**Country:** Russian Federation

**Committee:** UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization)

**Agenda Item:** Climate change education, training and public awareness

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world which is located in Northern Eurasia and occupies one-tenth of all the land on Earth. It shares borders with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, North Korea, and Mongolia. There are approximately 120 ethnic groups who can speak more than a hundred languages. Furthermore, Russian Federation, whose capital is Moscow, is a federal semi-presidential republic with its president Vladimir Putin. Russian Federation has a developing economy with enormous natural resources, particularly oil and natural gas. Russian Federation has the world's ninth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the sixth largest by PPP. Russian Federation has a low official unemployment rate of 4.1%. It is known as one of the countries with the highest literacy rate in international rankings, with a literacy rate of 99.73% Moreover, Russian Federation provides many ecosystems and habitats which ensure rare animals to live. Also, Russian Federation’s first national parks were set up in the 19th century, but decades of uncontrolled pollution have taken a toll on many of the country's ecological balance. Climate change in the country is causing more frequent wildfires and droughts. Russian Federation produces greenhouse gases with a rate of 4.6%. This ratio is enough to rank in top 10 green-house gases emitters. In addition, unfortunately, average temperature rises 2.5 times faster than global temperature in the country. In last 10 years, Russian Federation’s temperature has increased by about half a degree. However, Russian Federation is working for new policies to cease this global issue.

Climate change is the situation when the green-house gasses trapped in our world’s atmosphere and generates vital changes in temperature. Therefore, ecological balance get ruined, and wild fires, floods, and severe droughts become the several outcomes of this issue. Every region in our world gets affected by the climate change differently, but these changes shouldn’t be underestimated. This issue causes desolations in fields of human health, preservation of ecosystems and agriculture. This issue is multidimensional, and some countries trigger climate change more than the others. China, USA, India and Russia are the top 4 with their average release of green-house gases. Also, WMO declared that Earth’s temperature has risen about 1.1 °C, which is quite alarming. Thus, member states are determined that they should take an action towards climate change. “Paris Climate Agreement”, which is signed by 175 countries including the Russian Federation, is a result of insurability. Furthermore, the Russian Federation signed and approved the Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention and Ramsar Contract. These are the steps which leads to a safe and a decent future. The United Nations conducted a handful of programs, conferences and commitments due to this issue. At the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was signed to cease climate change. UNFCCC desires to scale down the greenhouse gas emissions, advocate sustainable development and adjust the world to the effects of climate change. According to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, annual conferences of parties (COP) aims to come together with the all world countries yearly to weaken climate change impacts. In these conferences, polices are criticized and annual statistics are shared to act upon climate change. In order to analyze and examine data and information about climate change, the United Nations also collaborates with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and other organizations. Coming up with new concepts and arranging policies referring to climate change plays a key role. Moreover, the program that is conducted by Greta Thunberg “Fridays for Future” is crucial to raise awareness.

However, these are not enough to fulfill our aims. We should come up with more concepts. We urge all the member states to work as a unity to spread the key “education” and enough information about the global issue, “global warming”. A range of media, especially social media, educational and remarkable videos, public speeches, campaigns which influence the image with social media play a crucial part in raising awareness. Moreover, protests can increase the desire to act upon to climate change. Street walks and mottos might be very inspirational for the community. Therefore, improving “Fridays for Future Program” is an essential act to combat climate change. Adding climate literacy to curriculums will enable younger generations to start taking a part in public campaigns to defeat climate change and the next generation will be more conscious about consequences and causes of this vital issue. Furthermore, advocating and creating new laws regarding to climate change can be beneficial. The laws can restrict the amount of greenhouse gases that are released by the countries, and the countries which extend the limit will pay heavy taxes. These taxes will be used to increase the use of renewable sources and generating a United Nation awareness team. We encourage United Nation to form a team with people who are well educated about climate change to raise public’s awareness of the issue. We strongly believe that every act addressing to education will solve the world issues.

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