Committee: UNFCCC 2

Country: China

Agenda Item: Increasing the Use of Renewable Energy Sources in Developing Countries

The People’s Republic of China [i](https://www.britannica.com/place/Asia)s a country located in East Asia. It is the largest Asian country and one of the most populous countries in the world. Beijing, the capital of the People’s Republic, is also the cultural, economic and communications center of the country. China is not only the biggest country in Asia; it is also a highly [diverse](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diverse) and complex country. The [diversity](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diversity) of both China’s geography and its climate has resulted in one of the world’s widest arrays of ecological [niches](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/niches), and these niches have been filled by a vast number of plant and animal species. China is a dominant figure in world trade. China has [acquired](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/acquired) some highly sophisticated production facilities.

China has the most renewable energy power capacity or electricity generation. The largest generator of renewable energy by a country mile is China. In 2023, clean power made up 35% of China’s electricity mix, with hydro the largest single source of clean power at 13%. The growth of renewable power generation in China has been colossal since 2000, far outpacing other countries worldwide. UN took many actions about renewable and protecting the planet such as the Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. The agency endorsed an award-winning bike-sharing scheme in [Hangzhou, China,](https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/bicycle-comeback-amongst-initiatives-help-hangzhou-cut-air-pollution) which started out to provide public transport, but ended up alleviating traffic congestion and drastically improving air quality. Between 2019 and 2024, China will account for 40% of global renewable capacity expansion, driven by improved system integration, lower curtailment rates and enhanced competitiveness of both solar PV and onshore wind.

The latest renewable energy plan, issued by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and five other agencies, targets to increase annual renewable energy consumption to: 1 billion tons of standard coal equivalent (SCE) by 2025—a 30 percent jump from 2023 levels; and 5 billion tons of SCE by 2030 –another 36 percent jump from the 2025 levels. China is taking measures about renewable energy like innovation and pilot projects, regulatory and financial support, market mechanisms and pricing, international collaboration, public engagement and awareness. Encouraging technological innovations, increasing investments, implementing strong green energy policies and raising public awareness can reinforce China's leadership in this field.

References:

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4 <https://www.irena.org/Data/View-data-by-topic/Capacity-and-Generation/Country-Rankings>

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9 <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/chinas-new-renewable-energy-plan-key-insights-for-businesses/#:~:text=The%20new%20renewable%20energy%20plan,jump%20from%202023%20levels%3B%20and>