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Symposium

UNESCO

The education system in Czechia is based on the concept of lifelong learning and focuses on the development of human potential. Our purpose is to focus on vocational education.(3) In order to ensure a better education, Czechia has worked for school autonomy, reducing state interference to a minimum. This means that Czechia emphasizes on lifelong learning to avoid bureaucratization on education. (3) We work on improving transparency in education and the promotion of a culture of ethics. Czechia is involved in fighting corruption and has adopted several anti-corruption measures in line with the Council of Europe. We are working in fighting corruption at government level to ensure that resources for education are used correctly. (4). A possible solution that ensures a better education is giving more power to schools to ensure integrity in the management of schools’ funds as well as effective use of code of conduct by teachers and administrators of schools. (4)

There is a huge problem in Czechia and Europe today: education in refugee camps (7). Czechia, as well as the EU, is aware of the suffering and human tragedy of refugees who want to start a new and better life beyond the borders of their home countries. (8)

We all have witnessed the destruction of cultural heritages, both tangible and intangible, which form part of our cultural identity. Therefore, we should stand to take an active part in stopping the destruction of our cultural heritage during war, conflicts or natural disasters and also to combat illicit trafficking of cultural objects. Czechia is a firm believer in heritage conservation. We consider that we need to cooperate with the public and private sectors to mobilize greater support for heritage protection. (8)

The degree to which sites are prepared for disaster determines how vulnerable or resilient they will be. The following elements could be taken into consideration when establishing a flood preparedness strategy: a) Enhancing flood resistance for individual properties –including regular maintenance of roofs, etc b)Developing appropriate local response plans – including flood-response training for occupants and officials, involvement of occupants in identification of flood protection needs, etc. (11)

World Heritage sites have been reported to the World Heritage Committee for a number of issues relating to tourism such as impacts on the acceleration of erosion of ground, floor surfaces, walls, pollution, destruction of ecosystem and risks to wildlife. Therefore, tourism should be only done if it respects the rights and interests of the community and property owners. Tourism revenues should be used to protect the conservation of sites and to promote equitable distribution of benefits of tourism, through education, training and creation of employment opportunities.(11)

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