

## THE CZECH REPUBLIC

### UNITED NATIONS FOURTH COMMITTEE

#### THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CONFLICT ZONES

Climate Change has been waning ever since the pandemic, mainly due to limits on traveling and being indoors, but the issue still remains a threat to the world and can lead to many conflicts globally. In 2015, at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement (A/RES/72/219) was adopted to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels. This would happen by countries working on a 5-year cycle to combat climate change in their own countries and then communicate their plans and contributions to other member countries of the UN in order to reduce all greenhouse gas emissions, and countries communicated in nationally determined contributions actions they will take to build resilience to adapt to the impacts of rising temperatures. The Paris Agreement also provides a framework to help countries with financial, technical, and capacity-building support.

In 2017, Czechia's Climate Protection Policy was created and published under the Paris Agreement. Its main objective is to determine an appropriate mix of cost-effective policies and measures in key sectors that will lead to achieving the greenhouse gas reduction targets. With this policy enacted, the Czech Republic pledged to reduce national emissions by at least 44 metric tons of carbon dioxide by 2030. In addition, the protection policy included the Action Plan for Clean Mobility, a strategy for the gradual increase in the share of alternative propulsion for transportation. The Czech Republic also adopted the National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change, which was structured according to specific climate change impacts in the Czech Republic. It was made to deal with natural disasters such as forest fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes, and storms, which can be the long-term effects of climate change.

The Czech Republic strongly encourages more international cooperation on combating climate change in order to avoid conflict. Climate change causes resources to become more scarce, but instead of countries fighting over different resources, such as water, the Czech Republic is suggesting a global plan and initiative to be made for an equal distribution of necessary resources. Under the Paris Agreement, financial, technical, and capacity-building support can be used to help sustain countries in the UN. The Czech Republic also encourages a plan to be made through multiple UN member states for multiple nuclear reactors to be created, which produces no greenhouse gas emissions during operation, and over the course of its life-cycle, nuclear produces about the same amount of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions per unit of electricity as wind, and one-third of the emissions per unit of electricity when compared with solar. Countries should also be willing to subsidize major car companies, such as VW Group, Hyundai, Toyota, etc so that those car companies can advance in the manufacturing of electric cars and a ban on combustion-powered cars would not hurt any country's economy.