



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

As one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, India recognizes the critical importance of transitioning to renewable energy to address global climate challenges, achieve energy security and foster sustainable development. Developing countries face unique challenges including limited resources, reliance on traditional energy systems and high energy demands. However, these challenges pre opportunities for innovative approaches to renewable energy deployment. India is committed to being a global leader in this transition and supporting other developing nations in their efforts.

Over the past two decades, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has spearheaded significant initiatives to combat climate change. Key milestones include:

- 2015: Paris Agreement
- 2022: Loss and Damage Fund
- 2023: Global Stocktake at COP28
- 2024: COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan

These milestones reflect the UNFCCC's ongoing efforts to facilitate international collaboration in addressing climate change challenges.

India has made significant strides in renewable energy deployment, currently ranked as one of the world's top producers of solar, wind and hydroelectric power. As of 2024, India has achieved over 120 GW of installed renewable energy capacity, contributing to its ambitious goal of 500 GW by 2030. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) spearheaded by India, has been a key initiative of fostering international collaboration to accelerate solar energy adoption especially in developing countries.

India suggests that we offer tax credits, rebates, or grants for renewable energy installations like solar panels or wind turbines, improve battery technology to store renewable energy for use during low-generation periods (e.g., Tesla Powerwall), encourage businesses to adopt renewable energy sources for their operations through public recognition or green certifications, install microgrids in remote areas powered by solar, wind, or biomass. As Mahatma Ghandi once said "The Earth provides enough satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed."