Delegate From Represented By Poland Aminah Taariq

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The primary topics presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are: The Impact of Climate change on Human Health; Climate Refugees; and the Steps to enforce the Paris Agreement and Further Reduce Green House Gas Emissions.

Poland is one of those Eastern European countries that has had its geographic and social identity passed around and shifted since the middle of the 10th century. Following the end of World War II, it was transformed into a satellite state belonging to the Soviet Union. The first wave of peace and solidarity came in 1980, with the formation of the independent trade union. Secondly, Poland finally won sole control over its parliament in 1989, and its presidency in 1990. The end of the 1990s brought along the end of the communism in Poland, and a complete reform of its economy-causing it to become one of the most well rounded economies in Central Europe. In 2004, Poland joined NATO and the EU. Poland is increasingly transforming its democracy, and its market/investment in infrastructure such as energy and defense. As for its geography, Poland has a total of 312,685 sq. km of land. Its bordering countries are Belarus, Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. Poland’s major transnational issues are: international disputes, refugees/ internally displaced persons, and illicit drugs. Poland’s economic policy has taken a more liberal approach, protecting it from major financial crisis’s in the EU- but regardless its Unemployment rate is high, and GDP per capita is significantly low compared to the EU average. The country has adopted “controversial pension and tax reform”1, to prevent and economic downfall. Poland’s major economic challenges which include: “deficiencies in its road and rail infrastructure, business environment, rigid labor code, commercial court system, government red tape, and burdensome tax system, especially for entrepreneurs”1 and “diversifying Poland’s energy mix and sources of supply, strengthening investments in innovation, research, and development, and as well as stemming the outflow of educated young Poles to other EU member states”1. 100% of Poland’s population has access to electricity. But this comes with a cost. Poland is the 9th largest hard coal producer in the, and consumes the second largest amount of coal in the world.

Based on what we know about the effects of burning fossil fuels, combined with the incredible amount of fossil fuels Poland uses, we can safely assume that there is a consequence to their actions. Today, Poland’s number one environmental problem is air pollution.1 This air pollution is the result of emissions from power plants that are majority coal-fired. This is causing a chain effect of acid rain, forest damage, water pollution, and improper disposal of hazardous waste.1 For Poland, climate change has brought on a massive influx of devastating weather phenomena’s “such as drought, hurricane-force winds, tornadoes and hail”.2 Heat-waves in this infamously cold country has been shown to become “more frequent, longer, more severe and more intense heat wave events in every season”.3 Along with record heat-waves, another threats to Poland’s population is the prolonged cold temperature. Additionally, precipitation continues to fluctuate in different regions of the country, which is affecting is agriculture.

Work Cited

1 The World Factbook: POLAND." Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 10 Nov. 2016. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pl.html>.

2. "Adaptation to Climate Change." Climate Change in Poland. Klimada, n.d. Web. 10 Nov. 2016. <http://klimada.mos.gov.pl/en/climate-change-in-poland/>.

3 "Climate Change in Poland." Climatechangepost.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Nov. 2016. <http://www.climatechangepost.com/poland/climate-change/>.