

Country: Germany

Committee Name : UNESCO-2

Agenda Item : Climate change education, training and public awareness

Officially known as the Federal Republic of Germany, the independent nation in Central Europe has a Nations Online country profile. Germany shares boundaries with Denmark, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France to the west, Switzerland, Austria, the Czech Republic, and Poland to the south. It also borders the Baltic Sea to the east. Along with Sweden and the UK, it also has marine borders with them. Germany is the seventh-largest country in Europe by area, with 357,022 km²; it is roughly two-thirds the size of France or slightly smaller than the US state of Montana. The population of Germany is 83,2 million (as of 2020); Berlin, the largest city, with roughly 3.3 million residents. Germany is a democratic, federal, and parliamentary country. The Grundgesetz (Basic Law), the country's constitution, serves as the foundation for its political system. On May 8, 1949, in Bonn, then the German interim capital, the constitution of Germany was passed. The Federal Chancellor and 15 Federal Ministers make up the Federal Government and cabinet. The chancellor is the head of government and the country's most powerful political figure, while the federal president (Bundespräsident) serves as chief of state but in a largely ceremonial capacity. Germany's constitution, known as the Grundgesetz (Basic Law), which came into effect on May 23, 1949, after the military governments of the Western occupying powers (France, the United Kingdom, and the United States) had officially consented to the establishment of the Federal Republic (then known as West Germany) and upon the assent of the parliaments of the Länder (states) to form the Bund (federation). At that time, West Germany was made up of 11 states plus West Berlin, which was given the unique status of a state without the right to vote.

Everything is impacted by climate change, including geopolitics, economy, and migration. Cities, life expectancies, and wine lists are all shaped by it. We investigate it from every conceivable angle since it affects everything The Economist reports on.

Germany's greenhouse gas emissions grew by 4.5% in 2021 compared to 2020, according to a report from the federal environmental agency pledged UBA in March 2022. Germany has around 100 Gt of cumulative emissions, placing it sixth as of 2021. Germany's federal government in 2016 to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80% to 95% by 2050.

According to a study by the Climate Service Center Germany, precipitation in Germany has grown by 11% since 1881, and the trend is expected to continue. Almost everybody in Germany now experiences significantly more rain during the winter; in some cases, the volume of precipitation has increased by as much as 30%. Conversely, summers have grown dryer in several Federal States.

To prevent this we can;

- Spend more Cash to teach the kids climate change by professionals
- Start companies for kids that are volunteers to work in these types of communities
- And replace the amount deodorants with more natural and effective perfumes

Recources:

https://www.economist.com/climatechange?utm_medium=cpc.adword.pd&utm_source=google&ppccampaignID=18151738051&ppcadID=&utm_campaign=a.22brand.pmax&utm_content=conversion.directresponse.anonymous&gclid=CjwKCAjw9J2iBhBPEiwaAerwpeeJEir6sH-7kpcfAf9lFw0x_6RYo-ykxHaCjV09IbklUvt2Pi5GIwxCbgMQAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds

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