentic simulation of the OIC Summit or Council of Foreign Ministers, or any other multilateral body, which catapults students into the world of diplomacy and negotiation. In Model OIC, students step into the shoes of Ambassadors/Ministers/Presidents of OIC Member States to debate current issues on the Organization's vast agenda. The students, better known as "delegates" in Model OIC, prepare draft resolutions, plot strategy, negotiate with supporters and adversaries, resolve conflicts, and navigate the OIC's rules of procedure-all in the interest of mobilizing "international cooperation" to resolve problems that affect almost every country on Earth.

First ever International Model OIC High School summit was organized by Beyoğlu Anatolian Imam Hatip High School-Beyoğlu Education and Culture Foundation and Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum on April 27-30, 2018, with the aim of increasing the awareness of the high school students about the problems of Islamic Geography by also giving them the opportunity to develop their foreign language skills and help them make international friendships.

MODEL OIC 2022
SCHEDULE

DAY 1

Opening Ceremony
1st Session
2nd Session

DAY 3

1st Islamic Summit Session
2nd Islamic Summit Session
3rd Islamic Summit Session
Social Event

During the 4-day intensive program, participants had an amazing experience in an international environment, and additionally, they had the opportunity to know Istanbul and Turkey through various social activities.

DAY 2

3rd Session
4th Session
5th Session
Social Event
Open Session

DAY 4

Closing Ceremony

MODEL OIC 2022
PHOTO GALLERY

Here are some moments shared together in the Model OIC High School 2022. We are looking forward to seeing you again!


3. Uluslararası Model İslam İşbirliği Teşkilatı Liseler Zirvesi
Daha Adil Bir Dünya İçin Küresel Barışın Tesisi

MODEL OIC 2022
PHOTO GALLERY

LAND OF CULTURES: DAMASCUS

Deniz ALICİ

General facts about city:

Damascus, the capital of Syria, has hosted many emporers in the past such as Abbasid caliphate and Ottoman empire. Howewer in 2011 a civil war came out in Syria and people left the city because of the war. Also many people believe that the first murder of the history between Habil and Kabil became at the Kalsiyun mountain which is located at the north side of the city.The most known place is the Ummayed Mosque. In addition to this some people believe that Mahdi and Jesus gonna reborn at this mosque.

History of the city:

The city of Damascus, which became the center of the province of Damascus, which was created by the conquest of Syria by Yavuz Sultan Selim in 1516, maintained its commercial importance due to being a gathering point on the pilgrimage route.After that Damescus has been occupied by the British forces at the end of WW1. But they gave the city to the France by the Sykes-Picot covenant.Unfortunately the city got brutally looted and destroyed. Then, with the uprising in 1946, it was freed from being a French colony and became the capital of Syria.

Architectural structure of the city:

Due to the fact that it was the center of culture and civilization in the world during the Umayyads, its architectural structure was highly developed, and Arab, Greek and Roman influences were seen in the city architecture. The first examples of modern parks in the world were seen here and were transported from there to Spain and from there to the whole of Europe. However, he lost most of his works due to the Mongol attacks.

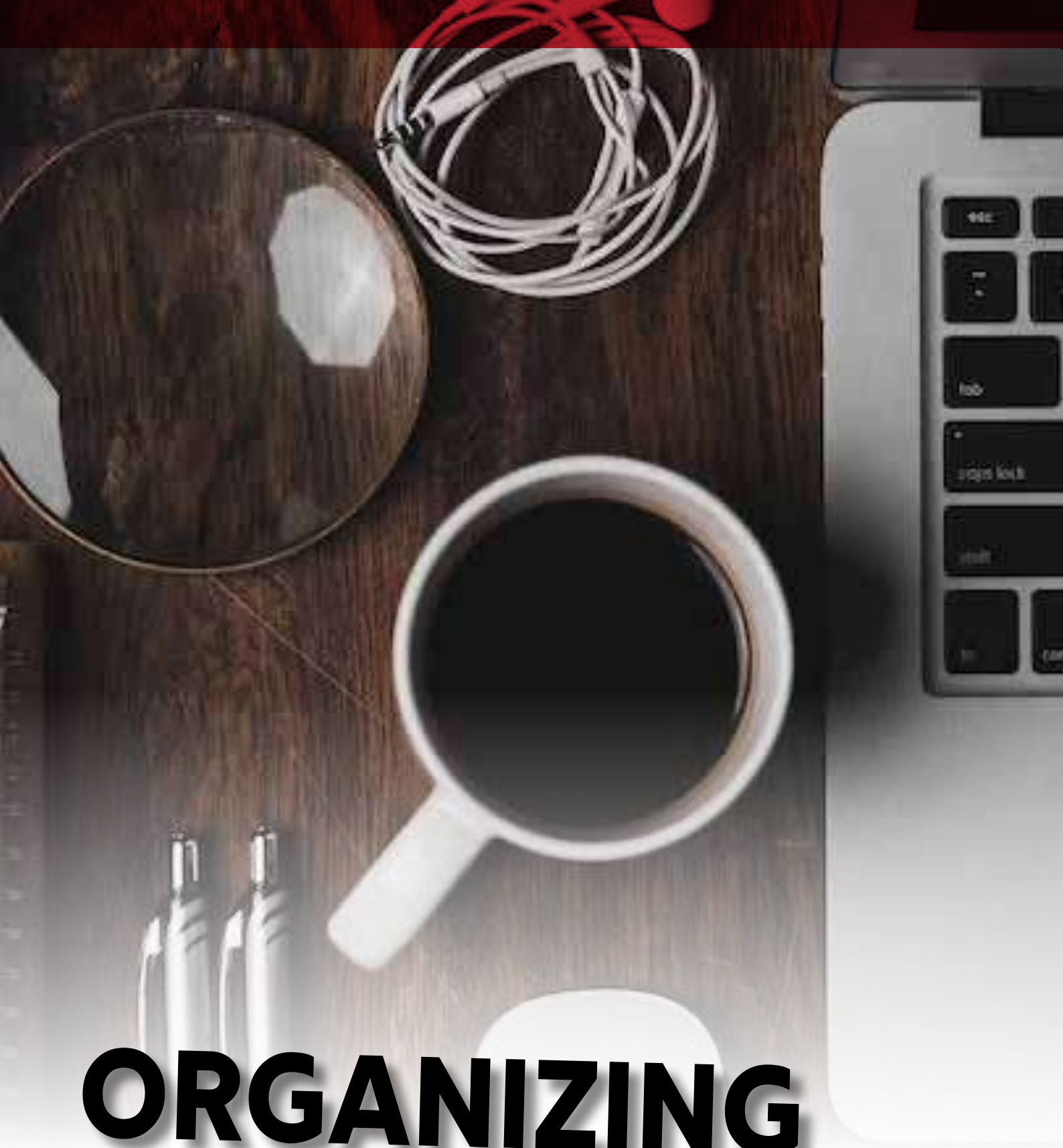
After the Ottomans captured the city, they brought many historical buildings here. And the train station, which is one of the most beautiful works of the city, was built by the Ottomans.

Modern Damascus, which showed extreme development in the 2000s, currently consists of two parts, New Damascus and Old Damascus. Old Damascus is the classical part of the city center with historical buildings. New Damascus, on the other hand, is a place with modern buildings and city arrangement, which is a little far from the center, surrounding the center.

Places to visit:

Damescus is a city which has a lot of places to visit and today ı am not gonna mention about them and what are they in general.First we got Hamidiye Bazaar,this place is most crowded place in the city and it exists since 19th century.Second we got Azem palace,this palace is the best places in the city according to people and now it is a museum.Third we got Süleymaniye complex,it's built by Süleyman the Magnificent and it'S the tomb of the Vahdettin.Finally we got Ummayed Mosque, The place, which was damaged while the conflicts continued in Syria, was used as a temple during the Romans and as a cathedral during the Byzantines.Thankfully the mosque included in the UNESCO World heritage list.I guess thats all ı am gonna tell about the Damescus ı prefer to visit the Damescus and undrstand the importance of the city.I hope you liked it and see you in the next one.

“After the Ottomans captured the city, they brought many historical buildings here. And the train station, which is one of the most beautiful works of the city, was built by the Ottomans.



ORGANIZING YOUR RAM

İbrahim DUR

Ram is the temporary information/data storage for computers. We all know what happens to our computers when their rams get full. Because neural network of the human brain is pretty similar to a computer, we all want our rams to be emptier. Scientists say that over 34 gigabytes of information get stored in our brains every day! So we have to lighten this amount by sleeping. Or storing that information in a different environment. You may have heard the quote;

"Your mind is for having ideas, not storing them."

by David Allen.

Here starts the productivity ecosystem for your second brain. If you don't know what a second brain is, it is an additional information storage for organizing your ideas or inspirations digitally (using apps like notion) or physically (just with your notebook). I'm not going to talk about setting things up for the ecosystem today. There are thousands of youtube videos for that. Now let's talk about another purpose of the second brain.

Here is how Tiago Forte describes it.

"How many brilliant ideas have you had forgotten? How many insights have you failed to take action on? How much useful advice have you slowly forgotten as the years have passed (...)".

What a correct quote this is. What if we take out our phones or little notebooks and write down meaningful things happening in our life on them? Wouldn't it be a source for us to see what we have thought in the past and what we can think in the future? It would.

"Your mind is for having ideas, not storing them." by David Allen.

HOW CLOUDS ARE FORMED

What is a cloud?

Many people believe that clouds are just made of water vapour (a gas). However, this is not strictly true. Water vapour is invisible, and it is around us all the time in the air. Sometimes there is more water vapour in the air and it feels humid or muggy. Other times, the air has less water vapour and it feels drier and fresher.

Clouds appear when there is too much water vapour for the air to hold. The water vapour (gas) then condenses to form tiny water droplets (liquid), and it is the water that makes the cloud visible. These droplets are so small that they stay suspended in the air.

How do clouds form?

As a simple explanation, when air rises, it cools, much like when you are going up a mountain and the air tends to get colder. Cold air can't hold as much water vapour than warm air can, so as the air cools, it becomes saturated and the water vapour in it condenses. This means it turns from a gas to a liquid, much like when you get condensation on a cold window. When the water vapour turns to a liquid in the sky, it forms lots of tiny little water droplets which cling to little bits of dust; it is this group of little water droplets suspended in the air that becomes visible as the cloud we see.

These droplets of water are only about a hundredth of a millimetre in diameter, but the cloud is made up of a large collection of these. If the cloud is high up enough in the sky and the air is cold enough, the cloud is made of lots of tiny ice crystals instead and gives a thin, wispy appearance.

There is also the fact that a cloud can form when more water vapour has been added to the air, for example if it has passed over a lake, it can pick up moisture. There is then more water vapour in that air and it condenses to form the

As a simple explanation, when air rises, it cools, much like when you are going up a mountain and the air tends to get colder.

cloud.

What causes the air to rise?

1. The sun – The sun heats the ground, which then heats the air just above it, causing it to rise upwards in the sky (warm air rises). This tends to produce cumulus clouds.

2. Hills and mountains - When air is travelling towards a mountain or hill, it cannot go into the hill and so it rises upwards along the terrain. Stratus clouds are often produced this way.

3. Weather fronts - A weather 'front' is where warm air meets cold air. The warm air rises up and over the cold air (warm air rises). This produces nimbostratus clouds, amongst others.

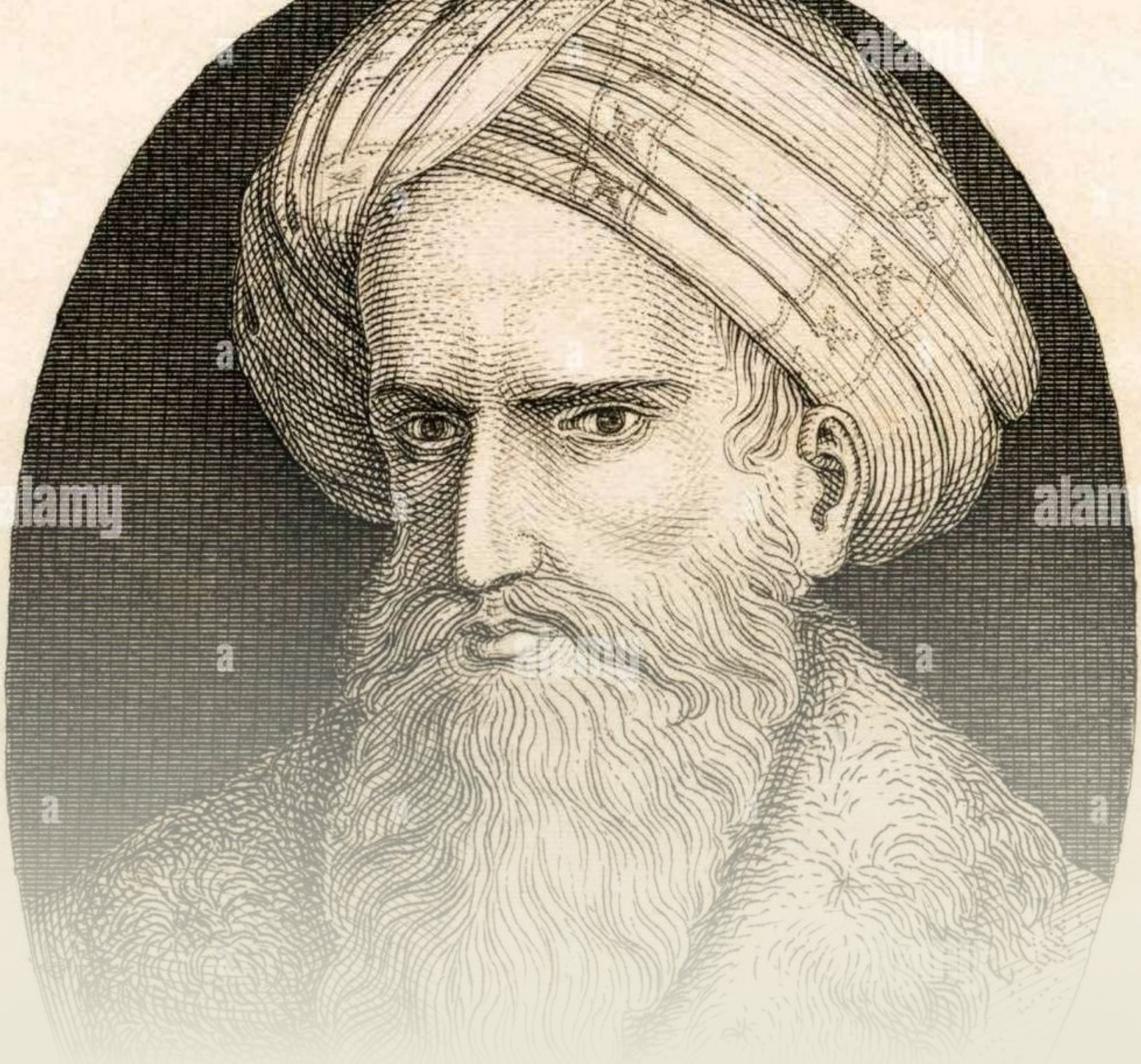
4. Convergence - Streams of air flowing towards each other from different directions are forced to rise when they meet, or converge. This can cause cumulus cloud and showery conditions.

5. Turbulence - A sudden change in wind speed high up can create circulations in the air which can bring the air at the surface high up into the sky.

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

"Whoever does not show affection to the young and respect to the old is not one of us."

[Tirmidhi, Birr (Piety), 15; Aboo Dawood, Adab (Manners) 66]



THE LIFE OF HARUN AL-RASHID

It was a moment in history when the Islamic civilization opened its doors to new ideas from the East and from the West. The confident Muslims took these ideas and remolded them in a uniquely Islamic mold. Out of this caldron came Islamic art, architecture, astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, music, philosophy and ethics. Indeed the very process of Fiqh and its application to societal problems was profoundly influenced by the historical context of the times.

Harun al Rashid was the son of al Mansur and was the fourth in the Abbasid dynasty. Ascending the throne as a young man of twenty-two in the year 786, he immediately faced internal revolts and external invasion. Regional revolts in Africa were crushed, tribal revolts from the Qais and Quzhaa in Egypt were contained and sectarian revolts from the Alavis were controlled. The Byzantines were held at bay and forced to pay tribute. For 23 years he ruled an empire that had welded together a broad arc of the earth extending from China, bordering India and Byzantium through the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean. Herein men, material and ideas could flow freely across continental divides. However, Harun is remembered not for his empire building, but for building the edifice of a brilliant civilization.

> *It was the golden age of Islam. It was the strength of its ideas and its contributions to human thought.*

It was the golden age of Islam. It was not the fabulous wealth of the empire or the fairy tales of the Arabian Nights that made it golden; it was the strength of its ideas and its contributions to human thought. As the empire had grown, it had come into contact with ideas from classical Greek, Indian, Zoroastrian, Buddhist and Hindu civilizations. The process of translation and understanding of global ideas was well under way since the time of al Mansur. But it received a quantum boost from Harun and Mamun.

Harun established a School

of translation Bait ul Hikmah (house of wisdom) and surrounded himself with men of learning. His administration was in the hands of viziers of exceptional capabilities, the Bermecides. His courtiers included great juris doctors, poets, musicians, logicians, mathematicians, writers, scientists, men of culture and scholars of Fiqh. Ibn Hayyan (d. 815), who invented the science of chemistry, worked at the court of Harun. The scholars who were engaged in the work of translation included Muslims, Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians and Hindus. From Greece came the works of Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Galen, Hippocratis, Archimedes, Euclid, Ptolemy, Demosthenes and Pythagoras. From India arrived a delegation with the Siddhanta of Brahmagupta, Indian numerals, the concept of zero and Ayurvedic medicine. From Chin came the science of alchemy and the technologies of paper, silk and pottery. The Zoroastrians brought in the disciplines of administration, agriculture and irrigation. The Muslims learned from these sources and gave to the world algebra, chemistry, sociology and the concept of infinity.

What gave the Muslims the confidence to face other civilizations was their faith. With a confidence firmly rooted in revelation, the Muslims faced other civilizations, absorbing that which they found valid and transforming it in the image of their own belief. The Qur'an invites men and women to learn from nature, to reflect on the patterns therein, to mold and shape nature so that they may inculcate wisdom. "We shall show them our Signs on the horizon and within their souls until it is manifest unto them that it is the Truth" (Qur'an, 41:53). It is during this period that we see the emergence of the archetype of classical Islamic civilization, namely the Hakim (meaning, a person of wisdom). In Islam, a scientist is not a specialist who looks at nature from the outside, but a man of wisdom

who looks at nature from within and integrates his knowledge into an essential whole. The quest of the Hakim is not just knowledge for the sake of knowledge but the realization of the essential Unity that pervades creation and the interrelationships that demonstrate the wisdom of God.

What Harun started, his son Mamun sought to complete. Mamun was a scholar in his own right, had studied medicine, Fiqh, logic and was a Hafiz e Qur'an. He sent delegations to Constantinople and the courts of Indian and Chinese princes asking them to send classical books and scholars. He encouraged the translators and gave them handsome rewards. Perhaps the story of this period is best told by the great men of the era. The first philosopher of Islam, al Kindi (d. 873), worked at this time in Iraq. The celebrated mathematician al Khwarizmi (d. 863) worked at the court of Mamun. Al Khwarizmi is best known for the recurring method of solving mathematical problems, which is used even today and is called algorithms. He studied for a while in Baghdad and is also reported to have traveled to India. Al Khwarizmi invented the word algebra (from the Arabic word j-b-r, meaning to force, beat or multiply), introduced the Indian numeral system to the Muslim world (from where it traveled to Europe and became the "Arabic" numeral system), institutionalized the use of the decimal in mathematics and invented the empirical method (knowledge based on measurement) in astronomy. He wrote several books on geography and astronomy and cooperated in the measurement of the distance of an arc across the globe. The world celebrates the name of Al Khwarizmi to this day by using "algorithms" in every discipline of science and engineering.

It was the intellectual explosion created at the time of Harun and Mamun that propelled science into the forefront of knowledge and made Islamic civilization the beacon of learning for five hundred years. The work done by the translation schools of Baghdad made possible the later works of the physician al Razi (d. 925), historian al Masudi (d. 956), the physician Abu Ali Sina (d. 1037), the physicist al Hazen (d.1039), the historian al Baruni (d. 1051), the mathematician Omar Khayyam (d.1132) and the philosopher Ibn Rushd (d.1198).

THE ART OF THE ISLAMIC TILE: ÇİNİ

The innovation of ceramics is undoubtedly a defining moment in human history. Distinguished from other media by their unique combination of beauty and functionality, ceramics have coexisted with people for millennia. One special type of ceramic art is Islamic tile art, which uniquely does not feature physical representations of humans or animals. Instead, Islamic tile art seeks to depict the world in its uniquely spiritual form using stunning geometric designs, calligraphy, and tessellation. This virtual exhibition will explore the striking world of Islamic tile art: the context of its origin and function, the techniques used to create it, and its influence and legacy on the contemporary world.

The Origins of Islamic Tile Art

While Islamic tile art as we know it did not formally emerge until the 11th century, its precursors can be found as far back in time as 1250 BCE, seen through glazed bricks found in the Chogha Zanbil Ziggurat in Iran.

In the 11th century, Islamic tile art emerged in Persia, where it is first associated

> *Islamic tile art seeks to depict the world in its uniquely spiritual form using stunning geometric designs and calligraphy,*

with the Great Mosque of Herat. Exterior tile art is seen on the minaret, while interior tile art is located in the dome chamber. By the 13th century CE, the Persian word for tile was "Kashi," signifying the major production center for tiles, Kashan, Iran. Tile art would remain common in the Islamic world until the onset of the Ottomans, Mughals, and Safavids when usage declined in favor of other art forms.

The tiles served both functional and aesthetic purposes: in mosques for religious self-expression and in homes decoratively. Different tiling techniques and decorations often tell stories, poems, religious ideas, and even signified wealth. Reli-

gious Islamic tile art usually avoided depictions of the human form; this is likely due to a religious ban on doing so in some interpretations of Islam, called aniconism. Although the depiction of figures in secular art was fairly common within the Islamic world, religious pressure led to the figures often being highly stylized. In the modern Islamic world, aniconism is rarely seen or enforced outside of specific religious contexts. For instance, tile art adorns the Blue Mosque, which is both a memorial and worship site for the religious figure, Hazrat Ali, and the Islamic faith. Below, we see two examples of domestic applications of tile art. The Damascus Room is a residential winter reception room that is typically found in the home of an important, affluent family of the late Ottoman period in Syria. Poetry inscribed in the walls suggests the home belonged to the religious elite, and the plaster ceramic tiles coated in varnish reflect changes in light. Similarly, the wall panel depicted below is made of polychrome marble mosaic that likely decorated religious institutions and palaces in Egypt and Syria. As a result, tile art signified both religious and socioeconomic importance.

The Science Behind the Creative Process: Techniques:

Creating any ceramic art tile typically follows the following process:

Sourcing the clay (earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain)

Wedging the clay to prevent any air pockets (air po-

ckets can cause the final tile product to crack or break)

Carving or inscribing the tile with art or lettering

Drying and then bisque firing the clay to increase its durability

Glazing the tile with a mixture of pigment, mud and glass to give it color or a glossy surface. The glaze can also just be clear.

Glaze-firing where it undergoes a process of vitrification

Vitrification is the chemical process that forms glass. It is typically done by melting crystalline silicate compounds in the glaze into a noncrystalline atomic structure. This is what gives ceramic tiles a smooth and glass-like finish. The following section will highlight common painting and glazing techniques and materials associated with Islamic tile art.

Underglaze painting refers to any decoration applied onto the ceramic tile before any glaze is applied (before step 5). You can underglaze paint on both wet clay and bisque-fired clay. Underglaze painting uses slip, which is a mixture of clay, water, and pigment. It creates more visual depth and character to a design after the ceramic tile is fired with a clear glaze. This was a standard technique that is even employed with other ceramic art today.

Islamic tile art certainly influenced other types of historical art. As Islam diffused through the Middle East, the Arabesque tile design became popularized. Cuerda seca techniques also diffused, having been discovered in parts of Muslim Spain and Portugal. This diffusion of ideas was not entirely one-way, and influence from other cultures surely affected the progression of Islamic tiling patterns. As seen in these paintings from Lebanon, Iraq, and Palestine, influences from early Islamic tile art have even seeped into contemporary artwork.

THE BALLAD OF READING GAOL

BY OSCAR WILDE

Selected by ***Ramadan Kerem Uçar***

Yet each man kills the thing he loves
By each let this be heard,
Some do it with a bitter look,
Some with a flattering word,
The coward does it with a kiss,
The brave man with a sword!

Some kill their love when they are young,
And some when they are old;
Some strangle with the hands of Lust,
Some with the hands of Gold:
The kindest use a knife, because
The dead so soon grow cold.

Some love too little, some too long,
Some sell, and others buy;
Some do the deed with many tears,
And some without a sigh:
For each man kills the thing he loves,
Yet each man does not die.

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

"Give workers their wages before their tears (on their foreheads) have dried."

[Ibn Majah, Ruhun, 4]

THE NEW G.O.A.T?

M. Ali ERZİNCANLI

First of all we need to ask “who is The Goat ?” and “Why is he The Goat ?”.

I think that everybody has different answers but two options for the first question : Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi . They dominated the 21st century , in goals , assists , hattricks , skills , ballon d’or , every thing... They bereaked every single record not only in football , for example Cristiano Ronaldo has most followers on any social media platform. No doubt they are The Goats and no need to debate “Who is better ?” just enjoy from The Beatiful Game Of The Goats .

Let’s ask “Why are they Goats ?”. For the beginning we need learn “What is G.O.A.T. stand for ?” , it means Greatest Of All Time . After that we need to learn “Who is The Goat ?” , we answered this question. After that we need to investigate their statistics and skills ,Cristiano has most goals , Messi has most assists . Cristiano can jump high in air . Messi can dribble whole rival team and score , Cristiano can score from distance. Both of them can score freekicks , penaltys , bicyle kicks ... You understood the message they can do litteraly every thing wtih a football. This is the reason why are they Goats.

We learned two important questions but there is another quetion which is really important like the other two questions. Cristiano and Messi are aged now and their time is running out and the other generation is coming fast . Goats has a last chance to show the world why is they are Goats , “World Cup”. The question is “Who will be the next Goat(s)”. We have a lot of talented nominees. Lets look at them and decide .

> *“Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi dominated the 21st century in goals, assists , hattricks and skills.*

KYLIAN MBAPPE : FORWARD/PSG/ FRANCE/23/180M

For me Kylian is a special guy on and off the pitch. He won the World Cup (Which is CR7 and LM10 failed) when he just 18. And he was a key player for french team. He was wearing the number 10 at the age of 18. He made his transfer from






Monaco to PSG with a record fee ,180M. He scored 222 goals and achieved 111 assists in just 302 matches. And he is just 23 years old. Now he is most valueble player in the world.He is fast as a rabbit and strong as a bull. For me he will won the Ballon D'or next years for sure.

ERLING HAALAND : FORWARD/MANCHESTER CITY/NORWAY/22/170M

He started his career in low level Norwegian teams and transfered to Dortmund and became a star. After 3 beautiful years he followed his fathers path and transfered to Man City with a bargain price , 60M. He scored 29 goals in 24 matches this season in total 158 goals 39 assists in 201 matches.

VINICIUS JR. : WINGER/ REAL MADRID/BRAZIL/22/120M

Real Madrid was a club that always transfering world stars not players with potential. CR7 , Beckham , R9 , Zidane , Figo ,Bale ... But this started to change with the transfer of Vinicius Jr. . Papa Perez bought him for 45M. First years he struggled to get used to the team. Until last year when everybody forgot his name he camed from nowhere and ranked 8th in Ballon D'or. He has brazilian DNA in his veins and he is not afraid from showing this. His is one of the fastest guys in the game.

> *Real Madrid's star transfers policy started to change with the transfer of Vinicius JR, with a total fee of 45m dollars.*

PHIL FODEN : CENTER MIDFIELDER/MAN CITY/ ENGLAND/22/110M

He came from City academy and playing in top level. He is not Guardiola's 11 player but he is contributing with all the ways he could. He can play in all positions , that is why he is one of the Future Goats.

PEDRI: CM/BARCELONA/ SPAIN/20/100M

He is like heir of Iniesta. He won the Golden Boy award last year. Pedri gets along well with Gavi . He is very calm when he got the ball and he knows very well what to do with ball before ball comes to him.

GAVI : CM/BARCELONA/ SPAIN/18/90M

He graduate from the famous La Masia academy. Other big talents from La Masia are "Messi , Ansu Fati , Busquets , Thiago

, Fabregas , Pique , Iniesta , Xavi , Icardi ...". He won Golden Boy award this year. He needs to evolve in physics but no doubt he is one of the future Goats.

JUDE BELLINGHAM : CM/ BORUSSIA DORTMUNT/ ENGLAND/19/110M

He is my favorite player now. His first touch , passes , shot , dribblings ... He is just perfect and he is improving day by day. There is some rumours that he is going to Real Madrid or Manchester City. I hope he goes to Real Madrid because i am a Madridista and he would be invincible with Aurélien Tchouameni.

AURÉLIEN TCHOUAMENI : CDM/REAL MADRID/ FRANCE/22/90M

A newborn Real Madrid star , he came from As Monoco after a brilliant season. He knows how to defend , how to pass , how to dribble and it is enough for a Centrel Defansive Midfielder. His price was a little bit expensive but he will show people his real value soon.

JAMAL MUSIALA : CAM/BAYERN MUNICH/ GERMANY/19/100M

I think he is a little bit overrated . I'm just saying "overrated" not "bad player" . He needs to evolve in many ways. He needs to be calm and not selfish but these are not changing the fact of he is a wonderful player.

RAFAEL LEAO : WINGER/AC MILAN/ PORTUGAL/23/85M

Heir of Luis Nani , his technique is on another level. He has enough speed for a winger. He became Best Player In Seria A last season. I think he will transfer to a better club in coming years.

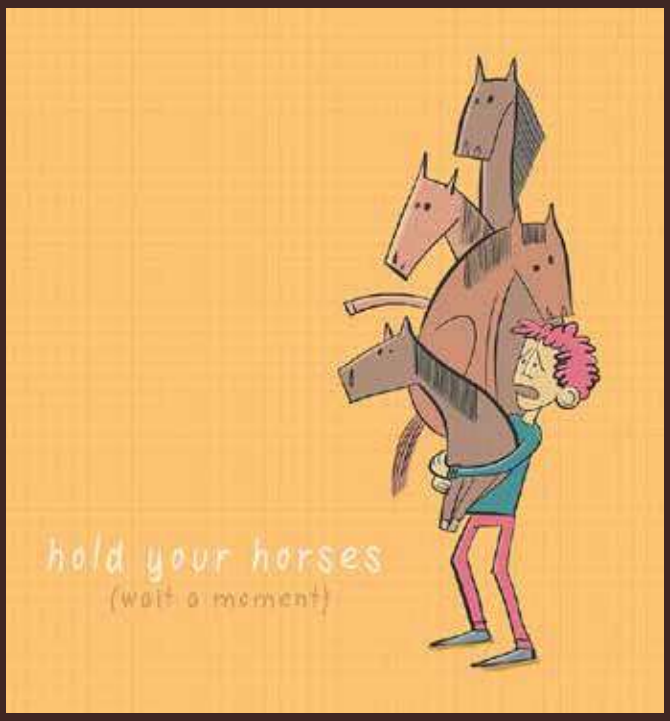
ARDA GÜLER : CAM/ FENERBAHÇE/ TURKIYE/17/10M

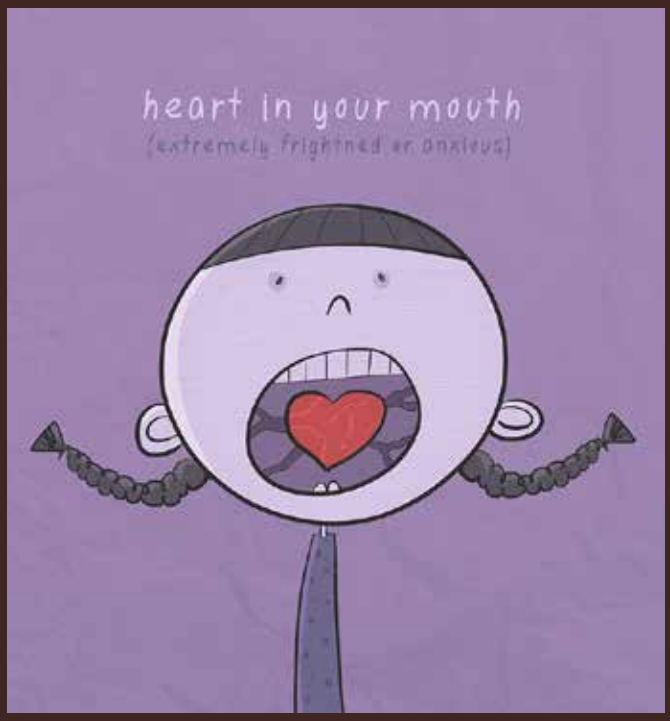
The Pride Of Turkiye , Star Boy , Wonderful , Brilliant , Incredible , Goat ... These are just a few of his nicknames. Even now the foreign press is talking his name. We hope that he doesn't get a major injury and play in top level throughout his career. I love you Arda I'm waiting you in Real Madrid.

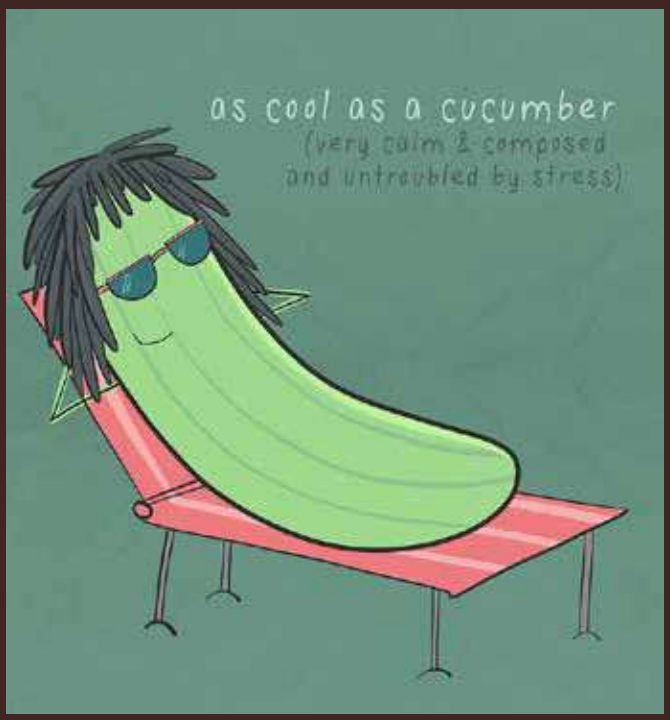
These are just a some of best U23 players there are more of them like "Vlahovic , Bukayo Saka , Antony , Rodrygo , Rice , Wirtz , Nunez , De ligt , Ansu Fati ..." we will talk about them in another article.

IDIOMS

Funny Literal Illustrations Of English Idioms
And Their Meanings








blue in the face
(weakened or tired after trying many times)


a storm in a teacup
(a big fuss made about something of little importance)


head in the clouds
(living in a fantasy)


Bob's your uncle...
(it's as simple as that!!)


dead as a doornail
(completely dead or unusable)


a piece of cake
(something very easy to do)

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Carbon footprint, amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions associated with all the activities of a person or other entity (e.g., building, corporation, country, etc.). It includes direct emissions, such as those that result from fossil-fuel combustion in manufacturing, heating, and transportation, as well as emissions required to produce the electricity associated with goods and services consumed. In addition, the carbon footprint concept also often includes the emissions of other greenhouse gases, such as methane, nitrous oxide, or chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

The carbon footprint concept is related to and grew out of the older idea of ecological footprint, a concept invented in the early 1990s by Canadian ecologist William Rees and Swiss-born regional planner Mathis Wackernagel at the University of British Columbia. An ecological footprint is the total area of land required to sustain an activity or population. It includes environmental impacts, such as water use and the amount of land used for food production. In contrast, a carbon footprint is usually expressed as a measure of weight, as in tons of CO2 or CO2 equivalent per year.

An ecological footprint is the total area of land required to sustain an activity or population.

Carbon footprint calculation

Carbon footprints are different from a country's reported per capita emissions (for example, those reported under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). Rather than the greenhouse gas emissions associated with production, carbon footprints focus on the greenhouse gas emissions associated with consumption. They include the emissions associated with goods that are imported into a country but are produced elsewhere and generally take into account emissions associated with international transport and shipping, which is not accounted for in standard national inventories. As a result, a country's carbon footprint

can increase even as carbon emissions within its borders decrease.

The per capita carbon footprint is highest in the United States. According to the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center and the United Nations Development Programme, in 2004 the average resident of the United States had a per capita carbon footprint of 20.6 metric tons (22.7 short tons) of CO2 equivalent, some five to seven times the global average. Averages vary greatly around the world, with higher footprints generally found in residents of developed countries. For example, that same year France had a per capita carbon footprint of 6.0 metric tons (6.6 short tons), whereas Brazil and Tanzania had carbon footprints of 1.8 metric tons (about 2 short tons) and 0.1 metric ton (0.1 short ton) of CO2 equivalent, respectively.

In developed countries, transportation and household energy use make up the largest component of an individual's carbon footprint. For example, approximately 40 percent of total emissions in the United States during the first decade of the 21st century were from those sources.

In developed countries, transportation and household energy use make up the largest component of an individual's carbon footprint.

> *The manufacturing and transportation of consumer goods are additional contributors to the secondary carbon footprint.*

Such emissions are included as part of an individual's "primary" carbon footprint, representing the emissions over which an individual has direct control. The remainder of an individual's carbon footprint is called the "secondary" carbon footprint, representing carbon emissions associated with the consumption of goods and services. The secondary footprint includes carbon emissions emitted by food production. It can be used to account for diets that contain higher proportions of meat, which requires a greater amount of energy and nutrients to produce than vegetables and grains, and foods that have been transported long distances. The manufacturing and transportation of consumer goods are additional contributors to the secondary carbon footprint. For example, the carbon footprint of a bottle of water includes the CO2 or CO2 equivalent emitted during the manufacture of the bottle itself plus the amount emitted during the transportation of the bottle to the consumer.

A variety of different tools exist for calculating the carbon footprints for individuals, businesses, and other organizations. Commonly used methodologies for calculating organizational carbon footprints include the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, from the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and ISO 14064, a standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization dealing specifically with greenhouse gas emissions. Several organizations, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Nature Conservancy, and British Petroleum, created carbon calculators on the Internet for individuals. Such calculators allow people to compare their own estimated carbon footprints with the national and world averages.

A SELECTION FROM

THE BEST PHOTOS OF 2022

CURATED BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

LINE ISLANDS, KIRIBATI / Around Vostok, an island in the remote central Pacific, abundant reef fish support a thriving population of top predators. Here, a gray reef shark swims over Montipora corals in a sea of fusilier damselfish and Bartlett's anthias.

Ernest Shackleton and his crew in 1915 all survived when ice crushed their ship, Endurance, off the coast of Antarctica. The barkentine was discovered nearly 10,000 feet down in March 2022 by the Endurance22 expedition.

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, FLORIDA / Shrouded in mist, NASA's Space Launch System, linchpin of the Artemis program, looms over Launch Complex 39B. Artemis aims to land the first woman and the first person of color on the moon and use it as a stepping stone to Mars.

ICHETUCKNEE SPRINGS STATE PARK, FLORIDA / A manatee munches on a wisp of eelgrass in Florida's Ichetucknee River, whose clean, warm waters can be a winter refuge for the aquatic mammals. Manatees can't tolerate water colder than 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA / Blue-and-yellow macaws perch on a rooftop, waiting to be fed by locals. Native to South America's tropical forests and savannas, the birds have proliferated in Venezuela's capital city over the past few decades because of the pet trade.

MUMBAI, INDIA / Pedestrians, motorcycles, and taxis crowd a street in Mumbai, home to about 21 million people. India is poised to overtake China as the world's most populous nation, a hurdle in its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

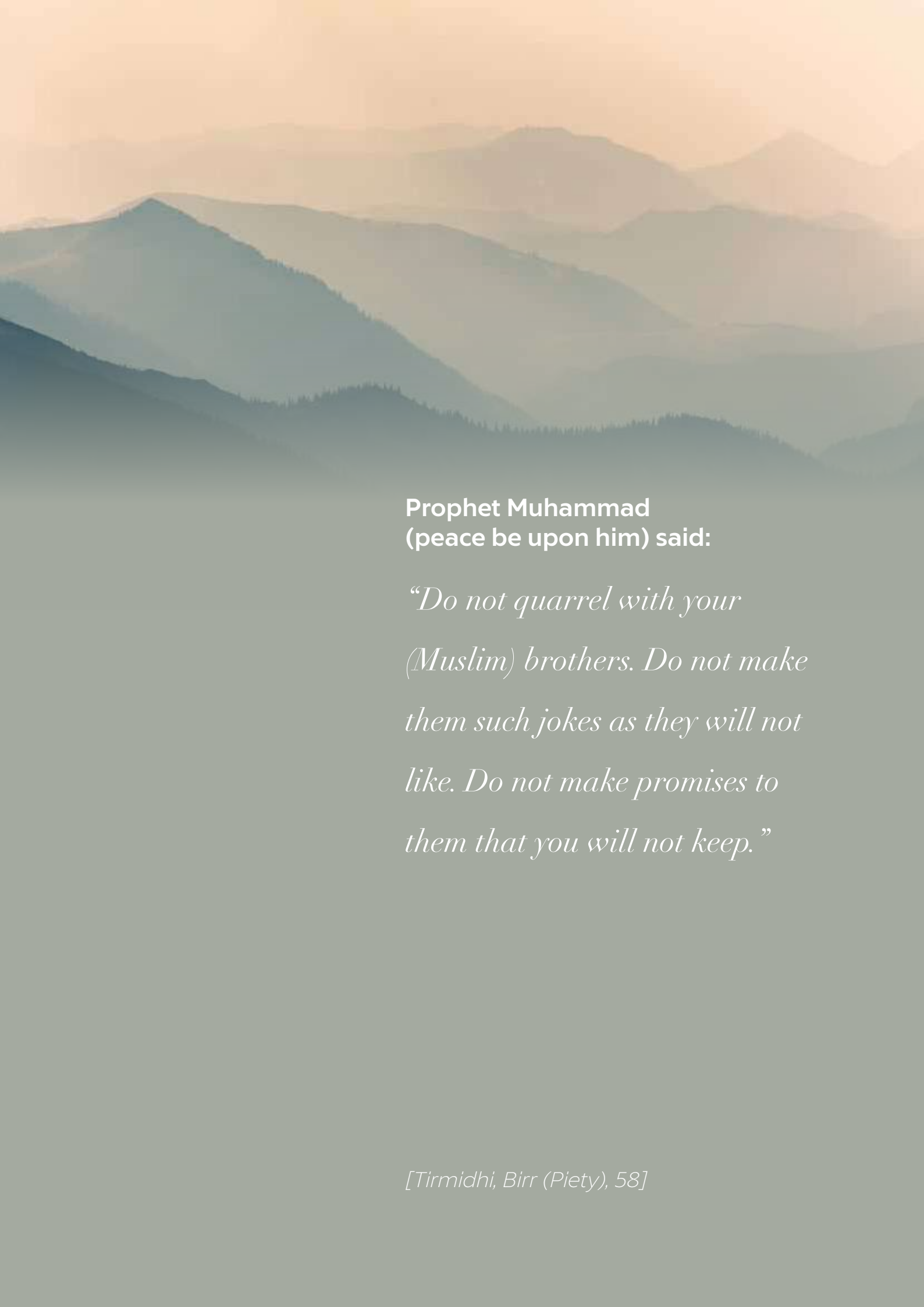
DALLAS, TEXAS / A taxidermied African lion is transported on a dolly at the Dallas Safari Club's convention. In 2021, South Africa promised to end its multimillion-dollar lion-breeding industry, but few steps have been taken toward this goal.

KOBUK RIVER VALLEY, ALASKA / Captured by drone, caribou from the Western Arctic herd gallop across a valley near the small town of Ambler during their spring migration. Caribou populations throughout much of North America are declining mysteriously.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES / For a peso (less than two cents), neighborhood vending machines bring the internet for a few minutes to Filipinos. They spend an average of four hours a day on social media, making them some of the world's most active users.

MERADALIR VALLEY, ICELAND / After lying dormant for 800 years, Iceland's Reykjanes Peninsula erupted twice in 17 months, most recently in August, belching lava into Meradalir Valley and initiating what some scientists suspect may be decades of volcanic activity.

WARDAK PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN / Rafiullah, 10, packs dirt into a bomb crater on National Highway 1. The 1,400-mile-long ring road has been ruined by decades of war and neglect. Now boys like Rafiullah and his 15-year-old brother serve as ad hoc repair crews for tips.

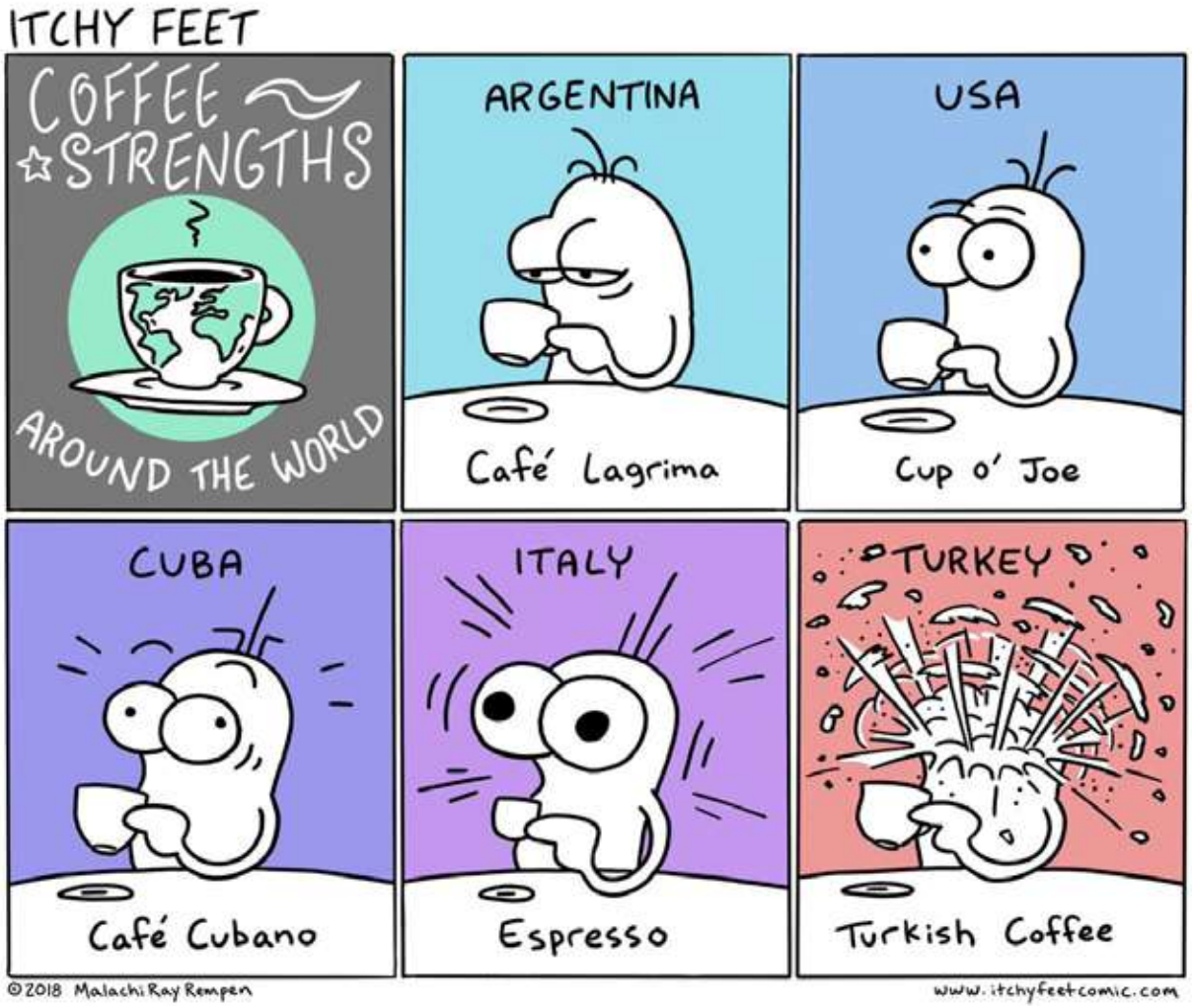


Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

"Do not quarrel with your (Muslim) brothers. Do not make them such jokes as they will not like. Do not make promises to them that you will not keep."

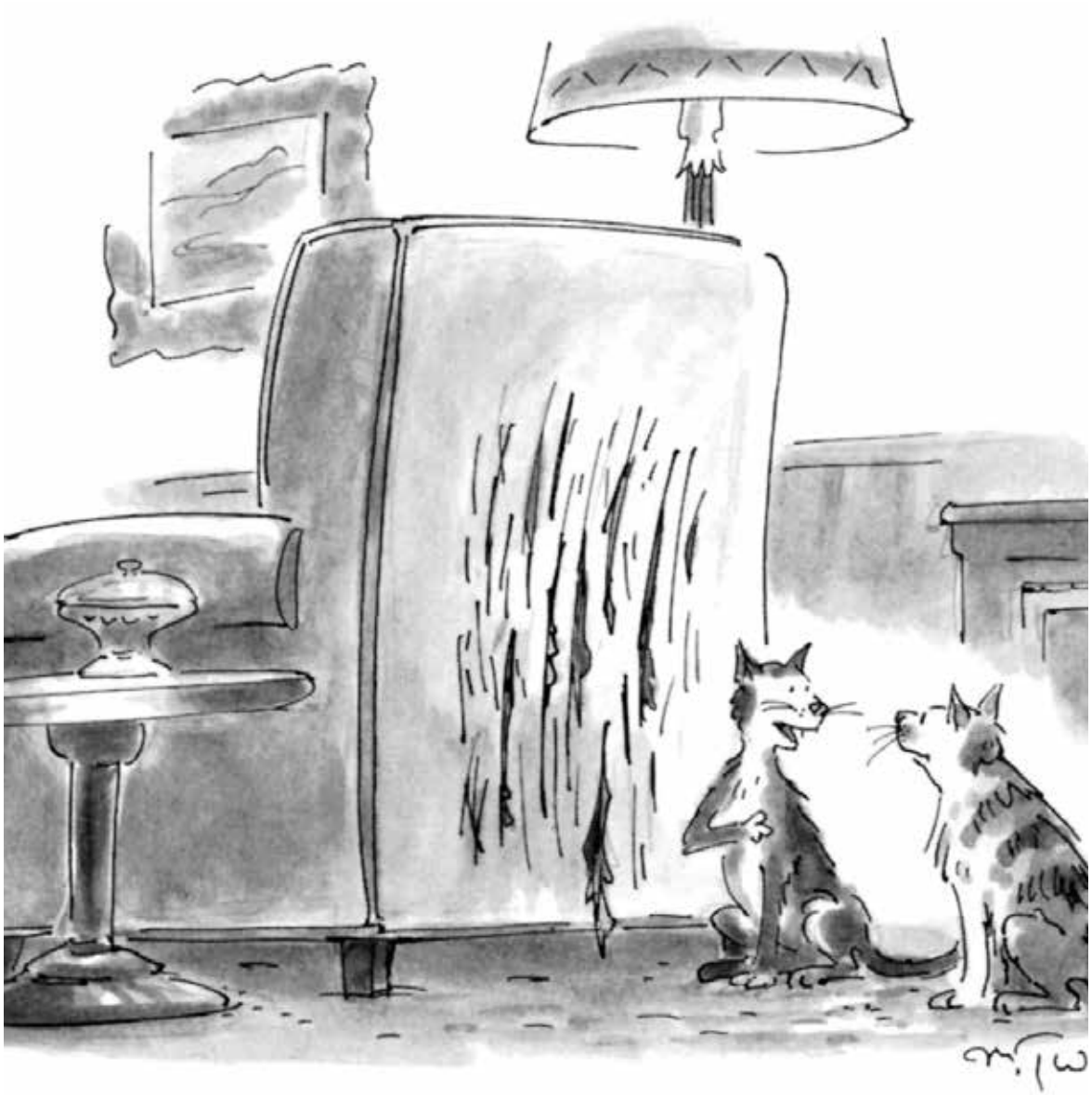
[Tirmidhi, Birr (Piety), 58]

Comics


ITCHY FEET
COFFEE STRENGTHS
AROUND THE WORLD
ARGENTINA
Café Lagrima
USA
Cup o' Joe
CUBA
Café Cubano
ITALY
Espresso
TURKEY
Turkish Coffee
©2018 Malachi Ray Rempen
www.itchyfeetcomic.com

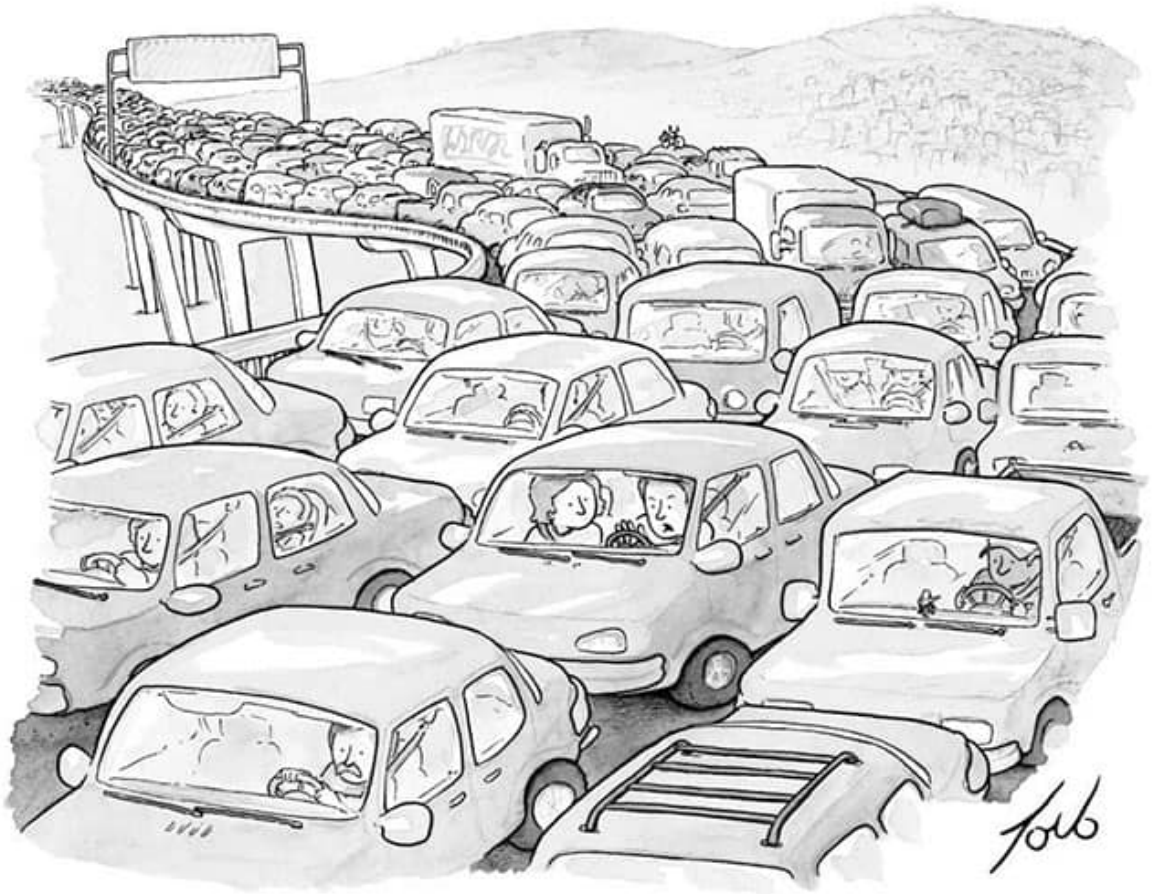
Comics


ITCHY FEET
Come on, people! We've got a flight to catch! Move it!
Hurry!! They'll close the gate! We have to check bags! Security will be a nightmare!!
Whew! We made it. Good job, everyone.
Hooray. And with just three hours to spare...
GATE INFO AT 5:30 AM
zzzzz...
©2020 Malachi Ray Rempen
www.itchyfeetcomic.com



"I have a couple of other projects I'm excited about."

Comics



"Why isn't my car horn magically fixing everything?"