



Republic of India



Country: Republic of India

Comitee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Topic: Increasing the Use of Renewable Energy Sources in Developing Countries

Renewable energy and fossil fuels have a significant difference. While fossil fuels may run out in 50 years, renewable energy sources can last for millions of years. Additionally, renewable energy does not harm the environment.

Renewable energy isn't just about wind and solar power. For example, waterwheels were an early form of renewable energy. In 200 BC, waterwheels were used to harness the energy of rivers. By the 1590s, windmills became popular. In 1860, the world's first solar energy system was invented by Augustin Mouchot. In 1905, the famous physicist Albert Einstein advanced the field by explaining the 'photoelectric effect,' which describes how light can be converted into energy to power buildings and other systems. Later, in 1958, a satellite named Vanguard 1 was launched into space, using solar energy as its power source.

Today, renewable energy includes technologies like solar panels and wind turbines. India is already a global leader in solar energy, with our government making significant investments in solar, wind, and hydropower. We also aim to expand the use of bioenergy and enhance energy efficiency across all sectors. These efforts are crucial for reducing carbon emissions and contributing to global climate goals. Our targets include producing 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022 and 500 GW by 2030.

As of September 2024, India has made significant progress:

- 89.22 GW of solar energy is already operational.
- 48.21 GW of new projects are under construction.
- 25.64 GW of projects are in the planning phase.

This progress highlights India's commitment to renewable energy.

However, there are challenges to increasing the use of renewable energy. As a developing country with a large population, India must meet growing energy demands to support economic growth, industrialization, and poverty reduction. Renewable energy infrastructure remains costly, and many rural areas still lack access to modern energy sources. To overcome these challenges, India needs financial support, technological assistance, and capacity-building efforts from developed countries.

We believe that developed nations, which have historically contributed the most to global emissions, should provide financial resources and transfer technology to help developing countries transition to renewable energy.

India is already working to increase the use of renewable energy and suggests we should invest in new technologies like energy storage to make renewable energy more reliable

In conclusion, India believes that global cooperation is essential to achieving a sustainable energy future. Developed countries must provide financial and technological support to help developing nations transition to renewable energy. Through collective efforts, we can work towards a greener and more sustainable future for all.