**Country:** Slovakia

**Committee:** UNEP

**Agenda Item:** Enhancing the transition to

sustainable energy as a response to the energy

crisis and climate change

Slovakia is a landlocked country in Central Europe, formally known as the Slovak Republic (Slovak: Slovenská republika). It is bordered on the north by Poland, the east by Ukraine, the south by Hungary, the southwest by Austria, and the northwest kilometers (19,000 square miles) and is home to roughly 5.4 million people.

Bratislava is the capital and largest city, while Koice is the world' biggest.

The Slovak Republic is one of the Central European countries with a great diversity. The Tatra mountains cover the majority of the country, while three lowlands make up the rest. Numerous caverns and lakes, as well as immense forestland and a diverse ecosystem, are among the rare natural wonders.Our distinctive picture is created by a diverse range of plants and animals.Natural diversity gives not just aesthetic value, but also vital resources that help the country prosper economically. This fact shows what we can bring to this committee as a country which focuses on sustainable energy. Because every human activity has an impact on nature, the use of natural capital should encourage economic practices that have a low environmental impact. environmental pressures.The Slovak Republic is one of the OECD countries that has established its own green growth indicators

Nuclear power generates 29% of Slovakia's electricity, while hydroelectric power generates 39% and coal-fired power stations generate 32%.The chief energy source is nuclear power, followed by fossil fuels and hydroelectric power. In the country, there are two power plants. The Republic of Slovakia produces 90% of its primary raw materials, including nuclear fuel, natural gas, crude oil, and coal. It generates energy at a rate of 7,095.41 MW per year.Slovakia emits 1.1 percent of the EU's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and between 2005 and 2019, it reduced emissions at a similar rate to the EU average. Slovakia's economy has a much higher carbon intensity than the EU average, however it has decreased quicker than the EU average.

Slovakia will stop supporting coal mining and electricity production from coal by the end of 2023.

Slovakia, as a member of the EU, supports the EU's 2030 climate and energy policy framework, as well as its participation in the worldwide Paris Agreement. Slovakia participates in the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), and its emissions outside of the ETS are subject to a Slovakia-specific target. With the arrival of the year 2016,

Slovakia must decide how to combine the measures in the 'Winter Package' to support the 2030 targets.Renewable energy and energy efficiency policy instruments Given the importance of reducing emissions,Slovakia's officials must identify a low-carbon growth path for the country across the board.Note that a number of potential local co-benefits are not included (due to the fact that they would necessitate more work).complicated modeling) but could lower the price of taking this route.

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