

YOUNG

FUTURE:

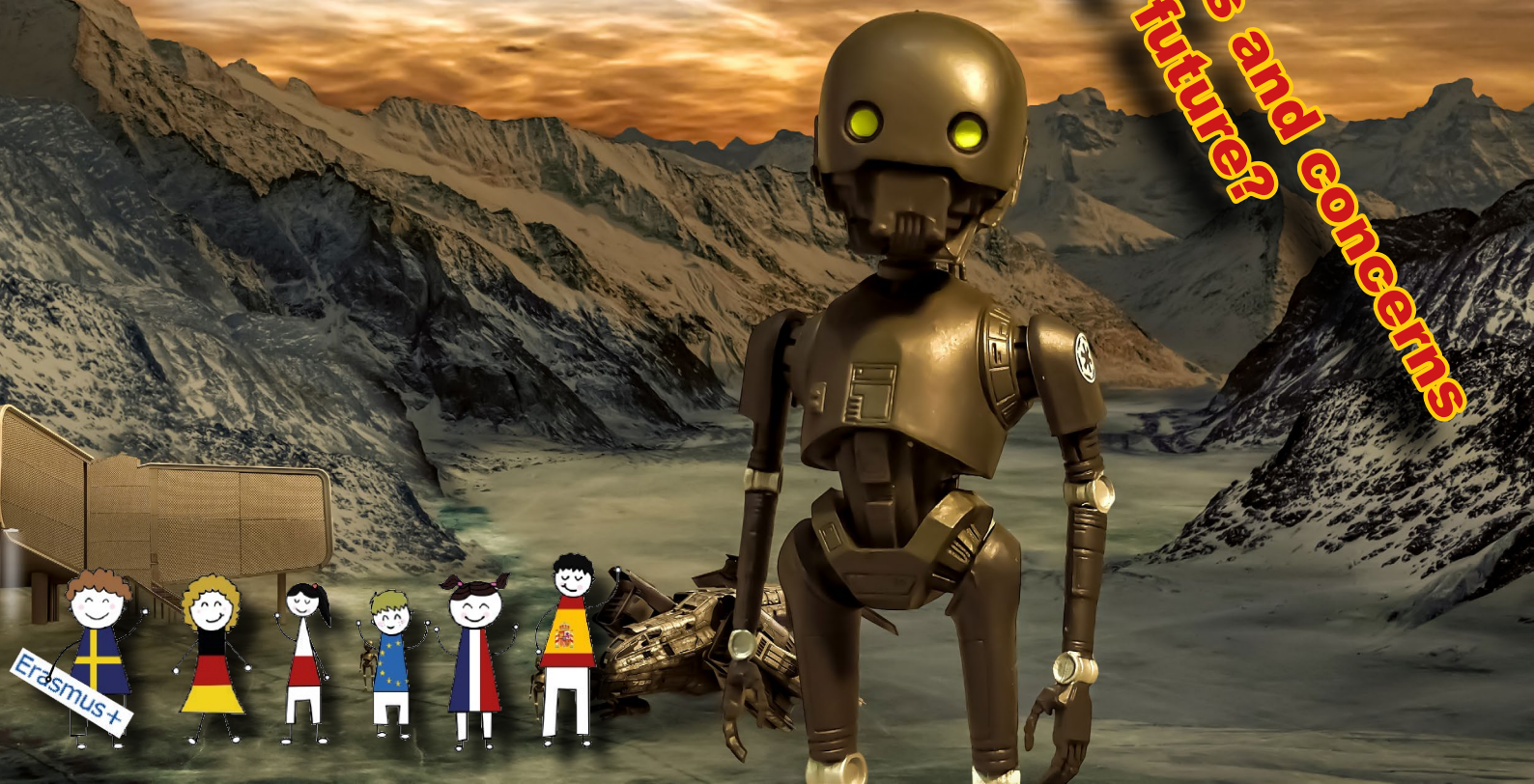
work

education

politics

environment

What are your hopes and concerns about the future?



INDEX

Future means Peace, Peace means Future	3
Russian invasion on Ukraine - report	3
Students and teachers from our school also help Ukrainian refugees	5
Learning languages for the future	7
Future investment?	8
Invest in yourself!	8
Hopes and concerns about the future	9
Mobilität im 21. Jahrhundert	13
Everything for a few euros: cupboards, t-shirts and schnitzel	15
Alles für wenige Euros: Schränke, T-Shirt und Schnitzel	17
EHINGEN: Local beer is looking for a new challenge	19
My statement about Europe	20
Die gute neue Zeit	22
The good new times	23
Bakerie managing director	24
Mobility in the 21st century	26
Minimize! – Minimalism	28
An interview about how my company imagines the sustainable distribution of my products	29
Ländle Maultaschen UG - Distribution of the future	30
This is how my company envisions the distribution of our products in the future	32
Europas Demokratie braucht Sie – Holen Sie sich das Parlament nach Hause	34
Mouth Bag International GmbH & Co. KG	35
Artificial intelligence & transport	37
Was denken schwedische Jugendliche über die Zukunft?	38
Is poverty the end of humanity?	40
AI:s Future In Music	42
Artificial Intelligence	44
From Waste to Energy	46
Entretiens sur le futur	47
Je vous présente Hanna	49
Je vous présente Andy	50
Vera Gunnarsson, Suède	51
In the face of crisis, why should we be less pessimistic about the future?	52
This is how we, the millenials, feel about our future	55
Education after covid: Less time in school tasks	56
¿Education online or face-to-face?	57
Espegoísmo	58
Another future is possible	59
La pena del árbol madre	60
Las aventuras de plasticparker	61
Social inequalities after covid-19 and the possible solutions	62



Future means Peace, Peace means Future

Russian invasion on Ukraine - report

24th February 2022 a thing happened in Europe that hasn't occurred since 1945. At 5 a.m., Russian bombing and missile attacks hit military buildings and airports in Kiev (Ukraine's capital) and Kharkiv (second largest city). Within the next few hours, all major cities of Ukraine were attacked. To understand the ongoing conflict, one has to go back 30 years.

1991 saw the collapse of the USSR into 15 sovereign republics, including Ukraine and Belarus. The territories of today's Ukraine had belonged to Poland and Russia for centuries, but in 1991 the independent country appeared on the map of Europe for the first time. Vladimir Putin - Russian president would like to return to the state from 1991 and create imperial Russia. Putin began to pursue his plan in 1994 by attacking Chechnya. The next goal was Georgia in 2008. Then the President of Poland Lech Kaczyński said memorable words to Georgian citizens „And we also know that Georgia today, tomorrow Ukraine, the day after tomorrow, and later there will come time for my country,” Unfortunately those words seem to be prophetic. In 2014 Putin annexed



Crimea, a peninsula in the Black Sea. From that moment on, he began to prepare for the further invasion of Ukraine in cooperation with the President of Belarus - Alexander Lukashenka.

February 22, 2022 President Putin recognized the independence of the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics and in an hour-long speech to the Russian people he argued Russia has political rights towards Ukraine due to historical dependencies.

He stated that Ukraine is a country entirely created by Vladimir Lenin. Putin said that he would „help” Ukraine in the process of de-communisation. On the day the war broke out, he announced that he was „coming to help” the Donetsk and Luhansk Republics, oppressed by the Ukrainian people. Russia has been using this trick for years. September 17, 1939, Russian army entered the territory of Poland with the excuse of „helping the brothers of the Slavs”. In fact, Poland was attacked by two occupiers - it was not released until 1989 from the dependence on the communist „friend”.

Putin had a plan to get Kyiv within 72 hours, and to capture all of Ukraine in two weeks - his plan, however, fell into pieces due to the



intransigent attitude of brave Ukrainians and the indomitable leader of Ukraine - the president, statesman, man who proves that not every superhero wears a cape - Volodymyr Zelensky. Sanctions imposed by NATO, the EU or the United Nations are starting to bring their intended results and may contribute to a faster end of the conflict.

Speaking of the war in Ukraine, it is impossible not to mention the migration crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border in November 2021. President Lukashenko used innocent, poor people from the countries of Asia and Africa to paralyze Poland and Europe. Today we are sure that these actions were related to the plan of attacking Ukraine - introducing chaos. Poland had to deal with the situation on its border, and Putin was to use this destabilization to intensify the attack on Ukraine, so that Poland could not help its neighbour.

Poland is significantly involved in helping Ukraine. So far (as of March 23), Poland has accepted more than 2,1 million refugees. In every town and village there are banks of food, clothes, medicines and hygiene products sent to Ukraine or used by the refugees who came to Poland. Poles are open to admitting Ukrainians to their private homes. Of course, all help is free. Public transport, legal assistance,



ce, cinemas, zoos are completely free for the Ukrainian refugees. Polish Television organized a charity concert where the greatest Polish and Ukrainian stars performed. During the event, money was collected for the purposes of helping Ukraine. And the Ukrainians appreciate it. The Polish government, together with the President Andrzej Duda, are also supported by the Ukrainian authorities. Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki was a strong voice to tighten sanctions against Russia, while the President made a request on behalf of Ukraine to be immediately admitted to the community of the European Union.

As a result of the war crisis, the Polish nation united. The willingness to help is beyond divisions. Our civic and Christian duty is to help in times of terror. Poles and Ukrainians are Slavic nations which, despite difficult historical relationships, are able to unite in a critical situation.

Glory of Ukraine! Слава Україні!

Agata Zawadzka i Karolina Kacprowicz



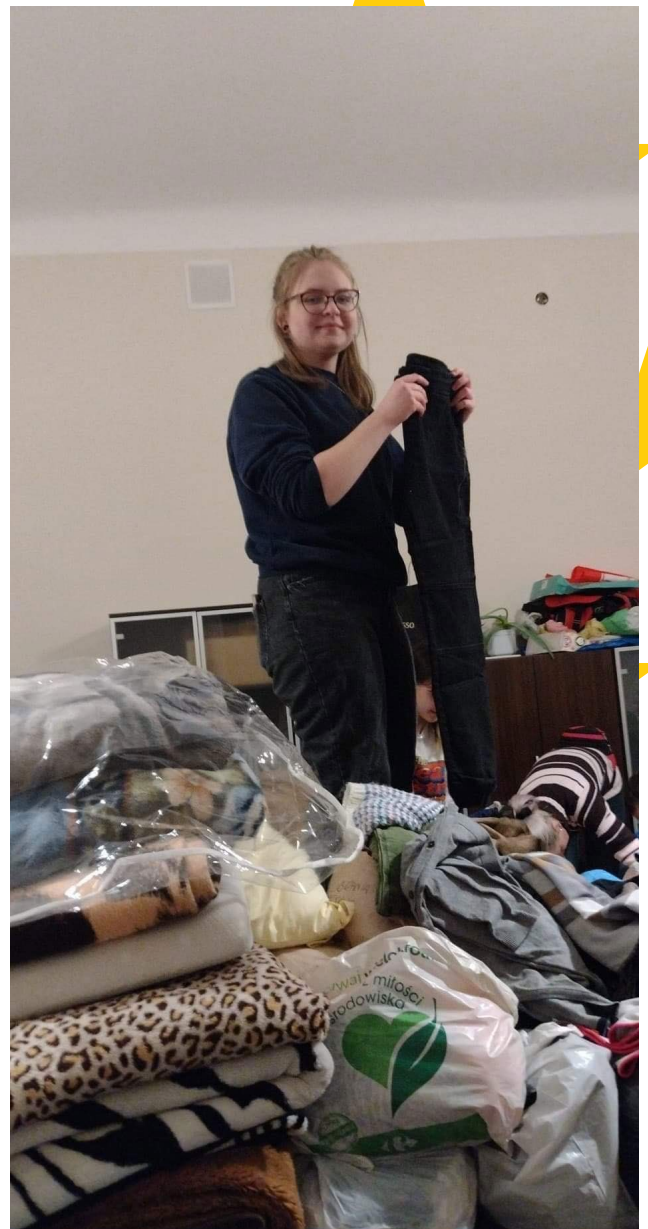
ions when



So



The awareness is being raised by posters.



Even though it isn't easy, they keep their smiles on!



Learning languages for the future



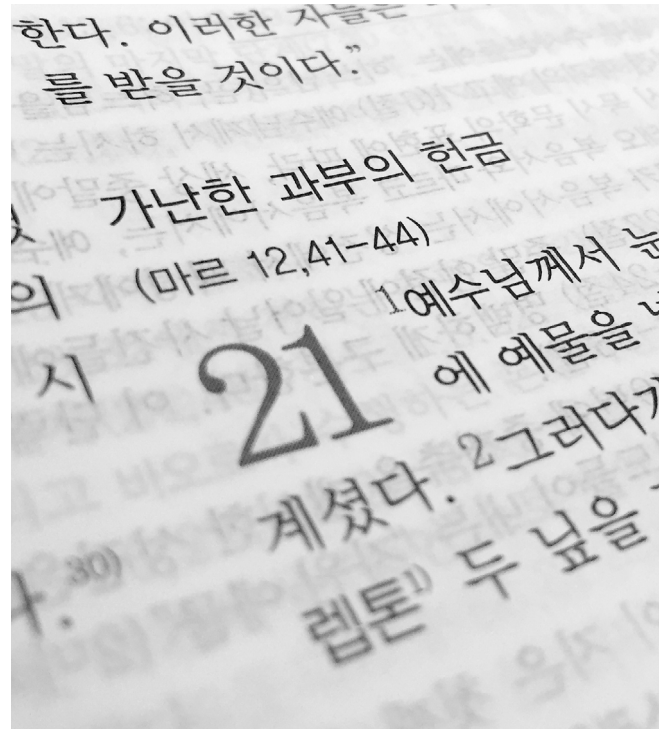
Not only does language knowledge help in professional life, but it also in the private sector. Travelling is easier when you can communicate easily with the natives, you can meet local people and the experience without language barriers is simply better. Every time you come back to a place abroad you can check how your knowledge has improved and in this way you can get deeper into that place's culture - that's just wonderful, isn't it?

Treating language learning as a hobby is one of the best things you can do for yourself. It will pay back!



Nowadays nearly everyone studies one or more foreign languages. Is it helpful for their future or is it just another hobby?

International labor market changes its requirements almost every year, but there are a few constant ones. For example language knowledge. It's expected by every employer. But there's one major difference - English is not considered an attractive language anymore. Nearly everyone knows it, it isn't as exceptional as it was some years ago. Now, according to some polls, the most prestigious languages for business in Europe are German, Spanish, Dutch and Scandinavian languages. They are spoken by millions of Europeans (and not only...), used in 12 countries of Europe with strong and extensive economy and many workplaces.



Future investment?

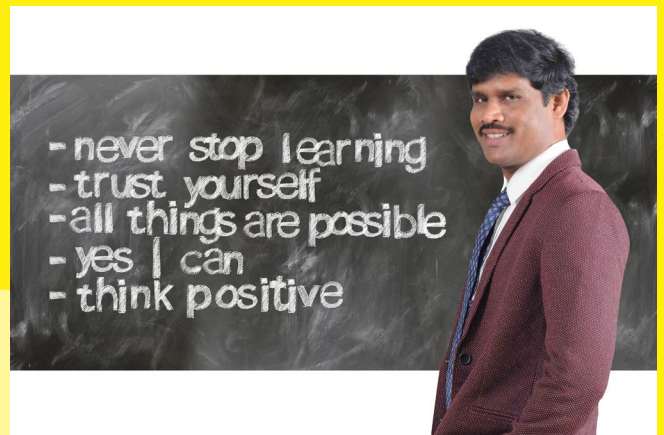
Invest in yourself!

The importance of self-development

As humans, we spend our lives on learning and getting experience. Why is it so important then? The more we know, the more we can use our knowledge to improve our position on the job market, for example in new professions which may appear. Thanks to knowledge we are able to achieve goals we desire. That's why self improvement should be crucial.

How can we invest in ourselves?

There are many ways of self-development and learning new things. Take a look around and you will see the opportunities waiting for you! You can start learning a new language. The ability to go somewhere on your own is an amazing experience. Nowadays, there are many apps which will help you with studying and motivate you to make progress. Maybe you are into sports? Tons of tutorials and exercises are available on YouTube.



The power of the internet

As you may have noticed, due to the development of the internet we can use their sources a lot. The accessibility of knowledge allows us to end up with any limits such as money, place or age. All you have to do is take your time and use it well!

So it's high we all started thinking about self-development as a skill of the future. And not only skill but also a good investment.

Nadia Ciarcinska



Hopes and concerns about the future

These days many people suffer from many mental diseases such as depression or PTSD. In the past people did not take care of this problem so one of my hopes for the future is that more of us will keep mental health in mind. Both mental and physical health are very important and needed to go through life with a smile.

Very popular topic is artificial intelligence, so one of my concerns about the future is connected with this issue. More and more employees are going to be replaced by machines, so the level of poverty will highly increase. It will be very hard to find even a low paid job and families may be unhappy and their members, especially parents are going to suffer from depression caused by unemployment.

Adrian, Poland



I hope we will be able to explore the world a lot. Maybe in the future it will be easier to travel and learn about new people and their culture. I'd love to experience the differences between us. The thing I'm afraid of is we will no longer need other people. For me, communication and teamwork are everything and I need to be in touch with people just to feel better as a person. I'm sure we can achieve more when we are together than alone.

Nadia, Poland

The future is nearly impossible to predict. Nowadays, while there is an ongoing war across the border, I feel more and more anxious about what lies ahead. What if our army will join the conflict? Will we have to fight or escape?

Moreover, I'm really worried about climate changes in the future. I'm fond of climatology and environmental protection, so I try to follow all the news about the climate and they aren't really encouraging... I hope we will manage to find a successful way to protect the environment. Not only will we help our planet, but also every other person in the society.

Ada, Poland

I am really curious what the future holds. I hope that the pandemic will end very soon and we will get back to normal life. I am worried about my matura exam next year because we had a lot of online classes so it was difficult to focus on learning. The next thing that I am concerned about is the situation in Ukraine connected with Russian's attack. I am afraid that the war will go around other countries and the world will plunge into crisis. However, I am trying to think positively and I hope that it will be well.

Ola, Poland

Meine Sorge für die Zukunft ist der Weltfrieden und das Wohl anderer Menschen, Ich möchte mich darum kümmern. Ich hoffe, dass ich in Zukunft sicher in Japan studieren kann. Ich möchte eine Familie gründen und mit meinem Mann und meinen Kindern im Ausland leben.

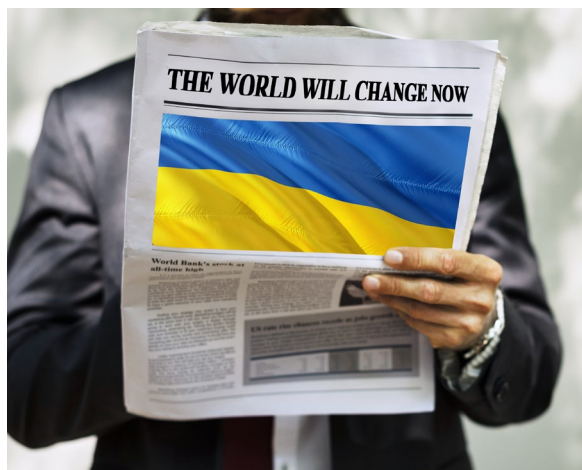
Wiktorja, Poland



The future can be surreal and unexpected, every single decision can affect the following times. Based on our present existence we can see it will not be easy. The concerns about another war or global warming are enormous. We are hoping that with our common help, everything can be fixed.

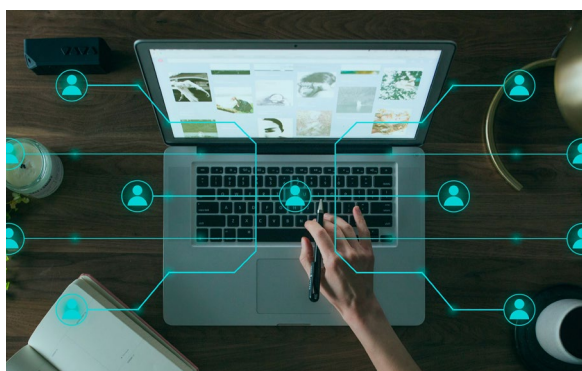
We need to stay calm without hesitation in our community. I just hope that everyone will collaborate to make a better world and every single person will do what they actually love. Our life is short, we have to enjoy every moment with the people we adore.

Martyna, Poland



I hope that in the future all people will be kinder to each other. Even if we are more tolerant than 50 years ago, it's still a big global problem. I hope that we will never let anyone start a war. Because that's my biggest fear. I want to live in a peaceful world, where me and my family are safe. My friends and I are scared about the situation in Ukraine. I hope it'll end soon and well for Ukraine.

Basia, Poland



Meine Hoffnung für die Zukunft ist, sich nicht mehr um die Umweltverschmutzung Sorgen machen zu müssen. Die Verschmutzung von Wäldern und Gewässern und die Verschmutzung durch Abgase, die in die Atmosphäre gelangen, das sind Beispiele und noch viele andere könnten genannt werden. Unsere Pflicht sollte es sein, die Umwelt zu schützen, denn in unserem Sonnensystem gibt es nur einen Planeten, auf dem Menschen leben können und das ist unsere Erde, auf der wir leben.

I hope that in the future we will live in a peaceful world. That medical help will develop and we will end the pandemic. I also hope that I will be surrounded by people I love and that I will be able to share all the most important moments in life with them. Maybe I could travel with them, because that would be my biggest dream.

Julia, Poland

Marta, Poland

I Hope that in the future I will have a wife and big family. I also want to become a politician and improve my country.

One of my dreams is going to Russia and learning their culture and language.

But I'm worried that in future more conflicts will occur and if Russia is involved it will become isolated and I will never be able to go there.

Maciek, Poland

When I think about my future I feel the fear of finding a job to earn a living. I know it can be difficult without a good college degree. Getting into a good university involves getting a good score on the matriculation exam. When I think about my future in a positive context I hope I will travel, experience new things and meet new people.

Agata, Poland



I'm not sure what to expect from the future. We live during hard and weird times. Every day is filled with uncertainty. We're all really concerned, but we have nothing left except helping people in need and trying to live normally. The last few years have been really crazy and I hope that the future will be more peaceful and brighter. We already know, that people can be helpful and we don't leave the others in need. There is still hope that our society is not lost yet and we'll learn how to fix our mistakes and improve.



Alicja, Poland

I hope to live in a safe place for me and my family in the future. I will not have to worry about the war and the fact that we will not run out of basics. I hope I will be able to see the world without any problems. I would like to work somewhere with great people and I will go out there with a smile every day. The best thing I would like to do is not to worry about anything but live my life and make my dreams come true.

Malwina, Poland

Future. It's something scary and exciting at the same time. The world is changing, and we can see and hear this, every day in every second. Honestly, I'm terrified about my future. Seeing how many people ignore and deny global warming, including the government, celebrities and rich people, makes me feel disappointed, because those people could actually change the world for the better if they just wanted to. But there is hope because a lot of people started to think and care about themselves and their mental health. I'm very glad that nowadays going to the psychologist is perceived as a good thing. Because I remember that some time ago it was thought that you were some sort of lunatic and crazy person who needed to be locked down as "dangerous".

Marta, Poland

Future

A big word that can mean a lot.

Dreams, hope and also worry or despair are often part of the future.

It's hard not to fall into melancholy when a pandemic rages through the world and the wars next door complicate the lives of so many people. And then you also have to worry about your own future and study for the Abitur. You feel the pressure of your own demands, of your parents, of time.

One often wonders: Can I do all this at all?

The answer is yes!

What is important now is hope and faith in oneself, because only in this way can one overcome the limits of fear set in one's head and grow beyond oneself!

(18 year old pupil of our vocational grammar school in her last year)

Our Hopes

If we reach most of or all of the global goals of 2030, it would be a really good thing for the environment, for the equality between both men and women and between black and white people, and also for the economic growth.

Our Concerns

If we make the wrong choices and if we don't learn from them, we think it's going to be really bad for nature, health and our future. Nothing changes if nothing changes. We are most concerned about the people and their mental health. The amount of people, especially young people, who suffer from any kind of mental illness have increased dramatically over the years. Since the young people are our future we are very worried about that part.

(Sweden, year 2 of Social Studies Programme)

Everybody in this world has already thought about their future. It's a normal thought that we cannot ignore. But what are these thoughts? Positive or negative? Generation of today are pushing up the hopes for humanity, we try to raise awareness about many topics that me, you, and others feel concerned: the LGBTQ+ and feminism rights, the global warming, the wars that come to us, racism or even the drawbacks of the technological advances. Today, we need to know how far we can go to make things change. A perfect world doesn't exist but a better one does.

(Reunion, France, Gabrielle, 2nd year of high school)

Here are some ideas concerning the future from Reunion



Mobilität im 21. Jahrhundert

Mobilität bedeutet Beweglichkeit und beschreibt die Fortbewegung von Personen oder die Beförderung von Gütern, zum Beispiel mit dem Auto, dem Zug, dem Flugzeug, der S- und U-Bahn, mit dem Fahrrad, dem E-Roller oder das einfache Laufen und Gehen von Menschen. Zudem kann es als Synonym für Wendigkeit und Anpassungsfähigkeit angesehen werden. Die Mobilität kann in unterschiedliche Aspekte unterteilt werden. In der Soziologie wird sie als Faktor der Beweglichkeit und Flexibilität der Gesellschaft betrachtet, das heißt es findet zum Beispiel ein Wohnortwechsel oder Arbeitswechsel von Personen statt. Dies wird auch als Pendelmobilität bezeichnet. Anhand der Mobilität kann der Fortschritt und die Spontanität der Gesellschaft beleuchtet werden.¹ Aber wie stark dürfen und können geographische, wirtschaftliche, soziale und virtuelle Mobilität wachsen, ohne dass ihre Expansionen unwiderruflichen Einfluss auf Umwelt, Wirtschaft und soziale zwischenmenschliche Interaktion der Gesellschaft nehmen?

Als im 21. Jahrhundert lebende Person hat man den Eindruck, dass in Industrieländern die Mobilität und Flexibilität einer jeden Person geradezu vorausgesetzt wird. Die Beweglichkeit und Anpassungsfähigkeit ist ein großer Faktor des heutigen Alltags und der modernen Gesellschaft, sie zeichnet sich zudem durch sie aus. Alles ist strikt geplant und getaktet. Pünktlichkeit wird vorausgesetzt. Bewohner einer jeder Stadt wollen schnell und effektiv von A nach B kommen und dabei möglichst Zeit sparen, alles muss heutzutage gut vernetzt und erreichbar sein und dabei sollen die Güter, mit denen man sich fortbewegt am besten nicht klimaschädlich sein. In vielen Jobangeboten wird ein Führerschein vorausgesetzt und Menschen, die weiter weg vom Arbeitsplatz wohnen oder in einer anderen Stadt, sind auf ein Auto, den Zug oder sogar Flugverkehr angewiesen. Dabei stellt sich jedoch auch die Frage, inwiefern diese vorausgesetzte Mobilität und das ständige Unterwegs sein einem selbst guttut, da man kaum zur Ruhe kommt und dies zum anderen auch, wie viele wissenschaftliche Studien beweisen, dem Klima schadet und der Verkehr generell ebenso viel Lärm verursacht.

Durch den großen Verkehr, welcher stets zudem ausgebaut wird, werden die Natur und die Umwelt immer mehr belastet. Zudem werden Erholungsorte, naturreine Parks oder andere Art von natürlichen Gebieten immer mehr ins Auge gefasst, um sie für den Verkehr jeglicher Art nutzen zu können und fallen damit weg. Natürliche Lebensräume von Tieren und Pflanzen werden immer mehr vereinnahmt und zerstört.² Durch Mobilität entstehen außerdem neue Geschäftsmodelle, die eine Konsumveränderung des potenziellen Käufers in Richtung Schnellegeit und Trends anstreben und diese begünstigen. Durch das Online-Verkaufen von zum Beispiel Kleidung und verschiedenen Frühling/Sommer/Herbst/Winterkollektionen und Trends generell soll die Nachfrage und der Konsum des Käufers gesteigert werden. Dabei wird die Schnellegeit durch Onlineshops unterstützt und vorangetrieben. Trotz der überall erwarteten Mobilität und Flexibilität wächst jedoch auch die Bequemlichkeit des Kunden. Verschiedene Güter, wie zum Beispiel Klamotten oder auch Lebensmittel, können im 21. Jahrhundert mit einem Knopfdruck bestellt werden und sind durch verschiedene spezielle Versandformen am nächsten Tag vor der Tür anzutreffen. Dass die Nachfrage nach schneller Lieferung und das Bestellen von zuhause immer weiterwächst, bestätigt der große Erfolg von Amazon und das Umstellen vieler Marken auf Onlinepräsenz. Die Mobilisierung wird also durch die Digitalisierung verstärkt, sie vereinfacht die Erreichbarkeit der Kunden, die Bestellung und den Transport der Güter.

Die Bestellungen kann man meist auch auf dem Smartphone nachverfolgen. Trotz der persönlichen Vorteile gibt es auch hier Nachteile und der persönliche Austausch mit den Unternehmen, die hinter den Waren stehen, bleibt bei Online-Bestellungen aus. Die menschlichen Interaktionen werden weniger und der Fokus

von sozialen Interaktionen zudem fokussiert sich immer mehr auf online Handlungen wie zum Beispiel Social Media Apps. Trotz der Mobilität scheint auch hier die Bequemlichkeit größer zu werden und man surft lieber im Internet als rauszugehen.

Ein weiter ausschlaggebender Punkt, der die Mobilität rasant antreibt, ist die Corona-Pandemie. Durch Covid ist das Leben zeitweise und der Alltag weltweit eingeschränkt worden. Eine Einschränkung der Pandemie ist, dass das Schulleben und die Berufswelt digital nach Hause verlegt wurde. Dazu gibt es Einschränkungen in allgemeinen Fortbewegungsmitteln. Wer keine Maske trägt und außerdem im Alter über 18 nicht vollständig geimpft oder genesen ist (mit Ausnahmen) darf in öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln nicht mitfahren. Dazu meidet der Großteil der Bevölkerung den Nutzen von öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln, da dort eine hohe Ansteckungsgefahr des Virus besteht. Geschäfte, Restaurants, Bars, und viele weitere Unternehmen müssen schließen, wodurch die zwischenmenschlichen Interaktionen und die sozialen Verknüpfungen der Außenwelt abgekapselt werden. Dies schränkt die Mobilität ein, schafft jedoch gleichzeitig paradoxerweise Verschnaufpausen, wie viele im persönlichen Kreis berichten. Aufgrund der Pandemie wird die Mobilität, so scheint es, durch die verschiedenen Veränderungen (politisch, gesellschaftlich, sozial) nicht mehr als obligatorisch gesehen und die gesellschaftlichen oder beruflichen Erwartungen an jeden Einzelnen verändern sich damit, was eine Änderung im eigenen Verhalten zufolge hat. So ist auch wissenschaftlich bewiesen, dass sich die Natur und Umwelt in der Zeit der Pandemie immerhin ein wenig erholen konnte. Durch unsere konstante und geforderte Mobilität im Verkehr schaden wir der Umwelt immer mehr, da wir Schadstoffe wie CO₂ in unsere Atmosphäre freilassen. Die Umwelt leidet darunter und eine Folge des Schadens ist das Vorantreiben des Klimawandels. Aus dieser Sicht dürften wir im 21. Jahrhundert nicht so mobil sein, wie wir es alle gerne hätten, erwarten oder generell gewohnt sind. Klimaschutz-Organisationen und der Staat stellen passenderweise immer mehr umweltfreundliche Verkehrsmittel, wie E-Bikes und E-Roller zur Verfügung. E-Autos sind ebenso auf dem Markt. Die einfache Handhabung der umweltfreundlichen Verkehrsmittel ist ein großer Pluspunkt, wobei die Digitalisierung eine große Rolle mitspielt. Durch das Scannen eines QR-Codes mit einer App wird deutlich, wie Mobilität positiv und zu Gunsten des Klimas genutzt werden kann. Die Gesellschaft sollte die zur Verfügung stehenden umweltfreundlichen allgemeinen Verkehrsmittel vermehrt nutzen. Wie mobil jedoch jemand sein möchte, ist jedem selbst überlassen, solange der Staat nichts vorgibt. Doch nicht jeder entkommt dem Wandel der Mobilität, da sie unsere Zukunft formt. Die Menschheit wird immer weiter schnellere, mobilere, umweltfreundlichere Fortbewegungsmittel entwickeln und danach forschen. Trotz der negativen Auswirkungen ist die gewonnene Mobilität nicht mehr wegzudenken und ein Ergebnis großartiger Forschung und Entwicklung. Sie ist ein fester Bestandteil unserer Gesellschaft und Gegenwart und besitzt auch viele Vorteile, sei es das man seinen Arbeitsplatz oder andere Orte schnell erreicht, in überschaubarer Zeit auf anderen Kontinenten landen kann, Menschen schneller geholfen werden kann (Polizei, Feuerwehr, Notruf sind Beispiele dafür). Meiner Ansicht nach ist die Mobilität nichts Schlechtes, sie bringt definitiv viele Vorteile mit sich, aus diesem Grund möchte ich auch gerne weiterhin mobil sein, jedoch nachhaltiger. Wie mobil wir weiterhin sein müssen, wird sich mit der Zeit, besonders nach der Corona Pandemie, herausstellen und wie mobil wir sein dürfen, bestimmt der immer sich mehr abzeichnende Klimawandel.

Quellen: 1 <https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Mobilitaet> 11.01.2022; <https://www.wortbedeutung.info/Mobilitaet/> 11.01.2022; 2 <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/daten/verkehr/umweltbelastungen-durch-verkehr#verkehr-belastet-luft-und-klima> 11.01.2022; <https://www.e-mobilbw.de/themen/digitalisierung> 11.01.2022



Everything for a few euros: cupboards, t-shirts and schnitzel

Do we only live for cheap goods and don't we care about the consequences of our consumption?

Well, do you recognize yourself? How you frantically leaf through the brochures on Saturday afternoon, countless numbers of which are in your mailbox again, looking for the next bargain. It's amazing how competitive the companies are with each other, that they try to convince us customers of their products with even cheaper offers.

And isn't it all the more surprising that we consumers get involved when we are looking for bargains. True to the motto „Greed is good!“

How can it be that brochures offer T-shirts for only € 3? Do these € 3 reflect the real value of the t-shirt, or does the calculation take place without the environmental impact and the people?

In its value-added process, from production to sale, this T-shirt has been transported around the globe.

It starts in the USA. There, the cotton is often picked in the scorching heat by seasonal workers who receive at most the minimum wage. Then the cotton comes to India to be spun. In China, fabrics are then made from the threads, which are then bleached and dyed. Here, the dirty wastewater is often fed directly into a river without having run through a sewage treatment plant, thus polluting the region's water quality.

Seamstresses from Bangladesh, who have to live under inhumane conditions and work more than 10 hours a day for € 40 a month, then make the clothes.

Only then do the clothes come to us in Germany in containers on huge ships. The ships are powered by crude oil, which heavily pollutes the water in the oceans. The goods are of course all packed in plastic foil, which in turn ends up directly in the garbage in the store. This plastic waste is then sent back to Southeast Asia where it is disposed in an environmentally harmful manner.

So you can see that a piece of clothing has already traveled a long way before we can pick it up at the store.

We consumers should rethink this if we still want to achieve the climate target of

2° C global warming. We should pay more attention to how the products we buy are made and where they come from.

There are special labels that indicate resource-saving handling, such as „Fair Fashion“, „Blue Angel“, „Fairtrade“, „NATURE“, „FSC“.

You should also reconsider your shopping habits, it is usually better to buy regionally and to support the local people and thus save unnecessary transport routes. Of course, some products are more expensive locally because the cost of living here is simply higher than in other countries.

But then we should ask ourselves if it's not worth it.

Sometimes you have to spend more money for good quality and sustainability.

Because if we don't get a better grip on this over the next few decades, I fear that future generations will not grow up in a world that is as beautiful and balanced as it is right now.

Natural disasters will then increase in frequency and regularity which has already been predicted by many scientists.

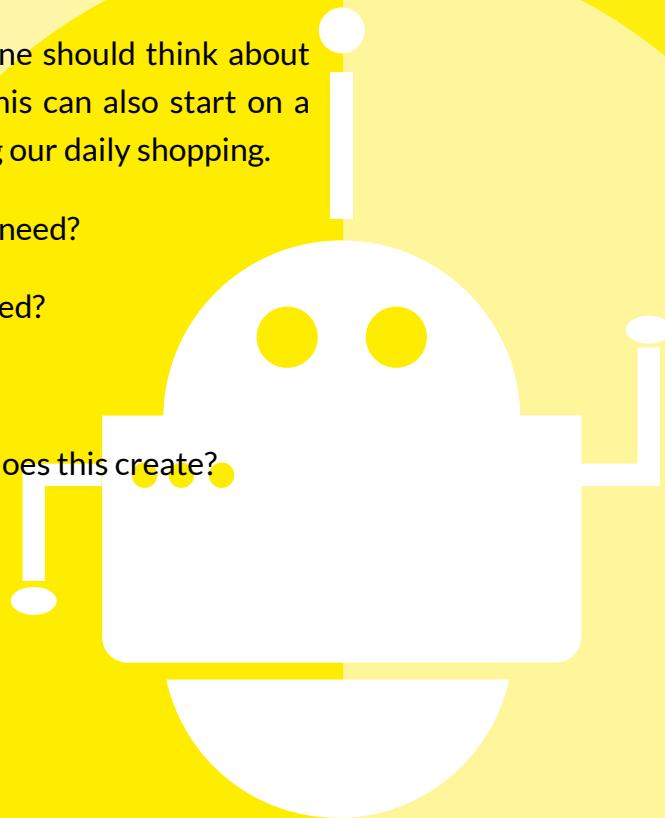
That's why everyone should think about what we can change. This can also start on a small scale by rethinking our daily shopping.

What do we really need?

How was it produced?

Where is it from?

How much waste does this create?



Alles für wenige Euros: Schränke, T-Shirt und Schnitzel

Leben wir nur noch für Billigware und sind uns die Folgen unseres Konsums egal?

Na, erkennen Sie sich wieder? Wie Sie am Samstagnachmittag hektisch durch die Prospekte blättern, welche wieder in unzähliger Anzahl bei Ihnen im Briefkasten liegen, auf der Suche nach dem nächsten Schnäppchen. Es ist doch erstaunlich, in was für einem Wettbewerb die Unternehmen zueinanderstehen, dass Sie versuchen, mit noch günstigeren Angeboten, uns Kunden von ihren Produkten zu überzeugen.

Und ist es nicht umso verwunderlicher, dass wir Verbraucher uns auf diese Schnäppchensuche einlassen? Ganz nach dem Motto „Geiz ist geil!“

Wie kann es denn sein, dass in Prospekten T-Shirts für nur 3 € angeboten werden? Spiegelt sich in diesen drei Euro der wirkliche Wert des T-Shirts wider, oder wird hier die Rechnung ohne die Umweltfolgen und die Menschen gemacht?

Dieses T-Shirt ist in seinem Wertschöpfungsprozess von der Produktion bis zum Verkauf einmal um den ganzen Globus transportiert worden.

Los geht es in den USA. Dort wird die Baumwolle oft in sengender Hitze von Saisonarbeiter*innen gepflückt, welche maximal den Mindestlohn erhalten. Dann kommt die Baumwolle zum Spinnen nach Indien. In China

werden aus den Fäden, dann Stoffe gemacht, welche gebleicht und gefärbt werden. 2 Hierbei wird oftmals das dreckige Abwasser, ohne dass es eine Kläranlage durchlaufen hat, direkt in einen Fluss geleitet und belastet somit die Wasserqualität der Region.

Näherinnen aus Bangladesch, welche unter menschenunwürdigen Bedingungen leben müssen und für 40 Euro im Monat täglich über 10 Stunden arbeiten, fertigen dann die Kleidungsstücke an. 1 Erst danach kommen die Klamotten in Containern auf riesigen Schiffen zu uns nach Deutschland. Die Schiffe werden mit Rohöl betrieben, welches das Wasser in den Ozeanen schwer belastet. Die Waren sind natürlich alle in Kunststofffolien verpackt, die im Laden wiederrum direkt im Müll landen. Dieser Plastikmüll wird dann wieder nach Südostasien verschickt und dort umweltschädlich entsorgt.

Sie sehen also, dass ein Kleidungsstück schon eine weite Reise hinter sich hat, bis wir es im Laden abholen können.

Hier sollte bei uns Konsumenten ein Umdenken stattfinden, wenn wir das Klimaziel von 2° C Erderwärmung noch erreichen möchten. Wir sollten mehr darauf achten, wie die Produkte, welche wir kaufen, hergestellt worden sind und aus welchen Ursprungsländern sie kommen.

Es gibt spezielle Siegel, diese weisen auf einen ressourcenschonenden Umgang hin, wie z.B. der „Fair Fashion“, „Blaue Engel“, „Fairtrade“, „NATURE“, „FSC“.

Auch sollte man seine Einkaufsgewohnheiten überdenken, meistens ist es besser regional zu kaufen und die Menschen vor Ort zu

unterstützen und somit unnötige Transportwege zu sparen. Einige Produkte sind natürlich vor Ort teurer, da bei uns die Lebenshaltungskosten einfach höher sind als in anderen Ländern.

Dann sollten wir uns aber fragen, ob es dies nicht Wert ist.

Für gute Qualität und Nachhaltigkeit könnte man auch mal mehr Geld auszugeben.

Denn sollten wir dies über die nächsten Jahrzehnte nicht besser in den Griff bekommen, dann habe ich die Befürchtung, dass zukünftige Generationen in keiner so schönen und ausgewogenen Welt, wie wir jetzt gerade eben, aufwachsen werden.

Die Naturkatastrophen werden dann, wie jetzt schon von vielen Wissenschaftlern vorhergesagt, in Ihrer Häufigkeit und Regelmäßigkeit zunehmen.

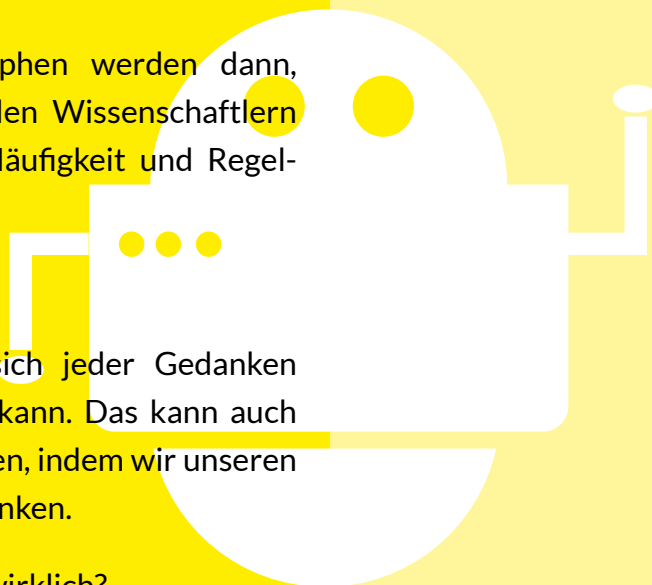
Deswegen sollte sich jeder Gedanken machen, was er ändern kann. Das kann auch schon im Kleinen beginnen, indem wir unseren täglichen Einkauf überdenken.

Was brauchen wir wirklich?

Wie wurde es produziert?

Wo kommt es her?

Wie viel Müll entsteht dadurch?



EHINGEN: Local beer is looking for a new challenge

Name: Jonas Kohler, Age: 20, german

My statement for Europe:

Hello everyone, my name is Jonas Kohler. I am the head of sales in the area of international distribution for the brewery Berg. Because of my function as head of distribution I am responsible for the multiregional contact between the customers and Berg and therefore a key success factor is the well-established infrastructure given in Europe. On the one hand Europe delivers a steady but constant growth in economies which leads to multifaced working opinions and a high-level competition. On the other hand, the strong competition causes concurrence on our target market and leads to potential losses in the market share of Berg.

Mister Kohler, which are the upcoming steps for Berg in the future?

The distribution of our beer is facing an important turning point – the expansion into Sweden is coming up soon. As the head of distribution my main task is to get Berg into interesting new markets and to establish our brand.

The expansion into Sweden is the next step. Why did you decide for Sweden as the target market?

Swedish people tend to be nice and friendly and are always open to visit events. After analyzing the markets with several studying methods and our adventure-day in Västervik, where our brand was introduced to the population, we only were getting positive feedback and we raised the idea to start a new experience. We think that our traditional, Swabian beer can reach a good market share.

How do you want to organize the export from Ehingen to Västervik?

Due to the fact that sustainability is getting more and more important in the international context, our company wants to take part in the global movement. Because of that, we decided only to deliver using trains. In Sweden, a truck with an electro-based motor will collect the goods and bring them to a central warehouse in the industrial area of Västervik. From the central warehouse, the distribution will be done via several distribution channels.

Which distribution channels are fitting for Sweden in your opinion?

Berg decided to get into the Swedish market with a multidimensional structure consisting of direct and indirect ways of sale. To increase the popularity of our brand, we want to introduce stands in the local supermarkets. After this first phase the second step is to get cooperation with those regional supermarkets to sell the first Berg beers in Sweden. Furthermore, the sponsoring of events is a very exciting way to gain popularity and get in touch with locals. Our brand product range offers the opportunity of testing every of our Berg beers and that everyone can find his or her preferred one. A local sales employee will help us to understand the buying behavior and the character of the Swedish population better. Our target with using local employees can help to get a deeper contact and connection to customers and for example regional clubs. As a central contact point, we are introducing a website for the Swedish customers in order to connect our Swabian beer to the traditional Swedish values. We are looking forward for our project "Sweden" and are excited which challenges we are going to face in the future.



My statement about Europe

Since graduating from high school, I have decided to pursue a career as an industrial clerk. On the whole, I have always been free to choose what I want to do, as long as the requirements fit. That is, I think, our advantage in Europe, the free choice in what you want to do. I also never had to worry about my life being in danger, which is not a given in some other areas of the world. Traveling, among other things, is also possible without too much difficulty. I am very grateful for all this in Europe.

I wish that other countries/continents would also take Europe as an example:



Rüya Eris

Age: 22

Nation:

turkish

Panaderia Bavaria

Open a panaderia (bakery) in Spain/ Valladolid and sell the Swabian specialty, the pretzel - why not?

As you can see from the headline, I am planning to open a bakery in the wonderful city of Valladolid.

How I came to this decision?

Since the beginning of last year, I have



been selling my fresh pretzels in Spain in different places and observing where the demand is the highest.

In the end, I am convinced that the pretzels are most in demand in Valladolid, where they have been sold the most in schools and workplaces.

Now I can say with determination that the branch of my Swabian bakery, which will be called Panaderia Bavaria, will open in Spain - Valladolid at the beginning of next year. The construction work has already begun.

Of course, I could have continued to have the pretzels delivered regularly to Spain, but this would not have reduced the transport distances and CO2 emissions, which we have all been trying to achieve for years.

In addition, regional foods are used for baking to support the region and avoid long transport routes.

Since the environment can only be protected by us humans and our consideration, I decided to open the branch in Spain. In addition, I attach great importance to bring the products to the customers mainly through direct sales. And the best way to do that is to have your own local business.

By opening the Panaderia Bavaria, in the future the pretzels will be delivered warm, fresh and faster to the customers.

Of course, I also came up with something for environmental friendly delivery.

In August, I made a trip to Spain for one week and took a look, which means of transports are used most frequently.

Now I am convinced that in Spain almost all bicycles, cabs, cars, buses and suburban trains already work electronically.

Due to the high traffic, I have opted for delivery by bicycle couriers, because the pretzels taste best when they are fresh and warm. For the somewhat longer distances and in the event of a storm, of course have a company car also, which works electronically and does not harm the environment.

The management and control is done by our field staff, whom I know personally. We also hire couriers, experienced bakers and salesmen. By hiring new people, our Panaderia Bavaria will create many new jobs.



We will sell the pretzels through direct sales. To this end, we have already spoken with various places, such as hospitals, nursing homes and schools, that we can deliver fresh pretzels at breakfast time on weekdays.

Spain is also known for many different festivals that take place at any time of the year. Here we would like to meet our customers in person also and attract new ones. The opinion of our customers is very important to us so that we can constantly improve.



For the near future, we plan to adapt to the current times a little more and to get one step closer to digitalization. We are already planning an online store where our customers can order pretzels in different sizes, types and flavors.

The online store will save time when taking orders and will allow us to serve customers and their needs, more flexibly.

We also plan to market our bakery a little more in different cities or even in different countries over time and open several branches.

But for now, the most important thing for the sales force, the new employees and me is to open our Panaderia Bavaria in Valladolid and not keep our customers waiting.

The future will show what it brings, but before that we all eat a pretzel fresh from the oven, preferably with butter.

Die gute neue Zeit

Angenommen, wir fragen eine beliebige Person, welches Jahr das unbeliebteste sei, welche Antwort bekäme man wohl? Richtig, die Antwort wäre: „Corona“. Die wohl schwierigste Zeit seit einem halben Jahrhundert scheint allmählich zur Gewohnheit geworden zu sein.

Dass unsere Spezies im Umgang mit dieser hartnäckigen Krankheit vor großen, neuen Herausforderungen stand und dass nicht allzu selten kontraproduktiv agiert wurde und Fehler gemacht wurden, ist wahrscheinlich den meisten von uns bewusst. Aber wie heißt es so schön? Aus Fehlern muss man lernen!

Zu diesem Zwecke reflektiere ich im Folgenden über die kleinen Problemchen, bei denen das Verbesserungspotenzial leider groß genug ist, dass es auch bei mir, einem der vielen Nichtexperten und Halbwisser unserer Gesellschaft, Stirnrunzeln hervorruft.

Das erste Problem, das mir auffällt, ist vermutlich auch das Größte: Die Zusammenarbeit. Und nein, damit ist nicht nur unsere Gesellschaft, die sich damit beschäftigt, im Supermarkt um Toilettenpapier und über Masken zu streiten, gemeint, sondern z. B. die überaus erfreulichen Nachrichten darüber, die gut wir mit der Impfstoffforschung vorankommen und welche Länder sich den Sieg im Impfen sichern, um vor allen anderen ihr Land durchgeimpft zu haben.

Plötzlich ist es, als sei eine Mitgliedschaft in einer Europäischen Union weniger mit Verpflichtungen verbunden, als vielmehr mit einer Wertvorstellung, an die man sich offenbar nicht unbedingt zu halten habe. Als wären wir nie im globalisierten 21. Jahrhundert angekommen.

Für Deutschland bestätigt diesen Verdacht der rückständige Digitalisierungsstand, den das Land zu Beginn der Epidemie noch hatte. Aller-

dings ist es schon erstaunlich, wie schnell man feststellt, dass das Internet schon lange mehr als nur „Neuland“ ist und im Digitalisierungsrennen aufholen kann, wenn unsere Großunternehmen plötzlich darauf achten müssen, dass ihre Mitarbeiter sich nicht mit einem pandemischen Virus anstecken sollten.

Am Ende steht und fällt wohl eben doch alles mit dem Geld. Bleibt nur die Frage, ob wir Digitalisierung auch ohne Pandemie vorantreiben können.

Apropos Geld, wie viel verdient denn ein Krankenpfleger im Monat? Keine Ahnung? Ja, ich auch nicht. Nebenbei, wussten Sie, dass das Wort Pflegenotstand bereits in den 70er Jahren ein in Deutschland etablierter Begriff war?

Dieser Beruf ist bereits seit 50 Jahren unterbezahlt allseits unterbesetzt – und dann fragt man sich, warum sich kaum jemand für den Beruf entscheidet. Traurigerweise sind wir in diesem Punkt zugegebenermaßen einem Großteil der Länder voraus.

Vielleicht können wir ja darauf hoffen, dass sich unsere neue Regierung einiger dieser Missstände annehmen wird und entsprechende Maßnahmen ergreifen wird. Mein zynisches Ich freut sich jederzeit auf positive Überraschungen.

Patrick Jenewein



The good new times

Suppose we ask any person which year their least favorite may be, what answer would you expect to get? Correct, the answer would be: “Corona”.

The probably most difficult time since more than half a century we are gradually getting used to.

That our species did not exceed itself handling these new and maybe threatening challenges, that it acted counter-productive in many ways and that many mistakes were made on all sides is something most will agree upon.

But how goes the saying? You’ve got to learn from your mistakes!

For this purpose, I reflect on the following small problems, where unfortunately the potential for improvement is large enough that even I, one of the many non-experts and half-knowers, can’t help but raise an eyebrow.

The first problem I notice is probably the most problematic one: the cooperation. And no, it’s not just our society being busy heavily arguing in the supermarket over toilet paper and obligatory masks, but e. g., these great news about how good the progress with vaccine research comes along and which countries are claiming the lead in the race to establish full access to the best vaccines for their people before everyone else.

Suddenly it’s as if membership in the European Union means less being associated with obligations rather than with a value concept which one does not necessarily have to act upon.

As if we never reached the globalized 21st century.

For Germany, this particular suspicion could be confirmed by the backward state of digitalization, that the country still had at the beginning of the epidemic. However, isn’t it amazing how quickly a government realizes that the Internet has long been more than just “uncharted territory”, and are able to catch up in the digitization race once our large companies suddenly have to make sure that their employees should not be infected with a pandemic virus? In the end, it seems everything stands and falls with the money. The only question remaining is: Do we really need a pandemic to realize our flaws?

Speaking of money, how much does a nurse earn per month? No idea? Yeah, me neither. By the way, did you know the German word “Pflegenotstand”, which translates to “nursery emergency situation”? It was an established term in Germany in the 1970s already.

This job has been understaffed and -paid for over 50 years - and then you wonder why hardly anyone chooses this profession. Tragically though, we are ahead of the majority of countries on this point.

Perhaps we can hope for our new governments to recognize these states of affairs and take appropriate action. My cynical self is always looking forward to positive surprises.

Patrick Jenewein

Bakery managing director

Dear readers,

My name is Jonas Weiß, I am a qualified industrial clerk and I am the managing director of „Weiss LieferBäckerei GmbH & Co. KG“. About 10 years ago my cousin (trained baker) and I ran a small bakery in a village with 1500 inhabitants. If we take a look at the German economy today, this is unfortunately no longer enough to gain a foothold in this society. Every company wants to get bigger, generate more sales in order to get to the top of the market and if possible even a monopoly on the German - but also on the world market. Unfortunately, this change did not go unnoticed by many small bakeries. Many bakeries went bankrupt as a result. As managing director, I use this as an important reason to expand. Therefore, we conducted internal secondary research, which showed us countries where there was still a gap in the market for certain baked goods. Since we only wanted to expand within Europe, we decided to expand into Sweden. The gap in the market that we could find there was the unmet demand for the Bavarian baked goods pretzels. In Sweden there was only one visually similar product, the Jul pretzel. However, this is a confectionery and not comparable to Bavarian baked goods. We took the recognized gap in the market as an oppor-

tunity and so shortly afterwards expanded to Sweden. Our goal here was to achieve market dominance in Sweden with Bavarian pretzels. If this succeeds, we as a bakery can generate a large turnover there and gain growth throughout Europe. As expected, our newly opened bakery in Sweden met with great scepticism. Therefore, we adapted our business model to the circumstances and determined a target group. We were looking for a target group that wanted to gain new experiences and therefore found young people as a target group. In order to reach the target group, we operated a direct marketing and sold our baked goods, but also the pretzels with different toppings in the school break sale. Gradually, all of our baked goods, including pretzels, became more and more important. Our business model of direct marketing seemed to have worked. We increased our employment numbers, rented more schools and expanded drastically. The students told their parents, relatives and friends about our products. Immediately after this success, we saw great growth in our sales figures. In response, Weiss LieferBäckerei GmbH & Co. KG opened further branches throughout the country and a large administration. At this point we had to consider another important factor: Greta Thunberg, the world-famous environmental activist from Sweden, who is fighting for a climate-neutral world. In order to meet the demands of our customers, we switched to means of transport based on electromobility. Furthermore, we invested in solar systems on our roofs to enable the most climate-friendly production possible. We developed another system to guarantee sales growth. We had an app developed in which our baked goods can be ordered. After selecting our baked goods, our customers are directed to a calendar. There the customer can select



a free delivery date and a free delivery time. Of course, several customers can be supplied at the same time, since Weiss LieferBäckerei GmbH & Co. KG has a large fleet of electric vehicles. If the customer has now determined the time of receipt, he must enter his address and contact details. It is possible to pay online or in cash on site. Telephone orders can also be placed. This offer enables customers to easily get our baked goods and receive them in the morning, for example, so that they can prepare the children's snacks for the day ahead. Weiss LieferBäckerei GmbH & Co. KG saves unnecessary costs, waste and time.

Another crucial point is that online orders make it easier to calculate requirements. As a result, freight forwarders have to deliver to us less often because we were able to estimate the quantity in advance. Since we are currently experiencing high demand for our Bavarian pretzels and baked goods in Sweden, we would like to continue to rely on direct marketing. Here we plan to buy up the small existing bakeries in the future. Since the baking industry is only served by qualified specialists to a very limited extent, we intend to take on the employees of the bakeries. In the second step, however, we envisage a saving in personnel and a shorter transport time to the end customer. We continue to do this through the app. Only from the means of transport is optimized. From now on, larger drones with mounted crates in which the baked goods can be placed will take care of the transport. Drones are more reliable because the volume of traffic no longer plays a role here and the customer receives their goods safely at the desired time. If this business plan also works out, we intend to expand into other European countries and introduce our means of transport there as well. If the business idea with the drones and deli-

very by air seems to continue to work well, we would also like to offer services for parcel suppliers, for example by delivering the parcels with our drones in impassable terrain.

Name: Jonas Weiß

Alter: 18

Nation: Deutsch

Mobility in the 21st century

Mobility means to be mobile and describes the movement of people or the transport of goods, for example by car, train, plane, suburban and underground train, by bicycle, e-scooter or the simple walking of people. In addition, it can be seen as a synonym for manoeuvrability and adaptability. Mobility can be divided into different aspects. In sociology, it is regarded as a factor of mobility and flexibility of society, i.e. there is, for example, a change of residence or change of work of persons. This is also known as pendulum mobility. Mobility can be used to shed light on the progress and spontaneity of society. But to what extent can geographical, economic, social, and virtual mobility grow without its expansions having an irrevocable impact on the environment, economy and social interaction of society?

As a person living in the 21st century, one has the impression that in industrialized countries the mobility and flexibility of every person is virtually assumed. Mobility and adaptability are major factors in today's everyday life and modern society, and it is also characterized by it. Everything is strictly planned and timed. Punctuality is required. Residents of every city want to get from A to B quickly and effectively and save as much time as possibilities; everything must be well connected and accessible nowadays and the goods with which they move should not be harmful to the climate. However, this also raises the question of the extent to which this presumed mobility and being constantly on the road is good for you, since you can hardly rest and this, on the other hand, as many scientific studies prove, harms the climate and traffic generally causes just as much noise

Due to the large traffic, which is always expanded, nature and the environment are increasingly polluted. In addition, resorts, natural parks, or other types of natural areas are increasingly being considered in order to be able to use them for traffic of any kind and are therefore no longer necessary. Natural habitats of animals and plants are increasingly being co-opted and destroyed. Due to the large traffic, which is always expanded, nature and the environment are increasingly polluted. In addition, resorts, natural parks or other types of natural areas are increasingly being considered in order to be able to use them for traffic of any kind and are therefore no longer necessary. Natural habitats of animals and plants are increasingly being co-opted and destroyed. The fast pace is supported and promoted by online shops. Despite the mobility and flexibility expected everywhere, however, the convenience of the customer is also growing. Various goods, such as clothes or food, can be ordered in the 21st century at the click of a button and can be found the next day at the door through various special forms of shipping. The fact that the demand for fast delivery and ordering from home continues to grow is confirmed by the great success of Amazon and the conversion of many brands to online presence. The mobilization is thus strengthened by digitization, it simplifies the accessibility of customers, the ordering and transport of goods. The orders can usually also be tracked on the smartphone. Despite the personal advantages, there are also disadvantages here and the personal exchange with the companies behind the goods is absent from online orders. Human interactions are becoming fewer, and

the focus of social interactions is increasingly focused on online actions such as social media apps. Despite the mobility, the convenience seems to be increasing here as well and you prefer to surf the Internet rather than go out.

Another crucial point that is rapidly driving with mobility is the corona pandemic. Covid has temporarily restricted everyday life worldwide. One limitation of the pandemic is that school life and the professional world have been digitally moved home. In addition, there are restrictions in general means of transport. Anyone who does not wear a mask and is not fully vaccinated or recovered by the age of 18 (with exceptions) is not allowed to travel on public transport. In addition, the majority of the population avoids using public transport, as there is a high risk of infection of the virus. Shops, restaurants, bars, and many wider businesses have to close, encapsulating the interpersonal interactions and social connections of the outside world. This restricts mobility, but at the same time paradoxically creates breathers, as many in their personal circle report. Due to the pandemic, mobility, it seems, is no longer seen as mandatory due to the various changes (political, social) and the social or professional expectations of each individual change with what a change in one's own behavior has. It has also been scientifically proven that nature and the environment were able to recover a little during the pandemic.

Due to our constant and required mobility in traffic, we are increasingly harming the environment by releasing pollutants such as CO₂ into our atmosphere. The environment suffers as a result and one consequence of the damage is the promotion of climate change. From this point of view, we may not be as mobile in the 21st century as we would all like, expect or are generally used to. Climate protection organisations and the state are fittingly making more and more environmentally friendly means of transport, such as e-bikes and e-scooters, available. E-cars are also on the market. The easy handling of environmentally friendly means of transport is a major advantage, with digitization playing a major role. By scanning a QR code with an app, it becomes clear how mobility can be used positively and for the benefit of the climate. Society should make greater use of the environmentally friendly general means of transport available. How mobile someone wants to be, however, is up to the individual, as long as the state does not prescribe anything.

But not everyone escapes the transformation of mobility, as it shapes our future. Humanity will continue to develop and research faster, more mobile, more environmentally friendly means of transport. Despite the negative effects, the mobility gained has become indispensable and is the result of great research and development. It is an integral part of our society and present and has many advantages, be it that you can reach your workplace or other places quickly, land on other continents in a manageable time, people can be helped faster (police, fire brigade, emergency call are examples of this). In my opinion, mobility is not a bad thing, it definitely brings many advantages, for this reason I would like to continue to be mobile, but more sustainable. How mobile we must continue to be will become clear over time, especially after the Corona pandemic, and how mobile we are allowed to be will be, determined by the increasingly looming climate change.

Sources: 1 <https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Mobilitaet> 11.01.2022; <https://www.wortbedeutung.info/Mobilität/> 11.01.2022; 2 <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/daten/verkehr/umweltbelastungen-durch-verkehr#verkehr-belastet-luft-und-klima> 11.01.2022; <https://www.e-mobilbw.de/themen/digitalisierung> 11.01.2022

Minimize! – Minimalism

“Less is more” – This well-known saying from the 19th century poet Robert Browning is still very common today.

The topic of minimalism takes up exactly this line of thought and says that you don't need a lot of material things for a happy and fulfilling life, yet the average European owns 10,000 possessions on average. This is because we are taught by today's consumer society that many things are meant to make our lives easier and better, but is that the case?

The minimalists say “no” to this! A fulfilled life does not require excessive possessions. They believe that you should have only what you really need and fill you with happiness.

Through a lot of material possessions, our time is massively taken up. We need time to manage, organize and maintain these items. Thus the possession begins to possess us by robbing us of precious time.

In addition, items cost money. We work hard and a lot to afford these items. If we have a surplus of items, the available space in our apartment is no longer sufficient and we move into a larger apartment. This apartment will be more expensive due to the larger area, which means we have to work more to be able to afford it. A cycle that never ends.

This is also the case with a car, for example. The main purpose of a car is to get us safely from A to B. At first, fulfilling this purpose is sufficient for us. At some point, however, we begin to want something better or more. We suddenly want to be able to keep up with other people. So we buy a car, which is more expensive but has much more to offer, such as massage seats, seat heating or innovative navigation systems.

It can be said that we live in a throwaway society and consume new things instead of repairing existing ones.

Conclusion:

Finally, minimalism means something different for everyone. For one, 1,000 items are a lot, for the other 10,000 are not enough.



An interview about how my company imagines the sustainable distribution of my products



Question 1: „What do you and your products stand for?“

First of all, thank you for letting me be here today. My company „Baking pretzels made easy“ stands for, as the name suggests, for pretzels. But my pretzels are not just any pretzels. It is 100% organic and even suitable for allergy sufferers and are also packed in paper bags. I made this pretzel with my secret recipe and thought I had to make the pretzel like this!

Question 2: „How did you come up with the idea of selling your pretzels to Sweden - Västervik?“

As a arranged CEO, I personally went to Västervik and did primary research on site. I had local people to do taste tests with my pretzels related to traditional Swedish food. What surprised me at first is that many students liked the pretzel. They came up to me and said the pretzel was perfect for school. But the older ones also found my pretzel very delicious in connection with their traditional Swedish food.

Question 3: „That sounds like a high-volume sales market. But Ms. Woischke, now to the main question of this interview. How have you and your company planned sustainable distribution today and in the future? Sweden isn't just near by.“

We have many sustainable distribution options in mind. Since we do not yet know how strong this sales market will be, our first idea was to enter into a cooperation with the German military. As you probably know, the military has large airplanes which they use to transport food to other countries. Depending on the demand, we are considering having the pretzels delivered to Sweden in their raw state, wrapped in paper, 2-3 times a year. With around 21,000 inhabitants. In this way, we want to minimize CO₂ emissions. Imagine if we would send out an airplane for every order, the CO₂ emissions are very high compared to our idea with the military. We would save a lot of CO₂ emissions. Another possibility that we have in mind is car shipping with e-cars (if there is greater demand, e-trucks). Since the electric car industry has been booming during the recent years and there are also many charging stations in Germany and Sweden, the idea came at just the right time. You can see this on the paper I brought with me. The journey would take a little longer, but our employees are allowed to stay in Sweden for several days as a reward. If the new sales market turns out as well as we hope, we will open bakeries in Västervik and in the schools. So, we can do something good for the environment again and sell fresh and delicious pretzels to the local people.

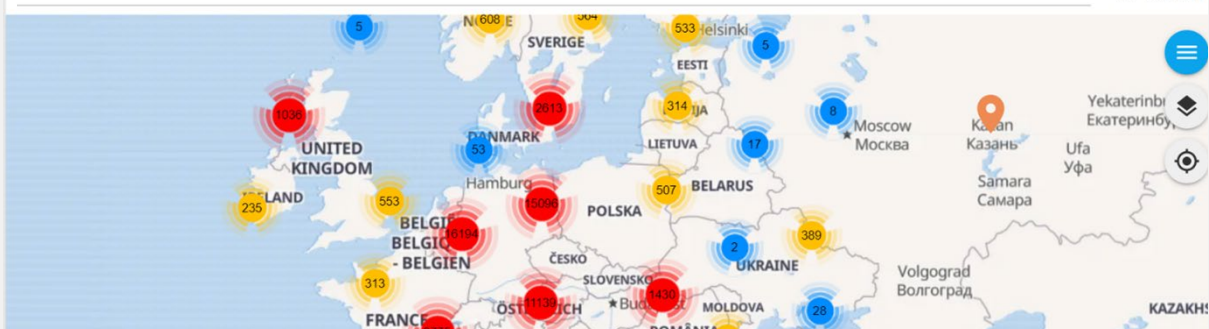
Ladesäulen in Schweden

[+ LADESÄULE MELDEN](#)

Aktuell führen wir 1.250 Standorte mit 5.651 Ladepunkten (2.539 x Typ 2 Dose, 771 x Combo Typ 2 (CCS) EU, 592 x Tesla Supercharger CCS, 517 x CHAdeMO, 418 x Tesla Supercharger EU, ...) zum Laden von Elektroautos in **Schweden** in unserem Ladesäulenverzeichnis auf.

Suche

OPTIONEN



Ländle Maultaschen UG - Distribution of the future

In the era of globalisation and connecting the world, selling your products in the whole world is getting more and more important. Unfortunately in order to supply customers as quickly as possible and for the best prices, the protection of the environment gets often dispensed. We, the Ländle Maultaschen UG, have developed a two-stage concept, which is gradually continued if successful, to supply our young customers in Valladolid, Spain.



1. Stage: Shop in Shop - Valladolid

Shop in Shop is a concept which is used in retail business when a brand owner (Ländle Maultaschen UG) takes space in another retailer's store and fits it out to show and sell their products. There are benefits to both, brand owners and retailers, like shared costs, shared marketing and speed to market. Indirect sales via retail to the consumer simplifies the pricing policy, because there is no need for another middleman, such as a wholesaler or sales representative.

2. Stage: Factory Sharing - Spain

Models such as car sharing are already part of everyday life in many countries, so why not use a concept such as factory sharing? Therefore We rent production time in Spanish production facilities, to be able to produce our tasty Maultaschen directly on site. An implementation of our concept can work, because in Spain already filled dumplings, so-called „Soles rellenos“, are offered. Since it is a horizontal product differentiation, this means that they differ only a little in shape and taste from our Maultaschen, a conversion of production is not a big effort.

For the transport of the already in Germany produced Maultaschen, we decide to distribute by e-trucks, which are additionally equipped with solar panels on the roof, in order to make optimal use of the many hours of sunshine on the route. In close cooperation with promising automobile manufacturers, optimized engines and solar elements can be continuously developed, which integrate more sustainability into the long transport route from Germany to Spain.



We confidently expect to be able to open more shop-in-shop sales areas continuously, which should increase our awareness in Spain. Longer transport routes will be unavoidable to cover the need for Maultaschen, but our solution for the future is the integration of existing public transport. Because you often see underutilized trains, buses, trams or subways, so why not use this free space to transport small quantities from A to B. That would mean no additional trucks would have to be bought or rented, the positive consequences are, the road network relieves and transportation becomes environmentally friendlier.



With this concept, we see ourselves well prepared and every day a little more successful, but also to distribute our products more sustainably on the Spanish market. We hope that our ideas of climate-friendly transport will be well received and used by many companies in the future.

„Von Schwaben nach Spanien und dann in die ganze Welt“

„From Swabia to Spain and then to the whole world“

Name: Timm Staudigl

Age: 22 years

Nation: Germany

My statement on Europe: Cohesion strengthens the Community. The great advantage of Europe is the possibility to travel and work in the European area without restrictions, and the simplicity of payment that comes from the euro.

This is how my company envisions the distribution of our products in the future

Diamondfly GmbH

We would like to introduce the company Diamondfly GmbH, which is located in Bremen in Germany. The company cares about your health and the environment. The company wants to underline this status through its products. The products are 100% sustainable. Diamondfly GmbH offers everything in its range that you need for a healthy lifestyle, from fine fitness clothing to fitness snacks.

Wibele, the new fitness snack

It is important for us to constantly develop the products and to expand the range to satisfy as many customers as possible. The latest quasi-new product from Diamondfly GmbH is Wibele. Wibele has originated in Germany for over 250 years. The Swabian dish is a perfect everyday snack for youngsters and older people who like to exercise, as the new pastry is an energy bomb. The new snack is available in several flavors, so everyone can find one to their liking.

Production of the wibele

The production of Wiebel takes place in our subsidiary, Farm GmbH. The Farm deals with livestock farming and crop cultivation. All in compliance with the certificate: Four Paws and Sustainability. On the farm thanks to the poultry, thousands of eggs are harvested every day, and since the main ingredient of the pastry is the protein, the farm is ideal for the production of the wibele.

Wibeles way from the farm to the Spanish customer

The journey of the Wibele begins on the bicycle trailer made for this purpose by the bicycle courier. They bring the packed and finished products from the farm to the train station in Bremen, which is 5 minutes away from the farm. From there the products are transported by electric trains to Valladolid in Spain.

From the train station in Valladolid to Diamondfly stores, e-trucks transport the goods. Our environmentally friendly delivery methods show that we care about our environment as much as we care about our customers.

Sales abroad

Our company offers its goods abroad only through indirect channels. In this case it means that the sales take place in our stores.

Investments - Valladolid

Abroad, we have travelers working for us. They explore countries and choose the best cities for investing. This is how our company became aware of Valladolid

New branch in the city

Attention, residents of Valladolid! Soon the new store will open in your city! Diamondfly continues to spread in your beautiful country and opens a new store.

Opening is on Saturday the 15.03.2028 at 10 am. We organize an opening ceremony, sponsored by Valladolid Real.

At the same time as the opening ceremony, we are also organizing a mini-football tournament, where teams of 7 people or more can apply. The tournament will take place in the square in front of the Plaza Mayor. You are all cordially invited. Send your registration for the competition by e-mail until 20.02.2028.

For me, Europe means security and freedom. Here everyone can fulfill and realize their dreams without restrictions

Name: Dominika Toth Bojnik

Alter: 19

Nation: ungarisch

Mein Statement zu Europa:

For me, Europe means security and freedom. Here everyone can fulfill and realize their dreams without restrictions



Europas Demokratie braucht Sie – Holen Sie sich das Parlament nach Hause

Sehr geehrte Leserinnen und Leser,

die brisanten Entwicklungen in Europa zeigen: Die EU kann nur eine starke Stimme in der Welt sein, wenn ihre Staaten gut zusammenarbeiten und sie auch im Inneren geeint ist.

Damit das gelingen kann, muss sich Europas Demokratie weiterentwickeln. Wir müssen handlungsfähiger werden und geschlossen zusammenstehen.

Jetzt sind Sie gefragt!

Wir laden Sie ein, über Europas Zukunft mitzubestimmen.

Dafür bringen wir die Politik einfach zu Ihnen nach Hause - in einem Hausparlament! In kleinen Gruppen von 4-8 Personen treffen Sie sich per Video-Chat oder an einem Ort Ihrer Wahl und diskutieren drei wichtige Fragen zur Zukunft von Europas Demokratie.

Soll das Einstimmigkeitsprinzip im Rat abgeschafft werden? Soll das Europäische Parlament gestärkt werden und braucht die EU einen Bürgerrat?

Starten Sie eine eigene Sitzung.

diskutieren Sie zur Zukunft Europas. Es ist ganz einfach. Wir liefern alle Infos, die Sie brauchen.

Die Organisatoren von “Pulse of Europe” haben beispielhafte Pro- und Contra-Argumente und wichtige Hintergrundinformationen bereitgestellt, die Ihre Diskussion unterstützen. Anschließend stimmen Sie im Team über die gestellten Fragen ab – wie ein echtes Parlament.

Die anonymisierten Ergebnisse aller Gruppen werden an führende Politikerinnen und Politiker der EU übergeben. Diese antworten auf Ihre Ergebnisse und bringen sie in die Arbeit in Brüssel ein.

Sie haben sich bereits auf openPetition engagiert und für Veränderung eingesetzt. Jetzt können Sie noch einen Schritt weitergehen und Parlamentarier in Brüssel bei ihren Entscheidungen beraten:

Jetzt am Hausparlament zu Europas Demokratie teilnehmen.

**Ihre Stimme wird gebraucht.
Gestalten Sie die Zukunft Europas mit!**

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Conner Defosse

Redakteur bei openPetition



Due to our long experience in the food industry as well as our international orientation in the market, sustainability and also environment protection are one of the most important principles to be successful on the market in the short term as well as in the long term. As a company, we are aware that we can contribute a great deal to improving sustainability. In recent years, we produced our Swabian Maultaschen exclusively in Germany, which resulted in long transport routes to the end consumer and high CO2 emissions.

To bring a significant improvement for our environment, we have decided to take the path of decentralized sales strategy in addition to the existing local sales strategy. One of our main sales markets is Sweden, which led us to the decision to open a further production site for our Products in Västervik/Sweden with a connected distribution warehouse. Another big advantage is the supply to other Scandinavian countries like Norway, Denmark, Finland and Baltic countries.

In close cooperation with the main plant in Germany, our Swedish subsidiary is managed and controlled independently by locals.



In that case, we are now able to achieve a significant improvement in terms of sustainability regarding transport routes. But the biggest benefit for the region is that many new jobs have been created and families find a good place to live.

We also recognized the trend of digitalization and online trading for that reason we created the new online store to give our clients the possibility to order conveniently from home. Another crucial point is that we are now able to deliver much more flexibly, with reduced delivery times. The digital connection means that problems can be identified and solved more quickly, which has had a very positive effect in terms of our e-commerce business.

The origin of our raw materials is important to us, both, our German and Swedish manufacturing plant are following a regional sourcing concept. Therefore, we are in close contact with many producers and farmers in the respective region who produce sustainably and in organic quality for our needs. Our philosophy is to have the same taste in every Maultaschen as far as possible everywhere, domestic and international market.

Feedback from supermarkets, premium and private stores is important for us. We seriously take care of client needs and try constantly to improve our product and implement ideas quickly and effectively.

We also want to contribute to healthy nutrition at schools and nursery school. That's why we supply local schools and nursery school in Gerstetten and Västervik area to offer our products during the lunch break. This service is offered every day in different varieties and at a reasonable price.

Most of this revenue goes to our partner schools, which we use to support. School projects and promotion of digitalization are the key function of the support.

We have recognized the challenges and tasks in international sales markets and we want to show presence. Local events are very good opportunities for this. The participation of a mobile sales team at the weekly markets in the region should give the customer the best and easiest opportunity to get to know and love this Swabian specialty. Another main event to present our product is the annual Christmas market in Västervik.



 unverpackt 
lose, nachhaltig, gut

There our Maultaschen are offered in many traditional variants. We take the opportunity to draw attention to our existing products, to get in direct contact with customers and to receive suggestions for improvement as well as positive criticism.

We drop the wraps - unpacked. Reduction of packaging waste is our common task. Therefore, we are planning to open an unpacked store in the near future, where you can exclusively buy our Maultaschen in any variation. The products will be offered unpacked. Customers have the possibility to bring their reusable boxes or to buy them in our store. Amount of plastic and the packaging costs decrease. These cost savings will enable us to equip our fleet exclusively with electrically vehicles in the future.

Additionally task will be, to make our packaging for our online store as well as for the stores more environmentally friendly.

We want to open further international markets in order to be able to deliver our Swabian products worldwide to our potential clients.

Author: Alisha Rau (18), Germany

Artificial intelligence & transport



Artificial intelligence or machine intelligence is the capability of computer programs and robots to imitate humans and animals natural ability. About 10-15 years ago we had no clue about what Artificial intelligence was. We thought Artificial intelligence was science fiction, but nowadays it's one of the most discussed topics in society and people are both interested and worried about how it's going to be in the future. Automated vehicles are undoubtedly one of most discussed and hyped Artificial intelligence right now and that's because in future we may not have to own vehicles.

In the future we can just order an AI uber that will pick you up and drive anywhere you want to go and we can also own a car, but we don't need to have a driver, because the AI system will steer it. Automated vehicles are available in society today, but it's relatively new to us and we have a lot of different thoughts about AI transport. Some people think it's a little bit scary because they don't trust the security in self-driving cars and don't want to take any risks. Other people think it's an opportunity to develop society and also an interesting subject, because it's kind of insane that we might not have to drive or own a vehicle anymore. The self-driving cars also facilitate us in the future, for example if we are at the pub and drinking alcohol we don't need to drive because of AI self-driving cars.

We already have some AI's created in our world right now"for example" we have robot lawnmowers, vacuum cleaners, self driving buses and also more things that facilitate us people. In Sweden and also around the world `` self-driving cars are currently being made, which both have benefits and drawbacks. The benefits with self-driving cars are that we don't have to spend money on a car and when we don't own a vehicle we don't need to spend money on gas, which means we save a lot of money because the gas nowadays is "very" expensive. Self driving cars also save many lives. According to *intelligent transport* (2022/01-10) the AI does not drive over the speed limit because it's programmed to follow the laws in the traffic.

By 2050 `` according to *netimperative transport* (2020/02-21) vehicles will transition from oil to electric vehicles and later to binary power as a principal source of vehicle power, but oil and gas will remain as alternative sources emerge. The cars will also look different by the year 2050". Vehicles will be driverless in the shape of a smooth pod that will be able to change color with the tap of an app. By 2050"society will

Was denken schwedische Jugendliche über die Zukunft?

also develop self driving trains, trucks and more vehicles, which will be driven by electricity because we will not use oil or gas in 2050.

Alfons Åhman, 2020



Eine Zukunft als Bäuerin

In der Zukunft wohnt Lovisa auf dem Lande, am liebsten auf einem Bauernhof. Hier wohnt sie mit ihrem Mann und ihren zwei Kindern. Lovisa arbeitet auf dem Bauernhof und hat sogar eine Landwirtausbildung nach dem Gymnasium gemacht. Im Jahr 2050 findet Lovisa ihre Familie, ihr Haus und Auto wichtig im Leben. Sie glaubt, dass es in der Zukunft selbstfahrende Traktoren und Autos gibt. Sie glaubt auch, dass die Gesellschaft mehr technologisch ist und dass Leute mehr zu Hause bleiben. Es gibt weniger Arbeitsplätze, die körperliche Arbeit fordern. Lovisa meint, dass wir das Problem mit dem Klimawandel nicht schaffen werden, und die Temperaturen werden immer heißer. Trotzdem dass es jetzt gerade Krieg in der Ukraine ist, hat Lovisa eine positive Sicht auf die Lage in Europa. Lovisa hat aber Angst davor, dass sie in der Zukunft nicht alles, was sie will, erlebt hat. Aber sie hat nicht nur Angst sondern sie freut sich darauf zu sehen, was ihre Freunde in der Zukunft alles machen. Lovisa möchte sich selber einen Rat für die Zukunft geben: "Hab keine Angst neue Dinge zu machen und mach, was du willst"

August Åhlin

In zwanzig Jahren wohnt Martin in Västervik. Martin hat eine Frau und zwei Kinder und findet Familie sehr wichtig im Leben. Martin hat eine Hochschulausbildung, ist Polizist und verhindert Verbrechen. Im dem Jahr 2042 kann man fliegende Autos und intelligente Roboter sehen und das Leben ist leichter aber es gibt auch Probleme mit den Robotern. Martins größte Angst ist die Arbeitsmangel, die Roboter verursachen. Martin denkt, dass man in der Zukunft überall reisen kann. Martin hat einen guten Rat für die Zukunft und das ist: Weniger Stress haben!

Gabriel Salazar Green

Fliegende Autos und intelligente Roboter



Alicias wunderbare Zukunft

Alicia freut sich auf das Ende des Gymnasiums. Dann will sie als Au Pair und Barkeeper im Ausland arbeiten, reisen und dann an der Uni anfangen. In dreißig Jahren wohnt Alicia in Göteborg. Sie ist verheiratet und hat 2 Hunde und maximal 2 Kinder. Sie arbeitet als Chiropraktikerin, Physiotherapeutin oder Krankenschwester. Sie hat eine Ausbildung im Gesundheitswesen, Chiropraktik oder ähnliches. Es ist wichtig für Alicia zu reisen, Spaß zu haben und mit etwas zu arbeiten, das ihr gefällt. Sie will auch Zeit mit geliebten Menschen verbringen und das Leben voll auskosten.

In der Zukunft denkt Alicia, dass es mehr selbstfahrende Autos und Roboter in z.B. Läden gibt. Sie glaubt auch, dass das Gesundheitswesen sich entwickelt hat. Wegen des Klimawandels wird die Luft um uns herum vielleicht schädlich sein und viele Städte werden vielleicht zerstört. Aber Alicia hofft, dass es kein Krieg mehr in der Welt gibt. Ihr Rat für die Zukunft ist jeden Moment zu genießen und alles nicht so ernst zu nehmen.



Hannas Hoffnungen für die Zukunft

In dreißig Jahren wohnt Hanna wahrscheinlich in Uppsala. Aber bevor sie ein Familienleben hat, will sie eine Ausbildung zur Barkeeperin in Ibiza machen und die Welt entdecken.

Wenn Hanna sich bereit fühlt, möchte sie an der Universität von Uppsala Jura studieren und Anwältin werden. Nach Abschluss ihrer Ausbildung möchte sie einen Mann kennenlernen und zusammen 2-3 Kinder und einen Hund haben.

Die wichtigsten Dinge in ihrem Leben sind Spaß zu haben, mit etwas zu arbeiten, was ihr gefällt und Zeit mit geliebten Menschen zu verbringen, weil sie Angst hat vorzeitig zu sterben. Sie versucht, in jedem Moment zu leben und nicht alles ernst zu nehmen.

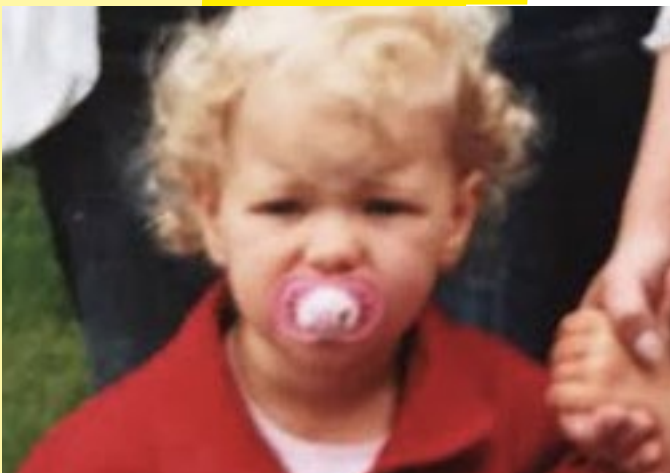
Hanna glaubt, dass wir in Zukunft große Fortschritte im Gesundheitswesen und bei der Entwicklung von Technologien erleben werden. Es wird sicherlich mehr Roboter und eine virtuellere Gesellschaft geben. Hanna hofft, dass es kein Krieg in der Welt ist.

Alicia Folkesson

Ich hab keine Angst

Isak Grönkvist wird in der Zukunft hoffentlich im Ausland wohnen. Isak wird hoffentlich eine Familie haben. Isak möchte mit etwas, das er mag, arbeiten. Isak will auch neue Leute kennenlernen. Für Isak ist es wichtig, dass man das Leben genießt. Isak glaubt, dass wir in der Zukunft sehr schnelle Züge haben werden. Der Klimawandel geht weiter und es sieht dunkel aus. In Europa wird es Frieden geben, aber außerhalb wird es ständig Krieg sein. Isak hat jedoch vor nichts Angst. Ein Rat von Isak für die Zukunft ist: Hab keine Angst!

Ludwig Peereboom



Hannah Larsson

Luddes Zukunft

Ludwig will in der Zukunft in Schweden wohnen. Hoffentlich hat er eine eigene Familie. Ludwig will mit Menschen arbeiten. In der Zukunft hat Ludwig eine Ausbildung an der Universität. In Ludwigs Leben sind Erfolg und Glück wichtig. Ludwig denkt, die Welt wird sich weiterentwickeln und es wird technische Fortschritte geben. Ludwig macht sich Sorgen um das Klima aber glaubt, dass es mehr Frieden als Kriege gibt. Er denkt, dass ihn nichts besonders ängstigen wird und er ist bereit, sich in die Welt zu stürzen, um neue Dinge zu lernen. Sein Rat für die Zukunft: glaube an dich selbst!



Is poverty the end of humanity?

Today, several billion people live on our planet and most of us are well, but there are 10% of the world's population living in extreme poverty. We over consume material things and most of us live a life of abundant resources. Because of this, many people turn their backs on people who are actually suffering and continue to spend thousands of dollars on insignificant things. What if the money we spend had gone to the needy, would not extreme poverty have been eradicated?

In many countries, there is both unrest and war, although the reasons for the wars look different, the consequences will be the same. Poverty, a consequence of war, is poverty and it is because people are forced to flee in order to survive and then lose everything. When people flee to other countries, they have to rebuild a life and for many it is not easy. They do not know the language of the new foreign country, which creates problems because when the communication between the parties does not work, one of them will be affected and in this case it is the refugee.

I believe that communication is the key to much of today's society and when it does not work, it becomes difficult to enter the labor market, which leads to many refugees becoming unemployed and the result again being poverty.



However, not only is poverty a consequence of war but can also be a cause of war too. In countries where there are clear class differences caused by, for example, political corruption, there are the people who strive for change and rebel against the state, which can lead to war breaking out.

Human rights are universal, which means that it applies to every individual, regardless of culture, gender or country, and the rights say that all people are born free, are equal in dignity and have the same rights. It also talks about economic rights, social and cultural rights, which guarantee that we all have, among other things, the right to support ourselves through work and a satisfactory standard of living.

But when people live in such extreme poverty, the requirements of human rights are not met. Many of the poor do not know if they will survive the day or if they will be able to provide the family with food and water. This is against our human rights and many of us are aware of it, yet we let people lose their lives while we who are well are looking away.

According to the article from <https://lenasom-mestad.wordpress.com/2010/08/02/det-ar-svart-att-forsvara-okad-fattigdom/> (22.03.10) there are the people who claim that there will always be the people who are disadvantaged in society and that the "optimal" solution to poverty would be to "burn upper-class luxury cars and Zorn paintings".

Many also believe that there should be class differences in society and today you can see the big class differences due to the influence of politicians. If you look at Sweden, for example, it is

dominated by a blue policy that advocates, among other things, higher wages with lower tax fees.

If, for example, Swedish society were to start by lowering its taxes, it would have benefited those who already live in abundance, that is, the upper class while Sweden's working class had been affected. Because Sweden has a system with higher tax fees that go to for example, good healthcare, it would not have been optimal to reduce taxes because the result would have been that when healthcare had received a higher fee.

Those who claim that there will always be the poor in society must keep in mind that our children will suffer because poverty leads to a lack of environmentally friendly and protective environments as children in poor countries are forced to work to help the family with the economy. They work under poor working conditions and many of them are exposed to exploitation, but it is also exposed to violence and discrimination. Since those children already have a job, education will not be part of the picture for them and the result will be that development stands still, and that future generations will be stuck in the same vicious circle of poverty. Unicef also writes that the only way to fight poverty is to start with children.

Let me finally convey that poverty affects us all and although it can be considered a political issue of how to combat it, we can all do our part to contribute to a change that benefits the future of humanity.

Rrezelinda Islami



Positiver Ausblick in die Zukunft

In zwanzig Jahren wohnt August in einem großen Haus auf dem Land oder vielleicht in einem Bauernhof. Er ist glücklich verheiratet und hat drei Kinder und einen Hund. August würde gerne mit etwas Technologischem arbeiten, aber weiß nicht womit. Die technologische Ausbildung in elektrisch Physik an einer Universität hört sich nützlich an. Trotz der interessanten Arbeit wird die Familie das Wichtigste für August sein, weil sie ihm Freude und Liebe geben. August sieht positiv auf die Zukunft im allgemein. Er glaubt an Frieden in der Welt und ein stabileres Klima.

Obwohl er glaubt, dass das Klima besser wird, hat er Angst davor, dass wir die Probleme mit dem Klimawandel nicht schaffen. Aber das wird sich hoffentlich durch alle die technologischen Fortschritte lösen. Wir haben bessere und erneuerbare Treibstoffe in den Autos, selbstfahrende Busse und viele Roboter, die arbeiten. Mehrere Jobs, die wir heutzutage haben, werden verschwinden, wie Busfahrer und Taxifahrer. Viele arbeiten zu Hause, da die Roboter mehrere Mitarbeiter bei der Arbeit ersetzt haben. Technologische Entwicklungen haben sowohl Vor- als auch Nachteile. August glaubt, dass alle Personen immer mit einer Kamera überwacht werden. Aber mit der neuen Technologie kann man auch mehrere Krankheiten heilen, zum Beispiel Krebs. Ein Ratschlag, den August für sein zukünftiges Selbst hat, ist sich über die kleinen Dinge im Leben zu freuen.

Sara Lindahl

Ardian – Selbständig in Linköping

Ardian freut sich darauf, die Schule abzuschließen und einen guten Job zu finden.

In dreißig Jahren wohnt Ardian immer noch in Schweden, in Östergötlands zweitgrößter Stadt, Linköping. Ardian hat hoffentlich drei Kinder und wohnt mit seiner Frau. Ardian und seine Frau haben vor ein paar Jahren in Linköping geheiratet. Er hat eine Universitätsausbildung und ist selbständig, vielleicht hat er eine eigene Firma. Für Ardian sind gute Gesundheit und eine gute Ökonomie sehr wichtig.

Er denkt Roboter und andere technologische Dinge werden verwendet. Der Klimawandel hat sich wahrscheinlich verschlechtert. In 2050 herrscht Frieden in Europa, aber Krieg im

Rest der Welt. Ardian hat manchmal Angst vor der Zukunft. Sein Rat für die Zukunft ist zu leben, solange man noch lebt.

Adam Tegenstam

AI's Future In Music

Creating music with AI is nothing new since the first AI-music came already in the 1950s. Today the most common use of AI is as a music tool, in other words a help for music creators and not to have the AI create a whole song by itself. The website Scales.se writes in the article "AI som skapar musik" (2019-8-3) that musicians today use AI to produce melodies or the base sound, but if an AI would produce the whole song it would become rigid and static. It's not only musicians that use AI, it can be used to produce background sounds and music for shows, movies, Youtube-videos and more. The pros with using AI for background music is that AI can easily and quickly produce "simpeler" music. Also the music will be royalty-free, which gives the rights to use the music without having to pay royalty fees.



Apple has recently bought the company AI Music which is written about in MacWorld in the article "Apple lägger vantarna på AI Music" (2022-02-08). AI Music is designed to create dynamic and adaptive music. That means that the music can automatically be adapted to, for example, the surroundings or the user's pulse rate. I believe this is a function that will become more used in the future. Music services today, for example Spotify, often use AI and machine learning to do the algorithms like recommending songs or creating personalized playlists, but it's not common that the AI creates the music.

So how will AI affect music in the future?

Today, AI analyzes existing music to create new music and I think that even in the future AI will have to originate from already existing music because AI has to learn what music is. If AI analyzes music to find the most likable sounds it will only recreate what we already have. But human musicians also take inspiration or re-use sounds or pieces, so maybe it won't be that different. However, if AI only learns what music is from previous music, maybe AI won't be able to "think outside the box" and evolve the music. Throughout music history, music has

evolved, for example new music genres have been created, but if AI is only based on existing music now will it be able to create new variations and genres in music?

On the website Science Focus, the computer scientist Dr Peter Bentley wrote in the article "Will AI replace musicians?" (2021-08-08) that he thinks AI is the future in music and that it will be indistinguishable from human made music. However, music is used by people to express themselves, with the lyrics and sounds, and for other people to recognize themselves in the feelings and situations, or for the music to create feelings. Dr Bentley writes in the same article that AI has nothing to say with the music, it doesn't have a reason as to why it is creating music. He therefore considers the AI music meaningless and that the music doesn't achieve its true value. For example some songs involve criticism against injustices or the society and are used as a form of protest, but how and why would the AI protest against something that doesn't concern it or that it never has experienced. But also in general, will AI be able to express emotions if it doesn't have them? Even if AI evolves with emotions I don't think it can experience things the same way a human can. Because a human life is eventually going to end and we always know it, but an AI doesn't have the same life span as a human. Part of what makes our experience so important is that there is an end.

In conclusion, today AI is used mostly as a music tool. AI's role in music I think will be determined by humans' value for music, if they have the need for emotional and evolving music. For me it's usually not about what emotions the song is expressing with the lyrics but more about what feelings the song gives me which means the song doesn't have to have traditionally good lyrics or sounds, and I don't think AI will be



able to understand or create that. I also don't think AI will be able to express emotions or opinions, even if AI can try and write about it the AI won't be able to understand it. Which is why I believe AI won't be the music artist but still just a tool and that music needs the human touch.

Ella Matsson



In der Wirtschaft arbeiten

In 20 Jahren würde gerne Sara im Västervik oder Stockholm leben. Sie hofft, dass sie verlobt ist und ein Kind hat. Sie möchte eine Universitätsausbildung haben und später in der Wirtschaft arbeiten. In der Zukunft glaubt Sara, dass es viele technische Fortschritte gibt. Die AI-Entwicklung ist bemerkbar, weil es selbstfahrende Autos und Roboter sowohl zu Hause als auch auf den Arbeitsplätzen gibt. Die Gesellschaft ist mehr technisch und es gibt viele neue Arbeiten. Sara glaubt auch, dass wir weniger arbeiten und mehr Freizeit haben. Sara denkt, dass wir unser Verhalten zu dem Klimawandel nicht verändert haben. Sie würde gerne Frieden sehen aber glaubt, es ist immer Krieg in irgendeinem Land in der Welt. Sie freut sich auf Reisen, Familie und neue Dingen zu lernen. Es ist wichtig für Sara, dass sie sich selbst treu bleibt und ihren Träumen folgt. Ein Rat von Sara: mach das beste aus jedem Tag und sei nicht besorgt.

Lovisa Lejonqvist

Who would have thought that we would have robots that diagnose your illness in the future?

Doktor bots today carry a video camera with a screen where the patient can see and talk to their doctor with help of the internet and wireless communication. In the GeekWire article “Doctor Bot: How artificial intelligence is already changing healthcare, and what’s coming next” (Bishop & Thorne, www.geekwire.com/doctor-bot, 2022-02-16) they interview Linda Hand, CEO, Cardinal Analyxt. She says that she feels that it’s a growing process and it will help healthcare in the future. Bots can learn in another pattern than a human; they never get tired and diagnose way faster than people who need to study and sleep to find what is wrong with their patients. In that way, robots can be much better than real doctors.

According to Breakits article “Läkare ersätts av robotar före sjuksköterskor - tror AI-experten” says Fredrik Löfgren (Blixt, www.breakit.se/lakare-ersatts-av-robotar, 2022-03-02) that he believes that doctors will be more replaced by robots than nurses. He mentions that robots will make it easier to find patterns and diagnose patients

because the technology does not need to rest and it will go way faster than for a human; he believes that nurses are more difficult to replace because they take care of the patient and do not analyze their patient.

In DS article “Premiär för nya operationsroboten da Vinci Xi” (Danderyds Sjukhus, www.ds.se/robotoperationer 2021-02-11) we get to know that Danderyds hospital in Stockholm, Sweden, have used robot assisted surgery since 2014. They develop peephole surgery, robot-assisted and laparoscopic surgery all the time. In 2020, 88% of colorectal resection surgeries were performed with peephole surgery. The staff at the hospital report the progress of the operation done by a robot, it can look like this: they put the patient to sleep and then come surgical instruments and a camera which is connected to the robot who looks like a large squid who hovers over the patient. A surgeon sits at a console and performs the actual operation by viewing the surgical field in a three dimensional environment. Another surgeon sits next to the patient and assists. In addition to this, an operating room nurse, an assistant nurse and an anesthesia nurse are present in the ward. It is the same crew in this type of operation as in a normal operation.

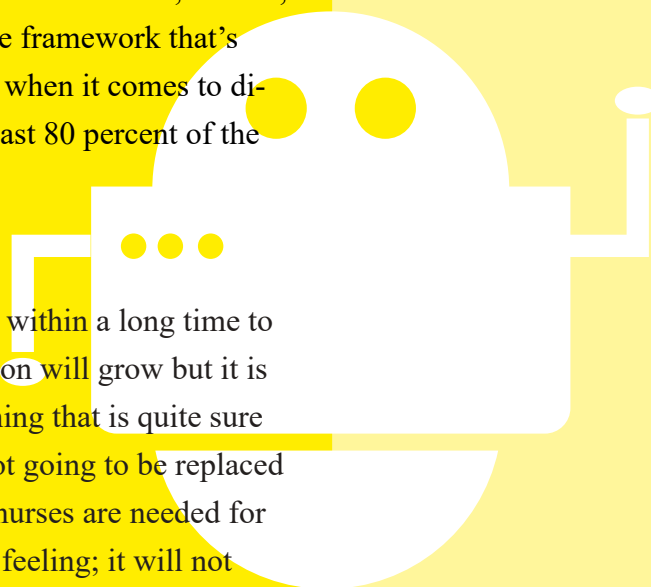
According to TowardsDataScience (Sophia Martin, towardsdatascience.com 2019-10-17) they say that It’s no surprise that AI is bold and takes over the medical industry with Ai-powered applications. Most companies that have mobile apps understand that the industry is growing and they help with getting more AI applications in the healthcare space. AI applications can be effort-

lessly watched in such medical zones counting radiology and cancer location. On the report from Futurism (Abby Norman, futurism.com/ai-medicine-doctor, 2018-01-31) AI is within the exam room to grow, hone, and at times ease the intellect of the doctor so that specialists are able to do the same for their patients. Whereas different procedures and tests give them with all the data they ought to analyze and treat patients, doctors are as of now overburdened with clinical and authoritative duties, and sorting through the endless sum of data accessible could be an overwhelming, in the event that not inconceivable, task. Although we are still within the early stages of its advancement, AI is as of now as competent as doctors of diagnosing patients. Analysts at John Radcliffe Healing Center in Oxford, Britain, created an AI demonstrative framework that's more exact than specialists when it comes to diagnosing heart illness, at least 80 percent of the time.

Futurism also assumes that within a long time to come, AI's part in medication will grow but it is hard to say how. But one thing that is quite sure is that all the doctors are not going to be replaced by AI; human doctors and nurses are needed for the patients because of our feeling; it will not be so emotional to get their diagnosis of cancer from a robot that can not show emotions, but the robot will find the diagnosis esely.

Matlida Ström

Podcasts



From Waste to Energy

The future of district heating depends on the ways in which it is produced. In order to further develop and make district heating systems more sustainable, motivated citizens and consumers are required to improve their behaviour and habits regarding waste disposal.

In today's world there are issues regarding poverty, hunger, inequality and climate change and in order to build a greener, fairer and better world the Global Goals were introduced (The Global Goals, 2022-03-04). Sweden is one of the leading countries in this important work and one of Sweden's most prioritised goals out of the seventeen is goal number eleven. Goal eleven is about sustainable cities and communities. There are several targets attached to the goal. Target 11.6 is about reducing the environmental impact of cities. Sweden is aiming for "zero-waste" and is one of the most successful countries when it comes to recycling and reusing waste. Many Swedish citizens are very environmentally conscious and they sort and recycle their waste. According to Smart City Sweden (2022-03-04) a substantial share of the waste generated in Sweden is incinerated in waste-to-energy facilities, where water for district heating and electricity is generated.

Thanks to the waste-to-energy systems waste has been given a value. In order to successfully use waste as a resource different methods have to be used, depending on what kind of waste it is. The district heating is fueled by what would otherwise go to waste, such as residues from forestry, household waste and excess heat from industry and data centres. Smart City Sweden (2022-03-04) states that about 99 per cent of all household waste in Sweden is recycled or recovered as energy.

Naturvårdsverket (2022-03-04) explains that even though there has been an increase in the production of district heating since 1990 the emissions from the electricity and district heating sector are lower than in 1990. The reason for this is the transition from burning fossil fuels, particularly coal, petroleum and natural gas, to biofuel and waste.

Some might argue that district heating does in fact have high CO₂ emissions. When plastics and other oil-based products are burned, carbon dioxide, which is one of the most notable greenhouse gases, is emitted. The environmental impact of district heating depends on the whole production process, such as which fuels are used, the transportation of fuels and how the residual products are used. Naturvårdsverket explains that due to the severe consequences of the usage of fossil fuels it is highly



prioritised to decrease the amount of fossil-based plastic that is being burned. This is achievable by for instance increasing the reuse and recycling of materials. To reduce the amount of plastic in waste efforts from the different parties along the whole plastic value chain are required. The responsibility also lies on the consuming citizens.

Sweden (2022-02-24) describes that instead of buildings being heated individually with oil or electricity, the waste-to-energy solution distributes the heated water to everyone connected to the system. The result of this is that about 93 percent of the energy in the system is recycled or from renewable resources. District heating is reliable and requires little maintenance. In a district heating system, parts of towns or even whole towns are connected to a common pipe network. District heating means less work for the homeowners since they don't have to spend time working on an individual boiler in their homes. District heating is used to heat up more than half of both commercial and residential buildings in Sweden, making it the most common source of heating. In Stockholm 80 percent of the heating comes from district heating (Sweden, 2022-02-24).

District heating is a sustainable system built on resource efficiency. Developing district heating systems further requires technology together with the most essential thing - motivated, responsible citizens ready to live sustainably.

Linnea Karlsson



Entretiens sur le futur

Tilde Skogholt, Suède

- **Qui-êtes vous?**

Tilde Skogholt, 18 ans, habite à Västervik en Suède, je fais des études au lycée de Västervik à la filière économie. J'aime sortir avec mes amis et faire de l'exercice.

- **Qu'est-ce que vous faites avec vos amis?**

J'aime faire de l'exercice, dîner ensemble, regarder des films et faire la fête avec mes amis.

- **Comment vous sentez-vous quand vous parlez français?**

Je me sens créative, contente et compétente qui connaît une autre langue mais aussi incertaine parce que je ne peux pas parler couramment.

- **Quel est votre plat français préféré?**

Mon plat préféré est les croissants et fromage avec des biscuits salés.

- **Vous faites quoi dans la vie, maintenant?**

J'étudie, je fais de l'exercice et je viens de



passer mon permis de conduire.

- **Que ferez-vous dans cinq ans?**



Lisa Grimvall Dans cinq ans, je quitterai la maison, je voyagerai beaucoup et j'étudierai dans une université, peut-être en combinaison avec le golf.
Quel âge as-tu?

J'ai dix-sept ans.

Où habites-tu?

J'habite à Västervik en Suède.

Que feras-tu dans cinq ans?

Je vais étudier à l'université de Linköping parce que je veux devenir ingénieur civil.

Qu'est-ce que tu penses de Västervik? C'est une petite ville agréable, les gens sont gentils.

Quelle est la différence entre la France et la Suède?

Les gens. Les Français sont plus bavards que les Suédois, et en plus ils fument beaucoup.

Pourquoi as tu appris le français?

J'ai appris le français parce que mes cousins habitent en Suisse et leur mère vient du Canada, donc ils peuvent parler français.

Podcasts and Presentations

Wille, Elias: Health and Well-being

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vCEd3lLc8Lr9k91N-WNPbxLOuEqPDIhIG/view?usp=sharing>

Andreas Tsiavos- AI and transport

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kSckbnUoVTL1ekqD-Hb3x809HVV49C79G/view>

Paulina Dobek- AI and art

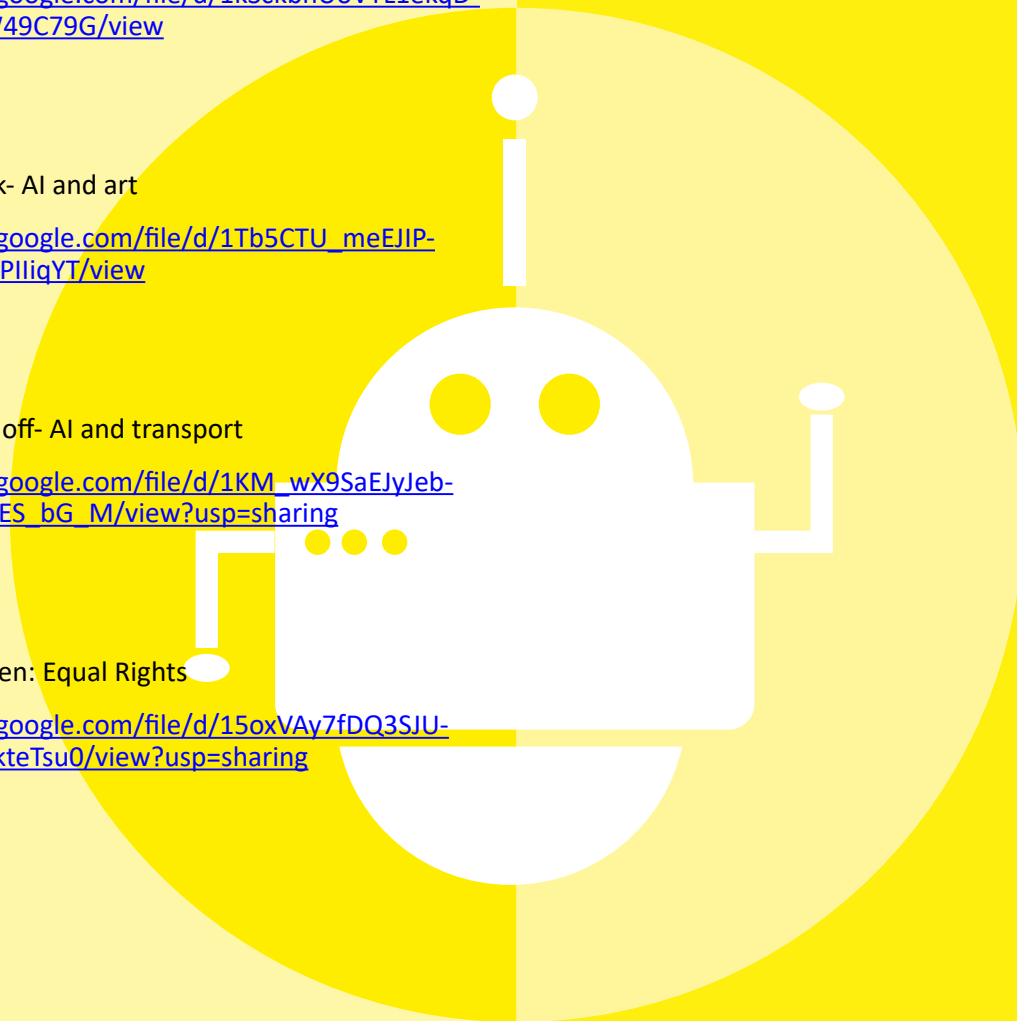
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Tb5CTU_meEJIP-b54i4L11sUf8PlliqYT/view

Filippa Pastuhoff- AI and transport

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KM_wX9SaEJyJeb-T50ISmP9XdyES_bG_M/view?usp=sharing

Hanna och Ellen: Equal Rights

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15oxVAy7fDQ3SJU-jU9-eLQ2LUKkteTsu0/view?usp=sharing>



Je vous présente Hanna



Pourquoi apprendre le français?

Parce que le français est une belle langue, j'aime bien le français. En plus, ma sœur habite en Belgique et on parle français là-bas. Donc, c'est une langue très utile lorsque je rends visite à ma sœur en Belgique. Le français est aussi bien si je voyage dans un pays francophone ou si je veux travailler à l'étranger.

Que fais-tu dans la vie?

Maintenant, j'étudie au lycée "Västerviks gymnasium". Je suis en deuxième année à la filière de sciences sociales. Pendant mon temps libre j'aime faire de l'orientation avec mes clubs Västerviks Ok et Gamleby Ok. Je siège également au conseil d'administration de Västerviks Ok. J'aime faire du sport, en plus de l'orientation je fais du ski et je cours.

Tu as quel âge?

J'ai 17 ans. Mon anniversaire est le 13 août.

Tu habitez où?

J'habite à Hallingeberg mais j'ai un appartement à Västervik.

Quelles langues parles-tu?

Je parle suédois, anglais et un peu de français.

À quel âge as-tu commencé à apprendre le français?

J'ai commencé à apprendre le français à l'école quand j'avais 13 ans. J'ai commencé avec le français en sixième classe.

Que feras-tu dans cinq ans?

Je vais devenir psychologue ou agent immobilier, dans cinq ans je suis probablement étudiante à l'Université de Linköping ou à l'Université de Lund. J'espère aussi avoir un chien!

Quelle est la célébrité francophone que tu préfères?

J'aime bien Édith Piaf et Barbara Pravi, ce sont de bonnes chanteuses. J'adore "La vie en Rose" d'Édith Piaf et "Voilà" de Barbara Pravi!

Quel est ton lieu préféré à Paris?

C'est L'arc de Triomphe ou La tour Eiffel.



Je vous présente Andy

Tu as quel âge?

J'ai 16 ans, mais j'ai monté une classe.

Tu habites où?

J'habite à Överum, en peu en dehors de Västervik.

Quelles langues parles-tu?

Je parle suédois, anglais et un peu français.

À quel âge as-tu commencé à apprendre le français?

J'ai commencé à apprendre le français quand j'étais en sixième classe. J'avais 12 ans quand j'ai commencé avec le français à l'école.

Pourquoi apprendre le français?

Le français est une belle langue et je pense que c'est une bonne langue de connaître si on veut voyager à l'étranger, surtout dans un pays francophone.

Quel est ton lieu préféré à Paris?

Mon lieu préféré est le Parc des Princes.

Que fais-tu dans la vie?

Je suis étudiant au lycée Västerviks Gymnasium. Je suis en deuxième année à la filière de sciences sociales. Pendant mon temps libre je joue au unihockey.

Que feras-tu dans cinq ans?

Soit j'étudie ou j'ai déjà étudié quelque chose que pour avoir un métier. Je ne sais pas ce que je veux devenir dans le futur, mais



j'espère que je le saurai. Je veux étudier dans un autre pays ou dans une grande ville en Suède.

Quelle est la célébrité francophone que tu préfères?

C'est Stromae et Ibrahima Konaté.

Quel est ton plat français préféré?

C'est french fries ou bœuf bourguignon.

Quel est le mot que tu utilises le plus?

C'est 'Bonjour', je pense.

Vera Gunnarsson, Suède

Qui es tu?

Je m'appelle Vera Gunnarsson, j'ai 17 ans et j'habite en Suède, à Västervik. Je fais des études au lycée à la filière sciences naturelles. Pendant mon temps libre je m'entraîne beaucoup et rencontre mes copains.

Quel est votre rêve actuellement?

Je veux être approuvé dans le physique à l'école. Et je veux pouvoir continuer à jouer au foot et devenir un professionnel.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites avec vos amis?

On joue à des jeux, on se promène, on va à des fêtes et je joue au foot dans une équipe.

Que feras-tu dans cinq ans?

Je déménagerai de Västervik, peut-être ferai-je des études dans une université. Et je veux avoir un chien!

Comment avez-vous appris le français?

Je commence à lire français à l'école en cinquième classe. J'ai aussi visité la France et ma maman parle français couramment.

Dis-moi une chose que tu aimerais faire dans ta vie!

Je veux sauter le bungee jump!

Dis-moi un secret de toi!

Je porte toujours un bracelet avec un signe féminin.

Comment est l'ambiance en Suède?

Il fait froid ici, et maintenant il fait beaucoup du vent! Les personnes ne sont pas très contentes de parler avec des étrangers. Mais c'est bien que les soins de santé soient gratuits!



In the face of crisis, why should we be less pessimistic about the future?

The impact of the Covid19 pandemic as a form of creative disruption on the world of work

The crisis of COVID 19 has completely turned our society upside down since this crisis has forced us to stay at home for some time and avoid social interactions. The world of work has been impacted by this pandemic. Most of the time, we can read in the press about the negative effects of the COVID 19 on our society and the problems that people are facing because of the pandemic. In fact, according to a UN report from 2020 the COVID 19 crisis has had an extremely negative impact on the work, livelihood and well-being of workers. Many have lost their jobs, especially women who are more exposed and disproportionately affected by the consequences of the COVID 19 on the world of work.

However, some companies have managed to adapt to these new working conditions and have sometimes even managed to innovate and stand out among the rest. These companies have used creative disruption: in other words, they have used something broken, something negative like the COVID 19 to make something else.

Creative disruption can be designed as something broken that lead us to think otherwise, we are confronted with a difficulty like the COVID 19 and we manage to transform it into something positive by changing our way of doing things and innovating

Indeed, some companies have managed to adapt quickly to the shift to online work or have simply used the COVID 19 as a way to innovate and create some things they wo-

uld not have created without this crisis. On the other hand, what has emerged enormously since the COVID 19 crisis is the importance of the human and the need to give meaning to what we do at work. So there is a change through innovation, the organization of work, but also a deeper change that is taking place, which is pushing more and more people to question the very essence of work.

To what extent the COVID 19 pandemic has had an impact on the world work as a form of creative disruption ?

The COVID 19 crisis has allowed some companies to reinvent themselves. Indeed, some companies have succeeded, by being creative, to adapt their market to the crisis of COVID 19. Some French companies such as Spinallin Design, or Nodon have created products specifically adapted to the crisis of the COVID and which allow to decrease the transmission of the virus, they have put on sale self-disinfecting gloves or switches that are placed on the ground. A survey conducted by Wakefiels Research for Service Now and conducted in France among 900 executives and employees in sectors such as financial services, health care and the public sector shows that 87% of French executives believe that the pandemic has caused their companies to rethink the way they work.

In addition, some projects were implemented more quickly thanks to the health crisis because companies during this period worked in a hurry so the testing phase was much faster. There was an acceleration of the realization of project thanks to the pandemic

and certain projects which would never have seen the day were set up thanks to the COVID 19.

Innovation has also taken place within companies themselves with organizational innovations. French companies have been confronted with these changes because France is a country in which companies are based on a very vertical system, i.e., very hierarchical: that of „command and control”. The new ways of working, especially at a distance via teleworking, has forced companies to decentralize power by creating a kind of proximity management to allow information and problems to be brought up more quickly.

The innovation that has also hit the companies first in a rather forced way is the digital innovation. The COVID 19 has allowed the introduction of digital technology in companies, in particular with applications allowing teleworking.

The health crisis has not only allowed some companies to equip and train themselves with these types of technologies but it has also allowed a change of vision towards this technology whose use is now considered necessary and positive.

According to a survey by IFOP (*French Institute of Public Opinion*):

„94% of executives believe that the use of technology allows them to make more informed decisions

- 90% are convinced that technology will be necessary for companies to get through future crises

- 59% see technology as a vector of progress

The health crisis has allowed companies to reinvent themselves, to innovate by setting up projects that they would probably not have carried out without the COVID 19. However, the pandemic has also made it possible to totally rethink the world of work, since today meaning, usefulness and the human element are at the heart of people's questions.

During the crisis of the COVID 19 most of the people questioned themselves about what really mattered, especially about the meaning of their work, of their daily life in general. People are looking for meaning and have started to question the so-called bullshit jobs in the work world. A bullshit job according to the anthropologist David Graeber „are jobs that require the execution of useless tasks, such as recruiting managers to supervise autonomous employees”. For other people, a bullshit job is the realization of meaningless tasks, of objectives completely disconnected from reality. For Beatrice Hibou, a bullshit job is the excessive performance of administrative tasks.

The search for meaning has therefore become essential and companies have tried to keep their unity by trying to give meaning to what people do. The health crisis allowed many people to realize that it was essential for them to do meaningful tasks and the importance of feeling useful or having time on the side to do a hobby or an activity that allows personal fulfillment and to feel useful. So people reconsidered their priorities.

In connection with the importance of meaning in work, the crisis has also brought to light the importance of the human dimension and well-being within companies. With teleworking and confinement, what has been important and still is to integrate a human dimension within companies to reinforce trust and not to forget the well-being of employees. Indeed, with teleworking the border between work and private life has completely disappeared and companies have had to adapt and innovate in their way of interacting with employees, trying to promote their well-being. Some companies

have decided to set up FAQs, school support systems for children to relieve parents so they can work normally.

Companies have really tried to improve the working environment of their employees by promoting their well-being and by trying to fight against disengagement.

The vision of work has changed, according to a survey by IFOP (French Institute of Public Opinion): 58% of employees have a different vision of their work since the crisis. And 81% of employees rank well-being at work as their top expectation: it is therefore normal that well-being becomes a priority issue for companies.

The survey also shows a desire for change in the way employees organize their work. For example, 50% want a better work-life balance, 41% want to change their work rhythm and 30% would like more teleworking. COVID-19 has given employees a new way of looking at work.

The crisis of the COVID 19 has allowed the world of work to reinvent itself. Indeed, companies had to adapt their market to the context of the pandemic by innovating more quickly and sometimes in a hurry but by giving birth to projects that might never have seen the light of day without the pandemic. The world of work has also had to innovate digitally to enable better organization of companies. Moreover, these organizational changes, including telecommuting, have put the very essence of work into perspective. During the pandemic, employees questioned the meaning of work and started to understand it differently, giving more importance to the human aspect. Companies had to innovate to meet these expectations and keep their unity.

This is how we, the millenials, feel about our future

Nowadays, young people usually find ourselves studying, but how do we see our future after finishing our studies?

Currently, we are faced with numerous problems such as the pandemic, a recent war in Eastern Europe, great economic instability in countries... Therefore, we feel so insecure about how our lives will continue in the coming years.

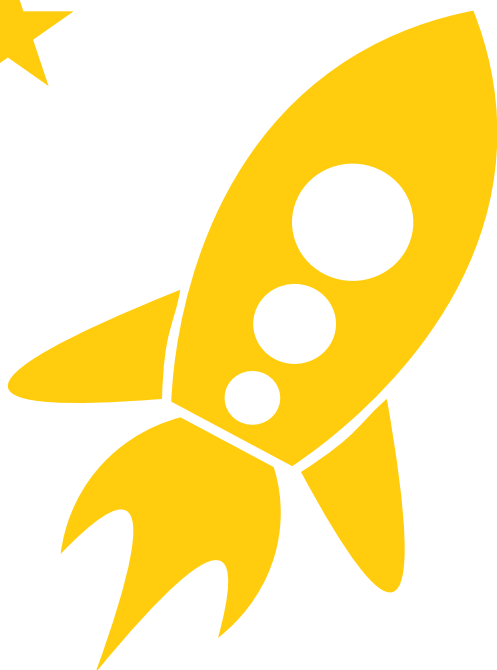
However, we are positive that these problems will stabilize and we will be able to lead a normal and relaxed life, with our future families, as well as being able to obtain a stable job in which we feel comfortable. But this future will depend on how the current problems end.

Ada Gómez y Alvaro Juarez (16 years old)

The idea of the future seems blurry although everyone has thought about it at some point of their lives. For me, the main goal I want to accomplish is graduate from college with a law degree to become either a lawyer or a judge. Then, I hope to find a job that is highly paid and settle down in a green city where pollution is not a problem. I would love to travel around the world and be able to get to know other cultures. I hope to have long-time friendships that bring cheerfulness into my life.

Claudia Cristóbal, Andrea de Miguel y

Diana Román (16 years old)



Education after covid: Less time in school tasks

During the covid-19 pandemic, the educational system has suffered many changes and these changes will, of course, outlast the pandemic.



Due to the massive lockdowns the pandemic caused all around the world, most teachers and students were forced to learn how to properly use online tools to teach and learn respectively. The main online tools used were Microsoft Teams, Google Drive, Zoom...

These tools let students and teachers work from home both alone and in groups, and attend classes. This method of working from home will last after the pandemic ends.

Ada Gómez

Alvaro Juarez

The other major change that students will experience is the number of projects they will have to do will increase. These projects promote the retention of the information searched, encourage creative thinking, make students participate more actively in the work materials and overall, it is much more valuable to discover information about a topic by searching it than just by studying the teacher's notes.

Although projects might seem like the perfect way of learning, they have their own drawbacks too, the student can be confused due to differences between the sources in which they search for information, they might not have an initial motivation and this way of learning takes much more time than the more traditional methods.



¿Education online or face-to-face?

Two years ago there was a worldwide situation that changed education. It was Covid.

We are Juan Diego Manrique, Jorge Rosales and Laura Méndez, secondary students, and these are our concerns about the future in education:

Will education in the future be face-to-face or online? Will the whole course be face-to-face or will it be seasonal? How will our teachers adapt to it?



Face-to-face education will be very basic and routine. The older teachers will be retiring and other more updated ones will take over. This will lead to more technological development on the part of the teachers. There will come a time when education will be half face-to-face and half online.



The costs in government for education will be almost negligible as there will be no infrastructure to care for and invest in.

And schedules will be flexible.

In conclusión, education will be online and in very few cases there will only be face-to-face exams.



Espegoísmo

No te reconozco, madre.

¿Qué te ha pasado desde la última vez que nos vimos que ya lejos queda? ¿Qué te han hecho los bellacos pintores de tu hermosa tierra?

Tu tez se ha ensuciado de pecas de aluminio. Tu nariz ya echa de menos aquel esbelto árbol de encomiable corteza a cambio de ese retaco tocón tiznado con las cenizas de lo que fue un suelo inmaculado. Tu boca antes incólume se mancha de tinta humana permanente. Tu lengua se tiñe de incontables pigmentos de los susodichos ruines artistas cuyas deplorables obras no valen nada. Hasta tus ojos, los prismas de tu alma, que refractan cada uno de los equívocos intentos de cambiarles, dejan ya de emitir el único haz de esperanza que te mantiene conmigo.

Aún tras estas nubes al otro lado del espejo, madre, puedo observar que los impíos noveles de este mundo siguen igual que cuando te dejé. Ellos siempre siguen igual, pero tú... Tú por desgracia, cambias por ellos. Qué pena madre que no veas tu reflejo en mí. Mas discúlpame madre si parezco ser tan engreída, yo, ese mar azul que desde arriba de este campo de concentración de la pulcritud al que llamas patio puede observar tu lástima.

En el espejo que te ofrece mi faz puedes observar el reflejo de su propio egoísmo que se aprecia antes que las cándidas y novicias ánimas. Las mismas ánimas cuyos imprudentes actos te envuelven cual agobiante escafandra que encalla en el fondo del más inmenso océano de la muerte concluyendo en el final de una y mil vidas.

Ojalá en un futuro esos endiablados fresquistas se conviertan en famosos y prestigiosos paisajistas en alguno de sus venideros retratos. Ojalá tus nietos te recuerden como esas futuras obras y no como te hallé hoy.

Ojalá en un futuro...

Ojalá en el presente...

FernánCaballero31

13 years old



Another future is possible

Every year at school Mathematical Photography Contest is held in which students have to capture either a mathematical element or concept, adding a caption that brings the viewer closer to what it is meant to represent. In addition to the mere mathematical part of the competition, some topics are offered in order to inspire our students. One of this year's topics is "future", a word full of "unknowns" in this key moment of our history; and I say "our" because, indeed, we are not a remote island, and what occurs to an inhabitant on Earth reaches each one of us.

Future

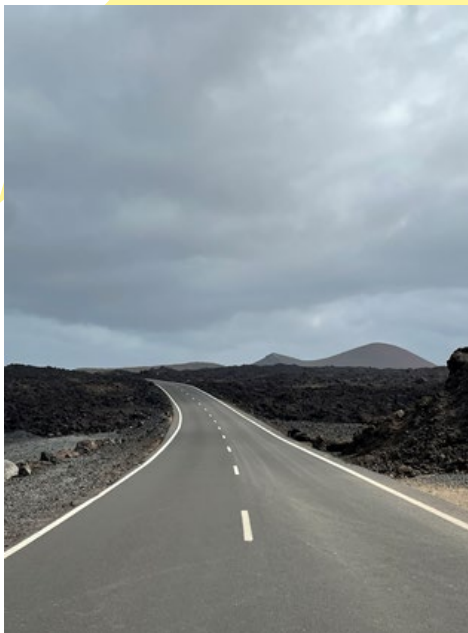
One just feels in a loop whenever that word comes to your mind after reading the newspapers, watching the news, having listened to a debate; knowing that millions of people fled their homes, left their life in a conflict that has never been theirs, the goodbyes said in the platforms of a rail station or in any of the multiple borders that human beings have created without remembering that we do not own land, we are just a trivial visible part of it.

Freedom is the title of one of the photographs: To infinity and beyond, another one: Zombie apocalypse gets us to the bunker where many of our contemporaries are hidden, packed together, dying of hunger and cold. What's their future? And ours? What's freedom, for them?

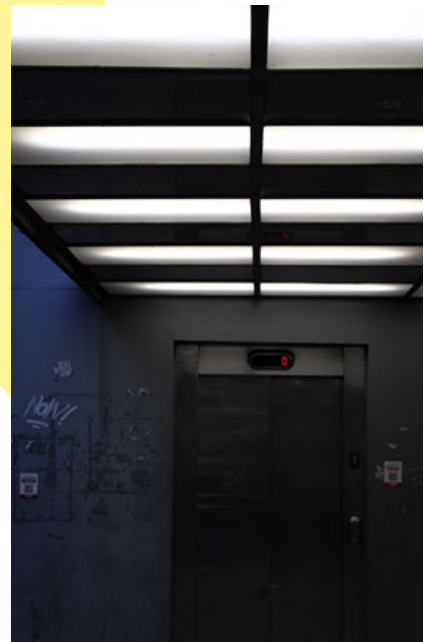
It is curious, that what beforehand was a hopeful topic, optimistic, full of emotions and dreams for our youngsters, and one of the most chosen ones for the Contest, has evolved into an equation in which we do not know how to isolate the variable. Hopefully, we are capable of leaving this elevator, feeling free again and being able to tell our children that the sky is the limit for their dreams and that they might extend them to infinity and beyond.

Text: Marta Sánchez Flores (Maths Department)

Translation: Celia Díez Rodríguez (2º bachillerato E)



To infinity and beyond



Apocalypse below zero

La pena del árbol madre

Yacen en el centro del patio los restos de mi vieja madre, la madre de todos los jóvenes árboles de este recinto escolar. No hace más de tres semanas ella dio su último respiro, su última alegría, su última tristeza...

Ella siempre estuvo ahí, cuidándonos a todos. Ahora es mi deber tomar su lugar y ser la madre de todos: de mis hermanos y futuros hijos. Fui su primera creación, un orgullo que mostró al resto de plantas, alumnos y profesores. Todos se alegraron por el crecimiento de nuevos y jóvenes árboles. Los profesores traían a sus alumnos, me observaban y estudiaban mi crecimiento. También limpiaban la basura que había por el patio, para que ni mi madre ni yo enfermáramos. No duró mucho esa felicidad y esa limpieza.

Con el llegar de nuevas generaciones, todo quedó oscuro y sombrío, no podían crecer más árboles. Había muchos niños, todos ellos pisaban las plantas jóvenes. Si un árbol nuevo crecía... bueno, lo arrancaban y lo usaban como espada. Era tragedia tras tragedia. No tardaron en llenar el patio de plásticos, restos inservibles de sus almuerzos y la basura de sus mochilas, tan sucias como sus almas. Siempre diciendo que limpiarán, que cuidarán el planeta, pero eran palabras vacías...Solo lo decían para que no les dijeran nada los profesores.

Donde se reflejó la hipocresía de estas palabras, que salían forzadas solo por un aprobado, fue en mi madre, que no tardó mucho en enfermar debido a la suciedad. Tuvieron que cortarla para que otras plantas no enfermaran. A pesar de ello, la muerte de mi madre no sirvió para que ellos aprendieran. Si les pudiera hablar, les pediría que cuidaran su patio, su presente, solo para que tuvieran un futuro mejor.

Pero son jóvenes, solo piensan en divertirse. Aunque su "diversión" pueda acabar por matar a los que les dan vida, ya que sus risas tapan nuestra voz.

Lali Endre 13 years old



Las aventuras de plasticparker

Hola!! Soy Plasticparker

Nací por primera vez en una factoría de envases de plástico, nací como botella de agua mineral. He tenido muchas vidas y de diferentes formas. Por ejemplo, ahora soy una botella de zumo. La primera vida que tuve fue como botella. Me compró una familia que me tuvo en su despensa. Me bebieron y me llevaron al contenedor amarillo. Ahí conocí a muchos amigos como yo.

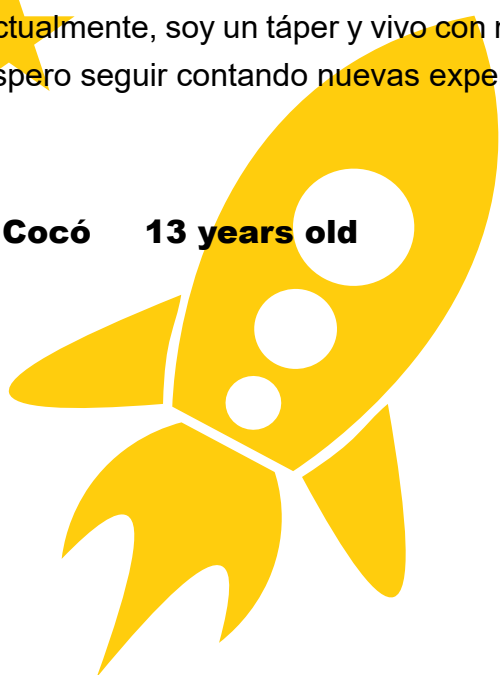
Y a todos nos reciclaron y nos dieron nuevas vidas y diferentes formas. Por ejemplo, a mí me dieron vida siendo una botella de limpiacristales. Ahí estuve con una familia limpiando cristales durante unas semanas.

En general, siempre he sido muy feliz y me han dado diferentes trabajos, disfrutando todas mucho. Sin embargo, tuve una experiencia muy mala y traumática. Qué es la que os quiero contar. Volví a la fábrica y me transformaron en una lata de refresco. Y tenía esperanzas de nuevas aventuras, excursiones etc con una nueva familia. Y así fue, me llevaron de excursión por el monte y conocí lugares increíbles pero cuando mi dueño me bebió, en vez de llevarme al contenedor amarillo a la vuelta, me arrojó al suelo y me abandonó sin ninguna explicación. Las noches eran frías, húmedas...y empecé a deteriorarme y a romperme rápidamente. Pasaban los días y era invierno. Cayó una gran nevada, estaba pasando mucho frío, con hielo, lluvia y estaba tan deteriorado con el paso de los días y tan débil que veía que había llegado mi fin.

Sin embargo, a la mañana siguiente, me desperté con unas voces. Era un grupo de excursionistas que hacían una recogida de basuraleza. Un niño se me acercó, me recogió suavemente y me metió en su bolsa. Y gracias a él, a ese niño que me recogió, me devolvió al contenedor amarillo, gracias a él estoy aquí, contando mis experiencias como plástico reciclado.

Actualmente, soy un táper y vivo con mi familia adoptiva desde hace unos meses y soy muy feliz. Espero seguir contando nuevas experiencias y aventuras.

Cocó 13 years old



Social inequalities after covid-19 and the possible solutions

Covid-19 has enlarged the problems that many students suffer daily, since some have lack of technological devices in their homes. Thus, during the pandemic, they didn't have the same opportunities as other students to attend classes via online. For instance, young people in underdeveloped countries were helpless as their government didn't provide them any aid either in health or educational fields. This has caused terrible consequences in children's learning, seeing that many of them have fallen behind in their studies so, looking at it from a future perspective, they won't have the same opportunities as others, which will affect their future careers.

The solutions that we suggest are: giving scholarships to the ones whose economic situation is negative, installing a technology network in those underdeveloped countries and supply the people in need with electronical devices, such as computers or phones, and financial aid.

Diana Román

Claudia Cristóbal

Andrea de Miguel

