

Country: Czech Republic (Czechia)

Committee: UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme)

Agenda Item: The Next Phase in Combating Climate changes



The Czech Republic is in Central Europe and between Germany, Poland, Slovakia, and Austria. Czechia is a prosperous market economy that boasts one of the highest GDP growth rates and lowest unemployment levels in the EU, but its dependence on exports makes economic growth vulnerable to contractions in external demand. Czechia's exports comprise some 80% of GDP and largely consist of automobiles, the country's single largest industry. Czechia acceded to the EU in 2004 but has yet to join the euro-zone. It has a temperate climate which has cool summers and cold, cloudy, humid winters.

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures. The Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic represents a strategy in the field of climate protection up to 2030 as well as a plan which contributes towards gradual transition to low emission economy up to 2050. It focuses on measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore it is complementary to the approved Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic (released 2015) which focuses on the adaptation to climate change. The implementation of the Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic will be updated by the end of 2023.

Core to all climate change solutions is reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which must get to zero as soon as possible. Because both forests and oceans play vitally important roles in regulating our climate, increasing the natural ability of forests and oceans to absorb carbon dioxide can also help stop global warming. To stop climate change, we should keep fossil fuels in the ground, invest in renewable energy, restore nature to absorb more carbon, reduce how much people consume and reduce plastic.

References

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