Committee: United Nations Environment

Programme

Country: Croatia

Agenda Item(s): Enhancing the Transition to

Sustainable Energy as a Response to the

Energy Crisis and Climate Change



The Republic of Croatia, is located in the Southeastern Europe, bounded by Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Hungary. Considering the small surface area of the country, the Republic of Croatia is placed among the richest European countries in terms of biodiversity and in third place in terms of diversity of plant species in Europe. 10% of the country belongs to nature parks including Plitvice Lakes National Park, which is in the top five of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites ranked by the size of the net carbon sink. Also 34.4% of the lands of the country belongs to certified forests, which is a centuries-long tradition of sustainable management. Croatia falls into the upper-middle ranks with regard to environmental policies with a number of new programs in the early phases of implementation.

According to the World Bank, Croatia has the 4th lowest carbon footprint per capita in the European Union. (Chart 1) The country's carbon dioxide absorption rate per-capita is twice the EU. Because of the economic rehabilitation in the period 1996-2003, emissions increased by annual average of 3.6%. In recent years, there has been a trend of air quality The Croatian government has recognized the important role renewable energy sources could play in Croatian energy and electricity supplies. Even though Croatia has a large agricultural sector, low emissions per-capita and relatively low greenhouse gas emissions, many forests which 93% being certified and having very low carbon emmisions, the country is still striving against soil and air pollution and war destruction. The main reason of this issue is that

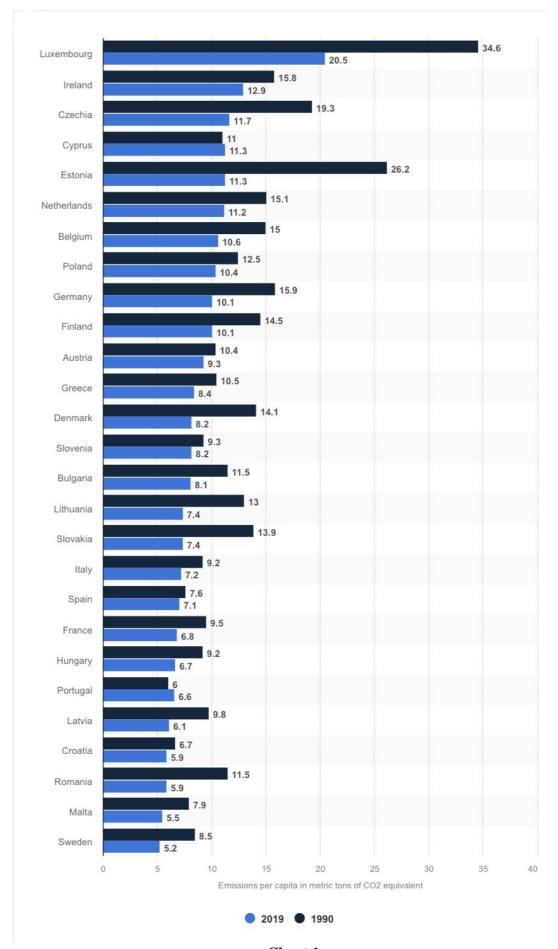
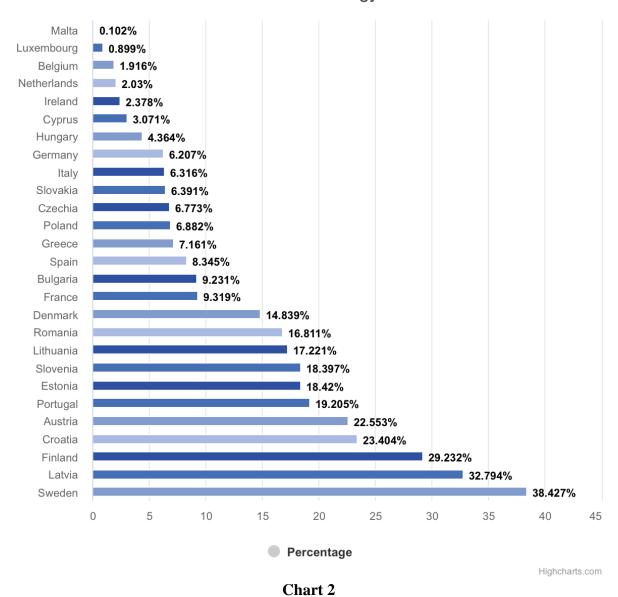


Chart 1

Share of renewable energy in the EU



According to an another chart of the World Bank, the current share of renewable energy sources in electricity production in Croatia is very high, ranking 4 among EU countries. (Chart 2) The percentage of it is 50%. The Croatian government has recognized the importance of renewable energy in Croatian energy and electricity supply.

The Republic of Croatia is deeply dedicated about all of these issues. Croatia will participate with both 45% in the EU's ambitious goal of a 55% reduction in carbon dioxide

emissions by 2030. The country aims to have more than 65% of renewables and 100% low-carbon in final production. As a highly popular tourist destination, Croatia intends to compensate the impact of tourists on CO2 emissions by planting more than 1 million additional trees annually by 2030. Fighting these issues requires challenging adaptation and enormous efforts by economies and societies worldwide and Croatia hopes a viable solution will be found to this increasingly worrying issue.

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