 **The Next Phase In Combating Climate Change **

**Country: Greece**

**Committee: United Nations Environmental Program**

**Delegate: Elif Ecrin Elitok**

The environment is a source of life for the lives which are living on the earth. However, when we use natural disasters so much it starts to be a problem for the environment. We need the energy to support modern life but these production activities affect the environment badly. There are so many things that affect the environment. Some of them are global warming and climate change. So many people think that climate change means is warmer temperatures. But it is only the beginning of the story. Climate change also includes water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting ice, catastrophic storms, declining biodiversity and more. The United Nations Environment Programme is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system. it is expertise to strengthen environmental standards and practices while helping implement environmental obligations at the country, regional and global levels.

Greece is a country located in southeast Europe. It is population is 10 million and so many people are against climate change in Greece. The majority of Greece think that climate change and it is consequences are the biggest challenge for humanity also Greece people feel that climate change has an impact on their everyday lives. Greece is a member of The United Nations Environment Programme. Greece's mission in United Nations Environment Programme is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. Global warming is being a really big problem for us. Greece's idea is to build Greece's incomplete infrastructure to cycle more solar and wind power through the national grid. Greece is implementing comprehensive energy sector reforms to drive decarbonisation and foster competitive markets. The government is focused on a just and affordable energy transition that benefits all citizens. Greece aims to produce 60 per cent of its power from renewable energy sources by 2030 and be climate neutral by 2050

Another solution for climate change is renewable energy. Renewable energy is a type of energy that is always being replenished. Renewable energy never is depleted. Some examples of renewable energy sources are solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, and biomass energy. Renewable energy minimizes carbon pollution and has a much lower impact on our environment. Renewables, including solar, wind, hydro, biofuels and others, are at the centre of the transition to a less carbon-intensive and more sustainable energy system. Renewables have grown rapidly in recent years, driven by policy support and sharp cost reductions for solar photovoltaics and wind power in particular. The electricity sector remains the brightest spot for renewables with the strong growth of solar photovoltaics and wind in recent years, building on the already significant contribution of hydropower. But electricity accounts for only a fifth of global energy consumption, and the role of renewables in the transportation and heating sectors remains critical to the energy transition.