



United Nations Statistics Division

Position of Green Economy in the Planning System of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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STATISTICAL CENTRE OF IRAN

“Supporting developing countries measure progress towards achieving a Green Economy”

UN Development Account Project 2014-2016

Final Regional Workshop for countries in Asia and the Pacific

“Strengthening basic statistics to support the Sustainable Development Goals”

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<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/greeneconomy>

- To mobilize the economy, resources and raw materials should be extracted and processed and waste materials should be recycled to the environment. This issue shows close relationship between the economy system and the environment.


- Environmental laws and regulations are of great importance for environmental preservation, however, considering the extent of environmental problems and the number of operators and large number of producers of pollutions, it is not expected that the regulations alone can solve the environmental and development problems.

- Nowadays, the world faces enormous challenges. Thousands of people live in poverty, moreover, inequality within the countries is more than any other time, looting of natural resources and undesirable effects of environmental degradation including desertification, drought, land degradation, fresh water shortage and loss of biodiversity in the sea and land can be named as examples of these problems.




With respect to what was said, human society cannot reach the desired level of development without paying attention to sustainable development and in this respect, in recent decades, considerable efforts at international level have been made for dealing with the challenges and moving towards the sustainable development.

On the other hands, with respect to the limited capacity of earth , there is no possibility of excessive exploitation of raw materials like (what is done by the) rich countries and the patterns of utilization of natural resources have brought exorbitant costs for the international community in general and the developing countries in particular. Consequently, some new approaches should be adopted for development so that all economic ,social and environmental goals can be materialized and the resources can be saved for the future generations in a sustainable manner while supporting the needs of existing generation.



Considering the importance of sustainable development in the planning system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the National Committee on Sustainable Development was established in 1992 (after the Rio Conference). The Committee is responsible for developing and promoting sustainable development goals in various economic, social and environmental fields in the Country.



In the Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan in Iran, which will start in 2017 and end in 2021, strategies, basic policies and actions related to the green economy, sustainable development and the environment(reservation) are considered:

Strategy (1): development of low-carbon economy

Policies:

1. Adopting rewarding and punishment policies to reduce carbon emissions and supporting new and renewable energy sources
2. Using financial tools such as duties and taxes levied on units causing pollution
- 3-using monetary mechanisms (granting low-interest loans for the development of clean technologies) to materialize development of low-carbon economy
4. Internalizing the costs of environmental degradation and pollution in the cost-benefit of the plans and projects which are affecting the environment
5. Including the policies and plans compatible with climate in the programs of all affecting /influential sectors
6. Establishing environmental accounting system and compiling environmental satellite accounts

Strategy (2): Development of green technologies ,promotion of green productivity and development of green economy as well as green jobs creation

Policies:

1. Provision of financial support (providing subsidies) and financial incentives (tax exemptions) to the green technologies
2. Establishment of a comprehensive system for executive management of waste materials
3. Development and support of recycling industries
4. Development of mechanisms for implementation of the green productivity
5. Cultural promotion and development of the green economy according to the Resilient Economy
6. Green jobs creation

Strategy 3: improving the quality of air, water and soil

Policies:

1. Revising and formulation of national and regional standards for air quality
2. Revising and formulation of national and regional standards for water quality
3. Study of soil and water pollutants, including marine pollutants
4. Developing technologies for soil remediation, especially phytoremediation
5. Development of systems to monitor pollutants of air, water and soil .

Strategy 4: control of greenhouse gases emissions

Policies:

1. Use of financial and monetary tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
2. Development of vegetation to absorb greenhouse gases
3. Development of technologies for absorption of greenhouse gases
4. Granting low-interest loans to manufacturers to reduce the greenhouse gases emissions
5. The development of clean and non-polluting technologies

Strategy (5): promoting sustainable development approach and development of green economy in the planning

Policies:

1. Integration of the considerations and sustainable development indicators in various economic, manufacturing and infrastructure sectors
2. Revising and establishing an adequate infrastructure to develop, follow up and monitor sustainable development goals in the Country
3. Institutionalizing sustainable development goals in all economic and social fields
4. Organizing and establishing appropriate mechanisms to seek international assistance in the field of sustainable development.

Strategy (6): inclusion of charges and costs of pollution and environmental degradation in the evaluation and calculations of accounts of the plans and national economy

Policies:

1. Duties and taxes levied on the units causing pollutions
2. Paving the way for the use of economic tools for preserving environment
- 3-Targeting subsidies and eliminating the environmentally destructive subsidies

Strategy (7): Preserving biodiversity and improving conditions of the valuable, critical and susceptible ecosystems.

Policies:

1. Developing guidelines and criteria for sustainable use of areas under environmental preservation
2. Promoting public participation to preserve ecosystems
3. Improving conditions of critical ecosystems such as wetlands, marshes and rivers
4. Protecting and organizing management of environmental resources of islands, especially the islands of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea.
5. Preserving and restructuring the shores of the Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf and Oman Sea

Strategy (8): integrated management for quality control and improvement of the resources and quality of water, soil and air

Policies:

1. Strengthening convergence among the agencies engaged in preservation of environmental and natural resources
2. Reduction of risks and prevention of pollutions and environmental degradation in the production processes, services and infrastructure
3. Establishing a comprehensive waste management (system) emphasizing on the development of recycling techniques with consideration of priority for the critical points
4. Empowering and strengthening the protection system for wetlands and protected rivers, beaches and the seas



Strategy (9): Promoting public trainings and public partnership in protecting environment and natural resources

Policies:

1. Supporting organizations and institutions that are protecting environment and natural resources
2. Strengthening cooperation and developing public partnership in protecting the environment through implementation of environmental initiatives
3. Creating an environmental legal system and stable utilization of the protected areas by the private sector



Strategy (10): Valuation of biodiversity services, calculation of damages and developing green national accounts

Policies:

1. Integration of costs of degradation and values of biodiversity in cost-benefit analysis of projects and plans
2. Merging the values and costs of the environmental degradation in the national accounts

Strategy (11): Development and promotion of culture and environmental awareness (among Iranian Public)

Policies:

1. Developing and facilitating the circulation of environmental information in the country
2. Integration of environmental information and statistics in the country
3. Sharing environmental information and statistics in the country
4. Facilitating and paving the way for communicating and interacting with the leading countries in the field of environmental technologies
5. Capacity building and supporting development of clean and renewable energies
- 6- Supporting recycling industries and technologies through granting low-interest loans
7. Preparing the ground for and supporting public awareness in the field of environmental protection

Strategy (12): environmental diplomacy

Policies:

1. Development and active promotion of the Islamic Republic of Iran 's active participation and role in the international and regional forums and organizations
- (2) Strengthening and empowering the Islamic Republic of Iran in using financial resources and international aids within the framework of international conventions and protocols related to the environment and natural resources
3. Maintaining and promoting the leading role of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the framework of international conventions
4. Strengthening regional cooperation to resolve cross-border environmental problems.



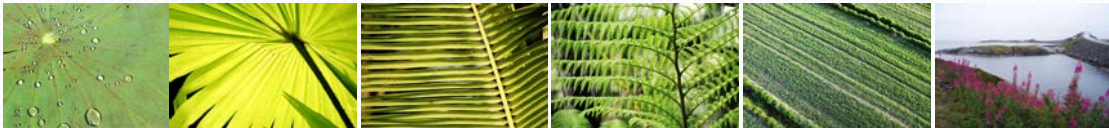
Statistical data sources applicable to the formulation of national priorities in the field of economic indicators of Green Economy / Sustainable development:

One of the most important sources in all areas of economic, social and cultural fields is the Statistical Yearbook of Iran . A chapter of the Statistical Yearbook is about the environmental statistics.



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