***Country: Pakistan***

***Committe: United Nations Enviroment Programme (UNEP)***

***Topic: Enhancing the transition to sustainable energy as a response to the energy crisis and climate change.***

Pakistan is located in the southern part of Asia, close to the African continent. To the west is the Sea of Oman. There are 1046 kilometers of coastline in the Oman Sea. Pakistan is the 33rd largest country in the world with a surface area of 770,880 kilometers. The climate of the country is generally arid and hot, although it Dec between a temperate and a tropical climate .The country is divided into 4 different regions and while these regions have freedom in their internal affairs, they have merkses loyalties in their external affairs. Each region has its own capital, but the official capital is Islamabad.

The overall energy supply of Pakistan depends mainly on its coal ,oil, liquefied gasoline and natural gas. The contribution of nuclear and renewable energy to the country is 4% and 5%, respectively. The country has been struggling with a power structure since it was first established in 1947 and has been making projects on this issue. Pakistan integrated energy model 2007,Vision 2025- 2014 ,as national power system expansion plan 2011-2030 projects focusing on the country's own resources, although the country for a long time energy-particularly electricity-had in terms of dependency on foreign imports. This addiction has brought us great economic and social problems. Since we don’t have our own energy production, our income is low, while our expenses have been high because we buy electricity and fossil fuels from outside. In this way, our foreign debts have increased day by day. In addition, demand has grown with the growth of the population, and crises have occurred when these demands can’t be met in terms of electricity.In order to eliminate all of these crises, we decided to focus on sustainable energy. As Pakistan, we are geographically very suitable for many types of sustainable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass. One of the most important of these is solar energy. Our investment in solar panels was both low-cost and solved our problem of power outages in rural areas. In addition, with the correct use of wind panels, the problem of a large power deficit in the country can be closed. Currently, we have 5 wind projects operating at full capacity, 9 under construction and 11 in financial demand. Hydroelectric energy, on the other hand, is another energy source that is both low-cost and has great potential throughout the country. But only 11% of the energy we produce can be used. in the power policy law that we prepared in 2013, a lot of attention was paid to hydropower and medium and long-term projects were designed. In addition, despite the fact that we are blessed with geothermal energy, it is a great disappointment for us that the use of this energy is zero. Because with geothermal energy, we have the potential to close almost all of our energy gaps and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels to zero. Currently, 3 geothermal heat pumas have been installed at the ready, but they have no use.

Although we are blessed with all these sustainable energies, we are still experiencing difficulties in sustainable development due to our cyclical debts, the lack of distribution lines to remote areas, our dependence on imported fossil fuels, and the lack of personnel trained to use renewable energy sources. As a solution to these problems, we propose to prepare an appropriation plan in order to pay off the cyclical debt at the very beginning.We should do this by focusing on internal energy production. In other words, we should use our own renewable energy sources ourselves and sell the fossil resources that we have in our own structure, such as coal and natural gas, to the outside. At the same time, we should develop projects in the field of geothermal, which I mentioned earlier, and we should increase the work in this field by the state. In addition, for the problem of electricity transmission, which is another problem, we must involve the private sector and the public in the development of electricity transmission and distribution. Different and more robust policies should be followed for the implementation of projects, and public-private organizations should be assisted again, especially in rural areas.Electricity theft must be controlled. Finally, trainings should be started for renewable energy and conscious individuals should be trained for the future times.As a result of these, we will be protected from future energy crises while becoming a pro-environmental state.