If we defend resources that our planet is able to regenerate in an entire year. This need is urgent, and it is not enough to do this in an environmental regime: we need to balance the economic needs of growth and the ecological needs of sustainability. This is not a simple task, as the economic model and our production and consumption models have been developed under the premise that the planet is infinite and can therefore absorb any type of pollution. However, this is not the case, and the planet, although coping with climate change, has shown that this cannot be the case. In Spain, for example, the reduction in air pollution has led to a decrease in the number of cases of asthma and other respiratory problems. This is just one of many statistics that give us an idea of the impact of climate change on our health, and it is only the beginning of the story. By 2050, it is estimated that over 30% of the population will be living in areas where the air quality is below the standard set by the European Union. This is a clear indication that we need to act now, before it is too late.

The production of coal, oil, and gas, which are the main sources of energy, is a major cause of pollution. These fossil fuels are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, which are one of the main causes of climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has stated that in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the world must reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 45% by 2030. This is a tall order, but it is necessary if we want to avoid the worst effects of climate change. The Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted in 1997, aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. However, this goal was not met, and the world has continued to emit greenhouse gases at an alarming rate. In fact, the world has already exceeded the limit of 4.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The planet is not able to regenerate resources in an entire year. This need is urgent, and it is not enough to do this in an environmental regime: we need to balance the economic needs of growth and the ecological needs of sustainability. This is not a simple task, as the economic model and our production and consumption models have been developed under the premise that the planet is infinite and can therefore absorb any type of pollution. However, this is not the case, and the planet, although coping with climate change, has shown that this cannot be the case. In Spain, for example, the reduction in air pollution has led to a decrease in the number of cases of asthma and other respiratory problems. This is just one of many statistics that give us an idea of the impact of climate change on our health, and it is only the beginning of the story. By 2050, it is estimated that over 30% of the population will be living in areas where the air quality is below the standard set by the European Union. This is a clear indication that we need to act now, before it is too late.
VALUES, COMPETENCIES AND CAPACITIES

VALUES AND ATTITUDES
- Promote freedom, happiness, responsibility, autonomy that is based on the recognition of the value of every person.
- Social and citizenship competencies
  - Recognizing the equality of rights of people.
  - Appreciation of diversity in all its forms, including respect for different cultures, religions, gender, and social differences.

COMPETENCIES
- Strategic competencies
  - Identifying and organizing tasks and resources, with an efficient, balanced, and sustainable way.

CAPACITIES
- For more information, please visit www.cme-espana.org