

Germany

Objectives:

Economy: Be able to obtain alliances with both NATO and the NPT in order to have protection against nuclear attacks, as well as not rely on any nuclear power but on the use of renewable sources. Germany's goal is to leave from both uses, energy and weapons, and not get affected by home countries sanctions.

Security: Maintain a safe, peaceful global environment while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament.

Sovereignty: Germany would like to continue being a sovereign state as well as a state in which they have the potential to create nuclear weapons but choose not to.

Terrorism: Germany will remain under the The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The members of this treaty agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party (for protection from terrorist).

Diplomacy: My goal for my committee is to have a treaty with all countries that still have nuclear weapons and don't want to get rid of them.

Disaster and Preparedness: To be able to bring back the migrants back since many have been cut off from coming to Germany due to Greece and the way they have to get here. Not only that, but to be able to show that we are different that we have changed our moralities and seen it was wrong.

Climate and Energy: Implement strategic plans so every country cooperates into putting effort for a greener planet and put strict regulation for countries that have nuclear energy and weapons.

Introduction

Nuclear weapons have a mortal impact in world history and it is viewed as an imminent danger. Despite nuclear weapons used twice in world history, the issue of nuclear weapon ownership remains polarized. Germany is one of the most powerful European countries that has great influence in the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in order to maintain peace and safety within countries. As one of the biggest advocates in the disarmament of nuclear weapons, the country diplomatically contributes to the peaceful resolution of multiple conflicts around the globe, having a challenging stance as the rest of the world argue over nuclear weapon and nuclear energy ownership.

Germany has maintained its legacy of developing advanced technology even after their defeat in World War II, but has refused to contribute in the development of weapons of mass destruction. During World War II, Germany worked on developing nuclear weapons, producing about 78,000 tons of chemical weapons. Despite not being among the nuclear powers during the Cold War, Germany had a political and military interest in the balance of nuclear capability. Germany first developed nuclear weapons in the late 1950s also all of the German nuclear power plants that opened between 1960 and 1970 had a power output of less than 1,000 MW and have now all closed down. From 1996 to 1990 there was the first most experimental nuclear power in East Germany. Then, later on the second one was the Greifswald and was planned to house eight of the Russian reactors. In 1990 during the German reunification all nuclear power plants were closed due to the differences in safety standards. The share of nuclear power in the electricity sector in the country is decreasing following the decision of a complete nuclear phase-out by the next decade. Eight out of the seventeen operating reactors in Germany were permanently shut

down, which is an improvement. Germany has permanently shut down eight of its 17 reactors and pledge to close the rest by the end of 2022.

Germany is also one of Europe's leading voices in advocating the new international initiative for nuclear disarmament, also non-proliferation and disarmament. Since World War I, the country has had a negative reputation, causing distrusts around the globe. After the infamous Holocaust and the fall of Nazi Germany, the country slowly began to transform itself to a modernized, constructive nation. Germany maintain relations with more than 190 countries, playing a crucial role in European Union and NATO to form stronger alliances as well as unifying European countries. This creates a significant advantage by taking part in NATO decisions between other countries. Germany believes their foreign relations open peaceful resolutions around the globe. Signed under the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the international treaty prevents the spread of nuclear weapons and promotes. At first, they were hesitant to sign during the 1960's and 1970's, but eventually it has become one of the strongest supporters by the 1990's.

Post World War II, Germany was split into two sovereign states with their own military formed. In November 12, 1955 the first recruits in the army began to serve the West German Heer and later on they served East Germany in March 1, 1956. The National People's Army was founded during the cold war, despite the army's low action. The importance of discussing why Germany was split into two sovereign states after World War II is because there were plenty of human rights violations occurring during this. The West side of Germany was "free" because it had influence from the capitalist government of the United States. Whereas the East side of Germany suffered because of USSR's oppressive rules and communist state. The mindset of

Germany being split into two still remains to this day and it's a long-lasting effect of how millions of families were split without having any regard as to how the other side was doing. The destruction of the Berlin wall that literally divided Germany into two occurred in 1989. This remains one of Germany's most famous historical moment and it was televised around the world.

The stigma of the infamous Holocaust held by Germany still lingers to this day.

However, it has made a conscious effort into getting rid of that reputation and has put efforts into peacekeeping operations and has adapted a peaceful attitude towards these world issues.

Moreover, Germany is one of the leading European countries when it comes to economy and quality of an overall life. As a matter in fact, Germany has developed a positive attitude for refugees and set up programs so refugees can become members of society but also contribute to the growing economy of the country. Because of this placid attitude towards refugees, there is less violence when it comes to both domestic and international terrorism. Moreover, their effort into producing a safe environment with the development of technology has showcased how Germany is a leading power. It has had 107 Nobel Peace Prize laureates in science alone, which is an impressive number and demonstrates Germany's efforts into shedding their infamous reputation.

Overall, Germany remains one of the leading countries with a democratic government that has showcased how inclusivity and spreading equal opportunities to all has gained them popularity as one of the leading countries in the western hemisphere. As it is, Germany strongly advocates for peace which does not involve the usage of nuclear weapons nor nuclear energy. When it comes to the conflicts in the Middle East and Asia, it has shown how a peaceful diplomacy has prove beneficial for their own country.

Economy

Objectivity: Be able to obtain alliances with both NATO and the NPT in order to have protection against nuclear attacks, as well as not rely on any nuclear power but on the use of renewable sources. Germany's goal is to leave from both uses, energy and weapons, and not get affected by home countries sanctions.

On March 2011 Germany's eight nuclear reactors were shut down, which counted for a fourth of their energy source. Now, most of their energy comes from the use of coal. The Germans see no reason to rebuild new nuclear plants because of how well their economy is doing running on renewable resources. The reason for the push against nuclear power started after the Chernobyl accident in 1986. Now their use of nuclear energy went from one fourth to 17 percent which comes from their nine remaining reactors.

The withdrawal from nuclear energy also included the use of nuclear weapons. This withdrawal has gained attention from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other nuclear sharing associations. Germany's nuclear sharing role in NATO causes this attention by requiring Germany to spend two percent of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on defense. However, Germany's share of economic sectors in GDP lately has been 68.7 percent in services, 25.6 percent in product industry, 4.9 percent in construction, and 0.7 percent in agriculture. If Germany doesn't meet the requirements they will have to leave NATO's sharing arrangements. This will remove their ability to decide when and where nuclear weapons are used. The removal of nuclear energy and nuclear weapons will, in turn, make Germany untrustworthy and will cause other countries to act out. Germany's goal is to leave from both uses, energy and weapons. The only reason to seek a nuclear weapon industry mainly falls on the fact that Germany would

get protected when deciding where weapons land. When being a part of NATO, Germany would gain alliances with them and other organizations and countries. These alliances will result in Germany getting targeted for the use of nuclear weapons. As well as other benefits such as being a general defense and security alliance.

Germany also works alongside the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), whose main purpose is to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and peaceful use of nuclear energy. If a country ever went against NPT rules while being a part of it they will suffer from international sanctions. These sanctions can affect many countries other than those they were placed on. Germany became wary of sanctions placed by NPT based on the ones put on Russia. Sanctions placed on member states can also affect Germany because they will share similar losses, money. Since Germany and Russia have always had close ties some of the responsibilities that the sanctions put on Russia follow Germany.

However, sanctions placed to stop the growth and developed of nuclear industries have not exactly worked in favor of those placing them. These sanctions get placed to make the countries remember that they are tied to home and foreign rules. The actual result of the sanctions is far behind what they actually say they will achieve, which is to reduce nuclear use. One of the only things that result from them is the countries need to look for other ways to continue using nuclear objects without getting caught in a nuclear war.

Germany has tried many things when it comes down to preventing attacks, whether they be nuclear or terrorist. They have increased and furthered their measures of being aware where

possible terrorists are at all times. These actions took place after the Berlin attack. The measures taken include better surveillance and trackers on potential terrorist. If there would ever be an attack within Germany borders it would cause an uproar of political arguments. If there was ever a nuclear attack Germany has left a nuclear weapon as a last result of protection. There other way of protection against a nuclear weapon attack is to stay by NATO's side in order to gain protection from them.

Security

Objective: Maintain a safe, peaceful global environment while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament

As one of the most influential European countries in the world, Germany takes a stand against nuclear power and weaponry for the sake of preventing a possible nuclear war. In an era with high technology, world leaders from powerful countries have conflicted whether to obtain and use nuclear weapons as a way of protection, or excuse to cause mayhem. Under the committee of security, it is important for the country of Germany to protect its citizens and policies away from any kind of conflict within other countries.

First and foremost, Germany is not a nuclear state. Although they do acquire nuclear power, as under oath of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, they are one of the biggest supporters to disarm any nuclear weapons. This treaty creates a possible tighter internal security, as well as providing peace throughout the countries. The global security environment is tense and complex due to the proliferation of any weapons of mass destruction, which are seen a threat internationally. In Germany's perspective, nuclear weapons are hazardous, putting many countries and innocent civilians in danger. Germany is also a huge representative of Europe,

promoting foreign policy as a passage to secure human rights, and peace negotiations in the Middle East and elsewhere. The country has accepted international responsibility, involving with dramatic changes globally. Their main objective of foreign policy is to maintain peace and safety in the world.

Because Germany is an influential and powerful country non-proliferative country, if were to opt out of the treaty and arm nuclear weapons, several countries would follow a negative example and acquire nuclear weapons. This would cause a worldwide conflict since proliferative countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, and India are trying to use these weapons. If such a scenario were to happen, Germany's credibility and power will deteriorate. Since the country is against the usage of nuclear weapons, if a proliferative country were to attack Germany, they would be at a big disadvantage of being prone to nuclear attacks, causing economic, human, and environmental damages. The only defense Germany would have without nuclear weapons would be the country's militia, the Bundeswehr. This would affect the peaceful and safe policy Germany integrated for global security and its foreign policies. Alliance and foreign policies between countries will dissipate, possibly causing a nuclear war.

In the Cold war, several military strategies were constructed. During the Cold War, under Dwight Eisenhower's presidency, U.S. military strategists were sure the Soviet Union were to invade Western Europe. The Iron Curtain, a boundary dividing Europe into two areas. Because of this, the United States stationed nukes throughout Germany to retaliate Russia's plans. This created great tension and fear within civilizens between both countries due to constant threats. There is a reason why this was called the Cold War; no real war was occurring. A limited nuclear war is a Cold War military strategy where there is direct confrontation between "two nuclear

powers” (Soviet Union and United States) that necessarily didn’t end in surrender, massive destruction, and casualties on both sides. First striking capability is a country’s attack on an enemy’s nuclear arsenal that effectively prevents retaliation against the attacker. This limits such effects of nuclear, permitting war without any usage of nuclear weapons.

Such similar events are taking place between conflicted countries between North Korea and Israel as well as India and Pakistan. India and Pakistan’s origin of conflict began since 1947 over border clashes that quickly escalated to wars with rebels and terrorist groups. As battles and violence continue between the two countries over the Kashmir region. Both have raised tension, calling upon nuclear power and weapons, which violates a 2003 ceasefire agreement. North Korea’s and Iran’s illegal usage of plutonium caught attention of the UN Security council, violating non-proliferations obligations. Both withdrew from the treaty, allowing the usage of nuclear weapons. These two countries are also creating tension and calling upon action of nuclear weapons as a defense mechanism.

There is high tension between the United States and North Korea, threatening each other of their nuclear weapons. If there were a nuclear strike on the Korean Peninsula, nuclear detonations in Seoul and Tokyo with North Korea’s current estimated weapon yields would result from 400,000 to 3.8 million deaths, and 7.7 million injuries. Both human and environmental effects include drastic percentages of radiation possibly causing a cancer epidemic. Not only that, but there would be high radiation contamination in the atmosphere. Animals, plants, bodies of water, soil, and crops will be heavily contaminated. Marine animals will be affected as well, possibly diminishing both land and sea animal population. The

economic damage would drastically break trading between countries, and causing demands to drop in Japan, South Korea, and China.

Sovereignty

Objective: Germany would like to continue being a sovereign state as well as a state in which they have the potential to create nuclear weapons but choose not to.

Germany has been a sovereign state for many years now, sixty-three years to be exact. This means, only Germany has control and power over the things they do inside their borders. It also means, no other country has the permission to enter Germany without their consent. Germany became a sovereign state on May 5, 1955. It was when the United States, France, and Great Britain ended their military occupation with a proclamation to end the occupation. In 1945, the U.S, France, and Great Britain had control over western Germany. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union had control over eastern Germany. This came to an end after nearly 10 years of Germany being occupied. However, eastern Germany was still being occupied by the Soviet Union. This went on until the year 1990, when both eastern and western Germany finally got back together and became a whole, single, democratic country. Being sovereign is an amazing quality to have as a country. It shows Germany has great leadership, power, and independence.

The United Nations Charter also benefits Germany and vice versa. The UN Charter is an organization in which it helps to uphold human rights. It's sort of like a way to help protect citizens. The UN Charter did not go into effect until October 24, 1945. Germany also did not become a full member of the charter until September 18, 1973. It has been a huge and important member since then. Germany has been an active member for over 40 years now. In the year 2001, Germany decided to help strengthen the UN Charter. It has helped the UN financially by

providing major money into the organization. In 2013, Germany was the third largest contributor (7.1%). There has been a gross total of \$3.6 trillion being given. Germany has also been very passionate about helping free the world from the scourge of war ever since being apart of the UN Charter. The UN Charter and Germany go hand in hand.

Germany became a technologically advanced country after the end of World War II. Their nuclear power began in the 1950's-1960's. There had been about 17 nuclear power plants in Germany since they gained their nuclear power. However, after the mid-1980's, there has not been a new nuclear power plant because of political pressure in the country. Although, Germany has the potential to create nuclear weapons, they HAVE NOT created any nor do they possess nuclear weapons at the moment. They follow the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was put into force in the year 1970. The objective of the treaty is to help prevent the spread of any nuclear weapons around the world. Germany believes in this objective and therefore does not possess any nuclear weapons, as stated before. Yes, Germany does have nuclear power but does not have nuclear weapons. Germany began to follow this treaty in 1975 and still continues to, to this day.

The Principle of Non-Intervention is the expectation for any state to not get involved in things they shouldn't. There is a prohibition of any threat and/or force towards any other state which is stated in article 2.4 from the UN Charter. This may definitely be a good or bad thing depending on the situation. Germany, loves to follow this principle of non-intervention. Germany does not get involved in any military situation with other states, they only get involved

in diplomatic situations. They consider themselves as being a diplomatic leader in global involvements which is why they get involved.

Terrorism

Objectivity: Germany will remain under the The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The members of this treaty agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party (for protection from terrorist).

Terrorism does affect the country of Germany as whole which is caused by multiple terrorist groups. An example is the Turkish Islamist groups who plotted a bomb in Germany in year 2007. On September 4th, 2007, three men were arrested while trying to flee a rented cottage which contained 1,5000 lbs of hydrogen peroxide- based mixture and twenty- six military grade sensitive charge which is used to detonate an explosive. They were going to use these to build car bombs. Later, a supporter was arrested in Turkey. Two of the perpetrators were Germans that converted to Islam from Christianity while the other two were German Turks. West Germany experienced severe terrorism during the Cold War (1970s). Most of the terrorism was caused in the German Autumn (1977). The German Autumn was a set of events that was associated with the murder of Hanns Martin Schleyer who was the president of the Confederation of German Employers' Associations. Also with the assassination of the attorney - general of West Germany, Siegfried Buback (April 7th, 1977), and murder of the banker Jurgen Ponto (July 30th, 1977). The terrorist groups had connections to international terrorism especially from the Palestinian militant groups and were assisted by the communist government of East Germany.

Nuclear terrorism is somewhat of a concern in Germany since they have nuclear plants. According to a research by Oda Becker, a physicist and expert on nuclear plants, terrorist attack can be caused by helicopters filled with explosives which can release radiation. German nuclear facilities are not capable to handle the explosion of that scale. Germany is a Non-Nuclear Weapon State which means they are Under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons who refrain from pursuing nuclear weapons. Germans want US nuclear weapons removed from German territory which is located at the Buchel air base. Germany hosted an estimated total of 180 US nuclear weapons on their land in order to be part of the arrangement of NATO nuclear sharing. Becker also added that temporary nuclear waste storage sites can cause a serious threat to the people around it since they lack proper security systems.

The current world order has been very grandiose. There is less hunger, lower poverty rates, there's been more democratic countries than ever before, child mortality has decreased but terrorism is still happening. It is adaptable to contending with non-states since the power is slowly moving towards the non-states. It is not adaptable to contending with terrorism since terrorism has been happening in multiple countries. The nuclear black markets have concerned some countries since the nuclear technology is no longer controlled by the industrially advanced countries and can be possibly purchased on the low by both states and terrorist groups.

Germany has helped Pakistan in making their own nuclear weapons program and also helped Khan sell nuclear technology to developing countries such as Iran and Libya. In 2004, Pakistan confessed to heading an international black market ring involved in selling nuclear weapons technology. Khan had been selling nuclear technology to North Korea, Iran, and Libya which is how some developing countries gain nuclear weapons (through the black market). The

flaws in the current non-proliferation regime is that after signing the treaty as a non-nuclear weapon state in 1968, Iraq launched a nuclear weapons program in the early 1970s which violated their commitment. Iraq also hid its attempt to make nuclear weapons from IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspectors before the Gulf War.

The enforcement mechanisms for the NPT are not sufficient since some countries are hiding nuclear weapons violating their agreement. Iraq, North Korea, Libya and Iran have proved that the rules are not self enforcing. Terrorism, wars, nuclear black markets, and treacherous states, and countries leaving the NPT is still happening. Terrorists are at a high level to carry out attacks in Germany and the German government has increased security in public buildings, transport hubs and large public gatherings. Current attacks happened in December 19, 2016 and July 24, 2016. The threat of terrorism affect more democratic societies more than the authoritarian societies because of the necessity to stick to certain civil liberties. Legal systems have a lesser chance to stop potential terrorists because of the restrictions placed on them by civil rights.

A new intelligence system needs to be built in order to fight terrorism. Communication between countries needs to improve since information doesn't get distributed on time which can prevent huge disasters (ex: On September 11, they failed to get the right information to the right people at the right time). Lack of communication and collaboration deprived countries and the Intelligence Community of gaining valuable information on how to prevent future wars. Other things that need to improve is federal information technology capabilities, a well organization of analysis of federal and local law enforcement and intelligence data, and having a stronger state and local emergency communication (in case of terrorist attacks). Also, cargo screening that use

radiation detectors and x-ray scanners needs to increase at the border and airports in order to prevent more nuclear weapons from entering into other countries. Foreign visitors also need to be checked on using databases just for the protection of the country. It is more of a transnational issue than a domestic issue since terrorists attacks are still happening in different countries. Terrorist tend to smuggle in nuclear weapons into the countries that they want to attack due to the lack of security at the border. They also can get help from different countries making them more stronger.

Diplomacy

Objective: My goal for my committee is to have a treaty with all countries that still have nuclear weapons and don't want to get rid of them.

My country leans towards diplomatic solutions since it would be more solutions to security challenges, this is because we want more of a peaceful resolution of multiple conflicts around the globe and we think more causeously about conflicts that instead of making war we will look more up to look for solutions.

As our point on unilateralism, bilateralism and multilateralism we think Countries should have multilateral relationships. Countries that only work alongside one country or within one causes problems. Countries need to keep tabs on one another and make sure one country isn't doing something suspicious. The nuclear challenges that are occurring right now are happening because countries hide secrets and refuse to work alongside other countries. Plus there is a risk that a German unilateral stance could undermine alliance unity—and hence European security. Which is why we think it's better to work together among us we can come to an agreement.

Our opinion on today's balance power in the nuclear area in the middle east is that it's incapable of maintaining a balance in nuclear power and the stability of the country would be not stable. Since there's a problem with Iran's progressing nuclear program and the fears it has aroused were likely the trigger for some Middle East states to initiate ambitious nuclear power programs. Also our opinion on balance power on the Korean peninsula it's also not balance at all, it looks like North Korea is really going to drop a nuclear weapon on the Korean peninsula. North Korea's strategic nuclear and missile programs, coupled with its provocative testing, present a clear and present danger to peace and stability in Northeast Asia, and are the primary reasons why the Korean peninsula is falling into disequilibrium. Willing to drop more of them, it's consider an area of conflict because of its nuclear weapons development. For example: North Korea poses a growing security threat to South Korea and Japan, to the US-ROK and US-Japan alliances, and to the US mainland. Even though they have some strategies that could stop this North Korea is more much of a problem. Finally in South Asia is also very complicated and complex since the the region is a host of three nuclear armed states i.e. China, Pakistan and India with competing territorial claims which is more complicated also, Major Powers in South Asian politics have also been an unbalancing factor for the regional power equilibrium that increases the hard power gap to maintain their global dominance by engaging strategic partnerships with regional players.

Our country believes that there's a legitimate monopoly on nuclear weapons since countries like North Korea, United States, Israel, India, China and also Russia own nuclear weapons. Russia and the US share 93 percent of all nuclear weapons. Which shows how many much other countries delivers nuclear weapons to each other, which means there's more

countries than others having a monopoly, that just means some of them are more powerful than others. Which makes it legitimate on the monopoly since the others don't have other weapons, countries are in top of each other which makes this monopoly of power.

Our country's diplomatic position of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is that since we're a nonproliferation country since 1975, knowing that we're recognized as a Non-Nuclear Weapon State (NNWS). We believe this is way safer for everybody, we want to promote a strengthening of the non-proliferation regime because we want to become more active to promote more diplomatic initiatives and we want to incorporate a long-term strategy for a non-proliferation norm lived worldwide.

The role we want to play in today's nuclear challenge is to help to change other countries ideals on nuclear weapons, we want to close them and allied with other so we can become better together.

Our opinion in our country nuclear weapons is that even we have the power to create nuclear weapons we will not do so due to the treaty we have and even though in world war 2 we dropped and made some awful bombs we agree on to do it, so it would not affect our policy since we are more of a peace instead of bombs.

We do think it could be rogue states sine a lot of them don't agree with our policy and are willing to do everything to have nuclear weapons, they're willing to do operations breaking the law.

We think the liberal world order is fair for all states, since it was characterized by the peaceful settlement of disputes through international courts, universal human rights, international

criminal justice, and free trade and investment. Above all, the new liberal order emphasized international rule of law — the idea that international law and legal institutions would be the major source of global organization.

The overview in my position for global disarmament is that since we're in the non-proliferation on nuclear weapons and the number of multilateral treaties have since been established with the aim of preventing nuclear proliferation and testing, while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament, we agree with that type of resolution and we want that if it's possible everyone joins this treaty knowing that there's 4 countries that are not included. We want to be nuclear weapon free even if we once used to own.

Our opinion in the global zero is that we do agree on it, we think that is the only way to eliminate the nuclear threat – including proliferation, nuclear terrorism and humanitarian catastrophe. It's a great opportunity for all of these options to eliminate and to become better as a country and all of us among. We are a nuclear weapon free country and we would like others to do so too like the other nine countries that do own them.

We also agree on the unilateral disarmament since we want peace plus one of the good advantages about this is that since Unilateral disarmament is usually sought in one technical competency, such as weapons of mass destruction. Non-violent political movements from that of Mahatma Gandhi. So, it's just for the good of everyone and not wanting chaos.

Disaster and Preparedness

Objective: To be able to bring back the migrants back since many have been cut off from coming to Germany due to Greece and the way they have to get here. Not only that, but to be able to show that we are different that we have changed our moralities and seen it was wrong.

As representative of the German government we have provided a warning for our people to prepare for any imminent attack. For example, we advised our people to stock up food that would last them for 10 days incase of an attack. Not only that, but people should also save two litres (half a gallon) per person daily for five days. We provide about 2,000 public bunkers and shelters in West Germany, with federal funding to protect those who can't protect themselves from any attacks. Besides that we have bunkers that are specialized to protect our people from any nuclear attacks. We also have a secret location that is provided with all the essential foods to our people. The inventory with all this food is always checked upon daily and renewed. Lastly we have emergency offices to issue food and fuel stamps, under national rationing system in case of any disasters. Germany has the capability of building nuclear weapons but decide not to because they know that won't help clear the name they have.

If a neighboring country was being attack with nuclear weapons the mostly likely action that Germany would take is send relief supplies to help those in need. From past events Germany wants to show that they are better now than they were before. Germany wants to change how they are seen and make their reputation better by helping those that are in need. If anything happens upon Germany's border it is most likely that they would find a peaceful resolution since they are 1) a pacifist country and 2) they believe that war is all wrong. For example, the government of Germany have been getting involved with other countries and organizations to prevent the use of nuclear weapons around the world. Germany has succeeded in taking off 130

of the United States nuclear weapons from their land. Furthermore , Germany has a stronger voice since in another article they state how Germany is taking the lead in solving the problem by giving speeches, and sacrificing what they have. Also you can tell that Germany doesn't like any nuclear weapons because of the organizations that they are allied themselves with like the Australia-led Humanitarian Initiative and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI). These groups want to prevent from nuclear weapons from detonating and are dedicated to disarm all these weapons. Germany would probably will offer some assistance to those that are in a strike area because they want to improve their reputation as I stated before

We will be able to assist as many refugees as possible. We want to help as many people as possible to show the world that from our past mistakes we are better people by helping refugees. Besides that we are prepare to help as many as possible because we have these sites of a four-story addition with room for 200 asylum-seekers, complete with a dining room with floor-to-ceiling, soundproof windows and white-tiled bathrooms. Everything is state-of-the-art. The building even has the same kind of stand-up toilets made from stainless steel that are so often found in Mediterranean countries -- the kind your typical asylum-seeker from that region is accustomed to. German officials say they are prepared to accept as many as 800,000 asylum seekers this year, a number equal to 1% of the population. The government announced Monday that it would set aside \$6.7 billion next year to deal with the influx. Besides that people from Germany collect donations, work in refugee housing facilities, give German language lessons, and accompany refugees on trips to the doctor's or the local government office. Some have sponsored refugees directly; others have opened their homes to them. This shows that Germany would have sufficient space to provide for the migrants with shelter and food since many of

their people are cooperating with the government to help those in need. Many people in Germany believe that we shouldn't be helping refugees because they believe with the recent attacks they have done against Germany they do not deserve to be trusted. Apart from that the refugees that enter Germany affect the workforce. Many are worried about the possible spread of Islamic influence, and allegedly misogynist attitudes among male refugees. Also, many are concerns include a possible increase in crime rates, and changes to their established way of life. Many people believe that their culture will influence their so they do not want to be apart of any of that. Some people just do not feel secure with them and blame them for every little thing that happens. For example in the text states, "The clashes appeared to be triggered by an incident the previous evening, when a 32-year-old resident was hurt by a bottle being thrown. On Wednesday night a group of some 80 people, described by police as right-wingers, shouted slogans at up to 20 young asylum seekers, accusing them of taking over the central Kornmarkt shopping centre."

For the people that are coming from Syria, German politicians have approved tougher penalties for refugees convicted of crimes, and more restrictive asylum laws -- and they're working to reduce the number of refugees who try to travel to Germany. This way it will prevent them from convicting any crimes against their people.

Through the history of Germany, they tried to become the best people they can be by bringing in as many refugees they can bring. In 2015, Germany took in 890,000 refugees and received 476,649 formal applications for political asylum – the highest annual number of applications in their history. Besides that when Greece caused something to prevent migrants to head to the European countries, Germany was still able to bring in the most migrants in the European countries. They are number one in allowing the most migrants in the European

countries. Even though it is going to be expensive to bring in migrants and allow them to be in Germany they believe it would be beneficial to their needs. Germany provided the migrants with jobs, but the only difficulty is finding the way to communicate with them since they have a different language that prevents that from communication, cultural values and different. Besides that they are also providing the migrants with higher education so they can be able to learn but it is shown that they are less successful to achieve in academics and get a job.

Climate and Energy Committee

Objective: Implement strategic plans so every country cooperates into putting effort for a greener planet and put strict regulation for countries that have nuclear energy and weapons.

Germany's stance on climate change remains straightforward as to how they approach each issue. Germany has become the exemplary country that takes action in order to address the impending issues of the environment. Germany has taken these issues under serious circumstances by having the goal to fully reduce their emission of burning fossil fuels. In order to do this, Germany has turned to solar and wind power to acquire independency from fossil fuels. It is important to state that Germany recognizes climate issues as a global issue. This can be seen as they're one of the leading countries in pro-green energy and they also signed the Paris Agreement and holds the goals of that agreement as one of the top priorities. At the moment, Germany remains dependent on coal and fossil fuel emissions, however, 27% of power is completely renewable and plans to go 80% by 2050. Moreover, Germany remains one of the countries that does not use nuclear weapons nor nuclear energy which already sets the tone for other countries to follow suit. A strong point for Germany is its culture and the initiative people have in order to have a eco-friendly environment in Germany. Nuclear weaponry and energy is

not a priority for Germany, nor are they trying to achieve obtaining it. Germany is strongly against nuclear weapons, and that can also be seen from signing the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Overall, Germany has been impacted from having access to nuclear energy and still have access to it, however, Germany has prioritized the a full stop of nuclear energy by 2022.

Backtracking into 1940's, when Germany was in the World War II, there were nuclear weapons that were being used in a larger scale than in World War I. Because of these built weapons, in has taken time to break down these nuclear plants with as little environmental impact as possible. Germany still has access to nuclear energy due to these past occurrences but it has prioritized its removal of these nuclear plants. Moreover, some of the affected areas in Chernobyl was originally feared that it has reached Germany, however, the accident in Chernobyl was one of the reasons as to why nuclear reactor plants were shut down in Germany. Germany has not had any accidents where civilians might've gotten hurt due to nuclear reactor plants.

One way to control the population of nuclear weaponry is to provide sanctions in countries that decide to develop nuclear weapons or energy. One way that a country could use nuclear energy and weapons is to implement strict control as to how the weapons are handled and discussed. As it is, nuclear weaponry is often talked about and has been approached as a casual issue instead of focusing the severity of what those nuclear weapons could do. Nuclear energy is also something that has to be under constant control because there have been spillages such as Chernobyl and Fukushima. Nuclear weapons and energy should not be a priority to any country due to its dangers of having it in power. Reducing the casual discussion of nuclear weapons can get rid of the stigma citizens have against nuclear war.

International oversight is absolutely essential, especially in volatile times when nuclear weapons and the idea of a nuclear war is regarded as something inevitable. Moreover, in countries that sell nuclear weapons to countries that are currently involved in proxy wars, should have sanctions and stricter regulations so these perilous weapons are not carelessly handled. The countries that are illegally using weapons of mass destruction or don't have regulations implemented should be reformed and structured in a manner that these countries don't use these highly volatile weapons on civilians. Regarding the Syrian Civil War issue, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons should be completely prohibited for the true victims are going to be innocent civilians. Moreover, the parading of nuclear weapons and boasting the quantity of nuclear weapons a country upholds should also be prohibited due to how this is propaganda for the use of nuclear weapons. Germany strongly discourages the use of nuclear weapons and energy because they could both have lifetime negative consequences on the environment.

While Germany does not believe nuclear energy is the path for the future, it does understand that some countries are dependent on nuclear energy at the moment. Because of this, the balance between civilian and military usage of nuclear energy should be prioritized. Countries with this conflict should focus on how to obtain clean energy and become free from civilian nuclear energy and military usage of nuclear energy should be planned to stop using it. Supplying nuclear energy and weapons is a highly expensive product and countries that are buying uranium to create reactors are mostly industrialized countries and if these countries could invest into plans of sustainable energy, global warming will reduce.

While Germany plays an essential part to this, United States is one of the biggest countries with nuclear energy. Recently, United States has pulled out from developing a green

country and has focused on other subjects which is worrisome given the fact that countries look upon America's leadership on this kind of issue. United States has free trade and because of this, a lot of developing countries depend on America's leadership to pull them into a correct path. Because of this, Scotland, who plans on having 100% sustainable energy by 2020, is the country that nuclear energy countries should pursue. Countries that have sustainable energy as a priority should be the example the rest of the countries follow for a clean environment and clean future.