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**Committee:** UNFCCC

**Country:** Republic Of China

**Agenda Item:**  Increasing the use of renewable energy sources in developing countries.

The People’s Republic of China is one of the world’s oldest civilizations with a history spanning thousands of years. China is the third largest country west of the Pacific Ocean and east of the Asian continent. It is the second most populous country in the world and has the highest production and consumption. Considering that fossil fuels are intensively used as energy sources, this production and consumption has brought along problems such as depletion of energy resources, environmental pollution and climate change due to global warming. The People’s Republic of China is aware that the end of this situation and the use of clean energy for sustainability is a very important global issue.

The People’s Republic of China is one of the countries with the highest development in renewable energy. The reasons why our country attaches great importance to this issue are environmental problems, energy security (reliable and affordable access) as a result of high energy consumption and dependence on coal, and the fact that it considers the renewable energy sector among the developing strategic sectors. China has made national and local regulations on supporting renewable energy and energy efficiency. In our country, five-year development plans are made and these plans include issues such as environmental protection and energy saving in addition to economic, political and social issues. The Chinese government has given important responsibilities to state-owned enterprises on energy saving and environmental protection. It has also provided subsidies and tax breaks to businesses operating in the field of renewable energy. Investments in sectors such as solar panels, electric vehicles and batteries have increased to large levels. Renewable energy capacity increased by 1000 GW (gigawatts) in 2021, accounting for 43% of the country's total electricity generation capacity. We aim to progressively minimize carbon emissions by 2030 and maximize renewable energy to become carbon neutral by 2060. It is only possible for nations' policies on climate change and environmental issues to yield positive results if there is long-term political and economic stability. China's success in this field has been made possible by its five-year long term national sustainable development plans, its privileged and realistic investment policies and its very strong economic and political stability. Developing countries, including our country, which has developed so fast and so much, face problems such as cost, technological barriers, infrastructure limitations, lack of serious policies and sanctions in the transition to renewable energy.

Despite all these negativities, it should not be forgotten that renewable energy is very important for sustainability, and the awareness that the transition to clean energy use is a necessity, even if gradually, should definitely be reached. Otherwise, the ecological balance will deteriorate over time and our world will face a situation in which no living thing can survive, which means the end of our world. Furthermore, the UN's Declaration of Sustainable Development Goals emphasizes the global imperative to reduce air pollution, limit the share of conventional (carbon) energy and promote the adoption of sustainable energy sources. So the issue we are here to discuss affects not only our nations, but the global community. We have the opportunity here today to work together to find sustainable solutions.

Let's see what we can do about the use of renewable energy:

* Even on a small scale, we can reset our carbon footprint by converting our home and workplace energy sources to clean renewable energy.
* We can develop projects to end the small share of renewable energy use, despite the fact that oil and petroleum products meet almost all global transportation needs
* Nations can enact and legislate serious policies on climate change that promote the use of renewable energy.
* Nations should encourage businesses to invest in renewable energy. They should provide subsidies and tax breaks where necessary.
* Governments should adopt serious policies such as fossil fuel bans, phase-outs, greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and carbon pricing.
* Nations, with the support of the United Nations, should raise awareness that renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and water resources are environmentally friendly and benefit economic and social development.
* Governments and public institutions can accelerate the transition to renewable energy by reaching more audiences through media outlets, by making continuous public service announcements and informative publications that discourage the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable energy.
* The public should be made aware of the impact of renewable energy consumption on income, the purchasing power of individuals and their access to better quality health and education services, thereby further increasing human welfare.

Access to clean, reliable and affordable environmentally friendly energy is crucial to achieving sustainable social and economic development goals. Building collaborative social movements in all nations on this vital issue should be one of our sustainable development goals.

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