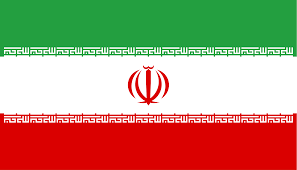
*** Position Paper***

**Committee: United Nations Environment Programme**

**Topic: Enhancing the transition to sustainable energy as a response to the energy crisis and climate change**

**Country: Iran**

Iran has the fourth largest oil reserves and the largest natural gas reserves in the world. Most energy in Iran is generated through natural gas, and the country is the third largest producer of natural gas in the world.

Utilization of natural gas and petroleum in transportation and industrial sectors has been developed vastly in Iran because of their low prices.

Iran also has the ability to generate significant power from renewable resources; due to the nation's closeness to the equator, 90% of its land area could provide solar power for at least 300 days a year.

In 2012, Iran allocated €500 million from the National Development Fund for renewable energy projects. Also supporting the solar industry is the state-sponsored Renewable Energy Organization of Iran (SUNA), which is attached to the Energy Ministry and enjoys a budget of around $60 million.

Iran is well-positioned to rapidly scale up its wind power sector. The country already operates 15 wind farms , and the vast majority of the components used to develop those farms were produced locally. With 100,000 MW  of potential installed capacity, Iran’s wind power potential could rival that of major wind developing countries such as France and Britain. Unsurprisingly, the Iranian government has given wind power priority over other R.E. sources due to the country’s topography and existing manufacturing and production capabilities.

Recently, controlling the unbridled fossil fuel consumption has become one of the main targets of the Iranian Government. A variety of natural resources in different regions of Iran can be applied as the main sources of renewable and sustainable energy (RSE) and considered as the supplementary energy in the energy mix policies.

Although Iran is a rich country in terms of fosil fuels it aims to reduce the usage of unstainable energy ,increase the production and use renewable energy resources for their

electrical demand.

[**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy\_in\_Iran**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_in_Iran)

[**https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1364032113004607**](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1364032113004607)

[**https://www.mei.edu/publications/irans-renewable-energy-potential**](https://www.mei.edu/publications/irans-renewable-energy-potential)