



Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology: an actual necessity of a globalized world

The generalized concern about global warming has led as consequence the creation of alternative sources of energy, which has had a great impact on more developed societies. In order to address this issue is important to define the term <<renewable>> energy, it refers specifically to those that come from sources that are naturally replenishing but scarce; meanwhile, <<sustainable>> technology makes a clear allusion about the extended time of those new technologies, but also concerning to their ecological <<responsibility>> which is an area that other delegations will have to include in this debate. The American Chemical Society has concluded that the massive contamination of the earth has dramatically started since the *2nd Industrial Revolution* (extended from 1870 to 1914 *Anno Domini*) and it continues to be massified since the 20th century. The principal aim of this conference, in particular, is proposing viable solutions to provide -whether small or large populations- access to alternative forms of energy to build communities gifted with eco-technology in favor of the planet, in favor of the future generations.

The People's Republic of China fully believes that the international community has to take clear actions to assure a common creation of different kinds of renewable energy resources. First of all, we want to express to the other delegations our large disposition to develop new technologies and implement them, for this labor is essential to work together regardless of our political ideas, we want to ensure collective wellness that is intrinsically related to the existence of an environment in optimal conditions for human development. Thereby, China is one of the pioneers in the implementation of renewable energy and sustainable technology, consequence in 2010 was the country with the largest wind power capacity on record, this fact was the result of the constant improvement of these new technologies, which can be justified considering that from 2009 to 2010, “We increased the total installed power capacity to 41.8 gigawatts”, stated Li Junfeng, ex secretary-general of the *China Renewable Energy Industries Association*.

The achievements in this area, are factors that we proudly accept and continue carrying out, in 2017 we were recognized by the *National Energy Administration* as the top nation of solar energy production. These actions are the result of the commitment of China towards the *COP21 Conference*, we strongly believe that is a necessity to expand renewable energy and sustainable technology to the currently developing countries that do not have enough resources to implement these transcendental environmental measures, for this reason, the global cooperation should be a vital aspect to include in

this conference. On the other hand, The People's Republic of China reaffirms this compromise also in the *COP26 Conference* and at the same time with proper diplomatic negotiations with the United States of America, which were fruitless, both the USA (Jhon Kerry) and the China (Xie Zhenhua) ambassadors, they expressed, “underlines the unequivocal commitment of both countries to collaborate in the fight against the climate crisis. It is a strong step towards collaboration, in the midst of enormous geopolitical challenges.”

Furthermore, the People's Republic of China has raised a viable proposal in view of the last *COP26 Conference*, it consists of the massification of the global red of UHV, which is focussed on a process that goes from the accumulation of renewable energy to the massive distribution of it, the main benefit of this technology is that permits supplying electricity even to the most remote areas. Besides this proposal is clearly our experience regarding this system of electricity to our citizens -specifically <<transporting>> this kind of energy from the part where it is produced (west) to the east part, where the population is more concentrated-. Indeed, we recognize the duty to not only fulfill the electric necessities of those people who live in the big cities, but also we want to also offer this sustainable tool to rural areas for the rustic but relevant economical activities such as agriculture, cattle raising, or emerging commerce. The essence of this subject of matter is to offer an alternative that replaces in the middle term the traditional sources of energy production -which through the burning of coal, natural gas, oil; which at the same time generates prolonged contamination-.

In conclusion, the only way that we can maximize a better future for the next generations is to preserve a global environment in proper conditions. Hence, the People's Republic of China is also considering the inclusion of different kinds of additional renewable energy such as hydraulic energy, geothermal energy, and also tidal energy. Finally, we also want to invite the other delegations to consider this topic as a topical issue, the prospective of the world populations lies in the decisions that we will take, for this reason, China will propose the implementation of the *Eco-Urban project*, in which we will assure the creation of green and sustainable communities in rural areas, not only through renewable energy but also with a sustainable technology that will help to their residents to do their economical activities from a more efficient way.

Bibliography:

- United Nations. (2021). COP26 GOALS. February 2022, of UN Climate Change Conference UK Web site: <https://ukcop26.org/cop26-goals/>
- The American Chemical Society. (2020). What are the greenhouse gas changed since the Industrial Revolution?. February 2022, of The American Chemical Society Web site: <https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/climatescience/greenhousegases/industrialrevolution.html>
- Yujie Xue. (2022). China to remain renewable energy leader with strong capacity growth in 2022, despite subsidies phase-out. February 2022, of South China Morning Post Web site: <https://www.scmp.com/business/china-business/article/3161732/china-remain-renewable-energy-leader-strong-capacity-growth>

Delegate: Paulo Bazán B.

Delegation: The People's Republic of China

Committee: UNEP