

Islamic Republic of Iran: Political Structure & History

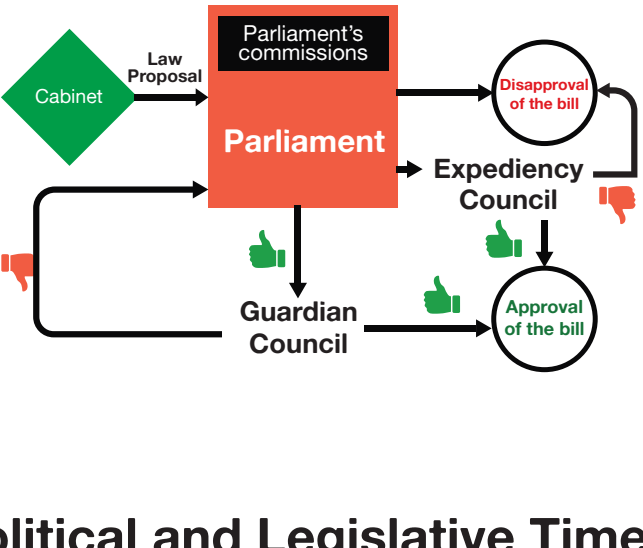
In a region faced with instability, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a stable and thriving state despite a plethora of domestic problems, international crises and sanctions imposed over the past 37 years, and confrontations designed to bring about regime change and the Iranian nation to its knees, which instead have served to build the region's most resilient economic and political system.

A complex hybrid system of governance, combining both directly and indirectly elected and appointed expert-run institutions, has allowed Iran to steadily achieve its strategic objectives built on consensus of the nation's citizens.

The Iranian Parliament (Majles-e Shoraye Eslami) is a directly-elected body tasked with overseeing the Cabinet and formulating legislation. All legislation must be approved by the Guardian Council (Shoray-e Negahban), an example of an indirectly-elected body. The Council consists of 6 Jurists elected by the Parliament and 6 Theologians appointed by the Supreme Leader, who are elected and supervised by the Assembly of Experts (Majles-e Khobregan), a directly elected chamber of 88 representatives.

The Supreme Leader has the power to appoint the heads of the judiciary and the armed forces to ensure separation of administrative branches. The Supreme Leader also relies on a group of experts, the Expediency Council (Majma-e Tashkhis-e Maslahat-e Nezam), to facilitate decision-making and resolve administrative conflicts between the branches.

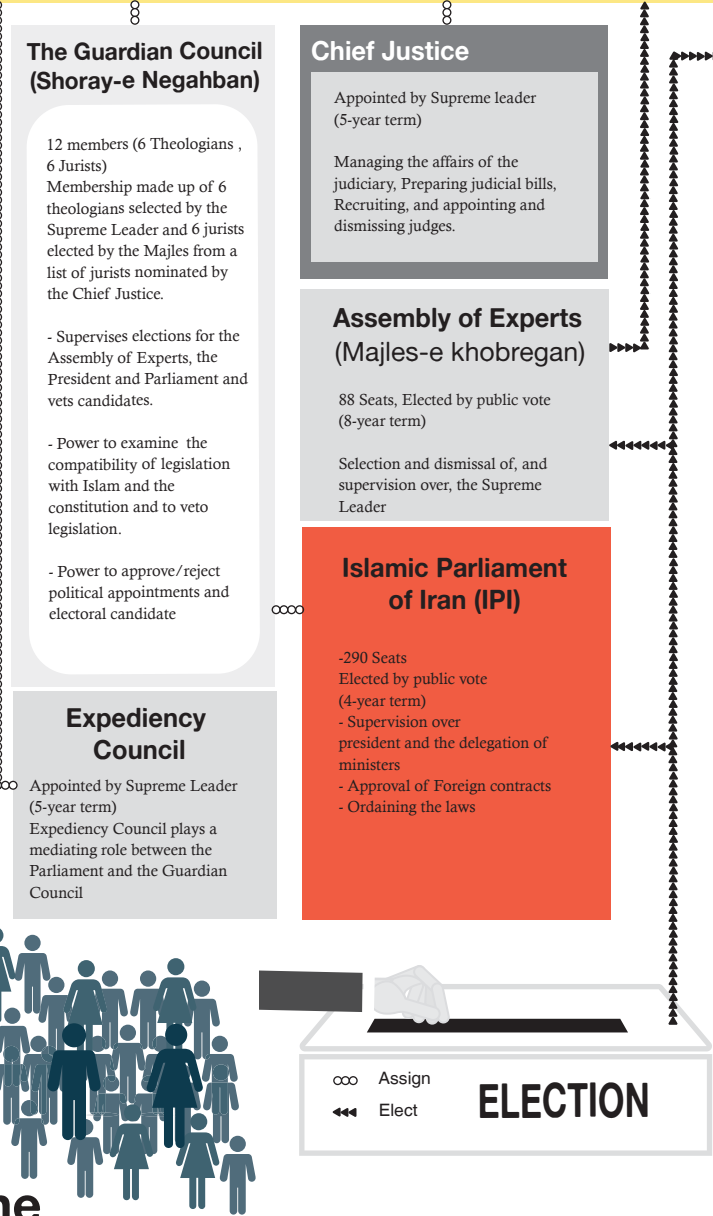
The Legislative Process



Supreme Leader

(Magham-e Moazam-e Rahbari)

- Determining the country's general policies and supervision over accuracy of executing general policies.
- Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.
- Resolving issues and overseeing the relationship between the three branches of the government.
- Resolving issues facing the government that cannot be resolved through other means.
- Solving the government's calamities which are not resolvable through ordinary methods.

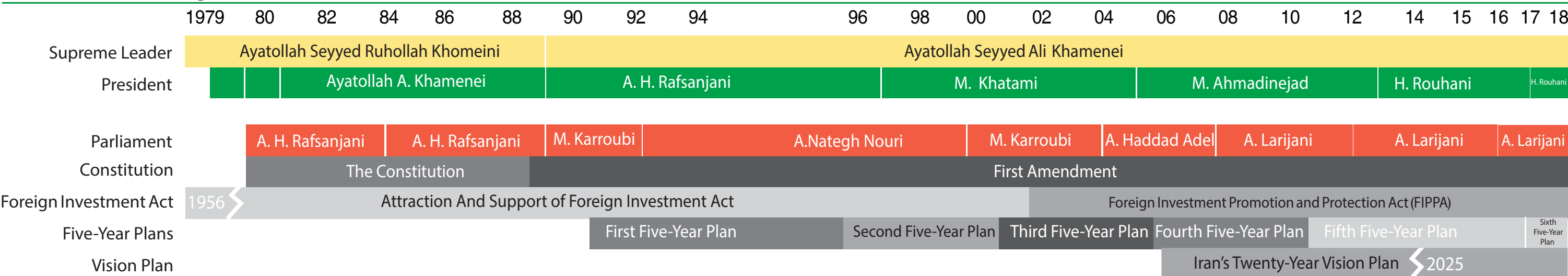


President

- Executive management of the country
- Execution of constitution
- Elected by direct vote (4-year term; may not serve more than two consecutive terms).



Political and Legislative Timeline

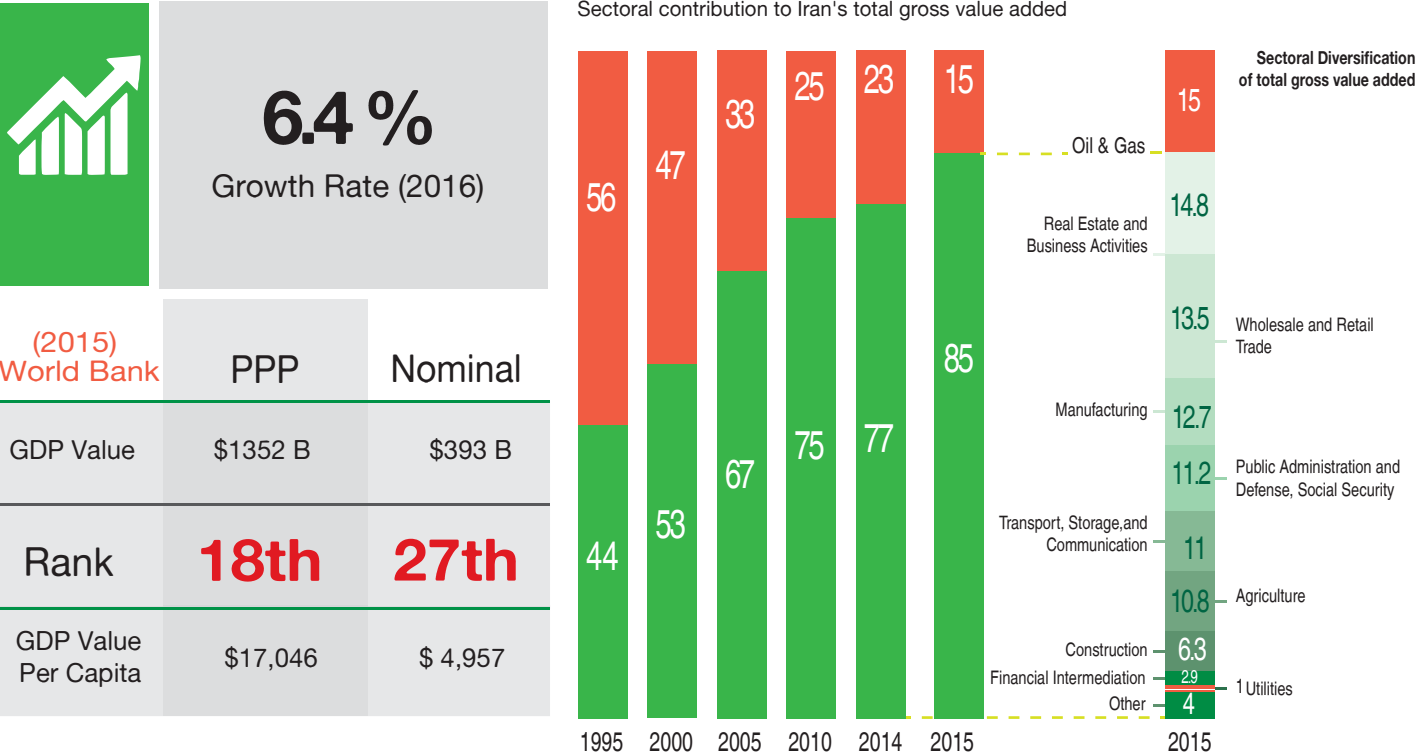


Islamic Republic of Iran: An Overview of The Economy

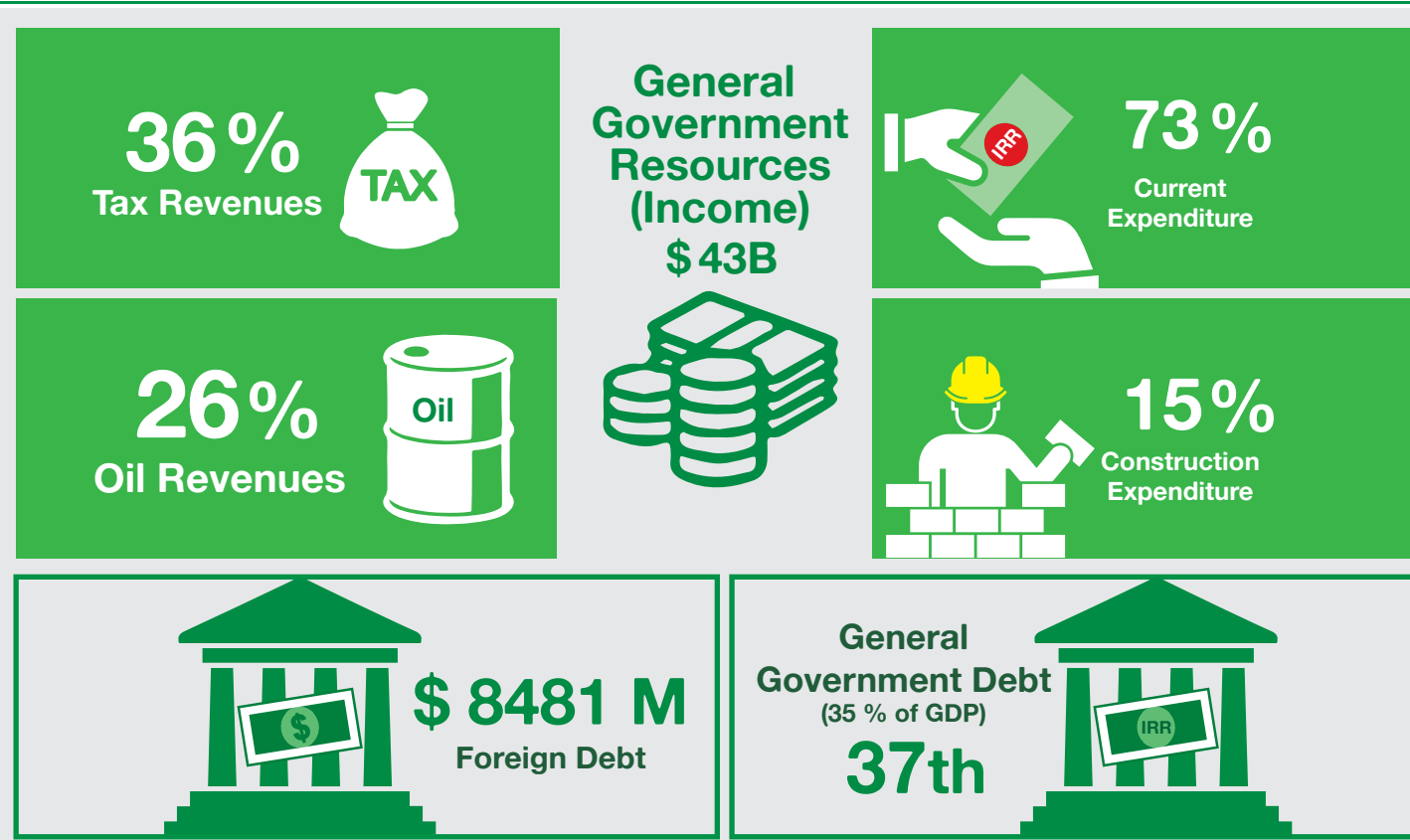
National Accounts

Iran is the world's eighteenth largest Economy by Purchasing Power Parity. The country is a member of Next Eleven, because of its high potential for development. It is a diversified economy. Over 40 industries are directly present in the Tehran Stock Exchange.

GDP

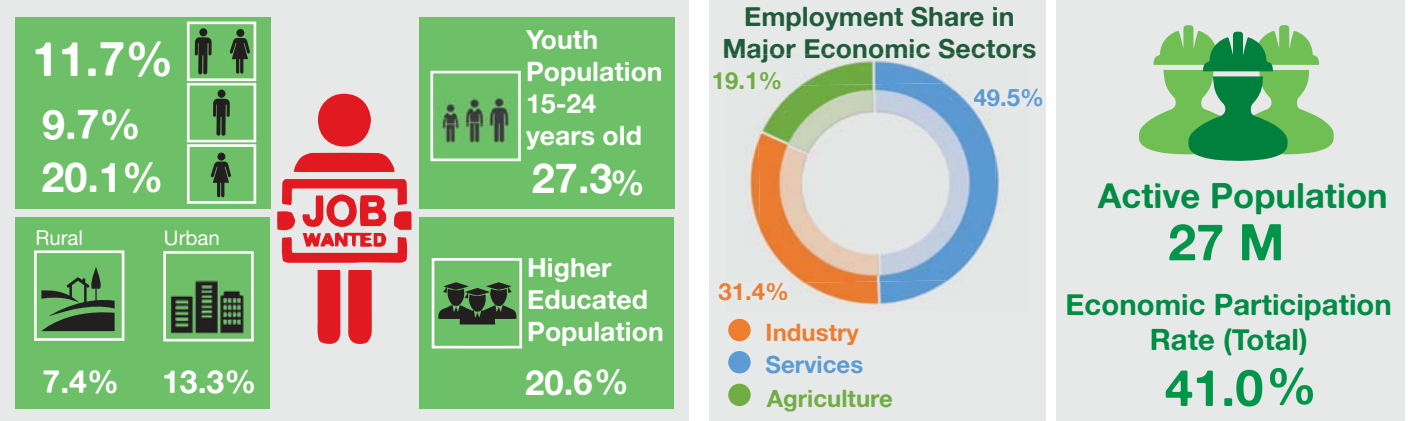


Government Finances (2016)

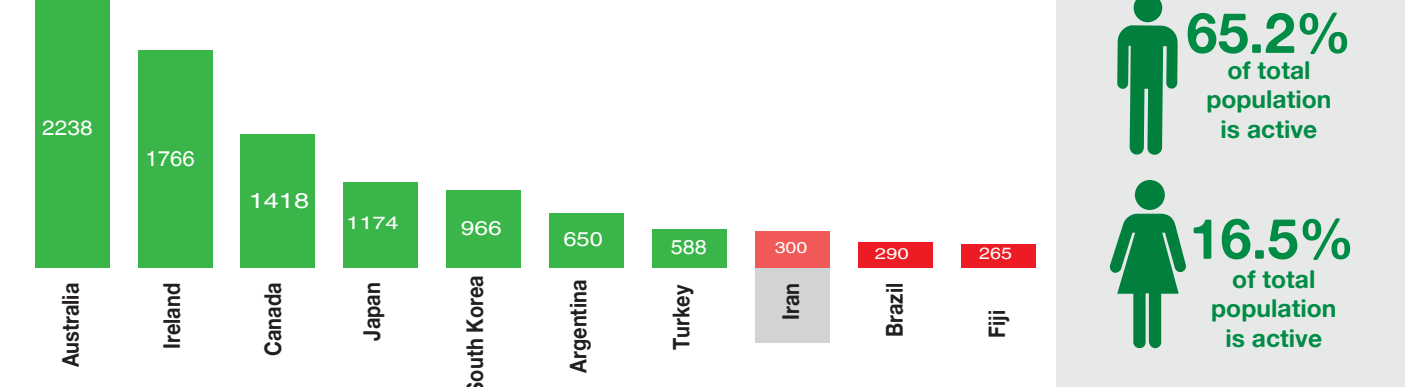


Labour Market(Summer 2017)

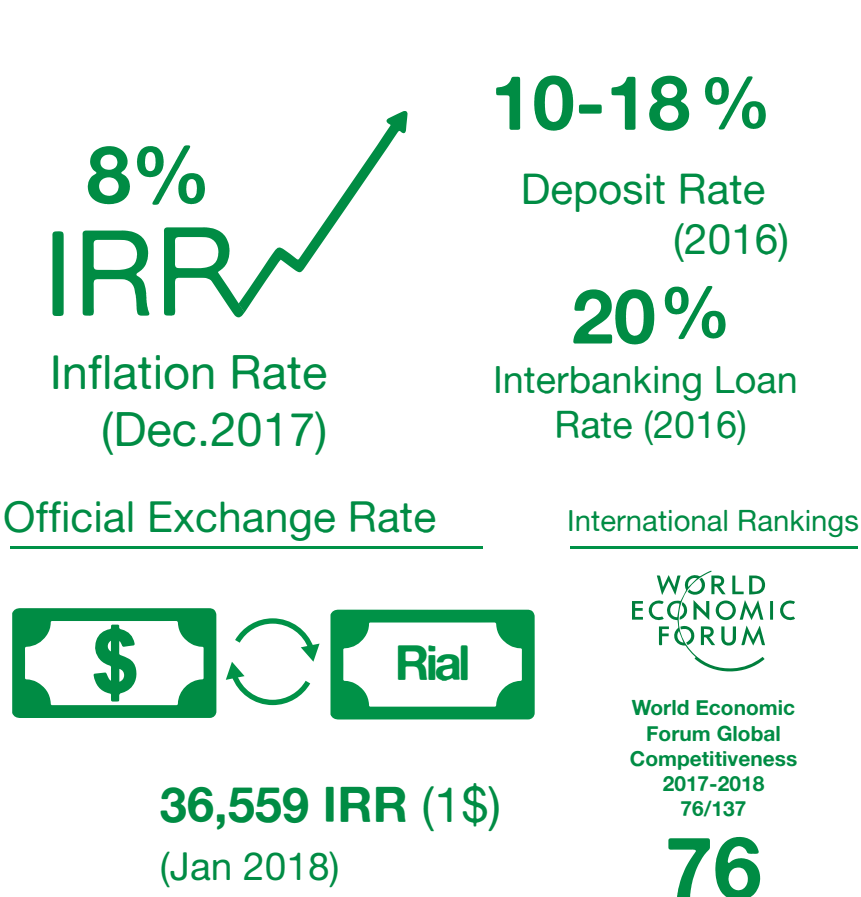
Unemployment Rates



Monthly Minimum Wage Rates by Sample Countries (\$) (2017)

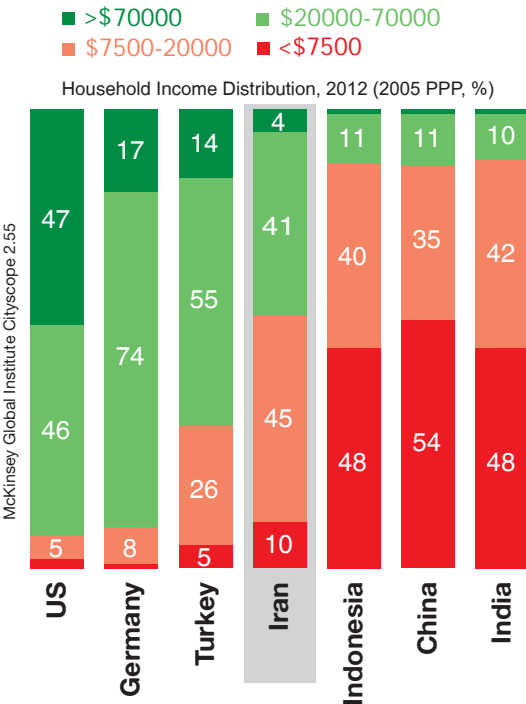


Rates



Consumer Spending

Some 45% of Iranian households already have an annual income exceeding \$20,000. A level which is referred to as "consuming households". The current proportion of consuming households in Iran is already four times that of China and India.



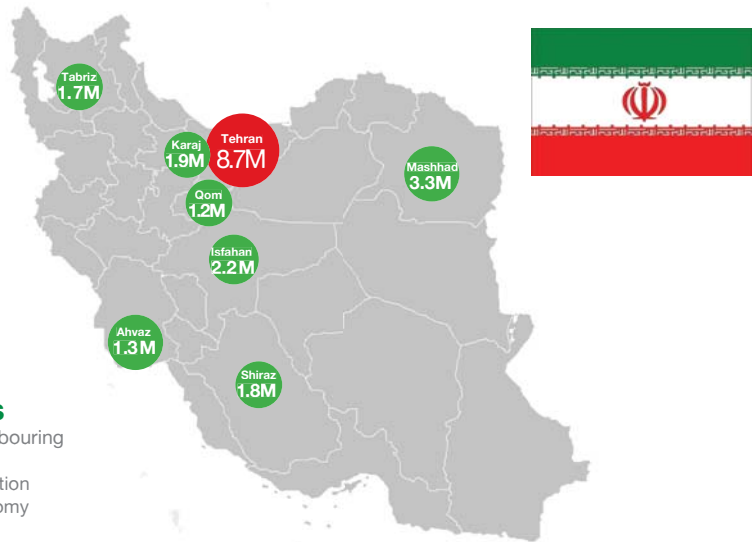
Islamic Republic of Iran: Country Overview

Since the 2nd Century BC, Iran has been at the heart of the Silk Road, facilitating trade and acting as a hub for the exchange of ideas and knowledge between the East and the West. The economics that governed trade for 2 millennia are still in place; at the crossroad of the East and the West and straddling the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, Iran is a natural hub for the production of goods and services to serve a vast regional market.



Neighbours:
15 Countries
Population of Neighbouring Countries **>600M**
8% of Global Population
12% of Global Economy

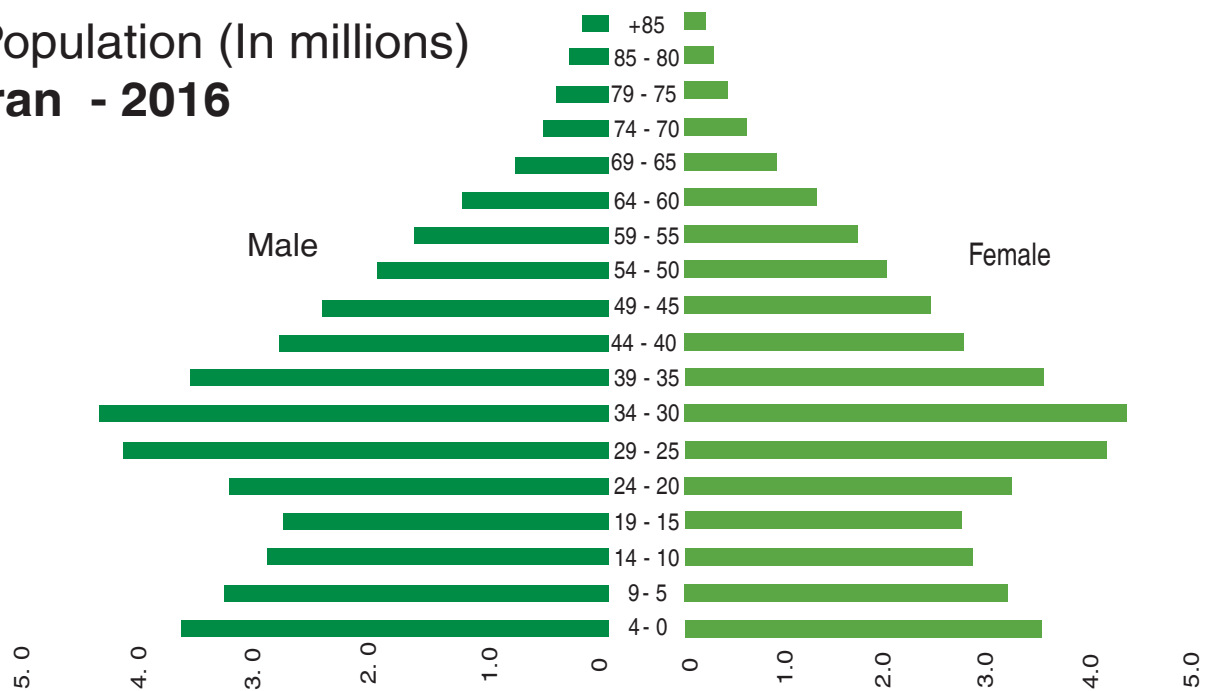
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
31st
Foreign Market Size Index



Total Area (17th)
1,648,195 km²
Mexico 1,964,375 km² / Alaska 1,723,337 km²

Demography

Population (In millions) Iran - 2016



Population 2018

81 M
1st in the Middle East
17th in the World

Census 2016



Number of Households
24.2 M

Median Age
30 Years

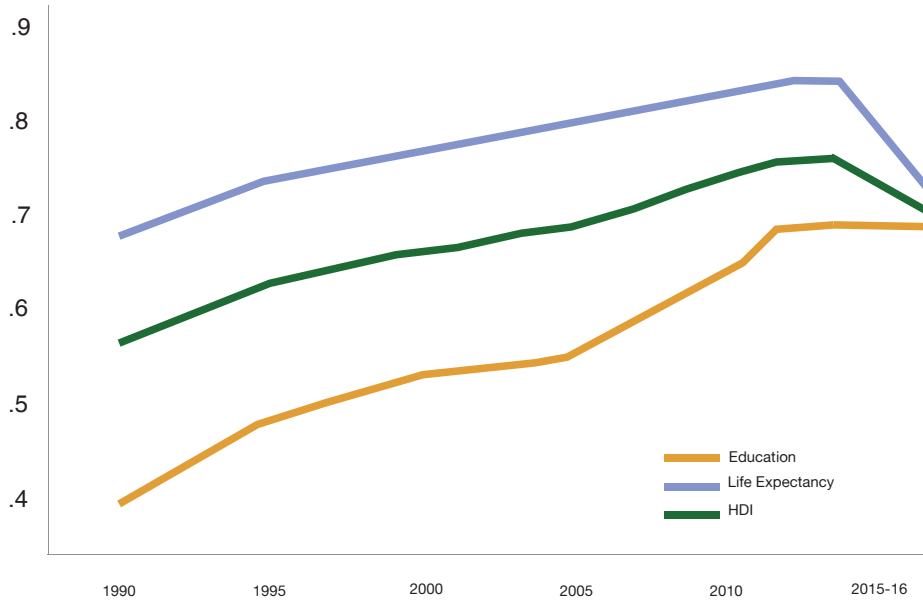
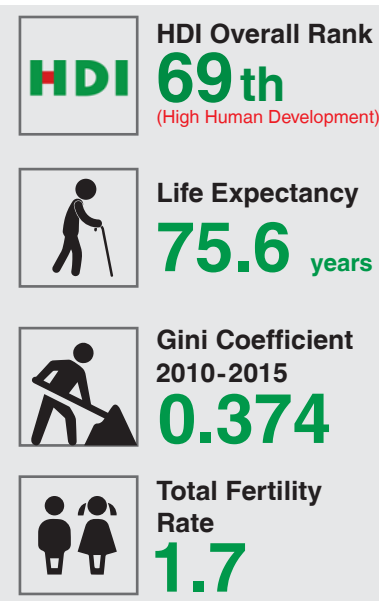
Population Growth Rate
1.24 %

Urban
74 %

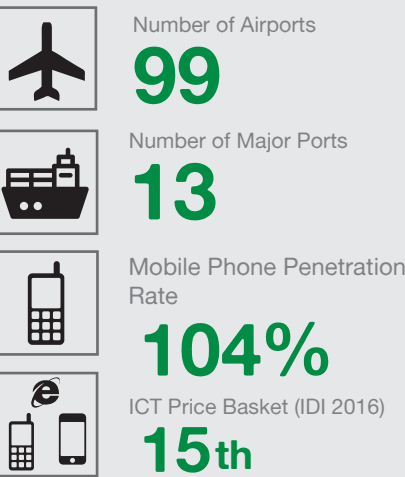
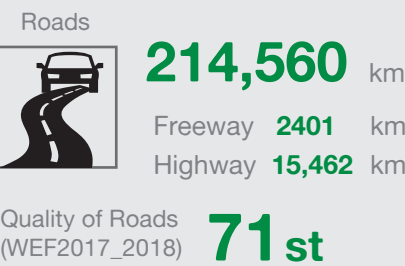
Rural
26 %

Human Development Index (2016)

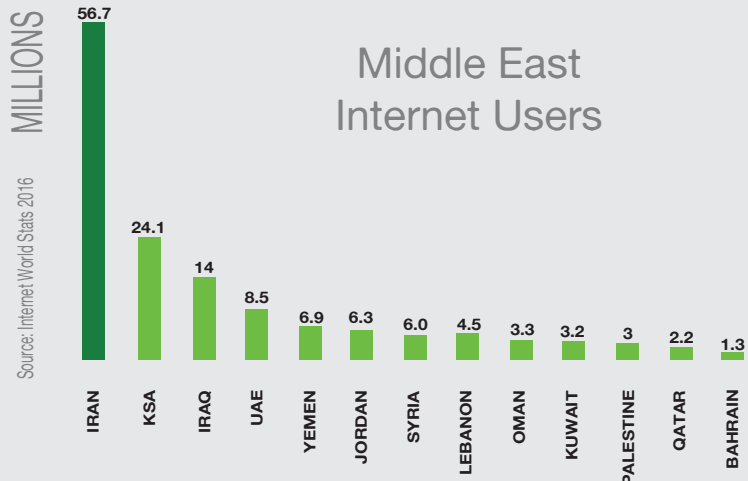
The Human Development Index (HDI) illustrates key dimensions of human development. People and their capabilities are the most important enabling factors to ensure economic growth and country development.



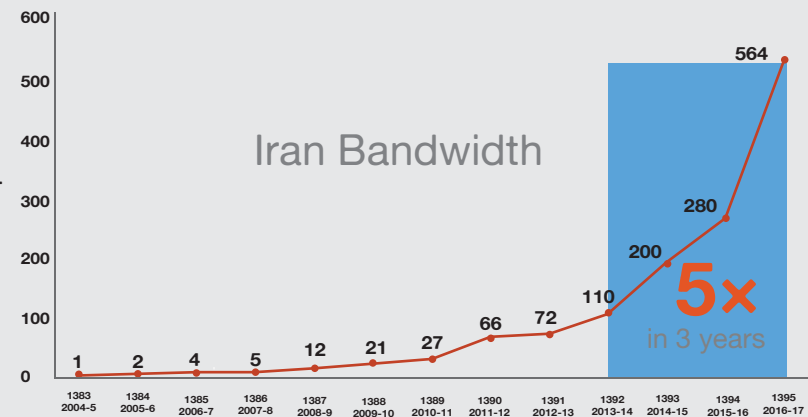
Infrastructure



Middle East Internet Users



Iran Bandwidth



Islamic Republic of Iran: Travel & Tourism

UNESCO World Heritage (22 Sites)



Shahr-e Sokhta
3200 BC



Lut Desert
3000 BC



Tchoghazanbil
1250 BC



Susa, late 13th to
5th century BC



Pasargadae
6th Century BC



The Persian Garden
6th Century BC



Shushtar Historical
Hydraulic System
5th Century BC



Bisotun
521 BC



Bam and its Cultural
Landscape
6th to 4th Century BC



The Persian Qanat
6th Century BC



Takht-e Soleyman
6th Century



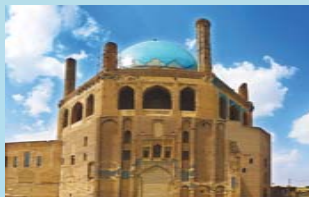
Armenian Monastery
7th Century



Gonbad-e Qābus
1006 AD



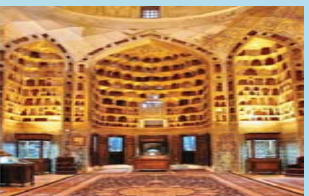
Masjed-e Jāmé of
Isfahan 12th Century



Soltaniyeh
1302–12 AD



Tabriz Historic Bazaar
Complex 13th Century



Sheikh Safi al-din
Khānegāh
16th & 18th Century



Golestan Palace
18th Century



Cultural Landscape of
Maymand

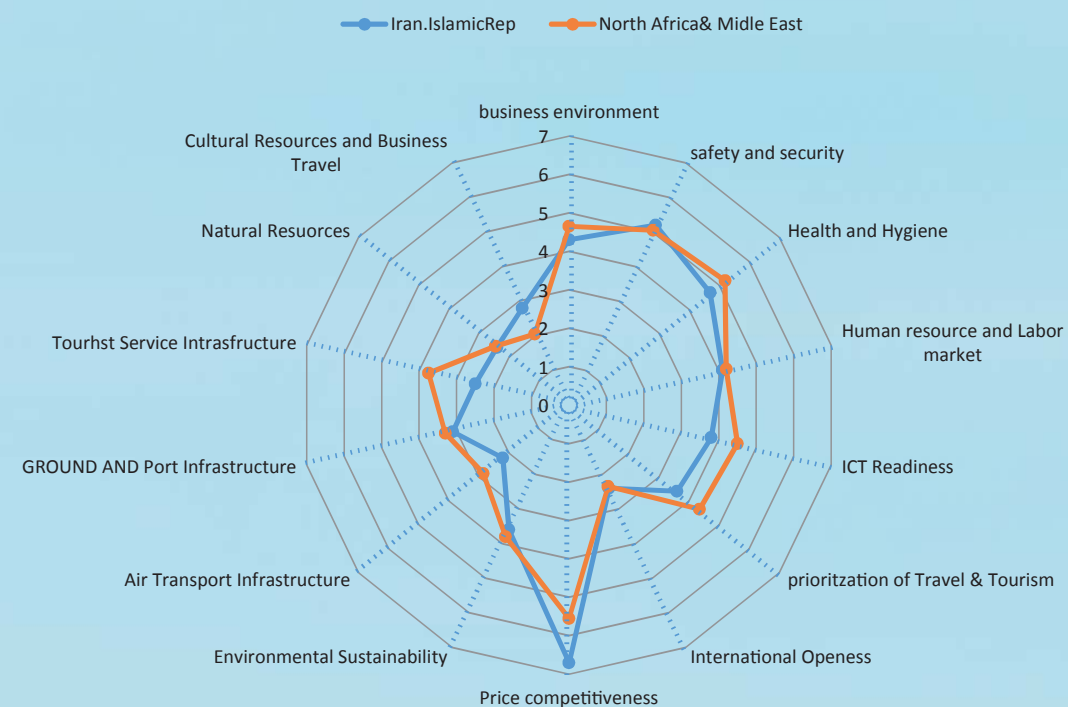


Historic City of Yazd



Meidan-e Emam, Isfahan
17th Century

World Economic Forum, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (2017)



Number of Accommodations
2015

3,346



Number of 4-Star & 5-Star
Hotels

115



Number of Rooms

89,602



Number of Beds

239,522



International Rankings 2013



United Nations
World Tourism Organisation

Tourist Attraction
Ranking

48th



United Nations
World Tourism Organisation

Ecotourism
Ranking

7th

2017



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

World Heritage
Sites Ranking

11th

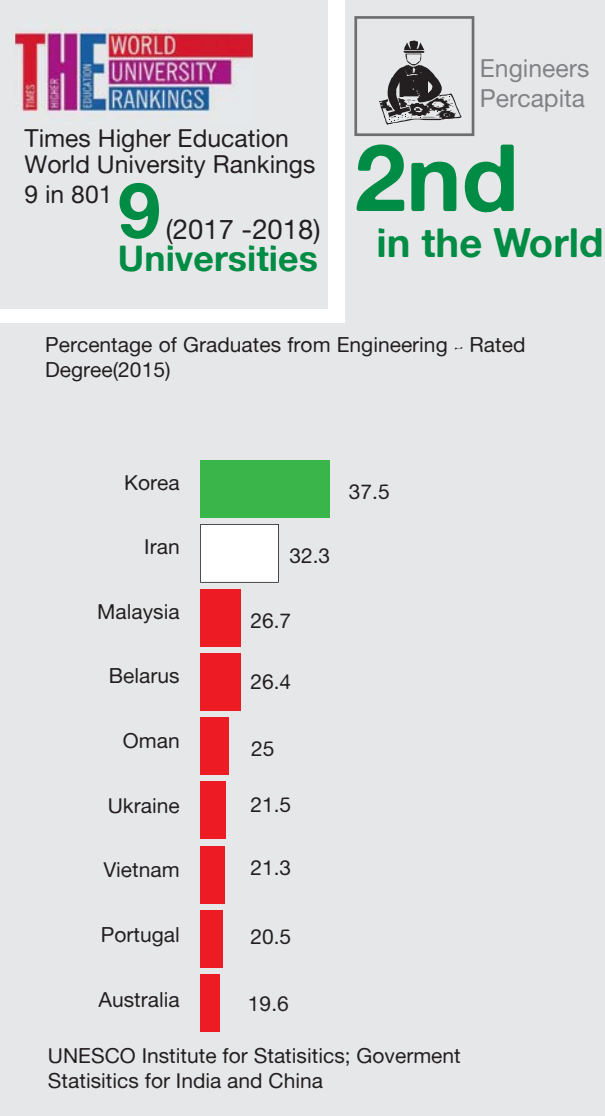
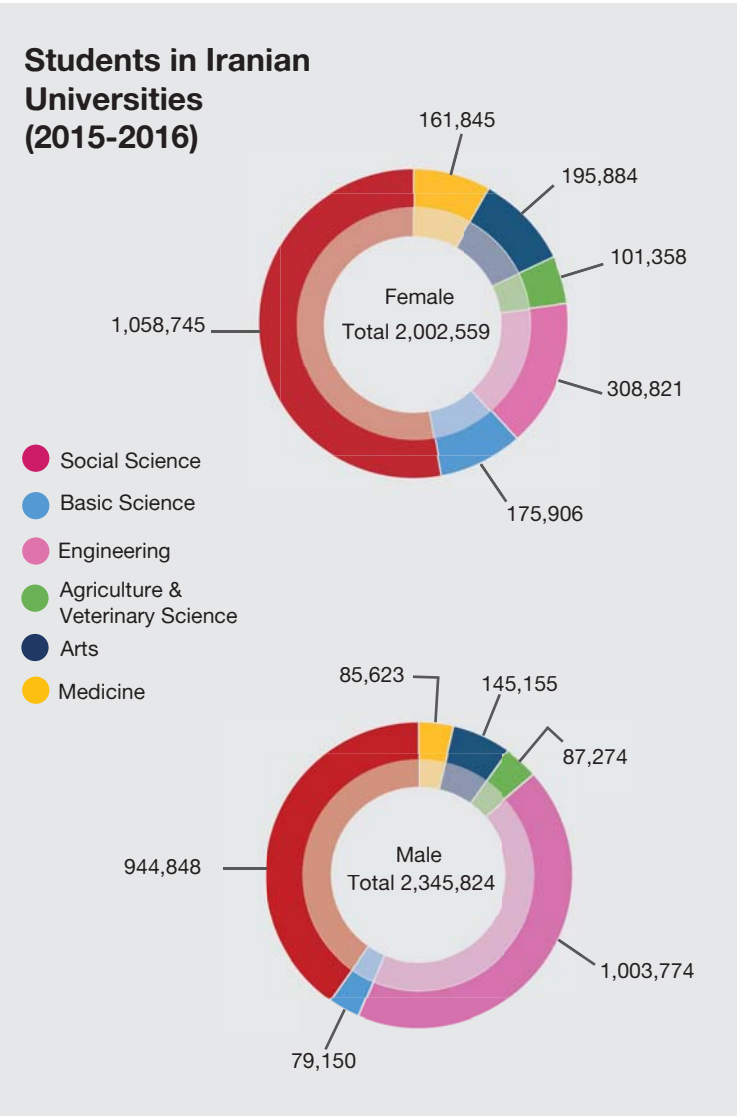
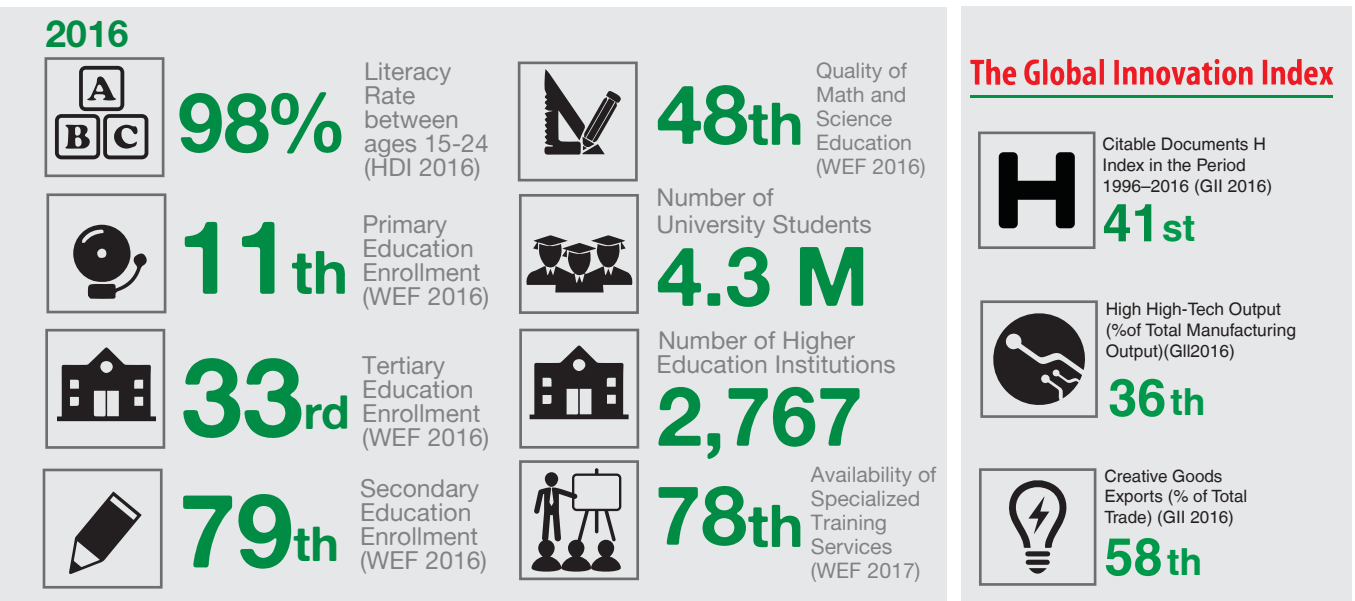
Persepolis
6th Century BC



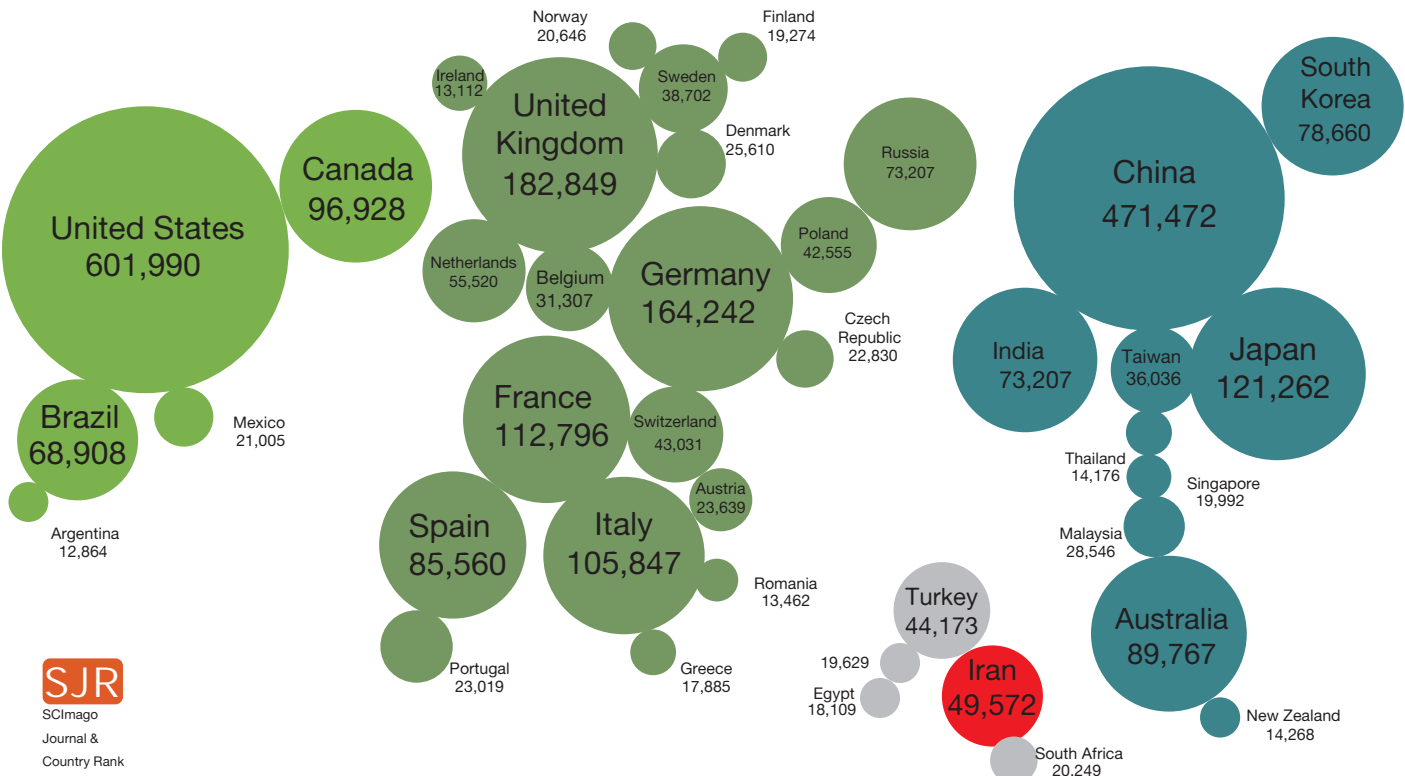
Islamic Republic of Iran: Human Capital

Iran's technically literate workforce can rapidly generate wealth and employment if its talents are properly employed in high quality jobs. Here are some facts and figures.

Education

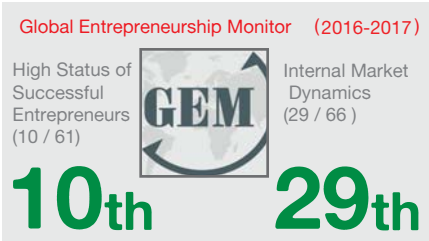


Scientific Achievements (2016)

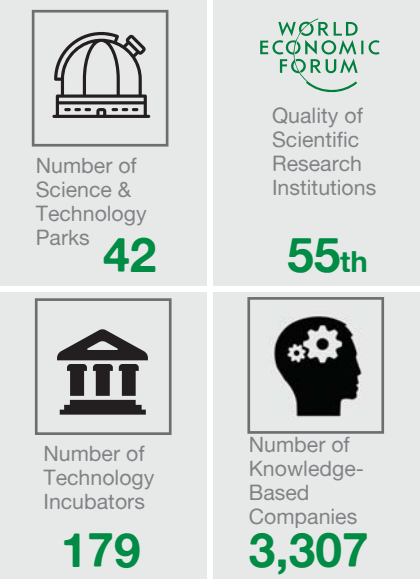


Scientific Paper Trail

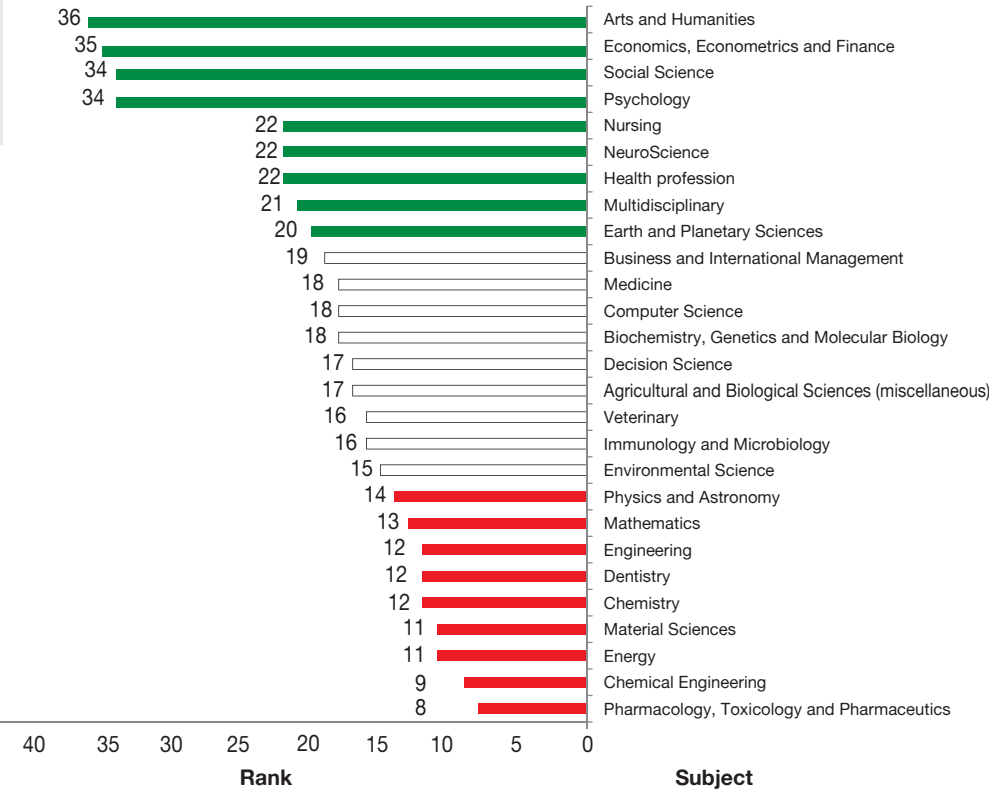
The Top 40 Countries by Number of Scientific Document Published This Year



2017

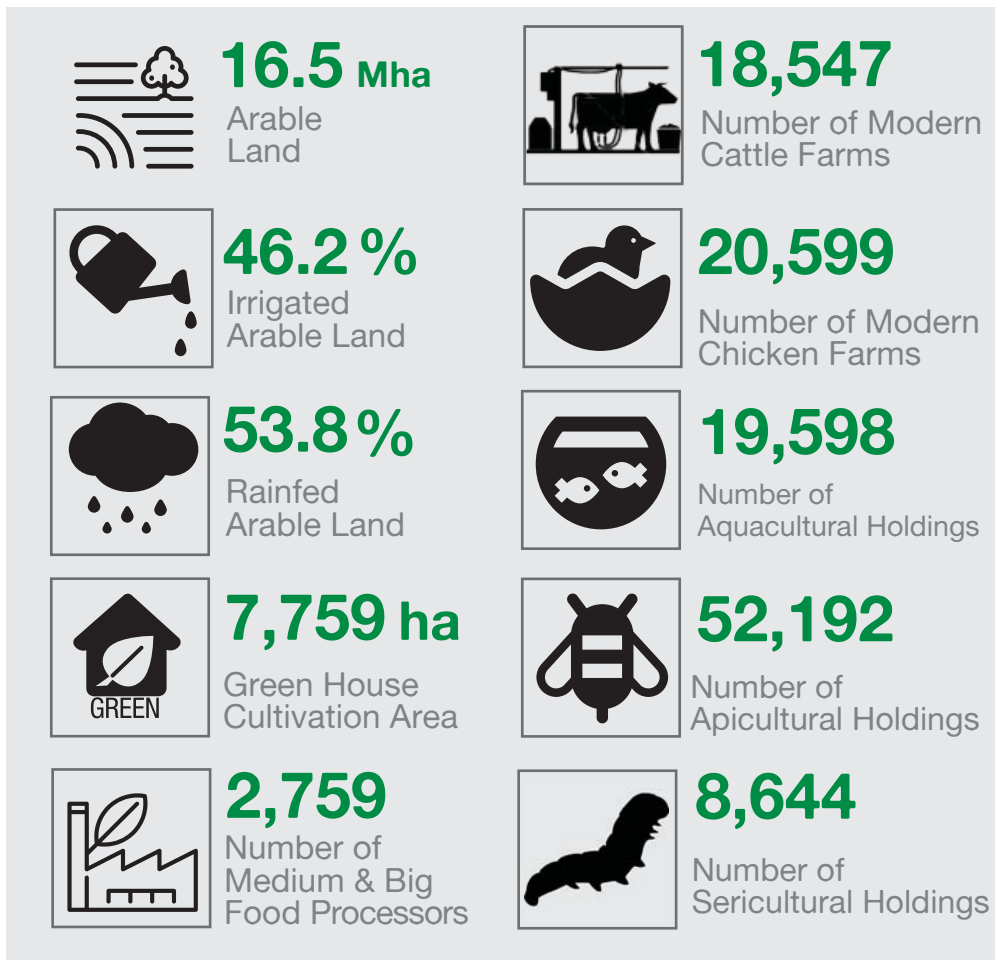


Iran's Rank in Scientific Publications (2016)

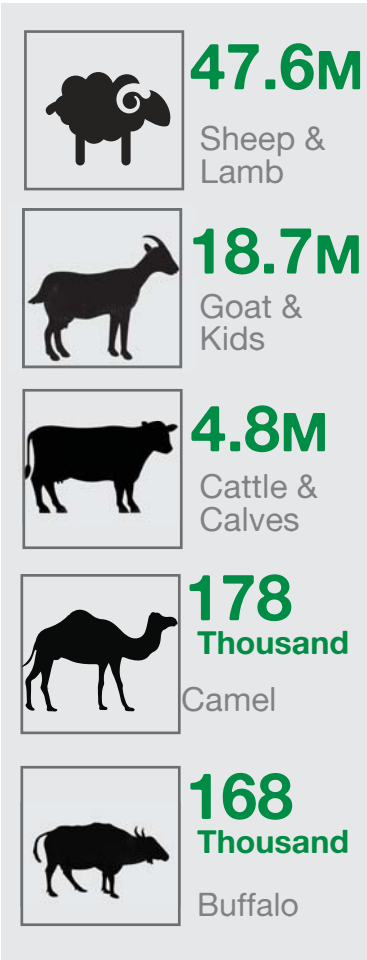


Islamic Republic of Iran: Agriculture & Food Production

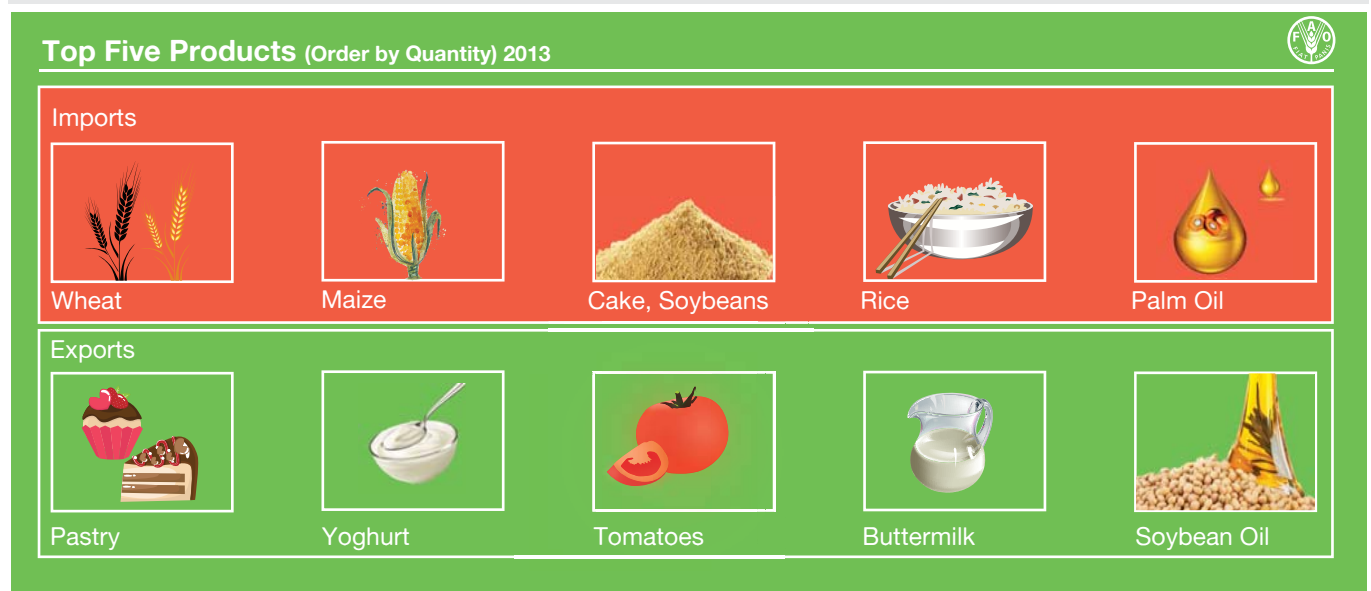
2015



2016

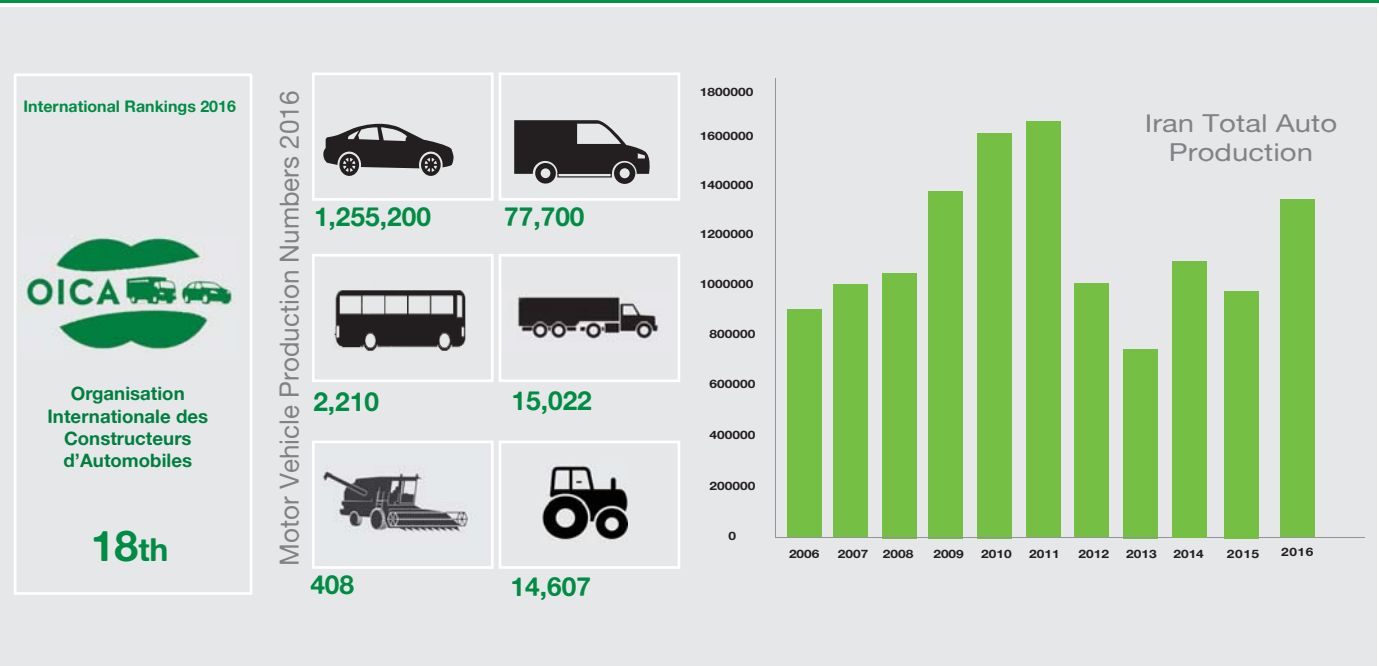


2016

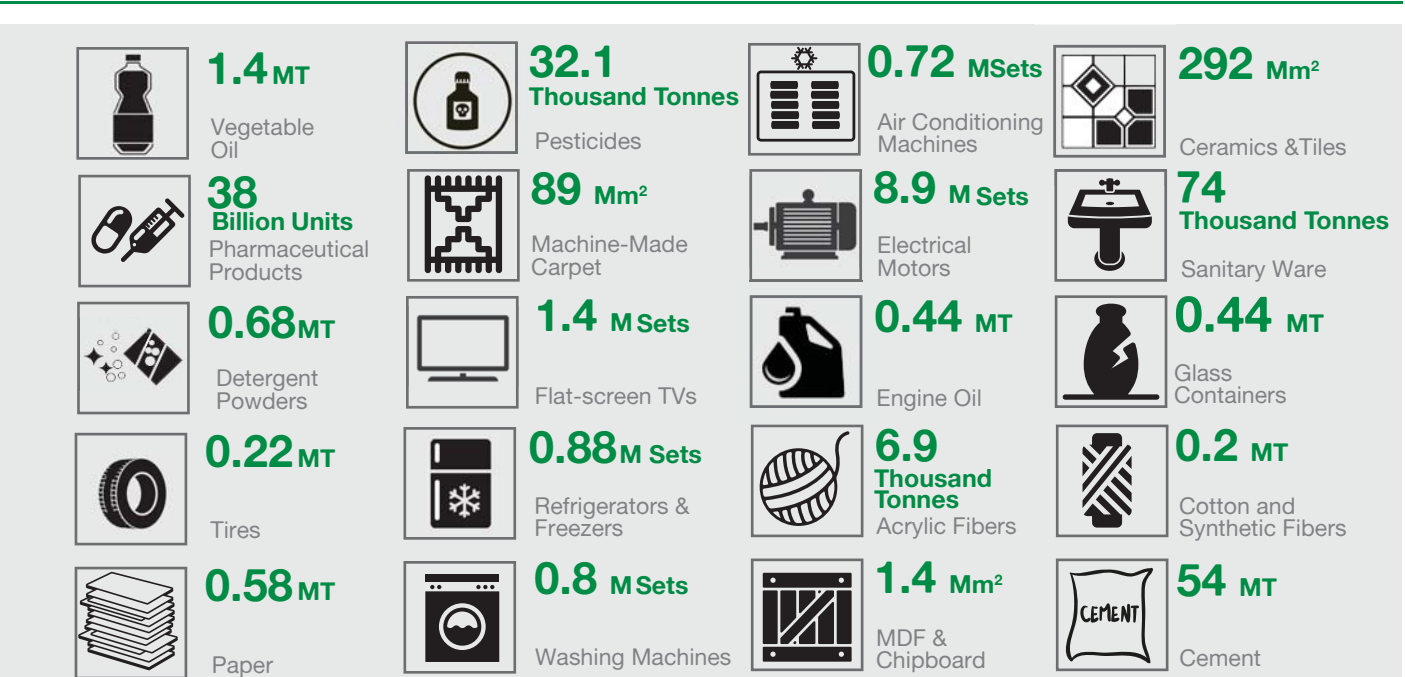


Islamic Republic of Iran: Industries & Mineral Resources

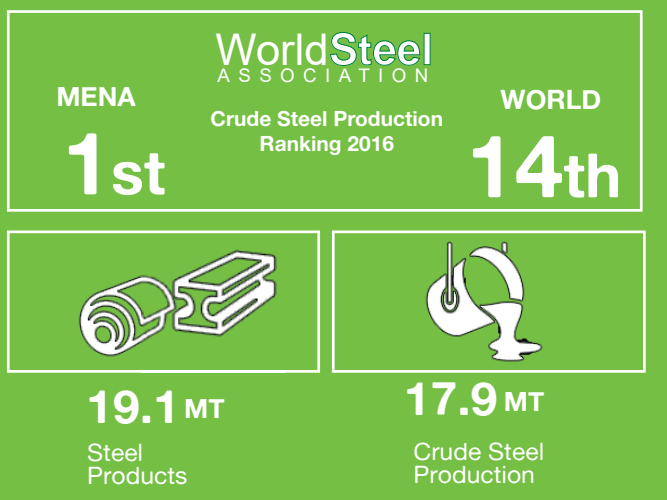
Automotive Industry



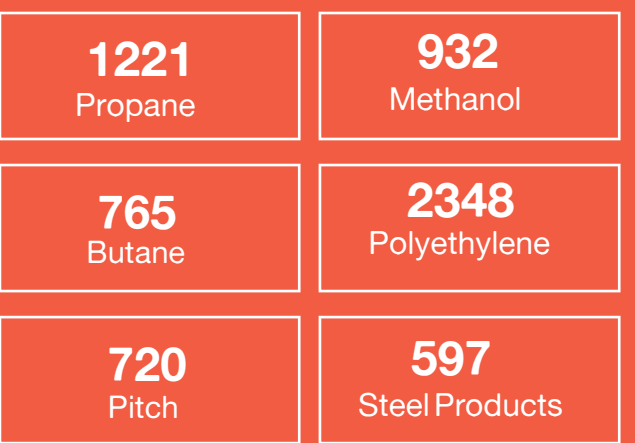
Selected Industrial Products 2016



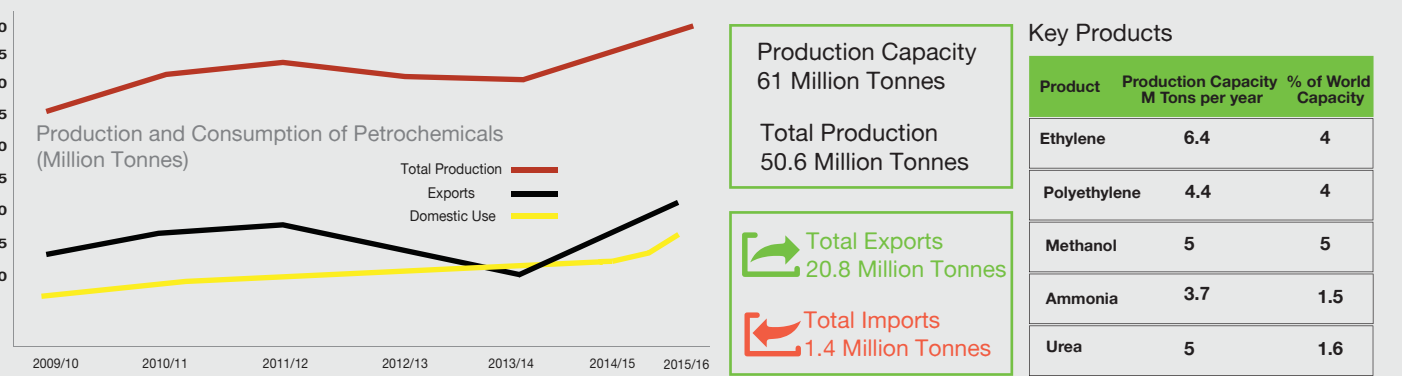
Steel Industries 2016



Value of Top 6 Industrial Exported Items 2016 (\$ Million)



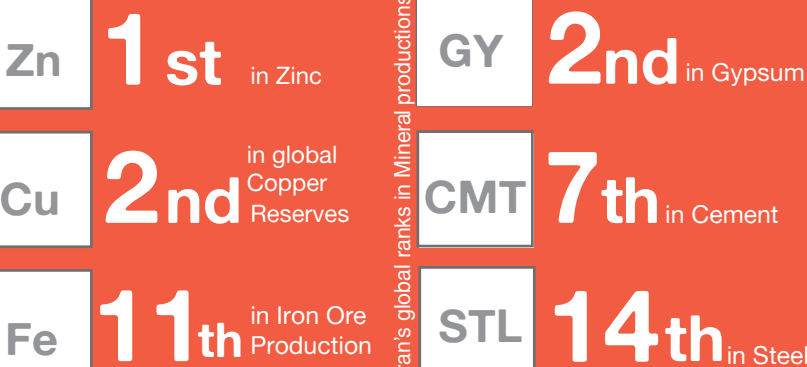
Petrochemical Industries 2016



Mineral Resources

\$ 28.3 Trillion

37 Billion Tonnes of Known Reserves



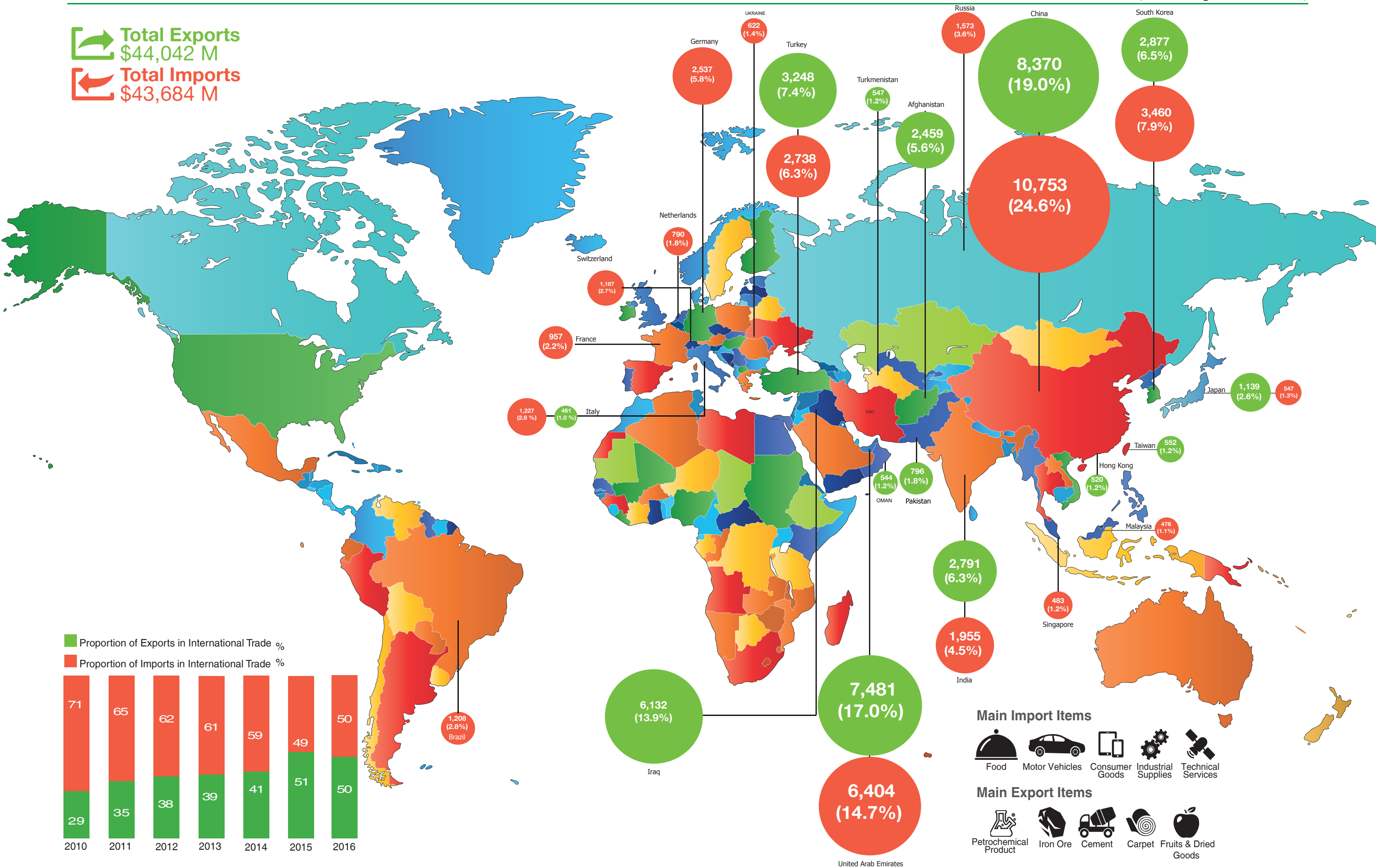
Mineral Fuels Ranking	Industrial Minerals	Non-Ferrous Metals
3 Natural Gas	2 Gypsum	6 Arsenic
7 Petroleum	8 Feldspar	9 Mercury
19 Coking Coal	4 Perlite	14 Antimony
44 Steam Coal	2 Baryte	16 Copper
Iron and Ferroalloy Metals	8 Bentonite	14 Lead
7 Molybdenum	10 Boron	14 Zinc
10 Chromium	10 Sulfur	21 Bauxite
10 Iron	12 Fluorspar	22 Aluminum
13 Manganese	8 Kaolin	

Although Iran is far better known as a hydrocarbon producer, it has the potential to generate higher revenues from mining than it does from fossil fuels, provided that the government places more emphasis on developing and reforming the mining and metal sectors. Metals such as copper and lead, and higher-priced rare earth elements, could be worth more than the nation's oil industry revenues of about \$30 billion, assuming a median price of \$40 per barrel and 2 million barrels a day of export. Iran has more than 3,000 active mines, mostly privately owned, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

68 Types of Minerals and Metals

Islamic Republic of Iran: International Trade (Main Trading Partners 2016)

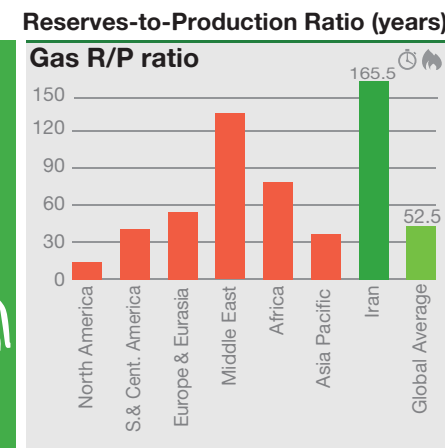
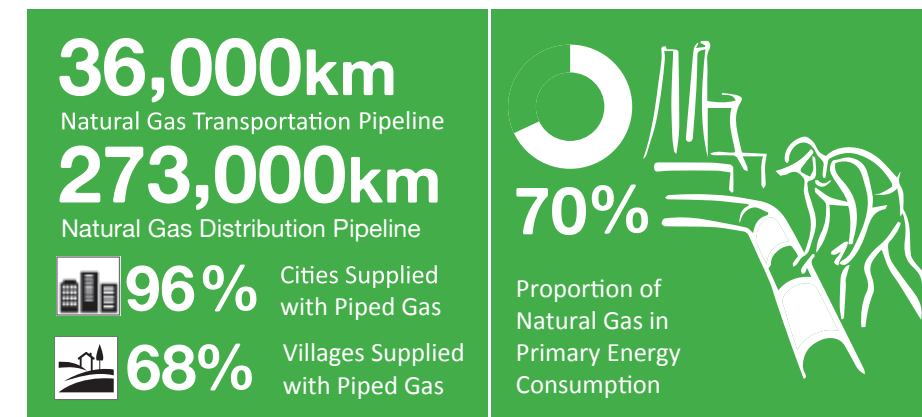
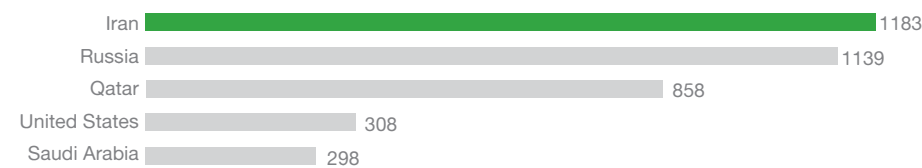
(Excluding Oil - \$ Million)



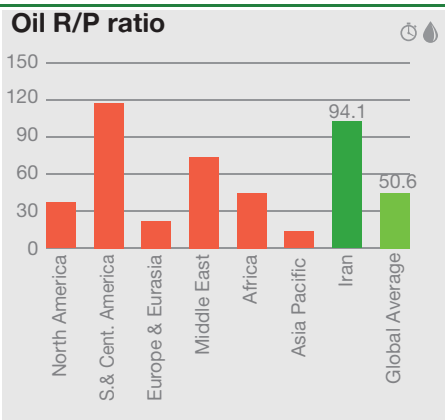
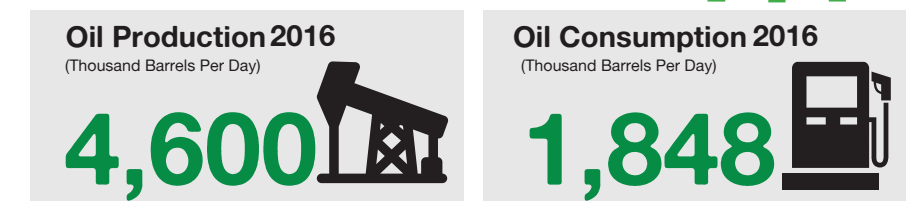
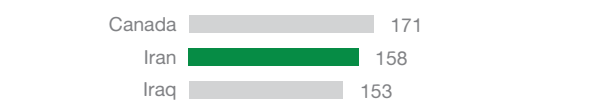
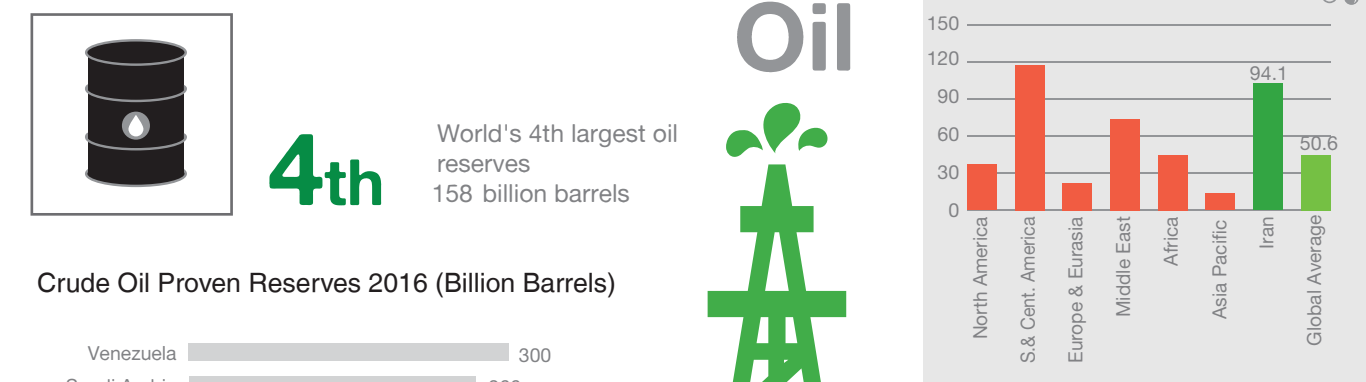
Islamic Republic of Iran: Energy

Iran's Proven natural gas reserves are estimated to stand at 1183 trillion cubic feet, placing her in 1st spot amongst competitor nations, with the potential capacity to energize Europe for 90 years. Furthermore, with proven reserves of at least 158 billion barrels, Iran has the fourth largest crude oil reserves.

Gas



Oil



Iran's combined oil and gas production places her at the world's No.4 Spot. The nature of the reserves makes extraction less onerous; and drives down production costs to some of the lowest globally (e.g. less than half of those of Russia's).

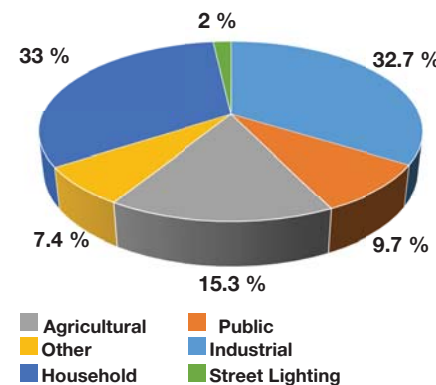
Electricity

Reliable and growing energy supply is practically available to all firms and households in Iran (World Development Indicator, 2015).

The World Bank "Doing Business Report" ranks access to electricity per capita production in Iran higher than other Emerging Markets such as China and India.

In accordance with reports by institutions such as Renaissance Capital, the current generation capacity is sufficient to meet demand for doubling of GDP.

Domestic Sale of Electricity by Type of Use, 2016



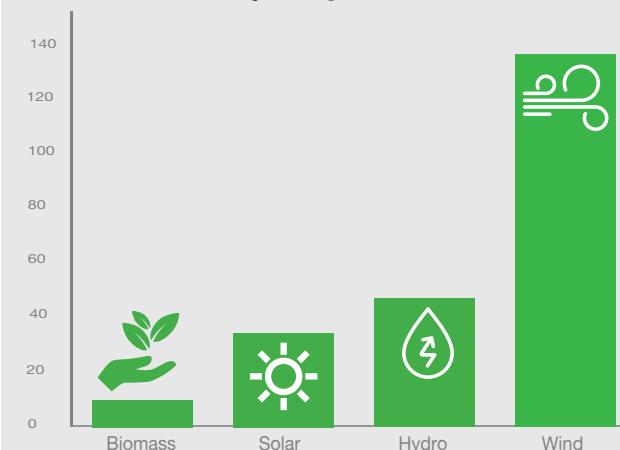
Renewable Energy

Iran has an average irradiation of 4.5 to 5.5 kilowatt hours per square meter per day

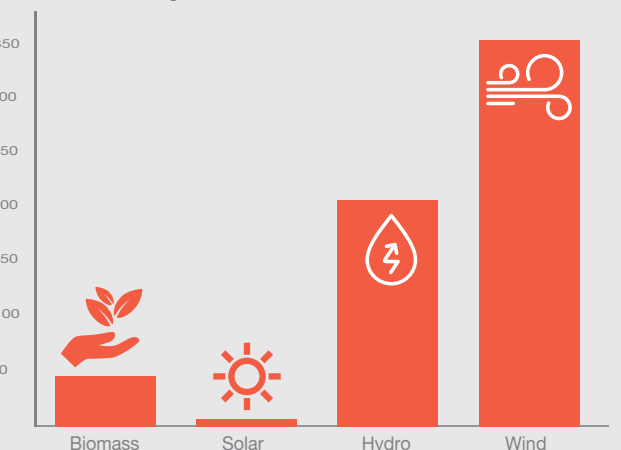
Iran has 300 sunny days in a year in more than two-thirds of the country

Iran has more than 2800 hours of sunshine on average per year. A number which reaches 3200 hours in arid regions such as Yazd

Installed Capacity 2014 (MW)



Electricity Production 2014 (GWh)



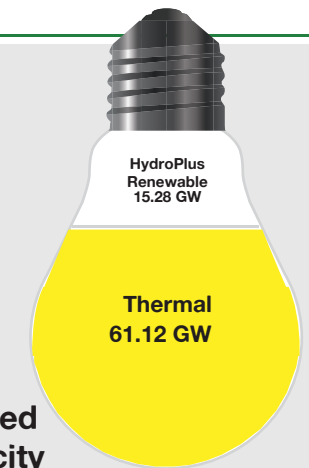
Now
76,428 MW

Installed Capacity By 2020

110,000 MW

Iran exports electric power to Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan. Iran also exchanges power with Armenia and Turkmenistan.

Installed Capacity
76,4 GW



2016

Gross Electricity Generation

289,196
(GWh)

Electricity Network

Transmission Network
123,300km

Distribution Network
740,000km

