



## Report of the Meeting

# The Planet in 2050: Reflections on International Community's Trajectory towards the Low-Carbon Economy

The Environment and  
Sustainable Development  
Committee

9 May 2023



Lecturers	Topics	Lectures' Kernels
<p><b>Dr. Nasrin Mosaffa</b> Professor, University of Tehran IAUNS Chair</p>	<p><b>Opening Prelude</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Striking environmental considerations being as one of the new era's prominent challenges reflecting in the IR scholarship likewise;</li> <li>● Taking notice to whether the international environmental law do in justice to people;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dr. Mohsen Abdollahi</b> Associate Professor, Shahid Beheshti University Meeting's Chairperson</p>	<p><b>Foreword</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essentiality of upgrading Iran's legal policies regarding climate change and the consequential effects of downplaying decarbonization of the economy, regarding the Iranian environmental laws being in line with MEAs and specially since the 1972 Stockholm Conference;</li> <li>• Joining to The Paris Agreement would be beneficial to Iran specifically in terms of the latest technologies' utilization;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dr. Javad Amin-Mansour</b> Researcher, Former Diplomat</p>	<p><b>Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Green Economy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Brundtland Commission of 1987 and coining the concept of sustainable development which includes three pillars of economic development, social development and environmental protection which are mutually reinforcing;</li> <li>◆ Transformation in the international environmental law with the developments after the end of the Cold War and holding Earth Summit 1992 in Rio de Janiro and major U.N. conferences and COPs afterwards lead to the term <i>green economy</i> being coined in 2012, and various environmental conventions;</li> <li>◆ Climate change COPs being regularly held on an annual basis;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Climate change entails more eco-friendly economy for Iran specifically with regard to the European Parliament decision on carbon tax in the late 2022;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dr. Hosein Khajehpour</b> Assistant Professor, Sharif University of Technology</p>	<p><b>Trans-border Repercussions of World Decarbonizing Development on Iran's Economy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Annual global GHG emissions which is currently under the determined pledges and pathways;</li> <li>➤ Net zero emissions target in states' announcements as new parameter in calculations which is descending for the US, UK and EU27 targeted in 2050;</li> <li>➤ Iran energy sector vulnerabilities due to its extractable proven oil reserves and direct and indirect physical and economic impacts against the energy sector;</li> <li>➤ Ascending circuit of Iran's CO2 emissions and its necessary global accountabilities;</li> <li>➤ Main energy sector and energy intensive industries protection measures including catalyzing the oil extraction and selling, using renewable energies, hydrogen, increasing energy productivity, diversification of economy and industry in managing energy demands;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dr. Mahdi Piri</b> Assistant Professor, University of Tehran</p>	<p><b>System's Structure of the Climate Change International Law</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol as a general structure of stabilizing CO2 emissions with the initiative of developed countries and as legally binding targets;</li> <li>• International environmental law's aim is to committing states gradually not strictly;</li> <li>• Iran's benefits in joining the Paris Agreement 2015 and its ambitious mechanisms and contributing in national climate plans, as the pattern of global comprehensive evaluation has been changing accordingly;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dr. Erfan Shams</b> Assistant Professor, Shahid Beheshti University</p>	<p><b>Climate change and Economic Rights</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Anthropocentricity of climate change as being "extremely likely" according to IPCC 2013;</li> <li>➔ Impacts of climate change on the right to food or health or generally human rights as being indispensable and indivisible rights;</li> <li>➔ Feasibility of the human rights-oriented politics of climate change;</li> <li>➔ Climate change controlling measures are not in conflict with economic growth according to a report published in the U.K;</li> </ul>