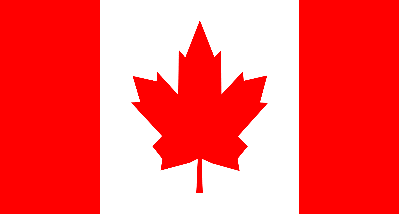
# POSITION PAPER



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**Country:** Canada

**Delegate:** Aaliya Thasnim S

**Committee:** The United Nations Environment Assembly (**UNEA**)

Topic: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production.

# Country’s overview:

**Canada** is a country in North America. Its ten provinces and three territories extend from the to the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward into the Arctic Ocean, covering 9.98 million square kilometres (3.85 million square miles), making it the world's Second-largest country by total area. Its southern and western border with the United States, stretching 8,891 kilometres (5,525 mi), is the world's longest bi-national land border. Canada's capital is Ottawa, and its three largest metropolitan areas are Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

# Canada and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

The Government of Canada supports the common vision and ambition of the 2030 Agenda, and is committed to working with its domestic and international partners to build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world that leaves no one behind.

Many of Canada's domestic and international priorities, policies and programming support progress on the SDGs: reducing poverty, building sustainable economic growth, reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and taking action on climate change, clean energy, and protecting ocean ecosystems.

# What is Renewable Energy?

Renewable energy is energy derived from natural processes that are replenished at a rate that is equal to or faster than the rate at which they are consumed. There are various forms of renewable energy, deriving directly or indirectly from the sun, or from heat generated deep within the earth. They include energy generated from solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and ocean resources, solid biomass, biogas and liquid biofuels. Biomass, however, is a renewable resource only if its rate of consumption does not exceed its rate of regeneration.

# Canada’s Renewable resources:

With its large landmass and diversified geography, Canada has an abundance of renewable resources that can be used to produce energy. Canada is a world leader in the production and use of energy from renewable resources. Renewable energy resources currently provide 18.9 per cent of Canada’s total primary energy supply.

# The issue:

# ****Availability of Power:****

One of the biggest concerns in the field of renewable energy is power generation depending on natural resources that are uncontrollable by humans. For example, solar powered electricity is generated only when sunshine is available and turns off at night; wind energy also depends on the availability of wind, so if the wind speed is very low, the turbine will not turn, and this result in zero power flow to the grid. On the other hand, too much wind can damage the generator and therefore a delicate balance needs to be maintained in order to keep a consistent generation of energy. The uncertainty in energy production in renewable energy technologies is making integration more complex.

# The Solution:

## Space Solar Stations

Every hour the earth receives more Solar energy  than Earthmen use for a whole year. One way to use it is to create **orbital solar farms** that will collect some of the high-intensity and uninterrupted solar radiation. Huge mirrors will reflect the sun's rays on the collector of a smaller size. Then this energy will be transmitted to the ground by means of microwave or laser beams. One of the reasons why this project is at the idea stage is its huge cost. Nevertheless, it can become a reality in the near future because of the development of technologies and the reduction in the cost of exporting goods to outer space.