

2. 法律及び第3次5か年計画関連

(1) エネルギー省設立に係る法案

The law on establishment of Ministry of Energy

Dated 17/02/1974

Article 1) For maximum use of the country's energy and water resources and also to provide sufficient energy and water in industrial, agricultural, urban, rural and transportation, the Ministry of Energy is forming to perform the following main tasks:

- a) Study and Research on all types of energy and to plan Long-term and short-term programmes to use different resources and assessment of rate of energy which could be produced annually and also assessment of rate of country's energy needs in different sectors and to coordinate consumption of all types of energy.
- b) Study and research to identify and obtain ungained energies.
- c) Policy-making for country's energy.
- d) To coordinate programmes of the organizations involved in produce, consume, transfer and distribution of energy or those to be established in future.
- e) Energy consumption management and rate of energies of the country.
- f) Management of consumption ways of energy-making materials in the form of new material for industries.
- g) To identify by-law and issuance of instructions for better conducting of affairs relating to produce, transfer, distribution and consumption of energy in the country.
- h) Relation and exchange of information and scientific/ technical/ industrial/ commercial cooperation with other countries and international organizations in energy field.
- i) Provision and implementation of plan necessary for construction of power plants and electricity networks and establishment of water purification facilities.
Exploitation from those by organizations and affiliated companies.
- j) To conduct studies to identify specifications of the country's water resources including ground and underground water for programme preparation for exploitation and to prepare master plans considering the policies and related programmes.
- k) To conduct comprehensive studies for exploitation development of underground water and to curb surface water in order to construct required facilities and preparation of implementation plans.
- l) Construction of water facilities and its exploitation.
- m) Water exploitation control and water bylaw execution.
- n) To conduct research on water issues and to use new scientific/ technical ways for better exploitation of water resources.
- o) Execution of training courses for required man power.
- p) Provision and making instrument/ equipment and machinery used for production, transfer, and distribution of water and electricity.

Article 2) Ministry of Energy is allowed to establish research and training organizations and also to establish companies run under commercial/ non-commercial basis to prepare constitution for the said companies.

Article 9) Iranian Atomic Energy Org. will be affiliated to the Ministry of Energy.

2. (2) 最高指導者ハメネイ師発表の一般政策

The supreme Leader has notified the general policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in economic department on 11 March 2001. Ayatollah Khamenei, the supreme leader has announced the general policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran to judicature, administration and legislative authorities in different sectors of economic security, energy, water resources, mining, national resources and transportation as follows:

- **General policies of economic security**
- **General policies of Energy**
- **General policies of water resources**
- **General policies of Mining department**
- **General policies of national resources**

General policies of Energy are as follows:

A: General policies in Oil and Gas

1. Adaptation of strategies and appropriate measures for development of oil and gas exploration and recognition of whole resources in the country as well.
2. Increasing of oil production capacity according to existing oil resources and increasing of the economic, security and policy strength.
3. Increasing of gas production according to existing gas resources in order to be provided domestic consumption and maximum replacement with other fossil fuels.
4. Development of principal research and training of human resources and also try to establish an international energy center for education and exportation of this technical energy knowledge in the fields of oil, gas and petroleum to other countries as well
5. Establishment of legal organization to absorb national and international financial resources in oil and gas section.
6. Advise in development of regional geographical situation for trade, refinement and transfer of the oil and gas to national and international markets
7. Energy efficiency and reduction of energy intensities

B: Other energy policies

1. institution of varieties in energy resources, with considering of environmental parameters and try to increase the share of renewable energy resources and giving high priority to hydropower energy.
2. Try to obtain the knowledge of nuclear technology and establishment of nuclear power plants to supply some part of energy resources in the country and educate some specialists in this regard.
3. Development of research activities in the field of nuclear energy and making technical and scientific cooperation in this regard
4. Try to obtain renewable energy knowledge and technologies such as wind energy, solar energy, fuel cell and geothermal in the country.

2. (3) 第3次5か年計画要約 (英文)

**THE SALIENT FEATURES OF IRAN'S THIRD
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2000-2004)**

Plan and Budget Organization

Macroeconomic bureau

Oct, 2000

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THE SALIENT FEATURES OF IRAN'S THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2000-2004)

After having experienced the implementation of the last two five-year development plans, *The Plan and Budget Organization (PBO)* of the Islamic republic of Iran has worked out a design for the formulation of the third development plan.

Before going to delineate the salient features of the third plan, it seems useful to review very briefly the planning task assigned to the PBO. According to the Plan and Budget law, the Plan and Budget Organization (the affiliated organization to the office of the President) is assigned to formulate five-year medium term development plans. The five-year development plan typically covers various socioeconomic aspects of development in Iran. The policy approach embodied in the third plan is the reflection of consensus achieved in the various working planning committees comprised of senior experts and officials from both private and public sectors. Subsequently the plan has been approved by the cabinet and in the later stage by the parliament. As such, based on the legislative provision, the PBO prepares the annual budget within the policy guidelines indicated in the five-year development plan.

In the *third development plan* attempts have been made to prepare policy guidelines that could launch our economy in its proper path so that the management of national economy could handle the daunting challenges of the 21-century. The experience of the developing countries over the past decades indicates that in a fast changing world economic environment, no nation can assure itself of achieving its policy objectives if due attention is not paid to the realities of the changing world. Marginalization is considered the prime threat to any economy that resists rigidly against the policy implication of globalization phenomenon. The art of coexisting with the changing *competitive* world is in fact a challenge since it calls for a comprehensive policy package to deal with the issues of unemployment, equitable income distribution, and inflation pressure that may crop up in the transition period. With such perspective of the events

and aspirations, the third plan has worked on the ways to transform the economy from its traditional nature into a modern and internationally competitive one. In the following It has been tried to detail out the salient features of Iran's third five-year development plan.

The need for a comprehensive development strategy:

Our country has experienced fifty years of development planning and instance of similar development experience in the world are numerous. In all cases, the experiences indicate some unequivocal lessons. They can be summarized as below:

1. Political and economic stability plays a vital role for the success of any development strategy.

2. A package of consistent socioeconomic policies is a prerequisite for the attainment of a sustainable development and growth, and no single targeted policy can assure the success of a development plan. Further improvement in general condition of the country could be made possible only if a comprehensive and full fledged governance program is initiated. Affairs related to proper governance are so closely linked and interwoven that any negligence on one part but full attention on the other, would not ensure the success of plan even in those areas that have received privileged treatments.

3. On normative ground, economic growth is positively assessed if it is accompanied with a better income distribution. Well-targeted subsidy program and social security arrangements are considered to be the complementary policy package for the success of over all development plans.

4. Institution building and introduction of appropriate regulatory mechanism are the essentials of sustainable development strategy. The plan that the country is in need of it, is the one that could offer specific policy response to the problems that the country is currently confronted with. Moreover it should introduce policy measures in the form of new legislative laws, institutions, and improved regulatory mechanisms. It is believed that with such policy making approach, the main shortcomings of development strategy could be effectively addressed

The third development plan on this ground *does* somehow differ from the two previous plans. Its basic concern is to bring about structural changes and create an environment that would facilitate and hence ensure the materialization of short term and medium term plan targets.

1. The major challenges and policy guidelines in the third development plan

Immediate challenges:

The major challenge confronting the economy is the problem of unemployment. Due to high population growth rate that the country has experienced during the past two decades, now the country is facing with the influx of young university graduates entering the labor market. In the light of this fact, employment generation is a daunting challenge ahead. This inevitably calls for expansion of economic activities. Undoubtedly, this goal can't be achieved in a desired direction unless the private sector is encouraged to play a more active role and initiate long-term investment that could be supplemented by the public investment.

Broad policy guidelines:

As it was mentioned earlier, the third plan was prepared and formulated in the mood of finding a comprehensive framework for plan of action that could see the very realities of domestic issues and policy solution compatible with basic principle of macroeconomic management. Such a full-fledge survey of the economy has been made possible through the various committees that were set up during the plan preparation. The issues of top most importance to national interest were divided into sixteen areas; each headed by a separate committee. These are as follow:

1-reform in general government administration 2- restructuring of state owned enterprises 3- privatization of state owned enterprises 4- monopoly regulation and promotion of competitiveness in the economy 5- social security and subsidies 6- employment policy 7- taxation and budgeting system 8-decentralization in government revenues -expenditure policy 9- monetary and exchange rate policy 10- rehabilitation of financial market 11- production and investment 12- non oil export 13 - development in science and technology 14 – cultural policy 15- spatial planning 16- environmental policy.

Apart from these macro perspective approaches of the plan, some other committees were set up at sectoral level of economy to investigate the strategic issues of the relevant sectors and propose policy solution concerned.

Topics of relative importance in the third development plan:

1. *Foreign trade:* Non oil export still constitutes a negligible part of Iran's foreign exchange earnings. In view of the naïve picture of Iran's non-oil export performance, the third development plan has initiated some corrective policy measures to be implemented during the course of this plan.

It has been realized that reforms in foreign exchange regime, coped with an appropriate fiscal and monetary policy are indispensable if structural changes in foreign sector of the economy are to be witnessed in the future. Accession to specialized international organization is another policy approach emphasized in this plan. Inadequate inflow of foreign investment not only slows down the pace of development in the country but also widens the technological gap and hence breeds imperfection in the capital market. *It is believed that the opening of economy to the rest of the world would encourage the competition and contributes to the efficiency gain within the economy.* In this regard Iran considers that the improved economic and trade links with the rest of the world based on mutually respected rules, would ensure mutual gains for all. Of course those trading partners that intend to be more open and cooperative to Iranian economy will have better trading prospect in Iran. Such optimistic approach towards Iran will ultimately bring about confidence building for further international cooperation. As a practical step, the third plan has envisaged the liberalization of import of raw materials and intermediates specially if destined to export activities. These categories of goods will be exempted from import duties. Exemption of non-oil exports from domestic duties and taxes is another export incentive foreseen in the plan. The plan has explicitly made it clear that under no circumstance export of non-subsidized domestic produce will be banned under the pretext of stabilizing domestic market. *Elimination* of non-tariff barriers and their tariffication is the other corrective policy measure to be implemented in the

course of five-year plan. With this provision it is expected the domestic market would become *more open, competitive and transparent*.

2.Domestic investment. In order to encourage the private investment in the domestic economy, the plan has made some crucial provisions to eliminate the obstacles hampering the growth of private sector in the economy. *Rules governing the inflow of foreign investment are to be reviewed with the intention of providing more incentives for foreign investment.* Furthermore the plan has envisaged that the legislative laws should *further* ensure the legitimacy of private ownership and the profits thereof. On the whole, the plan has given the larger share for the private investment. It is expected that on average the private investment would grow annually by 8.5 percent and as such it is estimated that by the end of the Third Plan it would account more than 64 percent of gross domestic investment.

3.Privatization: The Third Plan has firmly initiated the privatization of those enterprises that would facilitate the smooth functioning of the economy and save the government with both new resource as well as release of managerial potentials for other urgently needed governance function. *Divestment of state-owned enterprises is one of pivotal policy approach in the Third Plan.* In this regard, the plan has proposed the setting up an organization called "*organization for the privatization of the state owned enterprise*" to undertake this crucial assignment. According to the provision made in the Plan, all state-owned profit making institutions and those enterprises with more than 50 percent equity share belonging to government are subject to privatization act.

4.Monopoly regulation and competition enhancement: The Plan has envisaged measures to the effect of structural reform in the economy such as:

1-review of rules and regulations conducive of monopoly power, with a view to eliminating them, 2- nullification of all rules and regulations under which only the allowed monopolies have the right to limit the new entrance to particular markets, 3- protection measures are to be time limited and are provided only to selective industries in selective regions through the introduction of tariff and preferential rates, 4- government firmly shuns those economic policies that give rise to rent seeking behavior in business enterprises.

Government long lasted monopoly dominance over the production and import or export of tobacco will be terminated during the plan. According to another plan provision, the private sector is allowed to undertake activities in construction of roads, railways, telecommunication, postal services and utilities or the operation of such existing facilities. The rules and regulation governing the operation of private enterprises will be extended to the operation of existing state-owned enterprises, in other words as far as the application of rules and regulation is concerned, both the private and public enterprises will be treated equally.

5. *Decentralization:* The plan has envisaged the delegation of certain executive power from the central government to local authorities. This provision allows government to eliminate the parallel institutions and hence to reduce the size of government administration and the bureaucracy. The plan has emphasized that central government should concentrate on its proper governance function and delegate the remaining economic activity to the local government and the private sector.

6. *Rehabilitation of financial market:* Existence of a well-developed financial market serves best the allocation of financial resources in the economy. The third plan has made some important provisions for the growth and expansion of financial markets. The insurance companies, the retirement funds, the Tehran stock exchange market, and the specialized banks are to play the key role in the development of financial market on a competitive basis. *To this end, the plan has envisaged the possibility of having private sector to participate in banking activity.* The plan has specifically authorized the non-government banking to exist since it serves as a measure to promote competition and efficiency in the financial market.

7. *Macroeconomic stabilization policy:* perhaps it is the top most important prerequisite condition for an economy, which strives for greater participation of private sector in development process of a nation. The third plan has assigned very importance to this and has made some clear provisions to be brought in force in the course of plan implementation. *During the plan period a dichotomy will be observed between monetary policy and fiscal policy in such manner that*

Each will be responsible to its respective functions and decisions. Neither of these authorities is expected to super impose its shortcomings on the other. *Inflation targeting* is the other important feature of the third development policy. Provisions are made to enable the monetary authority to control inflation rate within the limit specified in the plan and they solely will be accountable for its fulfillment. *Budget financing* is another important aspect of the third plan. *The fiscal policy in the third plan is designed to avoid the budget deficit. Reform in tax system and broadening of tax base are considered very promising sources of government expenditures.* Unification of interest rates for bank credits allotted to various sector of economy, is an important measure taken towards stability and against rent seeking behavior in the economy. Protection to any specific sector of economy shall be made possible only through the budgetary provisions. *To stabilize the economy from volatile government oil revenue stemming from volatile oil market, a special reserve account has been considered for the government to capture the exchange earnings exceeding the level envisaged for the plan period.* These funds will be utilized when the unprecedented shock in the oil market threatens the stability of domestic economy. Under such sound macroeconomic policy we are confident that in future a stable and resilient economy will be deep rooted in Iran.

8. *Social safety net:* In order to mitigate the short run unfavorable impact of economic reforms, attempts were made during the plan formulation to incorporate social safety net measures in a comprehensive manner. Corrective policy measures introduced above such as privatization and liberalization program are bound to create social tension at least in the short run. The most important means available for the planners to tackle this issue is the introduction of a well-targeted social security and subsidy program. In Iran there are many public institutions and NGOs that provide insurance and non-insurance protective services to the needy. In the third plan attempts were made to expand these activities through the promotion of public participation and budgetary allocation in insurance activities. Subsidy program is another preparation initiated in the plan. But this policy package differs substantially from what was practiced earlier. *Subsidies for the consumption of basic*

consumer goods are to direct gradually to the target groups. Regarding the consumption of energy carriers, the subsidy is given only after the rationalization of their prices and this serves to make the hidden subsidy transparent.

2-A glance over economic indicators projected in the third development plan

The plan has set a 6 percent growth rate as the target for real GDP to grow over the plan period. This is in fact the minimum growth rate, needed to curb the rising unemployment trend over the plan period. To fulfill this target growth rate, necessary policy instruments envisaged in the plan should be brought in force and a sizable amount of resources should be mobilized in the economy. According to the model estimates, the total investment has to grow annually by 7.1 percent so that the GDP growth rate of 6 percent could be assured. This implies that an enormous amount of investment should be made possible and in this regard, the third plan has counted on the private sector (both domestic and foreign) to play a major role. It is estimated that the private investments will grow at a rate of 8.5 percent while that of government sector to grow by 5 percent per annum.

Import, as the ingredient of growth, is estimated to amount to \$ 112.4 billion for the plan period. Under some reasonable assumptions on oil revenue prospects, the economy is expected to accommodate foreign exchange required for plan purposes. Under the same assumption, revenue from the export of crude oil and petroleum products would amount to \$ 64.1 billion. Non oil export and exports of services are estimated to be around \$ 34.8 billion and \$ 6.7 billion respectively for the plan period. Additional foreign exchange sources amounting to \$ 6.8 billion are also envisaged to originate from foreign source of finance foreseen for the priority projects.

General government revenue over the plan period is expected to grow on average by 19.5 percent. Of the total revenue, 47 percent will be accounted by oil revenue, 32 percent will be accounted by tax revenue, and the remaining share of 21 percent by other source of revenue. The tax reform proposed in the plan gives more room for government to find new tax bases and hence increase its tax

revenue without increasing the tax rates. This is with the assumption of having GDP share of tax revenue constant over the plan period. Tax policies such as elimination of tax exemptions, introduction of value-added tax, and improved tax administration, as envisaged in the plan, are quite likely to ensure the growth in government tax revenue. Of the other source of revenue referred above, the revenue from rationalization of price for energy carrier (i.e., increased prices) is important not only for the sake of mere revenue it gains for the government, but also more for its consumption impact. At the same time these revenues could be used for job creation and as relief fund for the vulnerable.

Government expenditure over the plan period is estimated to grow by 19.8 percent per annum. Of the total expenditure, 73.5 percent will be allocated for current expenditure and the remaining 26.5 percent will be allotted for development expenditure. It is worth noting that, of the current expenditure, a great portion will be absorbed for the compensation of higher priced energy consumption and for the improvement of public services and better governance function of government as well. The development expenditure over the plan period is estimate to grow by 21.4 percent per annum. Provision of expenditure credits for both objectives viz. the optimization of energy consumption and job-creating projects are to be the salient feature of development expenditure.

The monetary policy, as envisaged in the third plan, is designed to supplement the fiscal policy described above. Inflation targeting has been its main objective in a way that over the plan period, inflation rates should gradually decline. The average inflation rate targeted for the plan period is 15.9 percent. This target rate, in contrast to inflation rate of 26.5 percent experienced over the past five years, indicates the government policy concerns towards establishing macroeconomic stability within the economy.

3- the comparative advantages and the scope for foreign direct investment:

Iran enjoys comparative advantages in three important areas viz. energy cost, labor cost, and geopolitical location. On this ground our economy promises more profits in investment in those areas linked directly to petroleum based activities (especially in downstream activities). Investment in energy intensive industries is another opportunity that ensures more competitive power and profit gains.

Labor availability with relative lower cost is a very important factor in investment decision making. In this regard Iran has a large untapped labor market with different level of skills and expertise. Lower wage rate in Iran makes foreign investment more lucrative. The population pyramid of Iran indicates that in future the supply of labor force will increase at a faster rate and consequently the real wage rate is not expected to experience any unprecedented upward pressures in the future. As a result, our domestic economy will provide comparatively more promising opportunity for foreign investment in the region.

Iran's unique geopolitical location in the region has given comparative advantages to the economy in the area of international trade in goods and services. Iran is located at the crossroad of world transit network. Iran is known as the gateway that links Asia to Europe, and central Asian countries to international waterways, as a golden path to transfer energy resources from Caspian Sea to the world market, as a golden roots to transfer energy resource from central Asian countries to Europe.

In conclusion it should be reiterated that the main thrust of the Third Plan is to strive for structural reform in the economy with an outward looking approach. In this regard the focal attention of the plan has been towards the reduction of government direct command over the economy in a fashion that market forces will have a greater impact on direction of economic activities on an internationally competitive basis. Legislative provisions envisaged in the plan are to ease the inflow of foreign capital. The sound and competent macroeconomic policy initiated in the third plan will provide a stable economic environment for private investors to venture in new area of investment in Iran. Privatization of state owned enterprise *per se* provides an ample amount of opportunity for

foreign investors. Economic liberalization in the course of plan implementation is another instance of policy consistency measure that further ensures the openness of the Iranian economy towards the rest of the world. Under such open environment we expect foreign firms would find lucrative opportunity in joint venture with the Iranian counterpart.

Paragraph "V" note 19 the law of Secend Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development plan of Islamic Republic of Iran

In order to save and make rational use of energy and protect the environment, the government is bound to conduct the following measures.

1. To determine the technical specifications and criterias on energy consuming systems and equipments in such a way to make manufacturers and goods importers of such equipments observe those specifications and criterias. A comittee consist of concerned representatives of Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Oil and the Institute of Standard and Industrial Researches and Ministry of Industries will be responsible to compile the technical specifications and suggest the executive regulations to the government.
2. To determine and apply the commercial interest tariff (for imports) and tolls (for local productions) in such a way that if the manufacturers or importers donot observe the specific technical specifications and criterias approved by the government, they will be subject to pay such tolls and tariffs.
3. To adjust the working hours of the profession by Ministry of Commerce in order to reduce their energy consumption at the peak hours of electricity and energy usage and establish social discipline.
4. To adjust the seasonal regulations for factories and industries by concerned ministries in such a way that the consumption of electricity and energy be reduced during the months of maximum consumption.
5. To compile and conduct the necessary regulations, in order to grant financial

- facilities with preference rates to industries and institutes to perform the concerned operations on modifying the structure of energy consumption.
6. To allocate 2% of the income obtained from selling energy resources within the program to conduct necessary researches on saving and management in energy consumption by concerned ministries.
 7. To compile and adjust rules and regulations for observing the standards of energy consumption in buildings in order to avoid energy waste and adjust and conduct the encouraging methods in this case by committee consist of representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Oil and Ministry of Energy.
 8. To allocate part of the schools textbooks to the subject of importance of water and variety of energy and necessity of management on its consumption and public training of society through radio and television and publications (newspapers, etc) in this field to disseminate the culture of saving and avoiding the waste and lavishment of sources.
 9. To provide regulations concerning the formation of energy management unit in industries and institutes which have the potential consumption (demand) of more than 5 MW electricity or their annual energy consumption is more than equal of 5000 cubic meter oil and to train the experts of that unit by Ministry of Oil and Ministry of Energy.

The Cabinet in the session in 1996/based on the suggestion made by Committee subject of row (1) paragraph V note 19 of the law of Second Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development plan of Islamic Republic of Iran-approved in 1994 - (subject of letter 7461100 dated in 1994 Ministry of Energy and referring to row (1) of the mentioned them.

2. (4) 第3次5か年計画第121条

- Article 121

The government shall set in place the following activities to save energy and protect the environment:

- A. Draw up technical criteria of energy consumption for the energy-consuming equipment and systems, to be observed by the consumers, manufactures and importers of such equipment and systems. The mentioned criteria shall be drawn up by a specific committee comprising representatives from the ministries of Energy and Oil, Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran (ISIRI), Environmental Protection Organization (EPO) and other relevant ministries. The council of ministers shall determine the scheme of drawing up and passing the mentioned criteria.
- B. The Ministry of Commerce, in collaboration with the ministries of Energy and Interior, shall draw up the regulation of work hours of the commercial and industrial sectors for the whole year, especially the peak power load times.
- C. In case any power blackout or energy restriction, the consumer shall be exempt from paying his demands charge proportionately in accordance with the losses sustained.
- ✓ D. A special committee shall draw up regulation and provision of energy consumption standards to be applied in the plans of public and private buildings to curb energy wastes, and launch encouraging methods to speed up the process. The committee shall comprise representatives of the ministries of Housing and Urbanity Development, Interior, Oil and Energy as well as the Plan and Budget Organization.

第3次5ヵ年計画 第121条 (Article 121)

政府は、省エネルギーおよび環境保護のために、次の活動を行う。

- A. エネルギー消費機器・システムの消費者、製造業者、輸入者が遵守すべき当該機器・システムのエネルギー消費技術基準を起案すること。上記基準は、エネルギー省および石油省、イラン基準工業研究所 (ISIRI)、環境保護機構 (EPO)、およびその他関連省庁の代表者からなる特別委員会が起案する。閣僚会議は上記基準の起案・承認の概要を決定する。
- B. 商業省は、エネルギー省および内務省と協力し、商工業部門の全年を通じた労働時間、特に電力負荷のピーク時に関する規制を起案するものとする。
- C. 停電またはエネルギー制限が発生した場合、消費者は、被った損害額に比例して、その料金の支払を免除される。
- D. 特別委員会は、公共および民間のビルの、エネルギー浪費抑制計画において適用されるエネルギー消費基準の規則・規定を起案し、その手続のスピードアップを促す方策を実施する。当該委員会は、住宅・都市開発省、内務省、石油省およびエネルギー省、ならびに計画予算庁の代表者により構成される。

以上

EEO から英文を入手。2002年3月バベルにより和訳。

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The President

The Approval letter of the Cabinet Management and Planning Organization

The Cabinet according to the suggestion no. 105/6011-319/1542 date on 12/12/2000 and relying on the article No.121 third economic, social and cultural plan (which was approved in 2000) of the law to be approved the executive regulation of the above article detailed as below: in the session dated on 4/12/2001

"The Executive regulation of the Paragraphs A, B, C and D
Of the article no 121 of the law of third
Islamic Republic of Iran"

Chapter 1- Generalities

Chapter 3- Specifying the working hours of guilds, services companies and social Organization during the days of the year.

Chapter 4- Specify the working hours of factories, Industries and energy consumptions rules during the days of the year.

Chapter 5- Regulations of in regard with adjusting energy Consumption in large building and large – sized Industrial and commercial units.

Article 27- Regulations and rules related to balancing and adjusting energy consumption criteria in designing and constructing building in governmental non-governmental sector well be approved by a work group in a committee under head and responsibility of Minister of Housing which included the representatives of Ministry of Oil, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Housing, MOE, Head of MPO and country systems engineering for constructing of building organizing will be prepare and approved and submitted in official notice to countries whole executive whole agencies and municipalities for implementation in order to abstaining energy bass and regulation and implementing encouraging methods for using energy consumption criteria.

Note 1- Management and planning organization charged with the duty to send official notice of the approved criteria of the work group (the committee) for becoming necessary in implementing development projects.

Note 2- Ministry of Housing in cooperation with M. of Interior and " system construction engineering Organization" has the responsibility for supervision and control of implementing the content of the article (27) and the other implementing organization in this field.

Article 28- Ministries, Organizations, State and public Institutions and companies and all of the organs which coverage of law is necessary to call their names such as NIOC and Houses area and buildings which their power in electrical purchased demand are more than 1 MW or their consumption are more than 1000 CC Oil equivalent are charged with energy auditing and imply energy productivity optimization in their large dependent buildings in maximum six months after the approval of this regulation and energy three years of the that time and submit the related reports of those activates to MOE, MOI and Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with their activities.

Article 29- Large Scale Industrial and commercial units which their electricity demand are equal or more than 5 MW or their annual fuel consumption are more than 5000 cc Oil Equivalent heavily oil are charged with to create and independent unit in their organization structure as "Energy Management Department "

Article 30- Large Industries and large commercial units are obliged to provide suitable condition and basis for energy auditing in their organizations, which will be done by MOI and MOE.

Article 31- Before the start time of Specifying and approval in systems and process energy consumers, large industrial large size units must reduce their e.consumption according to prescription and instructions of ministries of oil and Energy in basis of a tie – table of their official notice.

Article 32- Suitable rules, criteria and respite are being fixed by a work group (committee) including of MPO, MOI, MOE and their related organization.

Article 33- MOI and MOE to be permitted, to increase the prices of electricity, gas and oil products to maximum 25% which have been consumed in large – Sized industries (the units which their annual consumption are more than 5000 cc Oil equivalent or their electricity consumption are more than 5 MW. And do not respect to the apprised rules and criteria of the content Article of 121 3rd plan law often writing notice, Granting a suitable time duration at least one year for modification and adoption of the condition of above mentioned units to that rule. The price

incensement is applied only in End-of termination respite time until the duration that above – mentioned units do not pay attention and respects the orders and rules. z/tepl 5/ahri

イランイスラム共和国

大統領

内閣承認書

管理計画庁

内閣は、2000年12月12日付 No.105/6011-319/1542 提言に従い、かつ、今後施行される第三次経済、社会および文化計画法（2000年承認済）第121条に基づき、下記に定める上記条項の施行規則を、今会期中の2001年4月12日付で承認した。

「イランイスラム共和国第3次計画法第121条 A, B, C および D 項の施行規則」

第1章 概説

第3章 その年の一定期間中における組合、サービス企業、社会的組織の労働時間に関する規定

第4章 その年の一定期間中における工場、製造業の労働時間およびエネルギー消費規制に関する規定

第5章 大型ビルおよび大規模商工業施設におけるエネルギー消費の調整に関する規制

第27条 政府および非政府部門のビル設計・建設における、エネルギー消費基準の調整と調和に関する規則・規制が、住宅省の主導と責任による委員会（石油省、内務省、住宅省、エネルギー省の代表者、管理計画庁長官を含む）のワークグループにより承認される。国家による、ビル建設のためのシステム技術の組織化が、国家の全行政府、全省庁、自治体におけるエネルギー低下と規制の抑制、およびエネルギー消費基準を運用する際の奨励策を実施するために、起案、承認、通知される。

注1 管理計画庁は、ワークグループ（委員会）により承認された基準の正式通知をしなければならない。当該基準は、開発プロジェクト実施において必要となる。

注2 住宅省は、内務省や「システム建設エンジニアリング機構（System Construction Engineering Organization）」と協力し、第27条の趣旨の実施およびその他当該分野

EEO から英文を入手。2002年3月バベルにより和訳。

における実施機関の管理・監督に責任を負う。

第 28 条 省庁、州、公的機関、企業、国営イラン石油会社など、法が適用される全ての機関や、住宅部門、および購入電力デマンドが 1MW 超またはエネルギー消費量*が石油に換算して 1000CC を超えるビルは、エネルギー診断を受けなければならない。大規模な独立ビルにおいては本規則承認後、遅くとも 6 ヶ月以内にエネルギー生産性を最適化させ、その時点から 3 年間これを継続する義務を負う。当該機関は、その活動に従い、エネルギー省、内務省、環境保護庁に当該活動報告を提出する。

第 29 条 電力デマンドが 5MW 以上または年間エネルギー消費量*が石油換算 5000CC を超える大規模商工業施設は、その組織内に「エネルギー管理部 (Energy Management Department)」としての独立した部門を置かなければならない。

第 30 条 大規模商工業施設は、工業省とエネルギー省が行なう当該施設のエネルギー診断のために、適切な条件を提供しなければならない。

第 31 条 エネルギー消費者および大規模工業施設は、システムや手続きの制定・承認開始前に、石油省とエネルギー省の指示に従い、その公式通知における予定表に基づき、エネルギー消費量を削減しなければならない。

第 32 条 管理計画庁、工業省、エネルギー省、およびその関連機関からなるワークグループ (委員会) は、適切な規則、規格、猶予期間を定める。

第 33 条 工業省およびエネルギー省は、大規模工業施設 (年間エネルギー消費量*が石油換算 5000CC を超える、または電力デマンドが 5MW を超える) が、通知された第 3 次計画法 121 条の趣旨である規則・規格を書面による通知後も遵守しない場合、上記施設が規則に対する諸条件を変更・採用するのに要する期間として、最低 1 年間の猶予期間を与えることにより、電気、ガス、石油製品の価格を最高 25%まで引上げることができる。価格の引上げは上記施設が猶予期間終了後も命令及び規則に注意を払わず、遵守しない場合に適用される。

以上

* : 英文では "their consumption", "fuel consumption", "electricity consumption" と訳されているが、"energy consumption" の誤りであることをエネルギー省に確認。

EEO から英文を入手。2002 年 3 月バベルにより和訳。

2. (6) 第3次5か年計画第2条及び高等エネルギー評議会に係る改正

**Second article for 3rd economic, social and cultural development plan
in Islamic Republic of Iran and formation of “High Council of
Energy” as Amended**

Article 2: To centralize in the planning and policy making in energy sector (among them renewable energy), merging of parallel sectors, reduction of government/incumbency, to avoid of parallel activities and compiling the laws for reduction of environmental pollutants, “High Council of Energy” will be established with chairmanship of the president or his first deputy of president on behalf of him. The members of this council will be Minister of Oil, Energy, economic and financial affairs, Industry and Mines, agriculture, and managers of Atomic energy Agency, Environment protection and planning and management organization.

Draft of proposed law on management of energy Consumption

Chapter one: objectives and definitions

Article 1- the purpose of approving and implementing this law is to achieve to energy efficiency in such a way that without reducing the level of national production and welfare of energy consumers, entail prevention from energy waste, increase in output and productivity, support of limited energy sources, assist the sustainable development and in pact the least damage to the environment.

Article 2- in this law, the definitions of main used terms are as flow:

A- Energy: capability and potential of conducting wok by natural materials and elements or their projects.

B- Energy carriers: natural materials and elements or their products which their potential energy can be used in different ways by performing specie operations on them.

1- Primary energy carriers such as petroleum, natural gas, coal and wood

2- Secondary energy carriers such as electricity and kerosene products

C- Fossil fuels: Raw materials including potential energy which are created as a result of physical and chemical in teractions on the remains of living things in underground throughout long period such as oil, gas, coal

D- Energy consuming equipments: All tools, machineries and goods which are used in different sectors including industry, agriculture , commercial , local, transportation, public, etc and are consumer or converter of energy.

E- Energy consumer process: is the total operations which lead to produce or convert of one good or present of specific services and within those operations the energy carriers are used.

F- Energy consuming system: A collection of equipments and manufacturing, service, industrial procedures and etc in which energy is used, converted or transferred.

G- Energy consuming table: A label including concerned data on energy consumption or energy efficiency in each energy consuming goods and its comparison with approved criterias which can be attachable on goods.

H- Technical criterias and specifications: standard of consumption, efficiency, energy intensity and other technical specifications in all energy consuming equipments, procedures and systems which are in away or other related to energy consumption.

I- Energy Audit: A set of studies and engineering activities which lead to knowledge on quality of consumption, quantity of consumption, places and causes of looses and quantity of energy wasters in a building, industry, institute or complex and its out come would be the advices on energy efficiency in that sector.

J- load management: A set of studies and engineering, management activities which will lead to reduction in electricity consumption in the peak hour of load at network, transfer of it to other hours and smooth the load curve.

K- Energy recovery: Returning the wasted energy in energy consuming systems in form of useful and effective energy in a way which increase the total output of the system.

L- Multi tariff electricity counter: A tool to measure the rate of electric energy consumption that can record the rate of electric energy consumption with different tariff in different times of day and night.

M- Large building: By large building in this law, it is meant the buildings which have infrastructure more than 2000 square meter or more than 5 floor or more than 12 units in a block.

N- District heating system Distribution of recovered heating energy from industrial institutes, to be used in the heating system of residential and public places.

O- Electricity demand consumers: All electricity consumers whose rate of purchased power is more than 30 kW

Chapter 2: Standards of energy consumption in energy consuming systems, procedures and equipment.

Article 3- the criteria and technical specifications of energy consumption in energy consuming system, procedures and equipments will be prepared by ministries of energy and petroleum and approved by committee including the representatives of concerned ministries, budget and plan organization, the institute of standard and industrial Researches and concerned ministry.

Article 4- all designers, consultancy engineers, manufacturers and importers of energy consuming systems, procedures are bound to observe the criterias and technical specifications of energy consumption mentioned in subject of article 3 of this law.

Article 5- the institute of standard and industrial researches of Iran is bound to, in addition to putting the approved rules of mentioned committee of article 3 of this law in the national standards and its printing and public spread and submitting it to related organization, make control and supervise on conducting criterias of energy consumption.

Article 6- All manufactures and importers of energy equipments are bound to prepare and attach energy consumption tag over goods and their packing, after confirmation by institute of standard and industrial research of Iran, specify concerned information related to energy consumption or its output in goods and other needed specification.

Chapter 3- Infrastructure and organization

Article 7 : In order to determine and approve the policies and approaches for producing and procuring, supplying, investigating , exporting. Tariff and research on different energy sources and optimization and increasing the output of consumption of different types of economic and supervision on their implementation, a council called higher council of country's energy is established under the presidency of president and membership of ministers of Energy, petroleum, road, Interior, Industries, mines and metals, house and urbanism , economic and finance affairs and Head of organizations of plan and budget, environment support, atomic energy; minister of energy is the secretariat of this council.

Article 8 - In order to conduct policies and establish the necessary coordinations in the country in efficient use of energy, it is permitted that an official company called organization of energy productivity of Iran affiliated to ministry of energy be established. The general assembly of this organization includes ministers and heads of organizations member of higher council of energy (mentioned in article 7 of this law) or their representatives under the supervision of minister of energy. The responsibility of offering technical advices, training , awareness, information, publication, management and conducting main projects and developing the technology on efficient use of energy and other forms of support of energy consumers for encouraging them to upgrading efficiency and investing action on energy efficiency have been given to this organization.

Article 9 - In order to establish methods and offer financial facilities in conducting policies on

efficient energy consumption, the ministry of Energy is permitted to create producting fund of Energy in Iran as nonprofit institute and independent legal character. This fund will be run by trustee delegation consist of ministers of Energy, petroleum, Industries, mines and metals, Housing and Urbanism, Road, Head of Organization of plan and Budget, Head of Organization for Environment protection or their representatives and Head of Organization of Energy producting of Iran. The Head of Trustee committee is minister of Energy. In addition to allocated budget to the Institute according to article 26 of this law, all fines which are obtained by different organizations based on implementing regulations of this act, will be transferred directly to the account of the institute and according to the statutes of institute will be given to industries, institutes, and other energy consumers, as nonreturnable loan to conduct energy efficiency policies.

Chapter 4 - Energy consumers in the building sector

Article 10 : All regulations and rules, and instructions for saving in energy consumption in building, house and urbanism will be prepared by ministry of Housing and urbanism and with coordination with ministries of Energy and petroleum within one year and will be approved by delegation of ministers.

Observing all above mentioned rules in all designings, constructing and producing parts and equipments of constructions s a must for all ministries, organizations, municipalities and other institutes namely organizations of Engineering system and their members, legal and real persons and the violators will be treated based on concerned rules.

Note 1 - The executive methods of these laws will be proposed by ministry of Housing and urbanism or other concerned ministries and will be approved by infrastructure committee of government

Note 2 -Ministry of Housing and urbanism will include rules mentioned above in tests of national rules for buildings and holder of professions with the assistance of ministries of Energy, petroleum; and labour and social affairs.

Note 3 -Those manufacturers of construction equipments and parts and land lords of buildings which in addition to above rules, observe regulations of energy consumption management in manufacturing and constructing, will receive necessary facilities and assistance by municipalities and other concerned organizations, according to regulations approved by commission of note 1.

Article 11 - All ministries, organizations, institutes and governmental companies and units which are included in this law, and also all complexes and residential areas and buildings whose purchased electric powers are more than 1 mw or their annual energy consumption is more than 1000 m3 oil equivalent once each three years are bound to conduct energy auditing necessary operations for efficient use of energy in their large building and submit its report to organization of energy productivity of Iran.

Organization of energy productivity of Iran will undertake the responsibility of control and supervise on conducted operations.

Chapter 5 : Energy consumer in the sector of industry and services.

Article 12- All industries and institutes whose energy demands are more than approved rate of government, are bound to establish energy management unit, conduct energy auditing and necessary operations on efficient use regulations, details of services and functions of energy management units will be in accordance with executive regulation of this article.

Article 13- All industries and institutes and units which are able to produce electric energy such as cogeneration of electricity and steam, expansion turbine or independent unit, provided that they produce electricity, ministry of energy is bound to purchase their produced electricity according to the approved tariffs by government.

Article 14 - Ministry of industries is bound to while issuing permission and general agreement for establishing and expanding industries included in article 15 of law, whether made inside the country or being bought from abroad, consider the energy recovery systems in such a way that the outmost economic capacity of energy could be used in that unit.

Chapter six: Transportation

Article 15 - Ministry of Road and Transportation is bound to within at most one year from the date of approval of this law, with collaboration of ministries of Energy, petroleum provide and set executive Methods, regulations and national rules for inter - city transportation on energy saving and offer them to Energy Higher council to be approved.

Observing these approved rules is compulsory for all ministries, organizations, units, municipalities, companies, legal and real persons and other corporation which have to be named and the violators will be treated on the basis of concerned rules.

Note:

The written Functions in this article, inurban transportation affairs are undertaken by Ministry of Interior.

Article 16 - Ministry of Road and Transportation is bound to offer necessary information on energy consumption in the intercity transportation within tow years and while continuing the process, submit the results of their analysis received from gathered information to higher council of Energy.

Note:

The written functions in this article, in urban transportation affairs are undertaken by Ministry if interior.

Article 17 - Ministry of Road and Transportation in and Ministry of Interior; corresponding to their own functions in collaboration with experts of ministries of energy and oil are bound to plan and conduct educational courses on upgrading energy efficiency for people involved in intercity and urban transportation.

Chapter 7: Energy manufacturers and distributors

Article 18 - All companies and institutes in charge of manufacturing; transimtion , distribution of energy are bound to take necessary actions to correct energy consuming systems in order to get approved standards in article 3 of this law.

Article 19 - Ministry of Energy and other electricity producers and also Ministry of Oil and other founders of refineries and petrochemical industries; both governmental and private; are bound to forecast necessary measure, while expansion, design and installing thermal power stations and new refineries; to apply energy recovery systems to use the recovered energy at same unit or other needed consumptions and regional heating

Article 20:Ministry of Energy and petroleum are bound to conduct technical and economic studies to use energy recovery systems in power stations and refineries on the stream within 3 years after the approval of this law and to put these programmes at the list of their agenda.

Chapter 8: Load management

Article 21. In order to conduct load management of electricity network; Ministry of Energy is bound to do the following actions:

A - To install multi -tariff electricity counter for all new demand consumers

B - To convert the existng electricity demand counters into multi tariff counters within 3 years from the date of approval of this law.

Article 22 - All industrial customers are bound to set their seasonal program of activities in such a way that their energy consumption be reduced in the months of utmost consumption

Chapter 9 - Training and awareness

Article: 23: Ministry of Education, in collaboration with Iran Energy efficiency organization, is bound , within 2 years of approving this law, offer influential training on methods for/ including energy efficiency use and expanding consumption culture in text books and educational and training curriculum and all levels of studies.

Article 24 - Ministry of Culture and Higher Education is bound to do the followings within 2 years of approval this law.

A - Inclusion of materials and courses related to energy efficiency consumption in technical courses and B.S, courses of engineering, industrial management, chemistry and physics.

B - To set and conduct energy courses in M.S. [M.A] and ph.D. programme

Article 25 - Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting is bound to make energy group and take necessary planning to expand culture of proper usage through different programs.

Chapter 10 - Financial resources

Article 26 - The budget credit (fund) for energy programs are provided through energy sector incomes and banking system mechanisms annually.

Chapter 11 - Other regulations

Article 28 - Offering energy with subsidized in prices to industries or corporations included articles 4, 6, 13 and 22 of this law is due to observing the contents of this law. The executive regulation of this article is jointly prepared by representatives of ministries of Energy, and oil and approved by cabinet.

Article 29 - Ministry of Energy is bound to prepare the executive regulations of articles 3, 13, 15, 16 and 22 of this law and also functions of higher council for Energy (mentioned in article 7) and statutes of Iran Energy productivity organization (mentioned in article 8) and Iran Energy productivity fund (mentioned in article 9) within at most 6 months after approves this law and to submit it to cabinet for approving.

エネルギー消費管理法案

第1章 目的および定義

第1条

本法の承認および施行の目的は、国家の生産レベルおよびエネルギー消費者の福利水準を下げることなく省エネルギーを達成し、エネルギー浪費の防止、生産性の向上、限りある資源の保護、持続的発展の支援、環境へのダメージの最小化を実現することにある。

第2条

本法において主に使用される用語の定義は以下の通りである。

A. エネルギー

自然原料・素材、またはそれらの製造物の、仕事を成し得る能力および潜在力。

B. エネルギーキャリア

特定の処理を施すことにより、その潜在エネルギーを別の方法で利用することができる自然原料・素材またはそれらの製造物。

1. 石油、天然ガス、石炭、木材などの第1次エネルギーキャリア

2. 電気、石油製品などの第2次エネルギーキャリア

C. 化石燃料

生物の死骸に対する長期間の物理的・化学的相互作用の結果として地中において生成される潜在エネルギーを含む原料（石油、ガス、石炭など）。

D. エネルギー消費機器

工業、農業、商業、地方、輸送、公共事業など様々な分野で使用される、エネルギーを消費または変換させるあらゆる器具、機械、商品。

E. エネルギー消費工程

エネルギーキャリアを使用することにより、ある物質の製造もしくは変換または特定のサービス提供を導き出す全ての処理。

F. エネルギー消費システム

エネルギーを使用、変換または伝達する設備、製造、サービス、工程などの総称。

G. エネルギー消費ラベル

商品に添付されるラベルで、各エネルギー消費商品のエネルギー消費またはエネルギー効率および承認された基準との比較に関する関連データが記載されている。

H. 技術基準および要件

何らかの形でエネルギー消費に関連するあらゆるエネルギー消費機器、エネルギー消費方法およびエネルギー消費システムなどにおけるエネルギー消費、エネルギー効率、エネルギー消費原単位の基準およびその他技術要件。

I. エネルギー診断

建物、工場、研究所または複合施設における、消費の質、消費量、浪費箇所および原因、ならびにエネルギーを浪費する者に対する認識をもたらす一連の調査およびエンジニアリング活動。その結果は当該部門の省エネルギー実施に関する助言として還元される。

J. 負荷管理

ネットワークにおける負荷がピークとなる時間帯の電力消費の削減、他の時間帯への分散、負荷曲線の平準化を進める一連の調査およびエンジニアリング・管理活動。

K. エネルギー回収再利用

エネルギー消費システムにおいて消費されたエネルギーを有用かつ有効なエネルギーとして回収再利用し、システムの総生産量を増加させること。

L. マルチ電気料金計

日中および夜間の各時間帯における各々の料率に従って消費電力料金を記録することができる消費電力料金計測ツール。

M. 大規模建築物

本法においては、2,000 平方メートル超または 5 階超または 1 区画に 12 ユニット超の施設を有する建築物をいう。

N. 地域暖房システム

工業施設から回収した熱エネルギーを居住地域および公共地域の暖房システムへ供給するシステム。

O. 電力需要消費者

購入電力が 30kW 超の全電力消費者。

第 2 章 エネルギー消費システム・方法・機器におけるエネルギー消費基準

第 3 条

エネルギー消費システム・方法・機器におけるエネルギー消費基準および技術要件は、エネルギー省および石油省が作成し、関係省庁、計画予算庁、基準産業研究所の代表者を含む委員会が承認する。

第 4 条

エネルギー消費システム・方法に係る設計者、コンサルタント・エンジニア、製造者および輸入者の全ては、本法第 3 条に定められるエネルギー消費基準および技術要件を遵守しなければならない。

第 5 条

イラン基準産業研究所は、本法第 3 条に定められる委員会が承認した基準を国家基準とし、これを書面にしたうえで公布および関係機関へ配布することに加え、エネルギー消費基準の実施を管理・監督する。

第6条

エネルギー機器の全ての製造者および輸入者は、イラン基準産業研究所の確認後、エネルギー消費または製品出力およびその他必要な要件についての関連情報を表示したエネルギー消費タグを準備し、商品およびその包装に貼付しなければならない。

第3章 インフラストラクチャーおよび組織

第7条

生産、調達、供給、調査研究、輸出、料金に関する政策および取組方法、多様なエネルギー源に関する調査、様々な経済消費の結果の有効な活用とその向上、およびそれらの実施の監督に関し決定・承認するため、大統領を議長とし、エネルギー省、石油省、道路運輸省、内務省、工業省、金属鉱山省、住宅都市省、経済財政省の各大臣および計画予算庁、環境保護庁、原子力庁の長官を構成員とする国家エネルギー高級評議会を設立する。エネルギー省が本評議会の事務局となる。

第8条

政策を実施し、エネルギーの有効利用に関し必要な国内調整を行うため、エネルギー省傘下に公的法人であるイランエネルギー生産性機関を設立することが認められている。エネルギー省の監督のもと、本機関の総会には、本法第7条に定めるエネルギー高級評議会の構成機関の大臣および長官ならびにその代表者が含まれる。本機関は、省エネルギーに関する技術的アドバイスの提供、トレーニング、認識、情報、出版物の提供、主要プロジェクトの管理・実施および技術開発ならびにその他エネルギー効率の向上および省エネルギーに関する投資活動を促すためのエネルギー消費者の支援をその責務とする。

第9条

省エネルギーに関する政策の実施に際し、方法の確立および財政上の便宜を図るために、エネルギー省は、非営利・独立法人であるイランエネルギー生産性基金を設立することを認められている。本基金は、エネルギー省、石油省、工業省、金属鉱山省、住宅都市省、道路運輸省の各大臣ならびに計画予算庁、環境保護庁の長または代表者およびイランエネルギー生産性機関の長からなる評議会によって運営される。本評議会の長はエネルギー大臣が務める。本法第26条により本基金に割り当てられる予算に加え、本法の施行規則に基づき各機関が得るあらゆる罰金は、本基金の勘定に直接繰り入れられ、事業者その他エネルギー消費者に対し、省エネルギー政策実施のために本基金の規則に従い無償供与される。

第4章 建築部門におけるエネルギー消費者

第10条

建築物、住宅および都市における省エネルギーに関する全ての規制ならびに通達は、エネルギー省および石油省の協力のもと、住宅都市省が1年以内に作成し、閣僚会議の承認を受ける。

あらゆる設計、建設ならびに建設材料および建設機器の製造において上記に定める規則を遵守することが、省庁、機関、自治体、その他エンジニアリングシステム機関など、およびその構成員ならびに法人および個人の全てに対して必須である。違反者は、関連規則に基づいて処分される。

注1

これらの法令の施行方法は、住宅都市省またはその他の関係省庁が起案し、政府インフラストラクチャー委員会の承認を受ける。

注2

住宅都市省は、エネルギー省、石油省および労働社会省の支援のもと、建築物および専門資格保持者に関する国家試験に上記規則を含める。

注3

上記の規則に加え、製造および建設に係るエネルギー消費管理規則を遵守する建設機器および建築材料の製造者ならびに建築物の所有者は、自治体およびその他の関係機関から、注1の委員会が承認する規則に従い必要な便宜および支援を受ける。

第11条

本法の対象となるあらゆる省庁、機関、研究所および公的法人、公的部門ならびに3年間に購入電力が年間1mW超、またはエネルギー消費量が石油換算で年間1,000立方メートル超となったあらゆる複合施設、居住区域および建築物は、大規模建築物におけるエネルギー有効利用のため、エネルギー診断および必要措置を実施し、イランエネルギー生産性機関に報告書を提出しなければならない。

イランエネルギー生産性機関は、実施された措置を監督・管理する責任を負う。

第5章 産業・サービス部門におけるエネルギー消費者

第12条

エネルギー需要が政府の承認する水準を超える全ての事業者は、エネルギー管理部門を設置し、エネルギー診断およびエネルギー有効利用規制に関する必要措置を講じなければならない。サービスの詳細およびエネルギー管理部門の役割は、本条の施行規則に従うものとする。

第13条

電力・蒸気のコージェネレーション、膨張タービンまたは自家発電などによる電力

生産をすることができる事業者ならびに部門が、電力を生産する場合、エネルギー省はそれらの機関が生産した電力を政府が定めた料金に従って買い取らなければならない。

第14条

工業省は本法第15条に定める事業者の設立および拡充のための許可または同意を与える際、国内で生産するか海外から輸入するかを問わず、その部門においてエネルギーを最も経済的に利用することができるエネルギー回収再利用システムの導入について考慮しなければならない。

第6章 運輸

第15条

道路運輸省は、エネルギー省および石油省と協力し、本法承認から1年以内に都市間輸送に対する省エネルギー実施方法、規制および国内規則を制定し、エネルギー高級評議会の承認を受ける。

あらゆる省庁、機関、自治体、会社、法人および個人ならびにその他指定企業にとってこれらの承認された法を遵守することが必須であり、違反者は関連法に従って処分される。

注

本条記載の役割において、都市部の輸送に関しては内務省が取扱う。

第16条

道路運輸省は、都市間輸送におけるエネルギー消費に関して必要とされる情報を2年以内に提出し、その一方で収集した情報から得た分析結果をエネルギー高級評議会に提出する。

注

本条記載の役割において、都市部の運輸に関しては内務省が取扱う。

第17条

道路運輸省および内務省は、エネルギー省および石油省の専門家と協力し、それぞれの役割に応じ、都市間および都市部における省エネルギー向上に関する国民のための教育コースを計画・実施しなければならない。

第7章 エネルギー生産者および販売者

第18条

エネルギーの生産、伝送および販売に従事する全ての会社および機関は、本法第3条に定める承認された基準に適合させるために、エネルギー消費システム改善に必

要な措置を講じなければならない。

第 19 条

エネルギー省および電力生産者、石油省および精油所や石油産業の設立者は、政府系、民間を問わず、火力発電所および新たな精油所の拡張、設計および設置に際し、同部門またはその他必要な消費および地域暖房において回収エネルギーを再利用するため、エネルギー回収再利用システム導入に必要な措置をあらかじめ計画しなければならない。

第 20 条

エネルギー省および石油省は、現在稼働中の発電所および精油所におけるエネルギー回収再利用システムを導入するための技術的・経済的調査を本法承認後 3 年以内に行い、これらの計画を今後の課題に加えるものとする。

第 8 章 負荷管理

第 21 条

電力ネットワークの負荷管理を実施するために、エネルギー省は、以下の措置を講じるものとする。

- A. 全ての新たな電力需要消費者に対し、マルチ電気料金計を設置する。
- B. 本法承認から 3 年以内に現行の電力需要料金計をマルチ電気料金計に切り替える。

第 22 条

全ての事業者は、エネルギー消費が最大となる月の消費量を削減するための季節活動計画を策定しなければならない。

第 9 章 トレーニングおよび意識向上

第 23 条

教育省は、イランエネルギー生産性機関の協力のもと、本法承認から 2 年以内に省エネルギーおよび消費教育の普及に関する有効なトレーニング方法をテキストブック、教育・トレーニングカリキュラムおよびあらゆる学習レベルのにおいて提供しなければならない。

第 24 条

文化高等教育省は、本法承認から 2 年以内に以下のことを行わなければならない。

- A. 省エネルギーに関する題材およびコースを技術コースおよびエンジニアリング、工業管理、化学および物理の理学士コースに含める。
- B. エネルギーコースを理学修士（文学修士）および博士プログラムへ、設置し実施する。

第25条

イランイスラム共和国国営放送は、エネルギー部門を設け、様々なプログラムを通して、エネルギーの適切な利用に関する教育を普及させるために必要な計画を実施しなければならない。

第10章 財源

第26条

エネルギー施策のための予算は、エネルギー部門の収入およびその運用により毎年提供される。

第11章 その他規則

第28条

価格に補助金が付いたエネルギーを本法第4条、6条、13条および第22条に定める事業者に提供する場合、本法の内容の遵守を条件とする。本条の施行規則は、エネルギー省および石油省の代表者が協力して作成し、内閣が承認する。

第29条

エネルギー省は本法第3条、13条、15条、16条および第22条の施行規則を作成し、第7条に定めるエネルギー高級評議会の役割および第8条に定めるイランエネルギー生産性機関の規則および第9条に定めるイランエネルギー生産性基金の規則を本法承認後6ヵ月以内に作成し、承認を得るために内閣に提出しなければならない。