ARTICLES

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THE APPROACH OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW DOCUMENTS AND IRANIAN LAW IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES

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Abstract. ***Objective:*** *to identify the factors influencing the implementation of international regulations related to renewable energy such as the concept of green economy, the principle of sustainable development and the principle of governance in order to evaluate the regulations formulated in the field of renewable energy in Iran's domestic laws, suggestions for applying the principles of law Environment International in developing environmental policies and regulations related to renewable energy.*

Methods: *the research is based on the methods of generalization of scientific and technical information and theoretical analysis used while studying the source materials; axiological and systematic approaches; the formal legal method and, in addition, methods of legal forecasting, primarily extrapolation, which made it possible to highlight the prospects for reforming law due to technological expansion.*

Results: *the approaches of the principles of international environmental law in many international documents in order to implement policies and measures that governments can take in the direction of developing a green economy and economic growth in accordance with environmental considerations, is one of the most effective steps in the development and Legislation is in the internal law of states. In countries*

with rich oil resources based on a single-product economy like Iran, we need to develop laws and policies regarding renewable energy sources as a source with a high and stable capacity in energy production that can make the country dependent on energy sources derived from fuel. Reduce fossil fuels and provide a basis for the development of a resilient economy.

Scientific novelty: *in this article, an attempt is made to study international documents in the field of renewable energy and internal documents to sustainable development mechanisms in solving challenges in adopting government policies and the influence of the principle of sovereignty in analyzing the reasons for the lack of government support in the implementation of global agreements in development. Renewable resources aligned with sustainable development are addressed in international documents such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement 2015 and Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), then the legal documents compiled in Iranian law in order to arrive to sustainable development with the approach of development in renewable energy.*

Practical significance: *in Iran, considering the reliance of the economy based on fossil energies and despite the extraordinary benefits in economic development and environmental protection, we see the consumption of 52% of gas resources and 18% of diesel, which indicates the increasing consumption of fossil energies and Finally, it creates all kinds of environmental pollution. In this article, an attempt is made to study the international documents in the field of renewable energy and internal documents to deal with the mechanisms of sustainable development in solving the challenges in the adoption of government policies.*

Keywords: *renewable energy, sustainable development, principle of governance, green economy, international environmental law.*

Introduction

Energy use is vital to human life, yet we have seen global warming over the past 50 years at a 3% increase above the global average. Currently, the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG)[1] as the main driver of fossil fuel accounts for about 80% of energy consumption in the world. To maintain a 50% chance of avoiding catastrophic climate change, global temperatures should not increase by more than 2 degrees Celsius by 2050, the researchers suggest. Therefore, in order to facilitate sustainable energy for all with the focus on eradicating poverty caused by the lack of energy and also preventing potential climate changes, we need a revolution in global energy in favor of low carbon energy sources. To help with this energy transition, the United Nations has created the Sustainable Energy

[1] Greenhouse gas.

for All (SE 4 ALL)[1] initiative, which aims to promote sustainable energy for all and mobilize commitments to positively transform the world's energy systems. The share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 shows that the permanent governance of natural resources and energy security policy are serious obstacles to action in creating sustainable energy[2]. In Iran, considering the reliance of the economy based on fossil energies and despite the extraordinary benefits in economic development and environmental protection, we see the consumption of 52% of gas resources and 18% of diesel fuel, which indicates the increasing consumption of fossil energies and ultimately creating types of environmental pollution. Even Iran has not been able to join the group of countries that are transitioning from fossil energy to renewable energy in the production of renewable energy such as solar energy due to direct sunlight and having 300 sunny days[3]. In this article, it is tried to study the international and domestic documents in the field of renewable energy in the adoption of policies and the influence of the principle of sovereignty in analyzing the reasons for the lack of government support in the implementation of global agreements in the development of renewable resources that are included in international documents such as the United Nations Framework Convention United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol[4], the 2015 Paris Agreement[5] and the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)[6].

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[1] Secretary-General of the United Nations, "Sustainable Energy for All: A Framework for Action — Secretary-General's High-Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All" Framework Report, United Nations, January 2012) (SE4ALL Framework).

[2] *Salimi V., Piri M.* (2023). The legal requirements of the transition from fossil to renewable energy by comparing the legal system of the European Union, China and Iran // Energy Economy Studies Quarterly, 19(77). Pp. 23–57.

[3] Sustainable Energy for All: SEforALL works in partnership with the UN and world leaders to drive faster action towards universal access to energy; *Mashhadi A., Hamedi R.* (2022). Human Rights and the Environment: a Reflection on the Formation and Evolution of "Environmental Human Rights" // International Law Volume 7. Issue 2. Serial Number 12. Autumn 2023. Pp. 242–263.

[4] Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec. 10, 1997 U.N. It is an international agreement to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, which are the main cause of global warming in recent decades. This agreement, which complements and restores the Rio agreement, was formed within the framework of the United Nations.

[5] Also known as the Paris Agreement, this is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on emissions reductions, adaptation and financing, starting in 2020. The text of the agreement was negotiated by the representatives of 195 countries at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris and approved by consensus on December 12, 2015. It was presented for signing on April 22, 2016 (Earth Day) at a ceremony in New York. As of 2017, 195 UNFCCC members have signed this treaty and 147 countries have approved it in their parliaments.

[6] The Energy Charter Treaty or ECT is a multilateral treaty to establish rights and legal obligations regarding investment, trade and other issues related to energy such as transit, environment and technology transfer at the international level.

1. Analysis of binding and non-binding legal documents in renewable

The binding documents, which are called as hard rights and show the commitment of governments to implement them, in the fields of renewable energy, can be referred to as the Energy Charter Treaty and the Kyoto Protocol as an additional document to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This treaty, in its 4th article, obliges the members to submit a list of emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases to the conference of members[1]. The Energy Charter Treaty approved in 1994, based on the European Energy Charter Treaty in Lisbon, is the first global treaty that was approved with the aim of facilitating investment in the energy sector and reducing environmental impacts and removing obstacles in energy trade and transportation. In accordance with Clause D, Article 9 of this charter, attention to environmental aspects and the use of renewable energy sources is emphasized. But what is important in this article is the lack of legal enforcement guarantee for governments in the use of renewable energy sources, which is not seen in this important and comprehensive document due to the emphasis on the development of renewable energy sources. Another international document related to renewable energy is the United Nations Convention on Climate Change approved in 1992. This document emphasizes the commitment of governments to reduce greenhouse gases and cooperation to transfer technological methods to reduce greenhouse gases and transport energy and cooperation to prepare methods compatible with the climate change phenomenon and adopt development policies and plans[2]. This document refers to the concept of joint and different responsibility and requires governments that emit greenhouse gases to cooperate in order to compensate for damages and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. According to the obligations determined in this document, the fulfillment of the obligations of the developing countries to the convention is subject to the effective implementation of the financial obligations and technology transfer of the developed countries[3]. In the context of the terms of this treaty, adaptation to compensation for developing countries that have been severely affected by the adverse effects of climate change or countermeasures resulting from the implementation of revenues from the extraction and export

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[1] *Porhashmi S. A., Arghand B.* (2012). International Environmental Law // Tehran, Dadgstar Publishing. Pp. 611–637.

[2] *Salimi V.* (2023). The legal requirements of the transition from fossil to renewable energy by comparing the system European Union, China and Iran // Faculty of Law, Department of Public Law, University of Tehran. Pp. 50–68.

[3] *Salimi V., Piri M.* (2023). The legal requirements of the transition from fossil to renewable energy by comparing the legal system of the European Union, China and Iran // Energy Economy Studies Quarterly, 19(77). Pp. 23–57.

of fossil fuels of developed countries is emphasized. In the text of the treaty, there is no direct mention of the use of renewable energy, and the adoption of executive policies in this area is left to the national sovereignty of governments, which is one of the challenges facing the global consensus on the obligation to use renewable energy[1]. Among other binding documents related to renewable energy, we can refer to the Kyoto Protocol. According to this agreement, developing countries can help the contracting countries by attracting capital and technology in various fields, including energy saving and fuel substitution, while improving their energy indicators, to fulfill their obligations for Reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a lower cost[2]. This is a binding document for its member states by committing developed states to adopt policies and measures in accordance with national conditions, such as increasing energy efficiency in the relevant sectors of the national economy, protecting and increasing greenhouse gas sinks, encouraging sustainable forms. Agriculture has put the development of research programs and taking measures to use new types of renewable energy sources and cooperation in the process of sustainable development on the agenda[3]. It seems that the obligations related to developing countries, without taking into account the necessary mechanisms, are only envisioned on the use of low carbon resources or reaching the goals of sustainable development without implementation guarantees. Of course, it should be acknowledged that the implementation of decarbonization policies and the use of renewable energy require the transfer of technology from developed countries. This document shows the adaptation of the principle of cooperation and the principle of common but different responsibility to achieve the vision of the Kyoto Protocol. One of the most important executive measures in this document has been to achieve the aims set in the use of renewable resources[4]. For example, in the European Union, in parallel with the economic crisis that led to a decrease in the demand for energy, the use of renewable energies has contributed a lot in reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions in achieving the ceiling for reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions. Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol also mentions the clean development mechanism. According to paragraph 2 of the aforementioned article, the purpose of this voluntary organization is, on the one

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[1] *Porashmi S. A., Taqvi L., Perandeh Mutal A.* (2013). Exploitation of renewable energy sources in the legal system of the European Union. 12(3). Pp. 44–37.

[2] *Porhashmi S. A., Sabhaninia M., Ziadkhani S.* (2016). Analysis of the nature of governments' commitments in the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change // Environmental Science and Technology, 23(11). Pp. 85–98.

[3] *Mousavi S. F., Piri Demaq M.* (2014). The development of renewable energies from the perspective of international law // Energy Law Studies, 1(2). Pp. 285–257.

[4] *Mohammadi M.* (2021). International Law of Renewable Energy, first edition, Tehran: Negh Bineh publishing cultural and artistic institute. P. 55.

hand, to help achieve sustainable development and ultimately to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and on the other hand, to help developed countries fulfill their obligations in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In general, it seems that despite the importance of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in increasing the amount of development and exploitation of renewable energies and determining the potential capacities of its implementation, there is no obligation and obligation to exploit renewable resources. In the Paris Agreement of 2015, in the agreements approved in the Durban agenda, requirements regarding the use of renewable energy have been approved. On the other hand, the urgent need to strengthen the provision of financial resources, technology and support for capacity building for developing countries in a predictable manner has been emphasized in the 2020 and 2023 summits[1].

1.1. Analysis of principles and concepts related to renewable

1.1.1. Sustainable development

This principle was mentioned for the first time in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 in principles eight, nine, and eleven. In the second principle of the 1992 Rio Declaration, while emphasizing the objectives of the Stockholm Declaration, the issue of sustainable development has been discussed. The principle of sustainable development is a development process that, while protecting the environment, meets the needs of the current generation without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs[2]. In the preamble of the 1992 Climate Change Convention, it is stated that developing countries require access to the resources that are needed for sustainable development, and it also emphasizes the cooperation of all countries to protect the climate system for the present and future generations. Considering the use of renewable energy to replace fossil fuels, this principle has gained double importance (Masdar Solar & Wind Cooperatief U.A. v. Kingdom of Spain, ICSID Case No. ARB/14/1). In order to achieve sustainable development, important measures have been taken in Iran by the Renewable Energy and Electricity Efficiency Organization (SATBA) for the development of renewable energy sources, and in July 2014 we saw important steps in this field[3]. This year, Iran's Ministry of Energy approved the purchase of electricity produced from renewable energy sources

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[1] *Mashhadi A., Hamedi R.* (2022). Human Rights and the Environment: a Reflection on the Formation and Evolution of "Environmental Human Rights" // International Law Volume 7. Issue 2. Serial Number 12. Autumn 2023. Pp. 242–263.

[2] *Małgorzata A. C.* (2013). Renewable Energy Sources: EU policy and law in light of integration. Master's Thesis, Faculty of Law School of Social Sciences Aðalheiður Jóhannsdóttir. Pp. 218–243.

[3] *Emami Meybodi A., Jang Awar H., Nuralhi Y., Satarifar M., Khorsandi M.* (2016). Review and analysis of renewable energy development based on macroeconomic indicators // Quarterly Journal of Strategic Studies of Public Policy, 7(24). Pp. 157–138.

based on new tariffs, which have different rates according to different sources, and the period of electricity purchase, which was limited to 5 years, was extended to 20 years[1].

1.1.2. Green Economy

The close connection between economic and environmental issues has led to the emergence of new approaches in the field of international environmental law, one of the most obvious of which is the green economy. The concept of green economy as an approach to achieve sustainable development by identifying the causes of stagnation and economic crises and combining economic issues with environmental criteria to reduce poverty in the agenda of the Rio+20 Summit in 2012 in the document "The Future We Want" was raised. In this document, it is emphasized to go beyond the traditional economic approach and reach the green economy by observing the principle of fairness and the principle of environmental integration. In the Doha 2023 summit, it has been emphasized on increasing the supply of energy from renewable sources, in addition to the benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which can reduce the risks caused by the increase in the price of fossil fuels. This process can help to control and reduce poverty. Because in the energy sector, we see two-thirds of greenhouse gas emissions. The findings show that by 2030, the cost of climate change in terms of climate adaptation will increase from 50 billion dollars to 170 billion dollars, and only half of this cost should be provided by developing countries. Also, the difficult situation of many countries as crude oil importers will become an international challenge and crisis with the increase in the price of fossil fuels[2]. Some African countries, such as Kenya and Senegal, allocate more than half of their export income to energy imports, so in these countries we see high average poverty and lack of access to energy resources for all sections of society. In these countries, investing in renewable resources that are locally accessible can significantly increase energy security in many cases, along with developmental, economic, and financial security.

1.1.3. The principle of sovereignty

The principle of state sovereignty is a basic principle in international law. Because governments have the authority to regulate the behavior and consequences of activities within their territory. Including energy-related activities that are only limited by international rules and regulations. This contributes to the tension of the three issues.

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[1] *Daneshvari S., Salatin P., Khalilzadeh M.* (2020). Impact of Renewable Energies on Green Economy // J. Env. Sci. Tech. Vol. 21, No. 12. Pp. 168–179.

[2] *Maqshoodi M., Sadeghi M., Shahni Danesh A.* (2014). The 21st Annual Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Climate Change Convention, Vice President of Human Environment, National Climate Change Plan Office. Pp. 12–41.

A — Internationalization of domestic issues;

F — Permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

C — The principles of international environmental law, such as the principle of harmlessness.

Sovereignty and jurisdiction are not absolute, and it is argued that sovereignty over natural resources is not completely without limitations. Rather, it can be changed by environmental obligations that are directly or indirectly effective in the energy production process. Therefore, with this natural evolution, the international legal system can adjust the composition of energy supply based on the aims of sustainable energy for all (SE4ALL). Because the countries regularly implement binding international arrangements on issues that are usually in the domestic jurisdiction, in practice with their voluntary actions, they limit their sovereignty in a way[1]. For example, governments have concluded more than 500 multilateral environmental agreements due to the need for collective efforts to address the transboundary effects of domestic activities that effectively affect permanent governance. And it has made the compliance of decisions and policies mandatory. Even with the agreement obligations of the countries, they have accepted the agreements that impact the domestic economic and commercial choices. Among these international regulations are activities related to fossil fuels and nuclear energy, which is a significant step forward towards the responsible management of natural resources. Considering the obligation of customary international law not to cause transboundary harm to other countries and the emphasis of international environmental documents on the rational and reasonable use of land and exploitation of resources without harming other states, especially in the field of transboundary pollution, and the commitment to the principle of cooperation in protecting the global environment, the consequences of fossil fuels caused by energy production activities that cause the emission of high levels of greenhouse gases and the potential reduction of natural resources have been able to be sufficiently included in the scope of environmental damage. Therefore, establishing international responsibility will remain an open question. Because it can be an incentive to adopt low-carbon policies, the performance of governments in obligating the obligations arising from the reasonable exploitation of the land to benefit from renewable energies is not developed enough.

2. Result and discussion

2.1. The capacity of renewable energy resources in Iran

The fuel cost of thermal power plant infrastructure in Iran is 30 billion dollars annually, but due to old and inefficient transmission and distribution infrastructure,

[1] *Laurent B., Mallard A.* (2020). Labelling the Economy (Qualities and Values in contemporary Markets) // Springer Nature Singapore PTE Ltd. Palgrave Macmillan. Pp. 54–74.

it loses a significant percentage of this 30 billion dollars every year. Excessive reliance on fossil fuel resources in Iran has caused the government to allocate a huge amount of money to subsidize fossil resources. Iran's regional geography has many capabilities for the use of renewable energy, but for the transition from fossil energy to renewable energy, it needs to formulate regulations and support policies and international obligations. With a land area of 1,846,195 square meters, sea areas in the north and south, mountainous areas, and desert areas, Iran will be able to create a variety of renewable energy portfolios[1]. Maps of solar radiation in the world show that Iran has about two thousand kilowatts per square meter of annual radiation, which is higher than the world average. On average, in the world, the power plant capacity supplied by renewable energy is 30%, and in some countries this number has reached 80%, but in Iran, the use of renewable energy covers only 1% of the country's power plant capacity[2]. Iran has suitable capacities in the field of energy production from renewable sources, so that the production capacity of solar, wind, biomass, and small hydropower in the country is 60000, 30000, 3500, and 49 megawatts, respectively[3].

2.2. Laws and regulations of renewable energy development in Iran

In Iran, in addition to the existence of vast sources of fossil fuels, due to its great ability to use renewable energies such as wind, sun, biomass, and geothermal, the legislator has developed macro and upstream laws, normal, and program laws. A principled approach such as sustainable development centered on the green economy in the formulation of laws related to the development of renewable energy, including in the law regulating part of the government's financial regulations approved in 2010, which includes incentive packages for the private sector to produce electricity from power plants that use renewable energy, indicates the use of the approaches of the principles of international environmental law in the formulation of laws. Among the other approved laws, we can refer to the Energy Consumption Pattern Amendment Law approved in 1389. Article 9 of this law is on the development of the use of new energy conversion technologies in different sectors in order to optimize fuel consumption by using the capacity of different regions as a task that has been specified for the Ministry

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[1] *Daneshvari S., Salatin P., Khalilzadeh M.* (2017). The impact of renewable energy on green economy // Environmental Science and Technology, 21(12). Pp. 178–168.

[2] *Dabiri F., Taqvi L., Pourhashmi S. A., Zarei A.* (2012). Comparative study and investigation of ineffective legal aspects of development and application of renewable energies // 28th National Electricity Conference.

[3] *Attabi F., Nazimi M., Sadighi A., Tavakoli N.* (2007). Examining the obligations and regulations of the climate change convention and evaluating its implementation in the Islamic Republic of Iran // Science and Technology, 12(2). Pp. 153–147.

of Petroleum[1]. One of the appropriate legal approaches in the guaranteed purchase of electricity from non-governmental producers that use renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, water, and marine energy and biomass (including waste, agricultural waste, forestry, waste, and urban, industrial, livestock, biogas, and biomass) to produce electricity is in Article 62 of this law. The consumption pattern modification law of 2019 is also one of the most effective and practical steps in the field of using renewable energies in the path of sustainable development. Among other legal examples, we can refer to the statutes of the Organization of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SATBA) approved in 2013, which was formed from the merger of Iran's Energy Efficiency and New Energy Organizations with the aim of creating a centralized organization. In the statutes of this organization, goals such as developing the use of renewable energy to 1% in meeting the country's electricity needs from renewable sources until the end of the fourth plan, as well as attracting 55% of the private sector and developing the market of new technologies in the field of new energy and creating a mechanism for entering these technologies to the country's business market and culture building in the field of using new energies with 75% coverage and finally using technology development plans and platforms in the field of increasing international communication and improving the level of innovation, which is a practical step in realizing the goals of sustainable development. And the approach of the economy is green, it is emphasized[2]. One of the most effective and important laws that has shown the new perspective of policymaking in the field of renewable energies and the transition from fossil energies is the Clean Air Law approved in 2016, which in Article 19 of this law obliges the Ministry of Energy to develop, produce, and supply renewable and clean energy has increased by thirty percent annually, which is the best practical approach of the legislator in realizing policies related to the principles of responsible and committed governance in achieving sustainable development goals. In Article 48 of the Law of the Sixth Development Plan, the government is obliged to implement plans for the collection, containment, control, and exploitation of gases associated with production and burning in all oil fields and oil facilities through the private sector, which can be achieved by attracting investment. The guaranteed purchase of electricity has taken a step towards the transition from fossil energy to renewable energy[3].

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[1] *Akhwan Fard M., Tagdir K.* (2010). The International Responsibility of the Government Based on the Energy Charter Treaty, Journal of International Law // Presidential Center for International Legal Affairs, 27(42). Pp. 15–29.

[2] *Daneshvari S., Salatin P., Khalilzadeh M.* (2017). The impact of renewable energy on green economy // Environmental Science and Technology, 21(12). Pp. 178–168.

[3] *Salimi V., Piri M.* (2023). The legal requirements of the transition from fossil to renewable energy by comparing the legal system of the European Union, China and Iran // Energy Economy Studies Quarterly, 19(77). Pp. 23–57.

The last will of the legislator in the direction of the development of renewable energies in the context of sustainable development is related to the law on removing barriers to the development of the electricity industry, according to which the two ministries of energy and industry, mining and trade, have tasks to build renewable and clean power plants. The location of the internal sources of the industries has been specified, as well as the government's incentive policies for the guaranteed purchase of electricity, which is emphasized in Article 17 of this law, which is also emphasized in the law of leapfrogging knowledge-based production in Article 16, which supports renewable energies. It has specified something for the development of the market in industries and the production of clean electricity for the annual consumption equivalent to one percent of the electricity required by the country through the construction of renewable power plants[1].

2.3. Iran's development policies in the exploitation of renewable energies

In Iran, there are many players in the development of renewable energy, and this is one of the challenges facing the realization of the principles of international environmental law in formulating policies and implementing laws related to sustainable development. Because there are different institutions and ministries in the formulation and implementation of laws related to the development of renewable energy, which has made it difficult to coordinate and determine the tasks of the institutions for the implementation of the approvals. In Iran, in accordance with Article 5 of the Consumption Pattern Reform Law approved in 2009, the Supreme Energy Council is responsible for setting a grid in the country's energy sector, including renewable energies, and optimizing the production and consumption of various types of energy carriers[2]. Based on the general policies of the system, the existing policies, and the decisions of the Supreme Energy Council, various players in the field of renewable energy perform their duties in formulating the required policies and implementing them. The Ministry of Energy has been in charge of renewable electricity, and the Ministry of Oil has been in charge of renewable fuel and heating. Renewable energies and their development have been stated and specified in the upstream documents of macropolicies, policies, laws, and numerous guidelines of the country[3].

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[1] *Rezaei A.* (2016). The rights and obligations of countries in exploiting marine renewable energies // Public Law Research, 18(54). Pp. 371–347.

[2] *Mashhadi A., Hamedi R.* (2022). Human Rights and the Environment: a Reflection on the Formation and Evolution of "Environmental Human Rights" // International Law Volume 7. Issue 2. Serial Number 12. Autumn 2023. Pp. 242–263.

[3] *Shafipour M., Safar N.* (2017). The future we want, the achievement of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development // The Sustainable Development Office of the Environmental Protection Organization. P. 77.

3. Conclusion and recommendation

In the international arena, steps have been taken to promote renewable energy, such as the Rio Declaration in 1992, which introduces the concept of sustainable development, or Agenda 21 in 1992, which proposes recommendations for governments at national levels. And the Rio +20 statement, in the form of "the document of the future we want," deals with the importance of renewable energy and low-carbon economies. The Johannesburg Executive Plan and the G8 Action Plan (2005) and the Beijing Declaration on Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development, which all call for measures to promote renewable energy and the transfer of environmentally friendly technologies, are among other international documents. On the other hand, in international treaties such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1992, to recognize the sovereign rights of governments in the economic exploitation and exploration of natural resources in their exclusive economic and territorial zones, which include energy production from renewable energy sources. And the ocean is also there, and the right to build a turbine is emphasized, subject to the obligation to respect the rights of other countries. Also, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), whose ultimate goal is to reduce climate change and sustainable development, requires member countries to adopt measures to reduce climate change and to transfer environmentally friendly technology. Bio emphasizes the Kyoto Protocol, which commits developed countries to binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The obligation to implement compatible plans for clean development in the fields of renewable energy and joint implementation plans is one of the approaches of this protocol as hard rights. Looking at the existing international documents, we find that the legal documents related to renewable energy are insufficient, and the need for a multilateral treaty in the field of renewable energy promotion seems necessary. In Iran, the development of renewable energy has been specified in various forms in the general policies and policies of the system. In the vision document of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the horizon of 1404 (the twenty-year vision document) and the general policies of the program, it is also necessary to create diversity in the country's energy resources and use them in compliance with environmental issues and try to increase the share of new energies and create power plants, such as wind and solar, as foreseen in the development plans, and currently, the Renewable Energy Organization has taken effective steps by providing facilities for the production of electricity from solar energy.

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