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This article is about the country. For other uses See Germany (disambiguation) and Deutschland (disambiguation).
Federal Republic of GermanyRedirect here for countries from 1949 to 1990.
Central European countries Coordinates: 51°N 9°E﻿ / ﻿51°N 9°E﻿ / 51; 9; Federal Republic of Germany Bundesrepublik Deutschland (German) Flag of the Coat of Arms Anthem: Deutschlandlied[a](English: Germany Music) Show globeShow map of Europe, location of Germany (dark green)-Europe (light green, dark grey) – In the European Union (light green), capital and largest city Berlin[b]52°31′N 13°23′E﻿ / ﻿52.517°N 13.383°E﻿ / 52.52; 51.7; 13.383Official languageand national languageGerman[c]Demonym(s)GermanGovernmentFederal parliamentary republic • President Frank-Walter Steinmeier • Chancellor Angela Merkel • Vice Chancellor Olaf Scholz Legislature • Upper houseBundesrat • Lower houseBundestagFormation• Unification 18 January 1871• Monarchy abolished 9 November 1918• Nazi Germany 23 March 1933• West-East division[d] 23 May 1949• Reunification 3 October 1990 Area • Total357,022 km2 (137,847 sq mi)[4] (62nd)• Water (%)1.27 (as of 2015)[5]Population• 2019 estimate 83,166,711[6] (18th)• Density232/km2 (600.9/sq mi) (58th)GDP (PPP)2020 estimate• Total \$4,454 trillion[7] (5th)• Per capita \$53,571[7] (15th)GDP (nominal)2020 estimate• Total \$3,780 trillion[7] (4th)• Per capita \$45,466[7] (15th)Gini (2018) 31.1[8]mediumHDI (2018) 0.939[9]very high · 4thCurrencyEuro (€) (EUR)Time zoneUTC+1 (CET)• Summer (DST)UTC+2 (CEST)Driving siderightISO 3166 codeDēInternet TLD.deGermany (German : Germany) [ˈdɔʏtʃlant] Official Federal Republic of Germany (German: German Bundesrepublik, Listen),[e] It is a country in Central and Western Europe covering an area of 357,022 square kilometers (137,847 square miles) It borders Denmark to the north, Poland and the Czech Republic to the east, Austria and Switzerland to the south, and France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands to the west. Various German tribes have lived in northern modern Germany since ancient classics. The region named Germania was preserved before AD 100, the German territory was founded in the middle of the Holy Roman Empire. During the 18th century, the northern German region became the center of the Protestant Reformation. After the Napoleonic Wars and the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, the German Confederation was founded in 1815, in 1871 Germany became the state of the country, when most of the German state was Prussia, dominating the German Empire. After World War I and the German Revolution of 1918–1919, the Empire was By semi-Republican president Weimar. The Nazis seized power in 1933, leading to the establishment of a World War I dictatorship and the Holocaust. After the end of World War II in Europe and the period of the german occupation two new founding: the Federal Republic of Germany, commonly known as West Germany, and the German Democratic Republic, East Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany was a founding member of the European Economic Community and the European Union, while the German Democratic Republic was an eastern communist state. Bloc and members of the Warsaw Pact After the collapse of communism, German reunification saw the former East German state join the Federal Republic of Germany on October 3, 1990. The capital and the biggest city is Berlin, and the financial center is Frankfurt. The biggest city is Ruhr Germany, a good energy with a strong economy. The world's largest economy is the fourth largest of the economies by gdp defined and the fifth largest by PPP as a global leader in many industrial and technological sectors, it is both the world's largest exporter and importer of goods. The country is heavily developed with very high living standards, it has social security and universal health care systems, environmental protection, and free university tuition education. Germany is renowned for its long cultural history and long etymology. From German to German, Diutland originally landed diutisciu (German territory) from deutsch, reproduction from the old high German diutisc of people (from diot or diota people). It was originally used to separate the language of the common people from its Latin and Roman descendants, which are derived from traditional German, the main history of history: the history of ancient German, humans existed in Germany at least 600,000 years ago. [13] Early human remains were found in Neanderthals in the Neanderthal Valley. Similarly, dated evidence of modern humans found in Swabian Jura, including [15] The oldest musical instruments ever found are the oldest instruments ever found. In the bronze age of Europe, The German and Frankish Empire main articles: German migration periods and Frankish territories, the Germans are thought to date from the Nordic Bronze Age or the Pre-Roman Iron Age. From the south of Scandinavia and Northern Germany, [20] Under Augustus, Rome began invading Germany. In 9 AD, three Roman legions were defeated by Arminians by 100 AD, when Tacitus wrote the Germans, the Germans settled along the Rhine and Danube (Germanicus Limes) occupying the majority of modern Germany. However, Baden-Württen [22] The Germans invaded Roman-controlled territory. After the invasion of the Huns in 375, and the fall of Rome from 395, the Germans moved farther southwest: Franks. The Frankish Kingdom was established and pushed east to subju Sagatexony and Bavaria, and the area of what is now East Germany was inhabited by the West Slavic people. Eastern France and the Holy Roman Empire Main article: Eastern France and the Holy Roman Empire, Charlemagne founded the Karolingkia Empire in 800; The first land, known as East Francia, stretches from the Rhine in the west to the Elbee River in the east and from the North Sea to the Alps. In 1996, Gregory I became the first German pope appointed by his cousin Otto III, whom he soon after was crowned the Holy Roman Emperor. The Holy Roman Empire absorbed northern Italy and Burgundy under Emperor Sali. Even if the emperor loses power through an investment controversy. The German prince supported the German settlements of the south and east (Ostsiedlung) members of the Hanseatic League, mainly the northern German city, thriving in the expansion of trade. [29] In 1956, the great famine began with the Great Famine, followed by the Black Death of 1348-50. [19] Martin Luther (1483-1546), Protestant Regent Johannes Gutenberg introduced moving prints to Europe, laying the groundwork for knowledge development. In 1517, Martin Luther accused the Protestant reforms. Peace 1555 [34] The prince's faith was declared to be the faith of his subjects (Jesus' faith, the Battle of Cologne through the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). The peace of Westphalia ended the religious war amid the royal court. Most German-speaking parents can choose Roman Catholics, Lutheranism or faith reform as their official religion. The legal system initiated by a series of reformed emperors (circa 1495-1555) provides for extreme local autonomy and strong imperial cuisine. [13] After the War of Austria, the succession and treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the daughter of Charles V, Maria, Teresa ruled as Empress Empress when Francis's husband, Teresa, was born. I. became emperor [38] From 1740, a twin cult between the Austrian Habsburg plane and the Prussia empire dominated German history. In 1772, 1793 and 1795, Prussia and Austria, along with the Russian Empire, agreed to the partition of Poland [40] during the French Revolution of Napoleonic times, and the subsequent last meeting of the Imperial Ford, most of the free Imperial City was annexed by the dynastic territory. The area is worldly and annexed. In 1806, Imperium was dissolved, France, Russia, Prussia and Habsburgs (Austria) competed for hegemony in the German state during the Napoleonic Wars, the German Confederation and the Empire Main Article: German Question, German Confederation, The Integration of Germany, the German Empire, and the German Colonial Empire in 1815 following the fall of Napoleon, the Vienna Parliament founded the German Federation, the loose league of sovereign states 39.[12] the appointment of the Austrian emperor as permanent president refused to reflect the growing influence of the Russian Parliament. The conflict within the revived politics led to the rise of the liberal movement, followed by a new measure of repression by the Austrian state of Klemens von Metternich. The tax union further economic unity in terms of the revolutionary movement in Europe, intellectual property and the Commons began the revolution of 1848 in the German state, raising the German question, King Frederick William IV of Prussia nominated the emperor, but with the loss of power. He rejected the crown and the constitution, offering a temporary defeat for the motion. Bismarck succeeded in the war with Denmark in 1864. The 1866 war allowed him to build a Northern German confederation, which did not include Austria. After the defeat of France in the French-Prussine War, the German prince declared the founding of the German Empire in 1871. [47] In the 1960s, the King of Prussia ruled as a geyser and Berlin became the capital of The Grunderzeit, according to Bismarck's foreign policy. However, under Wilhelm II, Germany seized the imperialist course, which led to friction with its neighbors. The alliance was built on the migrant territory of Austria-Hungary. Three allies of 1882, including Italy, Britain, France and Russia, also concluded the alliance to prevent Habsburg's interference with Russian interests in the Balkans or German interference with France. [50] At the Berlin conference in 1884, Germany claimed several colonies, including East Africa, Germany, South Africa, Germany, Togoland and Camerun. [111] Germany later expanded its colonial empire to cover its holdings in the Pacific and China. Colonial governments in South Africa (now namibia date) from 1904 to 1907 carried out the destruction of local and Namaque as punishment for the uprising: The assassination of the Prince of Austria on June 28, 1914 gave a pretext for Austria-Hungary to attack Serbia and trigger World War I. In the German Revolution (November 1918), Emperor Wilhelm II and the reign of the prince abdicated their positions, and Germany was declared a federal republic. Germany's new leader signed the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, acknowledging defeat by the allies. The Germans viewed the treaty as a disgrace, which was seen by historians as influential in the rise of Adolf Hitler. Germany lost about 13% of its territory in Europe and ceded all of its colonies in Africa and the South Sea. Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany Main article: Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany on August 11, 1919 President Friedrich Eber signed the Weimar Democratic Constitution in a subsequent battle for communist power, seizing power in Bavaria, but other conservative elements sought to overthrow the republic in Kapp Putsch. Adolf Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany (1933-1945), the global economic downturn hit Germany in 1929, the government of Heinrich Brüning implemented a policy of fiscal austerity and deflation, which caused unemployment by nearly 30% by 1932, the Nazi party led by Adolf Hitler was elected in 1932, and Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1932. [193] After the Reichstag fire, basic civil rights decree abrogated and the first Nazi concentration camps opened. The Act enabled Hitler's unlimited legislative powers, replaced the Constitution; his government established a centralitarian state, withdrew from the national league and dramatically increased the country's postage. In 1935, the regime withdrew from the Treaty of Versailles and introduced the Nuremberg Law, which targeted Jews and other minorities in 1935.[70] remanilised Rhineland in 1936, Annexed Austria in 1938, annexed Sudetenland in 1938 with the Munich Agreement, and in violation of the Czech-Slovakian takeover agreement in March 1939. Hitler's government negotiated the Molotov-Ribbentrop agreement, which divided Eastern Europe into influential Germans and Soviets. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, England and France declared war on Germany on September 3. In the spring of 1940, Germany defeated Denmark and Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, forcing the French government to sign weapons. Britain repelled German air strikes in the UK's battle in the same year. By 1942, German soldiers invaded Yugoslavia, Greece and the Soviet Union by 1942, Germany and her allies controlled most of Europe and North Africa, but following the Soviet victory at the Battle of Stalingrad, the reconquest allies of North Africa and the Invasion of Italy in 1943, German forces suffered repeated military defeats. In 1944, the Soviets pushed into Eastern Europe. Western allies landed in France and into Germany despite the final German retaliation. After Hitler's suicide during the Berlin War, Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945, ending World War II in Europe. In all, 17 million people were systematically murdered, including 6 million Jews, at least 130,000 Romani, 275,000 Jews and 100,000 Jews. Thousands of people with disabilities witnessed thousands of Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals and hundreds of thousands of political and religious opponents. [10] The Nazis had a policy in the occupied countries in Germany, resulting in the deaths of about 2.7 million poles.[80] 1.3 million Ukrainians, 1 million Belarusians and 3.5 million Soviet prisoners of war. [18] Germany was expelled from Western Europe and Germany lost about a quarter of its pre-war territory. East and West Germany Main article: The History of Germany (1945-1990) American, Soviet, British and French occupation zones in Germany and France controlled the Saar Protector zone, 1947, the eastern territories of the Odennys were transferred to Poland and the Soviet Union under the terms of the Potsdam conference after Nazi Germany surrendered. The West, controlled by France, Britain, and the United States, was merged on May 23, 1949, in the form of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesrepublik Deutschland (BRD)); on October 7, 1949, the Soviet zone became the German Democratic Republic (Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR)). East Germany chose East Berlin as germany's capital, while West Germany chose Bonn as its temporary capital to emphasize its stance that the two-state solution was temporary. West Germany was founded as a federal parliamentary republic with West Germany became the main recipient of the restoration of aid under the Marshall Plan. [195] West Germany joined NATO in 1955 and was a member of the European Economic Community. Although East Germany claims to be a democratic political power being used by leadership members (Politbüro) of the Communist Party-controlled Social Unity of Germany, backed by the Stasi, the immense secret service, While East German propaganda depends on the benefits of the GDR's social projects and the alleged threat of West German aggression, the Berlin Wall, built in 1961, caused East German citizens to flee to West Germany. In the late 1960s, by the President Willie Brandt, he was elected president of the United In 1989 Hungary decided to dismantle the Iron Curtain and open its borders with Austria, causing the exodus of thousands of East Germans to West Germany through Hungary and Austria. This has a devastating impact on the GDR, where regular mass demonstrations are supported by increased. In an effort to help preserve East Germany as a state, East German officials eased restrictions. The border, however, actually led to the acceleration of the Wain reform process culminating in two Plus four treaties under which Germany restored full sovereignty. This allowed a German rally on October 3, 1990, with the generosity of the five newly established states of the past. The fall of the Wall in 1989 became a symbol of the fall of communism, the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany and Die Wende. Berlin once again became Germany's capital, while Bonn gained the exclusive status of the Bundesstadt (central city). [109] Germany joined the European Union by signing the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 and the Lisbon Treaty in 2007.[101] Germany sent a peacekeeping force for security in the Balkans and sent German soldiers to afghanistan's efforts to secure the country after the Taliban. In the 2005 election, Angela Merkel became the first female prime minister. In 2009, the German government approved a €50 billion stimulus plan. Among Germany's major political projects in the early 21 was the advancement of European integration. Germany was affected by europe's migrant crisis in 2015: the country has reached out to more than a million migrants and has developed a distributed quota system from the central government. Geography Main Article: Geography of Germany, Germany, Germany, physical maps are in the west and Central Europe, bordering Denmark to France, Luxembourg and Belgium are located west with the Netherlands to the northwest. Germany covers 357,022 km2 (137,847 sq mi), consisting of 348,672 km (134,623 square miles) of land and 8,350 km (3,224 square miles) of water, the seventh largest country in Europe and 62,000 square miles of water. Alpine (highest point: Zugspitze at 2,963 meters or 9,721 feet) To the south to the coast of the North Sea (Nordsee) in the North West and the Baltic Sea (Ostsee) in the northeast. The Neuendorf-Sachsenband municipality, Wlstermarsch at 3.54 meters or 11.6 feet below sea level[108] is traversed by major rivers such as the Rhine, Danube, Danube and Elbe. Much of Germany's climate has warm climates ranging from oceans in the north to continents in the east and southeast. In winter, from cold in the southern Alps to mild and often cloudy with limited rain. While summer may vary from hot and dry to cold and rainy north with a wind chill that brings in humid air from the North Sea, temperature control and rising rain. On the other hand, the southeast region has a greater temperature. Between February 2019 and 2020, the average monthly temperature in Germany ranged from a low of 3.3 °C (37.9 °F) in January 2020 to a high of 19.8 °C (67.6 °F) in June 2019, the average rainfall per month ranged from 30 liters per square meter in February and April 2019 to 125 liters per square meter in February 2019. [111] The highest temperature ever recorded in Germany was -37.8 °C on July 25, 2019 in Lingen and the lowest was -37.8 °C on February 12, 1929, in Wolznach. [115] While 30% are forests and 14% are covered by settlements or infrastructure. According to the National Forest, inventory, beeches, forests, forests, forests, forests, forests, forests, forests, forests, forests, About 60% is pine, especially spruce and pine. There are many species of ferns. And Moss. Wild animals include deer ad, wild boar, mufons (subspecies of wild sheep), foxes, badgers, rabbits, and small numbers of Eurasian birds. [118] It was once a german national symbol. 16 national parks in Germany: Jasmund National Park, Vorpommern Lagoon National ParkArk southern lake Müritz National Park Wadden Sea National ParkHarz National Park [121] The National Park of The Black Forest, The Saxon Switzerland National Park, Bavarian National Park and Berchtesgaden National Park, also have 17 biosphere parks and 105 natural parks. There are more than 400 zoos and wildlife parks in Germany. The Berlin Zoo, which opened in 1844, is the oldest zoo in Germany and claims to be the most comprehensive collection of species in the world. Main article politics: Germany's politics, taxes in Germany and Germany's federal budget Frank-Walter SteinmeierPresident Angela MerkelChancellorGermany is a federal, parliamentary, democratic representative. Federal legislative powers are vested in Parliament, consisting of the Bundestag (Federal Diet) and the Bundesrat (Federal Council), which together form a bill. The Bundesliga is elected directly through elections using a mixed-member representative system. Members of the Bundesrat are represented and appointed by the government of sixteen state-fed. The German political system operates under the framework laid out in the 1949 Constitution known as Grundgesetz (basic law), the amendment generally requires two-thirds of both the Bundestag and Bundesrat; the basic principles of the Constitution, as shown in the article, guarantee human dignity, separation of power, the federal structure and the rule of law, valid in prosperity. The current president, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, is the head of state and invests primarily with the responsibility and authority of the agency. He was elected by the Bundesversammlung (federal conference), an institution made up of members of the Bundestag and an equal number of state representatives. The second highest official in The German order is the Bundesstagspräsident (president of the Bundestag), who is elected by the Bundestag and is responsible for overseeing the body's daily meetings. The top three officials and the head of the government are the prime ministers appointed by the Bundespräsident after being elected by the party or allied with most seats in the Bundestag. Since 1949, the party system has been dominated by the Christian Democratic Union and germany's Social Democratic Party. Be a member of one of these parties. However, the small liberal-liberal party and the 90/The Greens have also been junior partners in the coalition government. Since 2007, left-wing populist parties have been the main in the German Bundestag, even though they have never been part of the central government. In the 2017 German federal elections, the right-wing populist alternative for Germany received enough votes to achieve its first parliamentary representation [127]. Germany is divided into 401 districts (Kreise) at the municipal level. kreisraum 234 kreis and kreisfreie 107 [131] Lower Saxony Bremen Hamburg Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Saxony-Anhalt Saxony Brandenburg Berlin Thuringia Hesse North Rhine-Westphalia Rhineland-Palatinate Bavaria Baden-Württemberg Saarland Schleswig-Holstein State Capital Area (km2)[132] Population (2018)[133] Nominal GDP billions EUR (2015)[134] Nominal GDP per capita EUR (2015)[134] Baden-Württemberg Stuttgart 35,751 11,069,533 461 42,800 Bavaria Munich 70,550 13,076,721 590 43,100 Berlin Berlin 893 3,644,826 125 35,700 Brandenburg Potsdam 29,654 2,511,917 66 26,500 Bremen Bremen 420 682,986 32 47,600 Hamburg Hamburg 755 1,841,179 110 61,800 Hesse Wiesbaden 21,115 6,265,809 264 43,100 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Schwerin 23,214 1,609,675 40 25,000 Lower Saxony Hanover 47,593 7,982,448 259 32,900 North Rhine-Westphalia Düsseldorf 34,113 17,932,651 646 36,500 Rhineland-Palatinate Mainz 19,854 4,084,844 132 32,800 Saarland Saarbrücken 2,569 990,509 35 35,400 Saxony Dresden 18,416 4,077,937 113 27,800 Saxony-Anhalt Magdeburg 20,452 2,208,321 57 25,200 Schleswig-Holstein Kiel 15,802 2,896,712 86 31,200 Thuringia Erfurt 16,202 2,143,145 57 26,400 Germany Berlin 357,386 83,019,213 3025 37,100 Law Main articles: กฎหมายเยอรมนี, ตุลาการของเยอรมนีและกฏบังคับใช้กฎหมายในเยอรมนีเยอรมนีมีระบบกฎหมายใช้ตามกฎหมายโรมันนักการวิจัยนานาชาติจากกฎหมายเยอรมนี The German Supreme Court is responsible for constitutional matters with the power to examine the judiciary. Germany's Supreme Court system is an expert for civil and criminal cases, the Supreme Court of Appeal is the federal court of justice that investigates and for other parties. Federal Labor Court, Federal Social Court, Federal Financial Court and Federal Administrative Court Criminal and private laws are enacted nationally in Strafgesetzbuch and Ggez bush, respectively. The German criminal system seeks criminal rehabilitation and public protection, except for minor crimes committed before a single professional judge and serious political crimes, all charges will be tried before the mixed courts that place the judge. [139] Schöff en sat alongside professional judges. Germany has a low murder rate, with 1.18 homicides per 100,000 as of 2016. In 2018, the overall crime rate fell to its lowest since 1992[121][121] International relations main article: Germany's international relations, Germany, hosted the G20 summit in Hamburg, July 7-8, 2017. Germany is a member of NATO, The OECD, G8, G20, the G20, the G20, the G20, the [146] The German and U.S. governments have maintained strong alliances with France and all neighboring countries since 1990. [15] Cultural relations and economic benefits have established a relationship between the two countries, resulting in the Atlantic. Germany's development policy is an independent area of foreign policy, formulated by the Ministry of Economy for Economic Cooperation and Development and operated by organizations that operate. The German government sees the development policy as a shared responsibility of the international community. In 2019, he was the world's second-largest donor in 2019. Main military articles: Germany's Bundeswehr of the military, the Bundeswehr, was classified as Heer (Army and KSK Special Forces), Marine (Navy), Luftwaffe (Air Force), Andreas M. In absolute terms, the German military expenditure is the 8th highest in the world. In 2018, military spending is 49.5 billion U.S. dollars, about 1.2% of the country's GDP, which is 2% below the NATO target. [155] Combat drills are available to the army and take part in defense and overseas exercises. [156] From 2001, women may serve all duties of service without restrictions. It was commanded by the Minister of Defense. The governor will be the commander of the Bundeswehr in the German Constitution, saying that military action, however, after the ruling of the Federal Constitutional Court in 1994, the term protection was imposed to not only include the protection of Germany's borders, but also the reaction to the crisis and the prevention of conflict, or more broadly as Germany's security anywhere in the world. The German military has about 3,600 troops stationed overseas as part of international peacekeeping forces, including 1,200 support operations per Daesh, 980 in NATO-backed support units in Afghanistan and 800 in Kosovo. Main article on the economy: Germany's economy and science and technology in Germany, Frankfurt is the leading business center in Europe and the seat of the European Central Bank. Germany has a social market economy with highly skilled workers, low levels of corruption, and high levels of innovation. [166] GDP is the third largest in the world[4] and the economy of the world's largest economy, which is also the fourth largest in the world by a small amount of GDP.[166] and 5% by PPP[166] GDP per measure of energy purchasing standards of 121% of the EU27 average (100%). Germany is a part of the European single market, representing more than 450 million consumers. Germany has launched a common European currency. The Ecb's monetary policy is set to be headquartered in Frankfurt. [10] The automotive industry in Germany is one of the most competitive and innovative industries in the world. Germany's first export is vehicles, machinery, chemical products, electronic products, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, base metals, food products, rubber and plastics. Germany is one of the largest exporters worldwide. In 2019, Fortune Global 500 29 was headquartered in Germany. [178] The German Stock Exchange Index, which is operated by the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Famous international brands include Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Volkswagen, Audi, Siemens, Adidas, Porsche, Bosch and Deutsche Telekom. It is a hub for startups and has become a leading place for The joint venture is funded in the EUROPEAN Union. Germany is recognized for the majority of small and medium-sized enterprises specifically known as the Mittelstand model[181] These companies represent 48% of the global market leaders in their group, with hidden championship labels. Research and development is part of the German economy. In 2018, Germany ranked fourth in the world for published scientific and engineering research. In 2013, the German Society of The McPlank Association, Helmholtz Association and The Frontrofer Association, and the Libnice Association. Germany is the largest contributor to the European Space Agency. Main article infrastructure: transport in Germany, energy in Germany, telecom in Germany, ice 3 on high speed rail, Cologne-Frankfurt with central position in Europe, Germany is a transport hub for the continent. Europe's road network is the busiest network in Europe. The motorway (Autobahn) is widely known for its limited Federal speed mandate for certain classes of vehicles The Intercity Express or ICE train serves major German cities, as well as destinations in neighbouring countries with a top speed of 300 km/h (190 mph). The Port of Hamburg is one of the world's top 10 container ports. In 2015, Germany became the seventh largest consumer in the world. The government and the nuclear power industry agreed to issue all nuclear power plants by 2021. Germany committed to the Paris Agreement and many other treaties that promote biodiversity, low emissions standards and water management. However, the country's greenhouse gas emissions are the highest in the European Union in 2017. The German energy transformation (Energiewende) is a recognized move towards a sustainable economy by means of energy efficiency and renewable energy. Main article: Tourism in Germany Neuschwanstein Castle in Bavaria, Germany, is the ninth most visited country in the world in 2017[updated] with 37.4 million views. Berlin has become Berlin's 3rd most visited tourist destination in Europe. Travel and tourism in the country and abroad combined directly contributed more than 105.3 billion euros to German GDP. Germany's most popular is Cologne Cathedral, Brandenburg Gate DresdenKirch, Neuschwanstein Castle, Heidelberg Castle, Wartberg, and Sansosi Europa Park near Freiburg are Europe's most popular theme park resorts. Germany is the most populous country in the European Union since 2011. The second most populous country in Europe, behind Russia and the 19th most populous country in the world. The overall life expectancy in Germany at birth is 80.19 years (77.93 years for males and 82.58 years for females).[41] In the 1970s, Germany's death rate exceeded the birth rate. However, Germany is witnessing an increase in birth rates and migration rates since the beginning of 2010, particularly the increase in the number of well-educated migrants. And the Frin was on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein and in the northwest part of Lower Saxony, after the United States, Germany was the world's second most popular immigration destination. The majority of migrants live in western Germany, especially in urban areas. 18.6 million people (22.5%) were of immigrant descent or partially in 2016 (including people from ascending or partially reduced german ethnicity). In 2015, the UN's Economic and Social Division registered Germany as the second highest number of migrants worldwide, with about 5% or 12 million migrants, 244 million of whom are in the European Union in terms of the percentage of migrants in the country's population of 12.9%. There are 11 metropolitan officially recognized. The country's largest city is Berlin, while the largest city is the Ruhr Region Main Article: Religion in Germany, the 2011 German census showed that Christianity was the largest religion in Germany, with 68.6% identifying themselves as Christians, with 3.8% of those not in the church. 31.7% declared themselves Protestant, including members of the Evangelical Church in Germany (which covers Lutheran, reform and administration, or the union confession of the two traditions) and the free church (German: Evangelische Freikirchen); According to data from 2016, the Catholic and Evangelical churches claim 28.5% and

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