

Statements by:

Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
to the United Nations Office in Geneva

"Sustainable Development and Energy"

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Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Secure, reliable and affordable energy services are fundamental to economic prosperity, social stability and political security, and prerequisites for sustainable development.

Enhancing energy efficiency – through innovation, the adoption of new cost-effective technologies and a better use of existing energy-efficient technologies is one certain road towards addressing the complex challenges of sustainable development, access to energy services.

Diversification of energy resources and shifting to more clean energy resources in particular new and renewable sources of energy, are particularly helpful means to address many of challenges materialize sustainable development goals. Energy efficiency, in particular is considered as a win-win solution that provides multiple benefits for countries.

Enormous investment is needed to bring new production capacity on line and to build new and upgraded infrastructures in energy exploration, production, transportation, distribution and consumption. This is particularly required to transport energy supplies to market, especially for natural gas. Some \$22 trillion of investment only in supply infrastructure is needed to meet projected global demand for energy by 2030.

Mobilizing such level of investment is a challenging task which cannot be addressed without strong sense of cooperation and solidarity among all relevant stakeholders including governments, non-governments sectors and international organizations.

Other measures to ensure reliable and affordable energy services include:

1. Promote diversification of energy types and sources and combine the increased use of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and greater application of cleaner fossil fuel technologies;
2. Promote the development and transfer of advanced and clean energy technology and transition to the cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fossil fuels including through creating appropriate investment conditions for LNG trade and develop global LNG market so to increase access to energy and creates market for the flared gas;
3. Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies in particular to oil producing developing countries;

4. Increase efficiency in energy infrastructures, including minimizing oil and gas losses in extraction, processing, storage, loading, dispensing and transport and gas emissions from gas systems, and develop efficient power generating facilities;
5. Facilitate the provision of affordable technologies to oil producing and exporting countries for: transforming solid fuels to liquid or gaseous fuels; controlling gas flaring and venting; utilizing carbon capture and storage technologies; and applying technology to recapture the energy contained in waste;
6. Strengthen national and regional energy efficiency programs, expand investments in energy efficiency technologies and support the transfer of such technologies to countries in need, including through innovative sources of funding, such as the Clean Development Mechanism;
7. Accelerate the switch from traditional biomass to cleaner fuels, including liquefied petroleum gas, biogas, and electricity, for cooking and heating, and support efforts to disseminate improved cooking stoves, and implement effective household energy programs;
8. Promote clean public and mass transport systems and strengthen vehicle inspection procedures, and support the efforts of countries to total phase-out of leaded fuels;
9. Facilitate access of countries to clean and affordable waste-disposal and recycling technologies, to reduce emissions from wastes including from burning and incineration of waste;

10. Support regional cooperation in the field of generation, transmission and distribution of energy, interconnection of electricity grids, and establishment of oil and natural gas pipelines and cross-border energy trade;

11. Enhance the resilience of energy infrastructure against natural disasters and climate change, in particular in energy producing and exporting countries, and support a coordinated, international process to assess risks pose by natural disasters, climate change, lack of access to appropriate technology and financing for energy infrastructures, and a more effective means of sharing best practices in protecting energy infrastructure against those conditions;