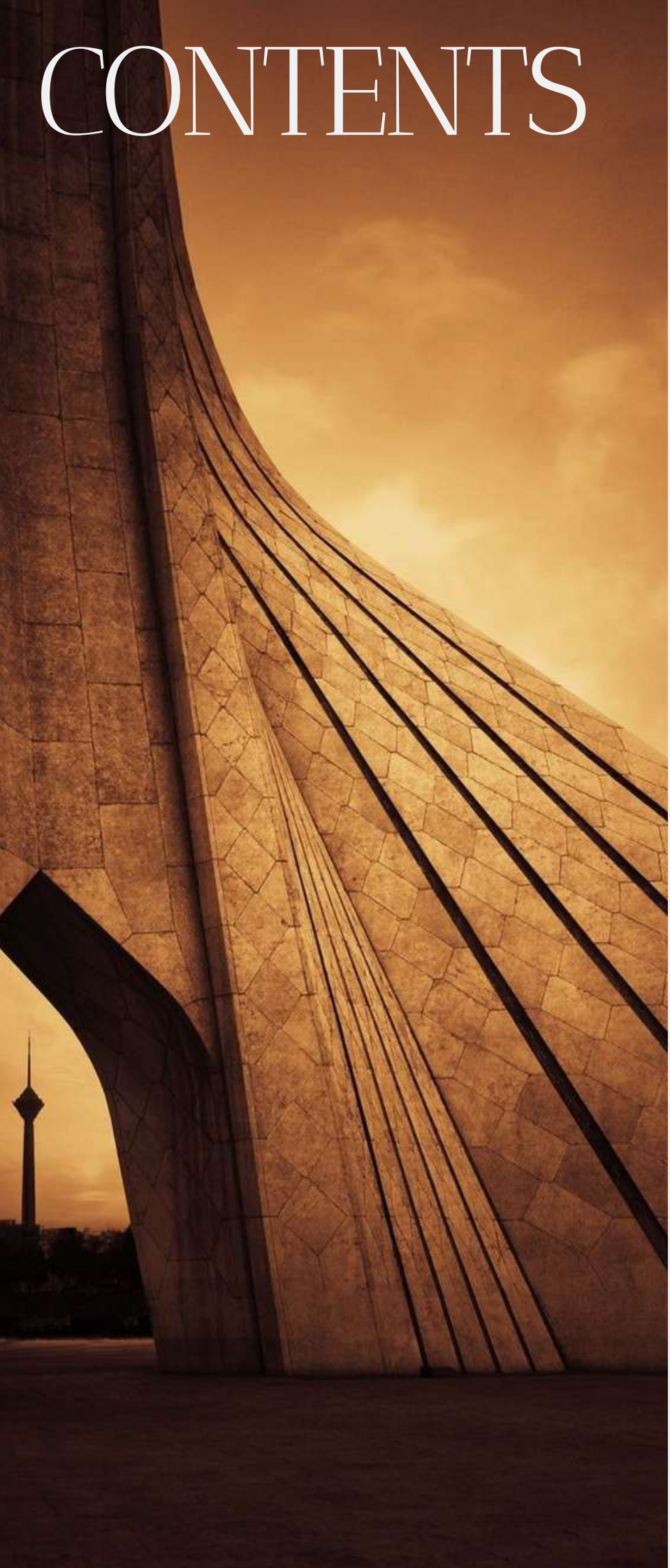
45 YEARS OF PROGRESS

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN

Center for Public Diplomacy, MFA. IRI

1979-2024

The momentous Islamic Revolution of Iran, guided by Imam Khomeini and propelled by a widespread popular uprising against both internal oppression and external intervention, ushered in an era of independence, liberty, and a transformative trajectory towards shaping a novel Islamic civilization. The 1979 Revolution in Iran marked the dawn of a new epoch, centering people as the pivotal force driving change and advancement. Through a comprehensive presentation of data and insights, the forthcoming pages after providing a brief introduction for the Islamic Revolution, explores its achievements and accomplishments.



CONTENTS

Fajr: 10 days in February 1979 that changed the history of Iran

on Fabruary 1st 1979, Imam Khomeini returned to Iran following 14 years in exile, when he was welcomed by around three million Iranians in capital Tehran, and the day of his arrival to the country has been named the first day of Ten-Day Fajr celebrations, which are commemorated as a national celebration each year.

Following Imam Khomeini's return to Iran, people around the country increased their street protests to shout the mottos of independence, freedom and Islamic republic under the leadership of the Imam.

Imam Khomeini lived around 14 years in exile from November 4, 1963 to February 1, 1979. First, he was sent to Turkey in 1963 and then to Iraq, but he spent the last part of the exile in France in a village called Neauphle-le-Chateau.

After the last Shah of Iran left the country on January 16, 1979, the Imam announced that the Shah's exit from Iran is the first phase of ending criminal Pahlavi regime, which has happened as a result of bravery protests by the Iranian people.

Imam Khomeini was to leave France for Iran on January 6, 1979, but Iran's civil aviation organization declared that all flights are cancelled because of bad weather condition.

Iranian protestors poured into streets to show their resentment to such a decision, calling for Imam's return as soon as possible. The protestors marched towards Mehrabad Airport. The then Ettelaat newspaper reported that west and southwest Tehran turned into scenes of fire and blood, when military forces tried to stop protestors.

However, protests and sit-ins pushed the government to open the airport and allow Imam's return to Tehran.

February 1, 1979 is one of the most important and memorable times in Iran's contemporary history, which saw the most glorious welcome in human history. People from around the country came to the capital city to participate in the welcome ceremony.

Imam Khomeini expressed gratitude during his first speech at the Mehrabad Airport, emphasizing on unity among all walks of life as a key to victory of the Islamic Revolution.

As a result of people's steadfastness in maintaining presence in protests and strikes, the Shah's regime toppled soon and the Islamic Revolution reached its final victory on February 11, 1979.

The monarchy was replaced by a divine Islamic and democratic system which was designed to defend the rights of people belonging to all layers of society.
One of the major accomplishments of the Islamic revolution was a historic referendum. A vast majority of public and masses voted in favor of establishing and Islamic-democratic system.
Imam in a historic statement said that one of the abundance of this revolution has been that it has triggered the collapse of monarchy. The great leader also went onto say that the robbers, and plunderers have been chased away from this country and their access have been cut off from the nation's resources.
The great Imam concluded by saying that now the Iranian nation has freedom which is the greatest divine bounty.
The great Imam backed by vast masses and public established a comprehensive system based on freedom and independence.
Iran held several referendums, and presidential and parliamentary elections over the past decades following the victory of the Islamic revolution.
A comprehensive Islamic constitution can be considered another accomplishments of the revolution.
The great Imam also made clear that the people will form an Islamic-democratic government and he would continue to issue guidance for the masses and public.
The great leader has frequently stressed that Iran under his leadership would abide by the Islamic laws and would spare no efforts to maintain law and order and respect the rights of citizens.
Many scholars and intellectuals believe that the founder of the Islamic Republic truly exemplified the true and genuine teachings of the holy prophet of Islam and his infallible successors in his lifestyle.
The Islamic-democratic system under Imam Khomeini leadership brought prosperity for the Iranian nation and strengthened the oppressed people across the globe.
Imam Khomeini's successor, Ayatollah Khamenei has also indicated that the fruit of the efforts made during the past forty five years is before the world's eyes: an independent country and nation; free; powerful; dignified; faithful; advanced in science; full of valuable experiences; confident and hopeful; with essential impact on the region and a strong logic on global issues; with records in the growth rate of scientific advances, and in earning high ranks in important sciences and technology such as nuclear science, stem cells, nanoscience, aerospace and so forth; leading in expanding social services; excelling in promoting jihadi [volunteering] motivations among young people; leading in having an efficient young population and many other honor-winning features which are all the products of the Revolution and the result of taking the revolutionary and jihadi direction.
The forthcoming pages manifests some of the accomplishments of Islamic Republic of Iran during the last 45 Years.

Iran, Cradle of Civilization

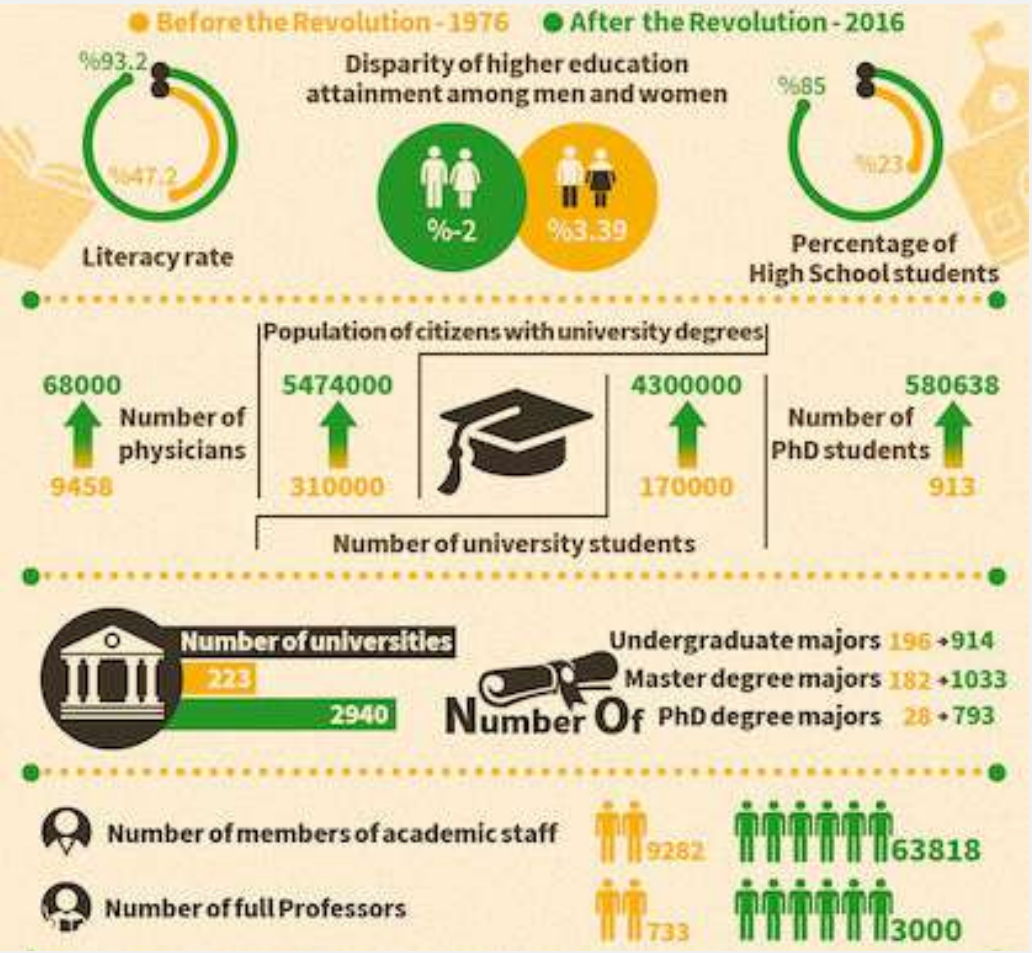
The Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys a rich and lavish history and boasts one of the world's oldest civilizations. Iran is located in southwest Asia, in the Middle East and is the 18th largest country by area in the world, spanning from as far north as Armenia or Turkmenistan to as far south as the Persian Gulf. The country's size and position have historically made it a strategic bridge for east-west and north-south trade routes which indicates its potential to be a regional hub for commerce and an attractive tourist destination.

Iran is one of the rare countries in the world which enjoys four distinctive seasons. In the north, the evergreen forests draw a parallel line to the beautiful serene waters of the Caspian Sea which makes the country's climate most pleasant. In the south, Iran borders the Persian Gulf with gorgeous and appealing palm trees and a hot and humid climate. To the east of Iran, one can find hot desserts with running sand and starry nights. On the west, this vast land is endowed with mountains high in the sky catching the eye of every visitor.

Relying on this background and natural resources, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been trying for the past 45 years to promote the name of Iran in all possible fields and achieve achievements that will be mentioned in the following pages.

an Overview of the Achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRI Developmets in Primary and Higher Education



Following the Islamic Revolution, Iran experienced a significant surge in literacy rates, with a doubling of the population's ability to read and write, while the proportion of students attending higher education institutions nearly quadrupled. Iran also achieved the top ranking in gender disparity in higher education attainment. The number of universities in the country increased by a factor of 13, leading to a substantial rise in the quantity of physicians, Ph.D. holders, academic staff, and full professors.

Trends in Iran's Scientific Production

Clarivate Analytics, Scopus, and ISC statistics indicate that volume of national and international scientific publications of the Iranian researchers has been constantly expanding over the past two decades and Iran has kept its scientific campaign run smoothly despite the international sanctions. According to Islamic World Science Citation Center (ISC), Iran ranks second in terms of publication output among the top 25 countries in 2019. With a growth rate of 10.4%, actually Iran is the second- just after China (12.9%) in the 25 top countries. Based on the Scopus database, Iran attains 4th rank in terms of citation impact engineering publications and 11th rank in terms of number of the same papers in 2020. Percentage share of Iran's scientific publications of total global scientific publications is 1.98% in 2020 and its contribution to global engineering publications is 2.7% raised from 1.7% and 2.4%, respectively, in 2010 and 2017.

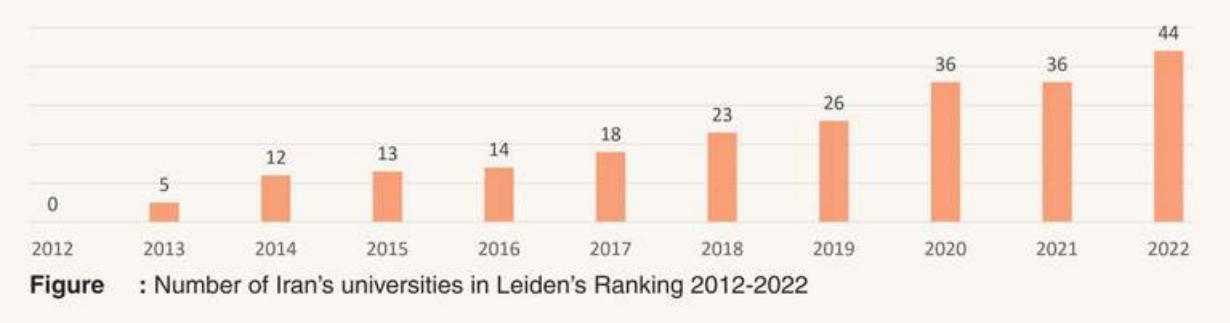


Figure : Number of Iran's universities in Leiden's Ranking 2012-2022

Status of Iran in World University Rankings

The government has sought to expand the higher education system including universities as the main strategy to improve its human capital. In Leiden's 2022 ranking, 44 universities from Iran are among top universities. Iran tops the Islamic countries with respect to the number of universities in Leiden's 2022 ranking. The following figure shows Iran's performance in terms of number of universities listed in Leiden's Ranking in 2012-2022.

Developments in Engineering Sciences

Iran with a growth rate of 3.13% ranks 3rd among top 15 countries in engineering publications that has made a positive growth in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Iran has effectively managed to improve its rank (in normalized citation score of engineering publications) over the past decade: Iran's normalized citation score of engineering publications is 1.35 in 2021 which means Iran has performed 57% better than the world average. Total normalized citation score of Iran is 1.15, that is Iran has been more successful in engineering field (throughout the studied period performance of Iran in engineering has been better than country's total).

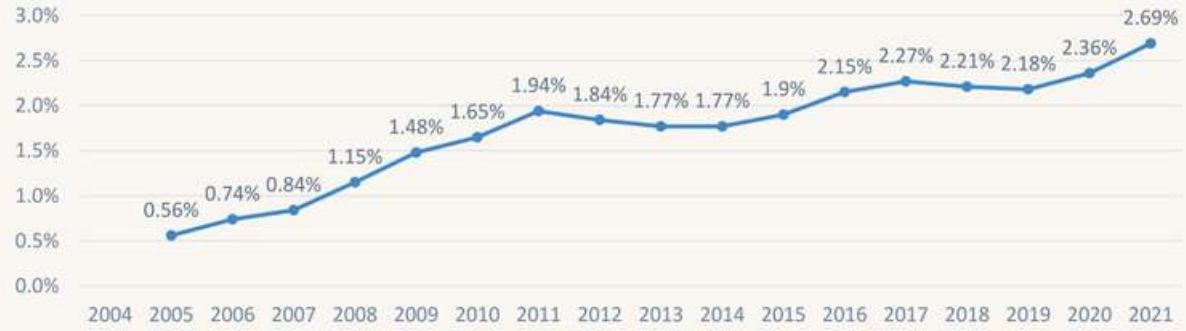


Figure : Iran's percentage share of world engineering publications 2005-2021 (Scopus)

Iran with a growth rate of 3.13% ranks 3rd among top 15 countries in engineering publications that has made a positive growth in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Islamic Republic of Iran has experienced the fastest scientific growth in the world despite crippling sanctions

Scientific publications per million inhabitants in Iran, 2011, 2015 and 2019

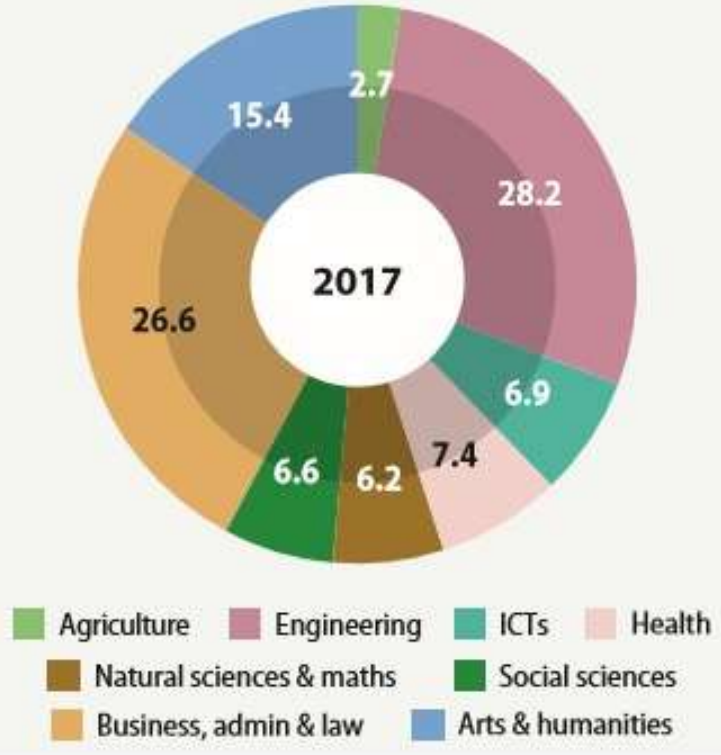
0.94

Average of relative citations for Iran, 2014–2016; the G20 average is 1.02

25%

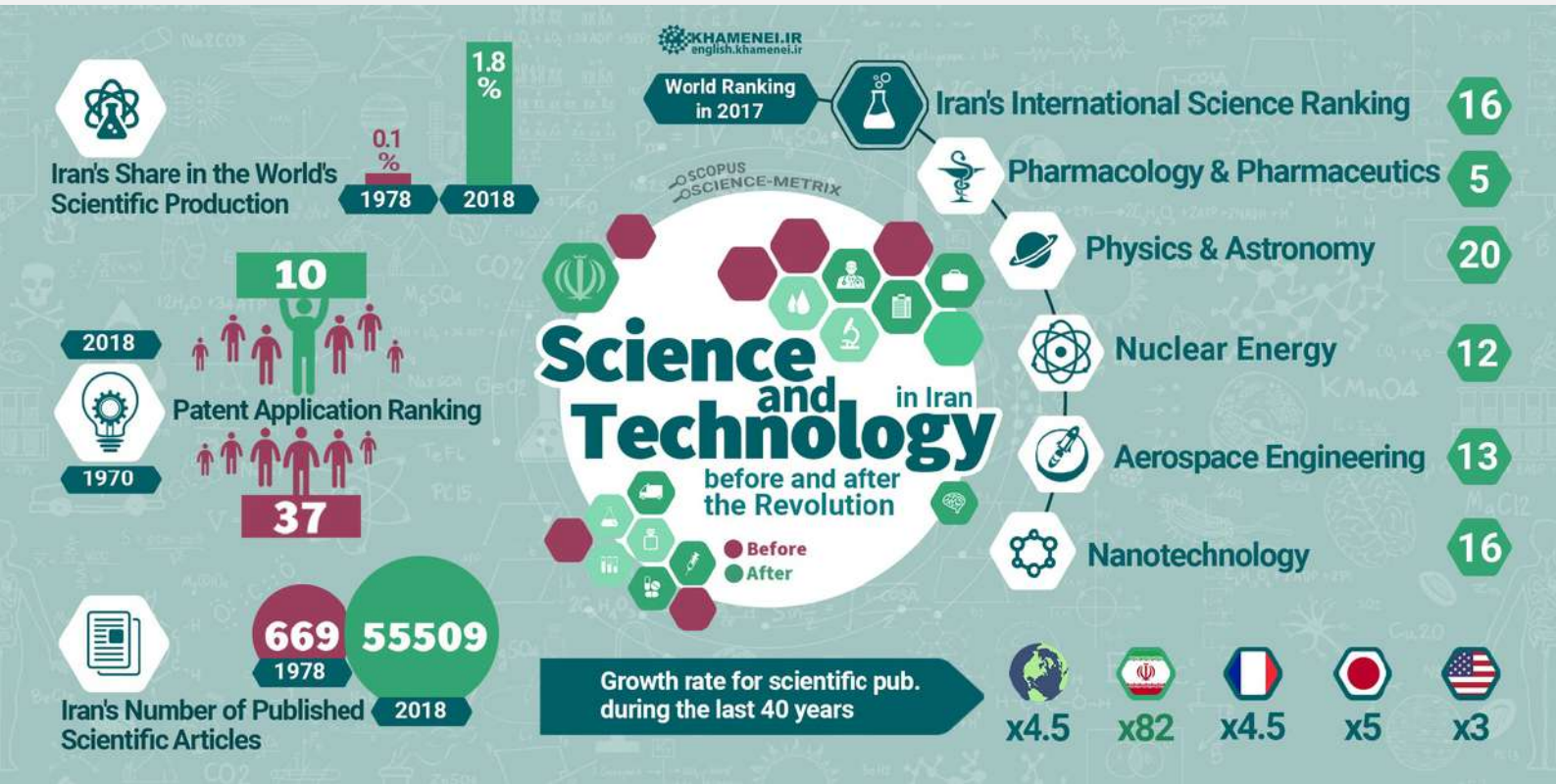
Share of publications with foreign co-authors in Iran, 2017–2019; the G20 average is 25%

Iranian students by field of study, 2017



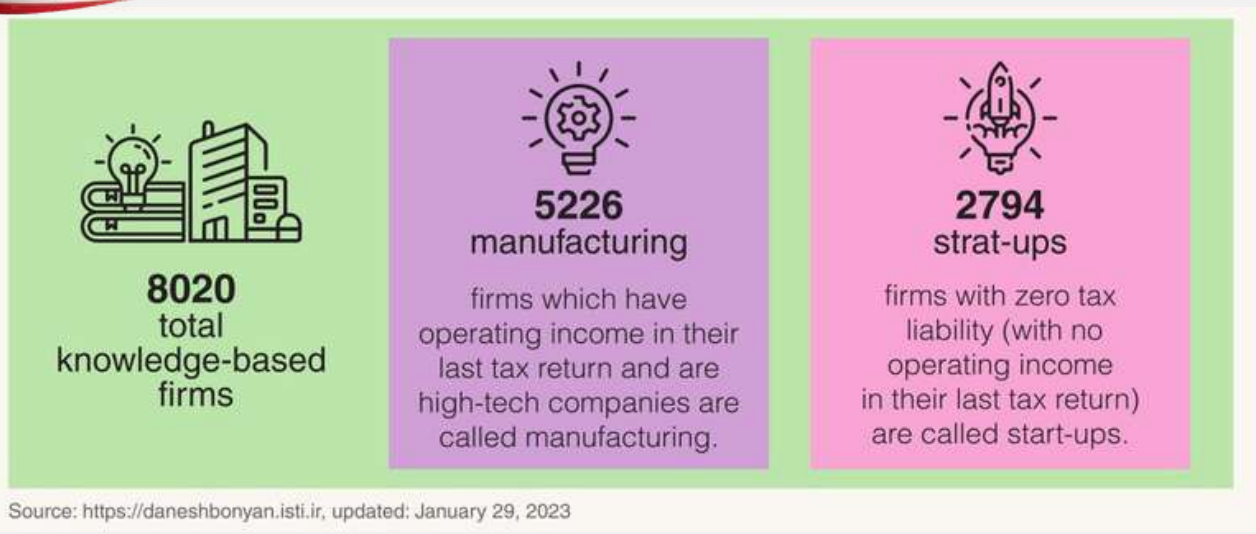
Iranian students by level and specialization, 2015 and 2017 (%)

IRI development in Science and Technology



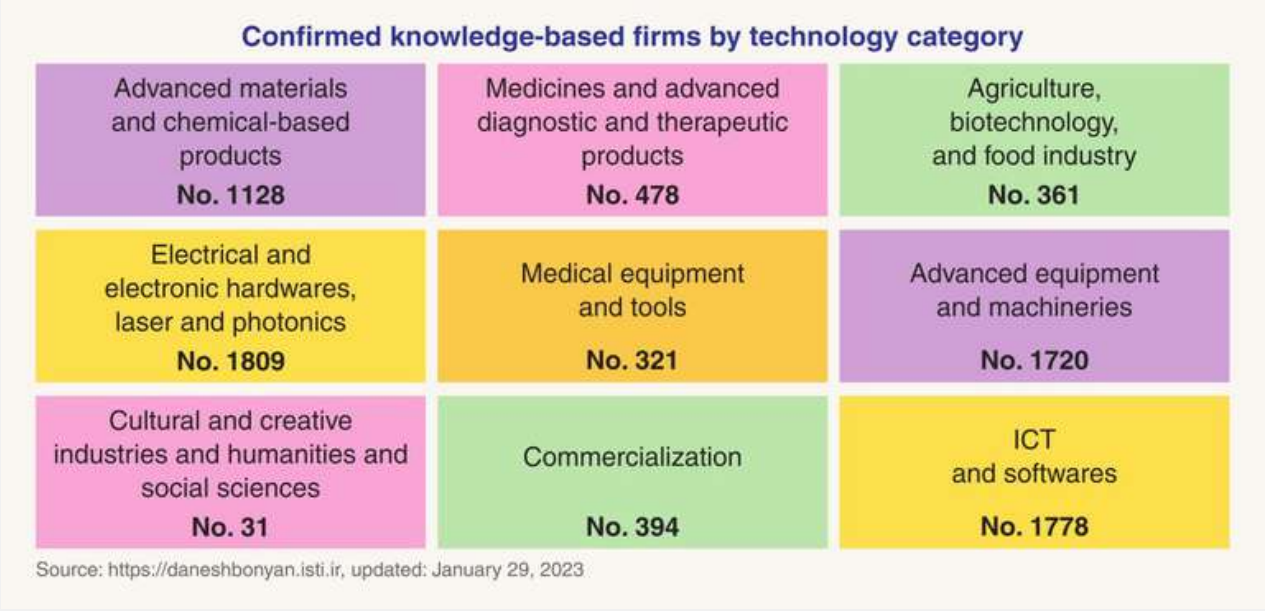
A Summary of IRI Achievemnets in Science and Technology:

Iran currently ranks 9th in satellite launches, 8th in nano-technology, and 13th in telecommunication infrastructure. Over the past five years, the value of Iran's bio-tech products has tripled to reach a staggering 3 billion dollars. Pioneering achievements include the colonization of living organisms and the creation of numerous transgenic animals. Furthermore, Iran has successfully cultivated human tissue on transgenic animals, resulting in its first successful transgenic liver transplant. Iran's diverse range of nanotechnology companies have revolutionized fields such as food, medicine, electronics, national security, aerospace, computers, energy, and more through cutting-edge advancements in nano-science. Iran has successfully mastered the technology for the complete nuclear fuel cycle as well as the production of essential radiopharmaceuticals. Additionally, Iran has made significant advancements in nuclearpumped lasers, sophisticated nuclear counting systems and etc.



nowledge-Based Firms

After approval of the Law on Supporting Knowledge-Based Firms in 2010 and its implementation in 2013, various supportive mechanisms were developed for KBFs. Total number of Iran's KBFs mounts to 8020, from which 5226 are manufacturing and 2794 are start-ups.



Creative Companies

In addition to the formation of KBFs, there is another type of company under the support plan of the government, which officially came into existence in Iran in 2017 and was named "Creative Company". The main activity of creative companies is in the field of art, creative industries, culture, and digital services. Creative companies use creativity, innovation, and new business models in offering new products and services. However, the growth and development of their products and services are not based on advanced technology. The total number of creative companies in 2021 has reached 1,412

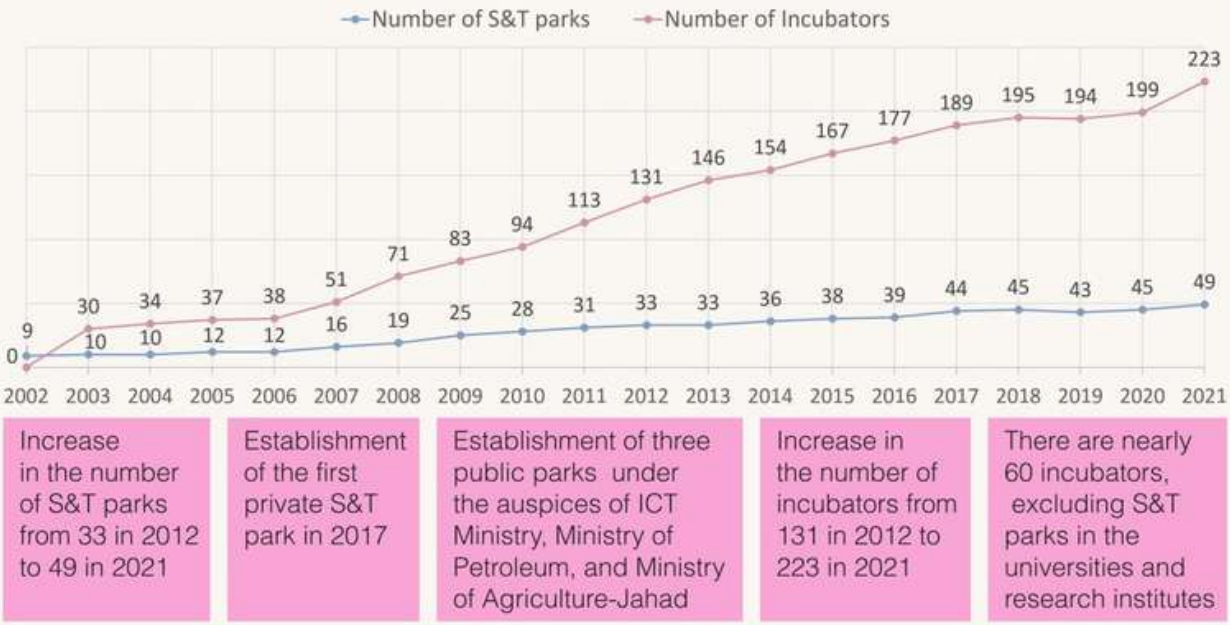


Figure : Growth Trend of Science and Technology Parks and Incubators
Source: MSRT, www.msrt.ir/fa/techno/Files/.

Science and Technology Parks

According to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, as of Nov 2021, there are 49 Science and Technology Parks across the country. There is at least 1 STP in each province and in some provinces, there are more than 1 namely; Tehran (12), Razavi Khorasan, Semnan, Markazi, and Hormozgan with (2) STPs each.

Figure : Iran's rank in GII within 2011-2022

The Global Innovation Index (GII)

The Islamic Republic of Iran is 2nd in the region once again, climbing to 53rd place in 2022, improving notably from the 95th place it held back in 2011 and establishing itself as a middle-income economy with the potential to transform the global innovation landscape.

Since 2005, Iran has joined the club of space countries by sending the Sina 1 satellite, which was sent into orbit with the help of Russia. Since then, the Iranian Space Agency has put planning for the use of space and the expansion of space technologies in the country using local knowledge and international cooperation on the agenda.

Then, Iran was able to move towards launching satellites in addition to designing and building them by creating scientific infrastructures which were achieved by developing space launch terminals.

In addition to the development of space launch terminals, the development of satellite carriers has also been effective in achieving the country's cycle of designing and producing indigenous satellites.

The 'Safir' satellite carrier was designed and built in 2008 and the 'Simorgh' satellite carrier was in 2017. 'Sarir' and 'Soroush' satellite carriers also added to the space technology of the country.

Iran managed to launch several satellites with this equipment, some of which were successful and some of which were unsuccessful.

'Sina-1' was the first Iranian artificial satellite, launched at 6:52 UTC on October 28, 2005, on board a Cosmos-3M Russian launch vehicle from the Plesetsk Cosmodrome. Remote sensing, receiving, storing and sending telecommunication data were the two missions of this satellite.

Iran launched its first homemade satellite, **'Omid'** (Hope), in 2009. fter being launched by an Iranian-made carrier rocket, Safir 1, the satellite was placed into a low Earth orbit. Omid was a data-processing satellite for research and telecommunications.

A The launch, which coincided with the 30th anniversary of the Islamic Revolution was also verified by NASA the following day as a success. The launch of Omid made Iran the ninth country to develop an indigenous satellite launch capability.

'Rasad' (Observation) was another Iranian satellite which was launched in 2011. The third Iranian satellite, and the second to be launched successfully using an indigenous rocket, Rasad was Iran's first imaging satellite. Launched aboard a Safir-B carrier rocket, it was successfully placed into a low Earth orbit at an altitude of 236 by 299 kilometres (147 by 186 mi), inclined at 55.7 degrees. It made approximately fifteen orbits per day. The launch occurred at approximately 09:14 UTC on 15 June 2011 with the spacecraft reaching orbit several minutes later.

The satellite had a mass of 15.3 kilograms (34 lb) and returned images with a resolution of 150 metres (490 ft). It was equipped with solar panels to generate power. The satellite decayed from orbit three weeks after launch, on 6 July 2011.

'Navid' (Promise) was an experimental Iranian Earth observation satellite. As the third satellite launched indigenously by Iran, it carried a camera for taking higher-resolution imagery of Earth and it was also used to collect weather data and monitor natural disasters. The launch occurred at approximately 00:04 UTC on 3 February 2012. The satellite remained in orbit for two months, before reentering the atmosphere on 1 April 2012.

Fajr' (Dawn) satellite was launched on 2 February 2015. It had a mass of 52 kg and was equipped with an optical imaging payload which would have reached a ground resolution of about 500 metres (1,600 ft).

It was the first Iranian satellite to use a cold-gas thruster system to conduct orbital maneuvers and increase its service life by raising its orbit to prevent a fast decay. Fajr was launched by a Safir-1B rocket from the Iranian Space Agency's launch site in Semnan city. The satellite was deployed into a low Earth orbit with a perigee of 224 km, an apogee of 470 km, an inclination of 55.53°, and an orbital period of 91.5 minutes.

'**Payam**' (Message) satellite was launched on 15 January 2019 with Simorgh satellite carrier but according to the announcement of then-Minister of Communications and Information Technology Mohammad Javad Azari Jahromi the launch was not successful and the Payam satellite was not put into orbit. The rocket carrying the Payam satellite failed to reach the "necessary speed" in the third stage of its launch. It was designed and developed by experts at the Amirkabir University of Technology to carry out imagery and telecommunication missions. It was aimed to orbit the Earth at an altitude of 500 kilometers to take surveying images at high resolutions.

'**Dousti**' (Friendship) satellite was the second Iranian satellite which faced an unsuccessful launch in 2017. It was a micro-class 52-kilogram satellite developed by experts from the Sharif University of Technology. It was a remote-sensing satellite, which was to orbit the Earth at an altitude of between 250 km and 310 km. The satellite was launched on a Safir-1B rocket in February 2019, but did not reach orbit.

'**Zafar-1**', was an imaging satellite launched in 2012 which didn't achieve the required speed to reach its orbit. It plummeted into the Indian Ocean after it failed to reach orbit.

The elite force of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) successfully launched the **'Noor-1'** (Light) satellite by the domestically-built launcher Qassed (Messenger) on 22 April 2020 and placed it into orbit at an altitude of 425km. The launch of Noor-1 which is the Islamic Republic's first military satellite was carried out on the anniversary of the establishment of the IRGC.

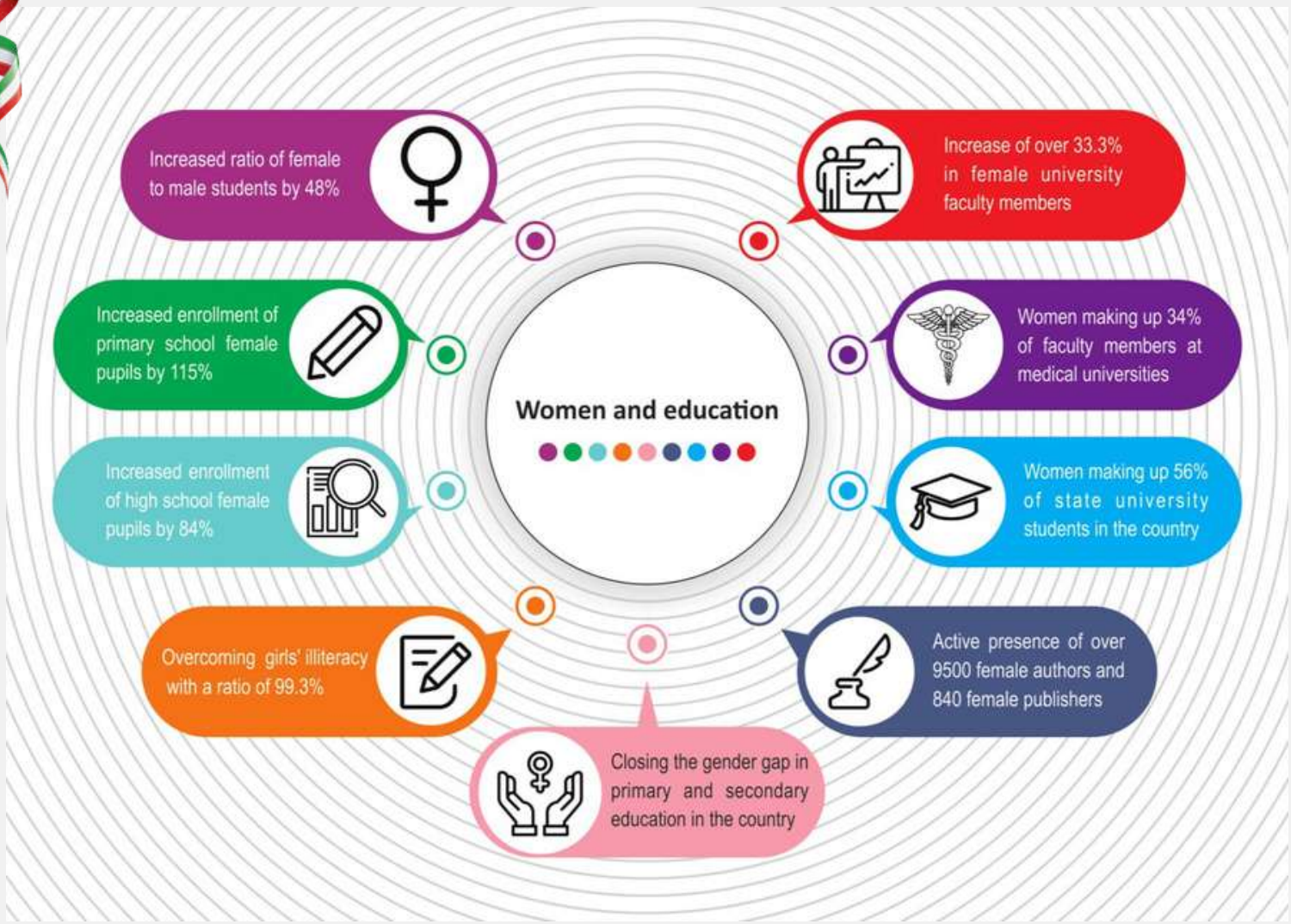
'Noor-2', the second and only operational satellite of the Noor class, was launched on 8 March 2022 to a 500 kilometer orbit. The mission of the satellite is reconnaissance, and it was placed in orbit after 480 seconds at a speed of 6.7 km/s. Two Noor satellites have been launched from the Shahrud Desert in Iran.

The Iranian satellite **'Khayyam'** was launched on a Soyuz-2.1b carrier rocket from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan on 9 August 2022. It is named after the Iranian polymath Omar Khayyam. Khayyam is a 600 kilograms (1,300 lb) satellite situated in an orbit 500 kilometres (310 mi) above the Earth's surface. Its main purpose is to collect information and images from the Earth's surface with a resolution of 1 metre (3.3 feet). It is designed to monitor and investigate the Earth's surface, both for government and civilian purposes.

If someone wishes to deprive a woman from being able to take part in scientific activities based on the Islamic perspective, or if he prevents her from being active economically, politically, or socially, he has acted against God's command. Women can participate in these activities as much as their physical strength and needs allow them to. They should do whatever they can economically, politically, and socially. The sacred laws of Islam do not stand in the way of this.

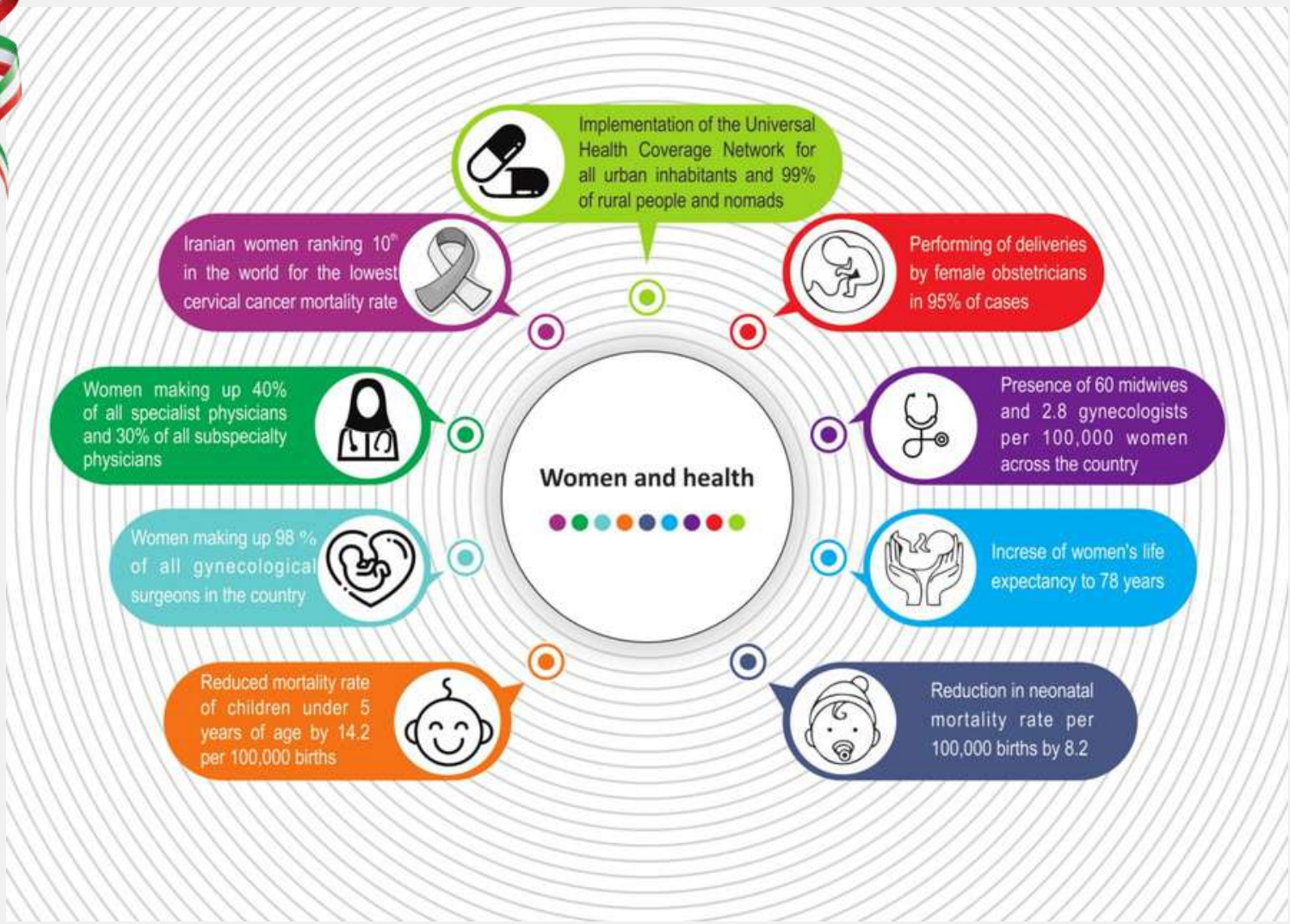
Ayatollah Khamenei
Sept. 18, 1996

IRI Developments in fields related to women



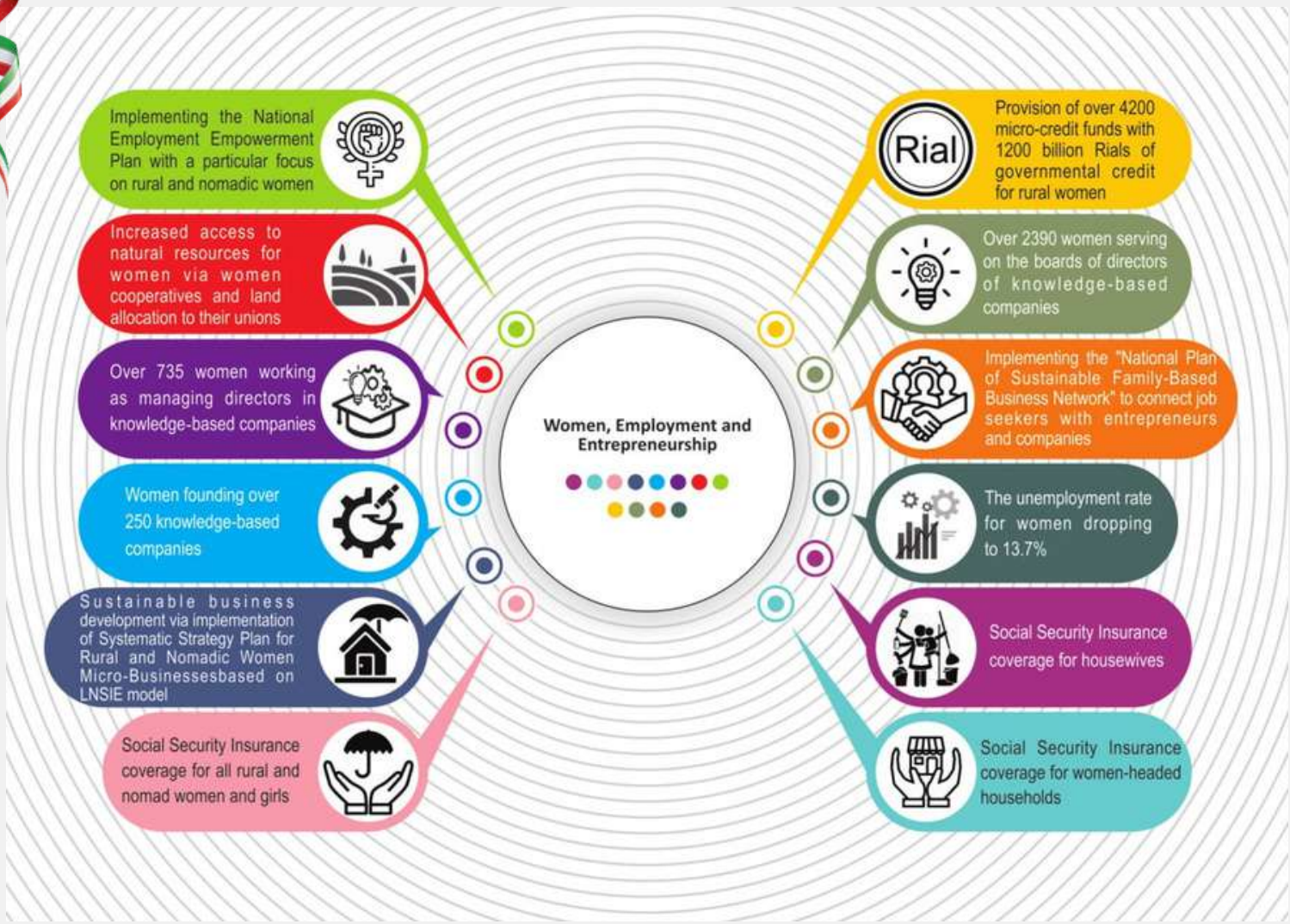
Women and Education

Increase of over 33.3% in female university faculty members
Women making up 34% of faculty members at medical universities
Women making up 56% of state university students in the country
Closing the gender gap in primary and secondary education in the country
Overcoming women and girls' illiteracy with a ratio of 99.3%
Increased enrollment of high school female pupils by 84%
Active presence of over 9500 female authors and 840 female publishers
Increased enrollment of primary school female pupils by 115%
Increased ratio of female to male students by 48% Increase of over 33.3% in female university faculty members



Women and Health

Implementation of the Universal Health Coverage Network for all urban inhabitants and 99% of rural people and nomads
Performing of deliveries by female obstetricians in 95% of cases
Presence of 60 midwives and 2.8 gynecologists per 100,000 women across the country
Increase of women's life expectancy to 78 years
Reduction in neonatal mortality rate per 100,000 births by 8.2
Reduced mortality rate of children under 5 years of age by 14.2 per 100,000 births
Women making up 98% of all gynecological surgeons in the country
Women making up 40% of all specialist physicians and 30% of all subspecialty physicians
Iranian women ranking 10th in the world for the lowest cervical cancer mortality rate



Women, Employment and Entrepreneurship

Implementing the "National Plan of Sustainable Family-Based Business Network" to connect job seekers with entrepreneurs and companies

Provision of over 4200 micro-credit funds with 1200 billion Rials of governmental credit for rural women

Over 2390 women serving on the boards of directors of knowledge-based companies

The unemployment rate for women dropping to 13.7%

Social Security Insurance coverage for housewives

Social Security Insurance coverage for women-headed households

Social Security Insurance coverage for all rural and nomad women and girls

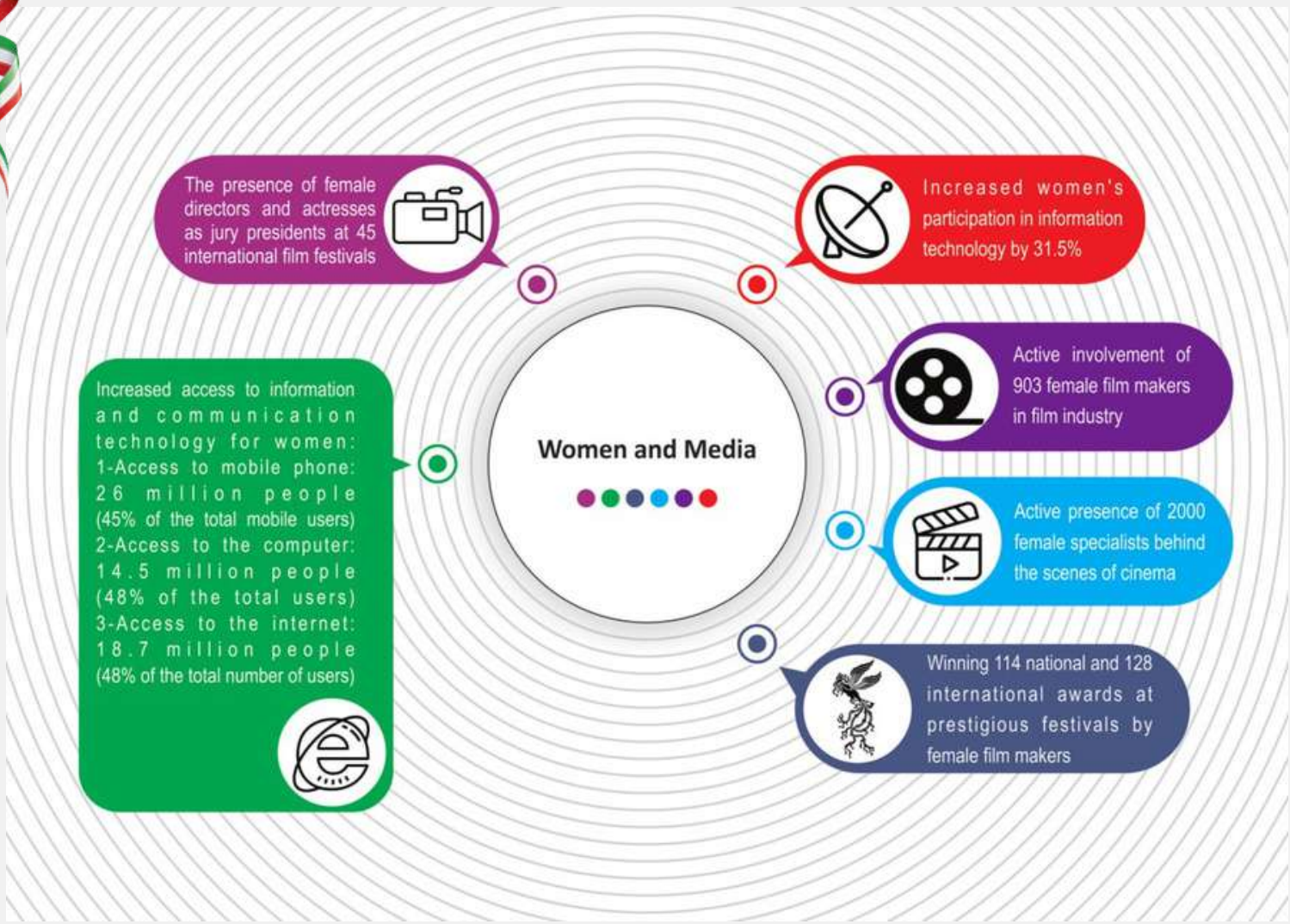
Sustainable business development via implementation of Systematic Strategy Plan for Rural and Nomadic Women Micro-Businesses based on LNSIE model

Women founding over 250 knowledge-based companies

Over 735 women working as managing directors in knowledge-based companies

Increased access to natural resources for women via women cooperatives and land allocation to their unions

Implementing the National Employment Empowerment Plan with a particular focus on rural and nomadic women Health



Women and Media

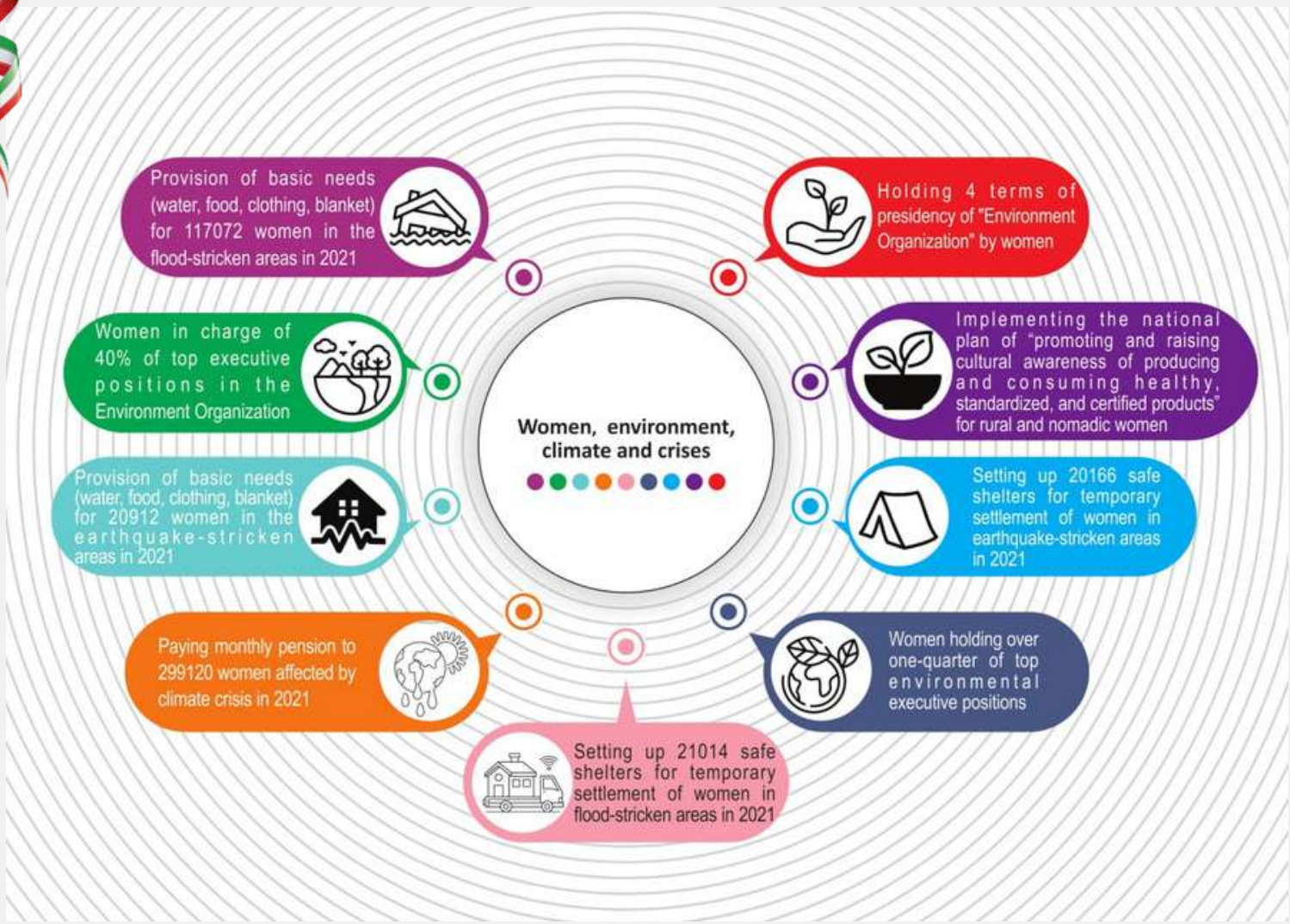
The presence of female directors and actresses as jury presidents at 45 international film festivals
Increased women's participation in information technology by 31.5%
Active involvement of 903 female filmmakers in film industry
Active presence of 2000 female specialists behind the scenes of cinema
Winning 114 national and 128 international awards at prestigious festivals by female filmmakers
Increased access to information and communication technology for women:
Access to mobile phone: 26 million people (45% of the total users)
Access to the computer: 14.5 million people (48% of the total users)
Access to the internet: 187 million people (48% of the total users)

Women and Sports

Women get access to over 16111 gyms
Women have won 3302 medals at recent international sporting events
Female athletes have earned Olympic and Paralympic quota places
70 women are serving as heads of sports delegations across provinces
Women possess 97 international seats in sports federations worldwide
88366 women work as referees in national and international sporting events
There are 51 female presidents and Vice presidents for different sports federations

Women in Authority and Decision-Making Positions

Women holding 25.2 % of all government positions at all levels, including the highest, middle, and basic executive positions
Women serving as the vice presidents for women and family affairs
Over 1000 women working as judges in the country
Increase in the number of women candidates to enter parliament by 227% in the 11th term
Increase in the number of women as parliament members by 16.5 times since the first term
ncrease in women's participation in the Islamic Consultative Assembly by 5.59%



Women, Environment, Climate and Crises

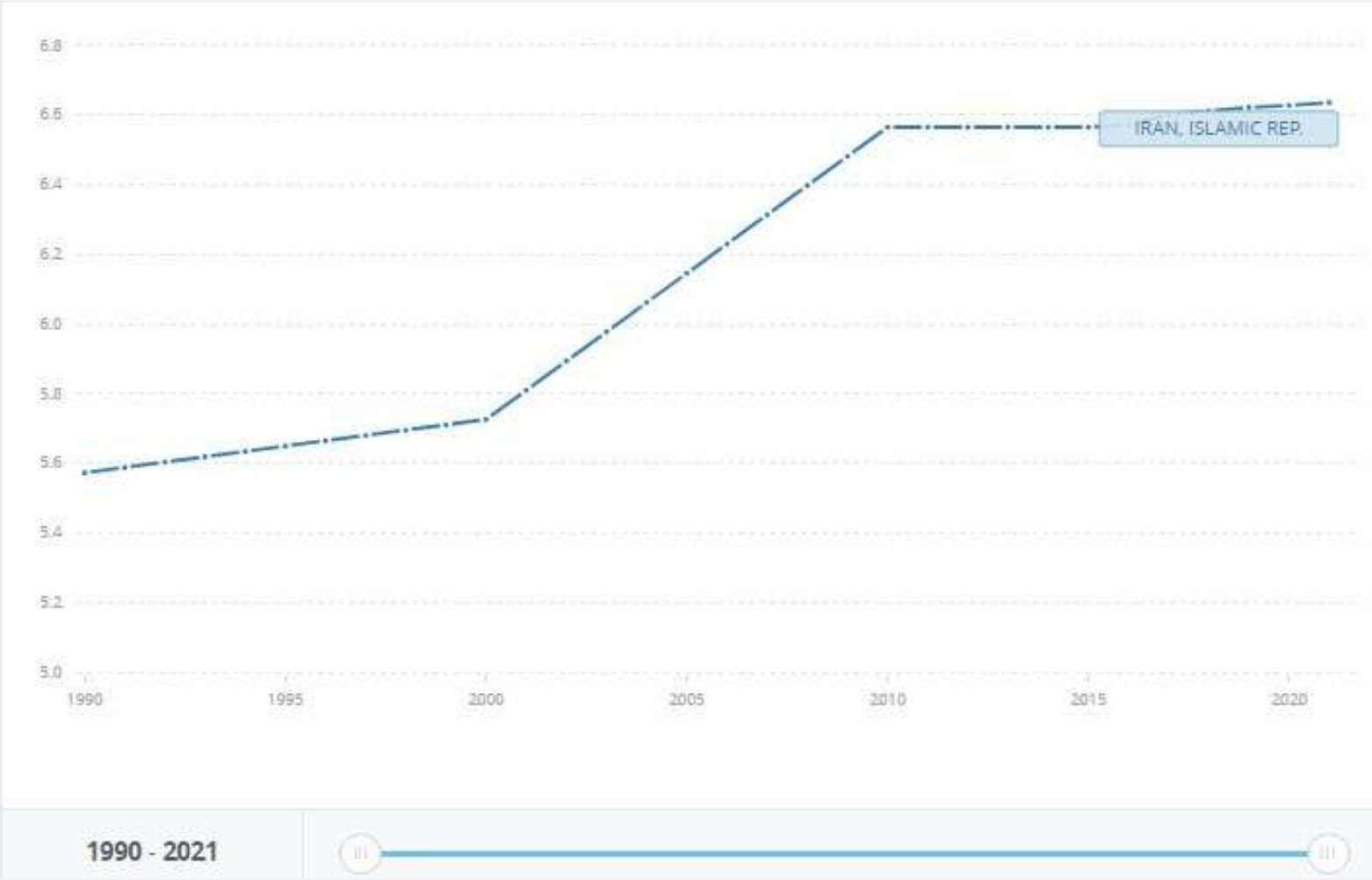
Provision of basic needs (water, food, clothing, blanket) for 117072 women in the flood-stricken areas in 2021
Women in charge of 40% of top executive positions in the Environment Organization
Provision of basic needs (water, food, clothing, blanket) for 20912 women in the earthquake-stricken areas in 2021
Paying monthly pension to 299120 women affected by climate crisis in 2021
Setting up 21014 safe shelters for temporary settlement of women in flood-stricken areas in 2021
Women holding over one-quarter of top environmental executive positions
Setting up 20166 safe shelters for temporary settlement of women in earthquake-stricken areas in 2021
Implementing the natioal plan of “promoting and raising cultural awareness of producing and consuming healthy, standardized, and certified products” for rural and nomadic women
Holding 4 terms of presidency of "Environment Organization" by women

The Pahlavi regime brought about the severest harms to the people and the country during decades in power. By ruining national agriculture and giving room to the greedy foreigners and the monarchy's servants to plunder; by looting oil reserves and giving away national resources to American and European masters; by destroying rural areas and transforming Iran to a market for useless imported goods and leftover of U.S. agricultural products; and other such treasonous programs, the country's economy was in a constant tumble, and dependent on the will of foreign powers, and the nation's livelihood was in the hands of the enemies.

Ayatollah Khamenei
Feb 10, 1999

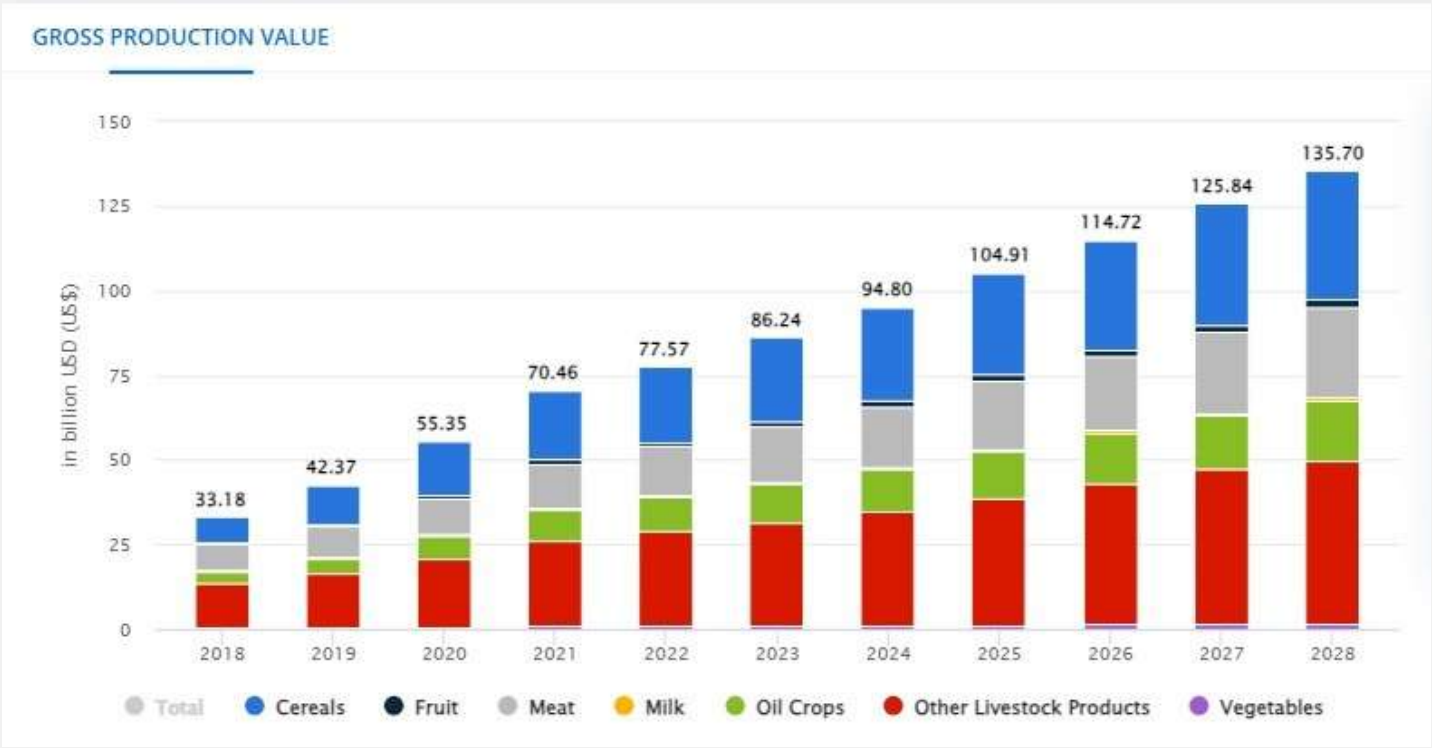
Developments in Agriculture

Iran's agricultural capacities



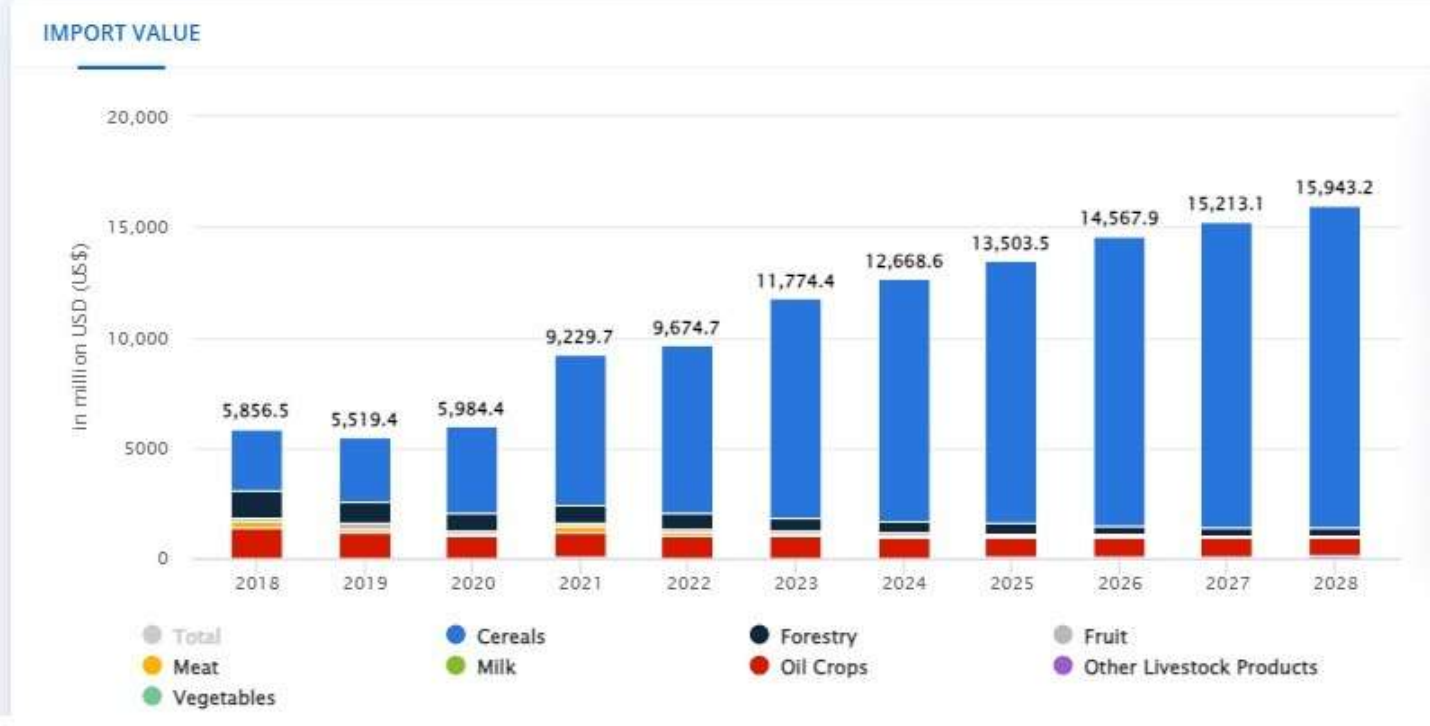
Increase in Forest area (% of land area)

Revenue



Iran's Agricultural Revenue in Billion USD; Past, Present and Future.

Trade

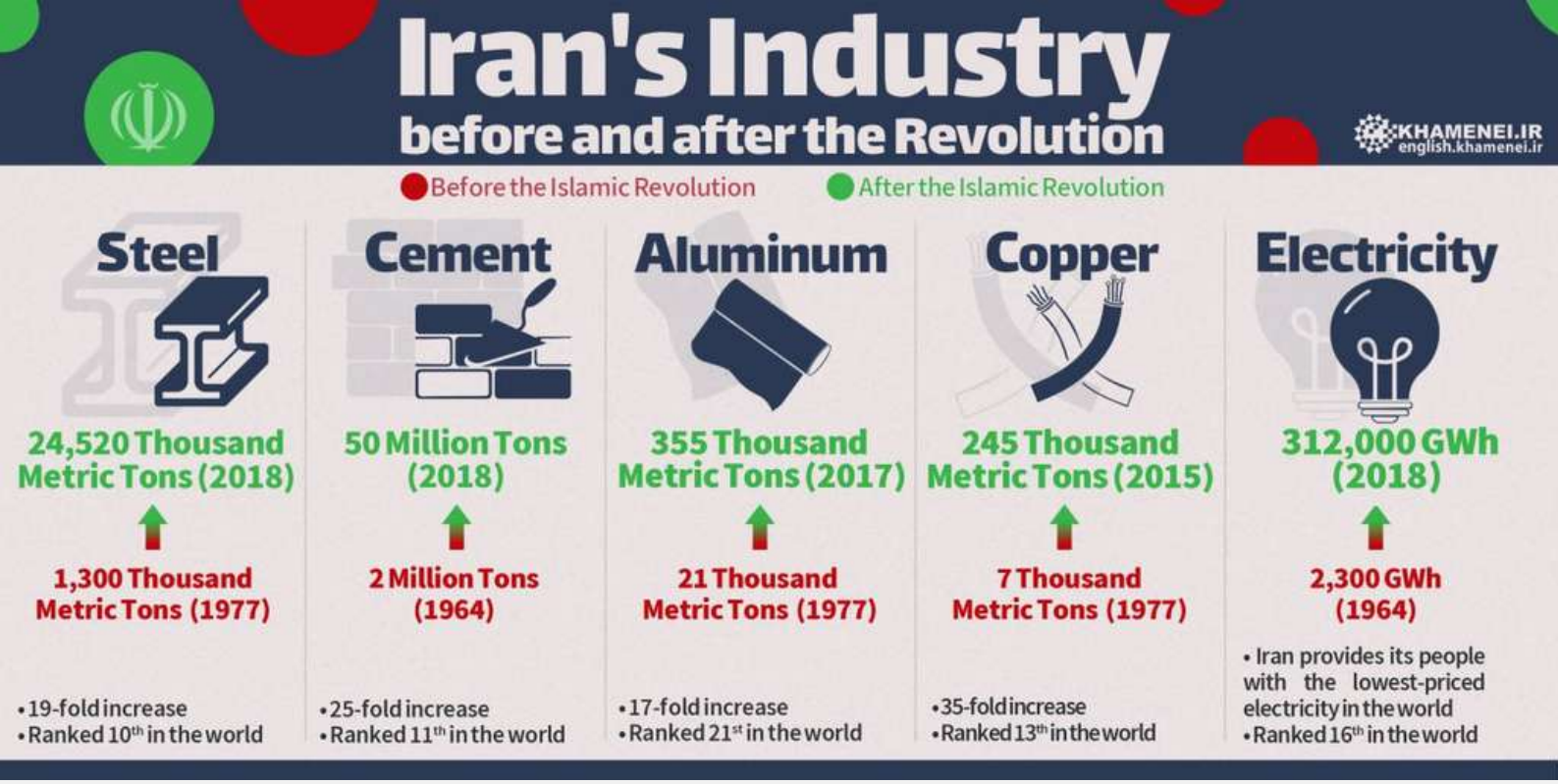


Iran's Agricultural Trade Capacity in Million USD; Past, Present and Future.

Developments in Trades and Industries

“If the Islamic Revolution hadn’t taken place, Iran would have been much more advanced, at least in terms of industry.” This is a statement, which the world’s mainstream media outlets insist on. However, aside from the media’s politically charged viewpoint regarding Iran and subjects related to it, do the statistics and studies show Iran to be a desperate, stagnant country in industrial fields after the Islamic Revolution? To find the answer to this question, the following text is a documented report about the situation of industry in Iran before and after the Islamic Revolution. It is worth noting that the data used in this report comes from the research work of international organizations.

Ayatollah Khamenei

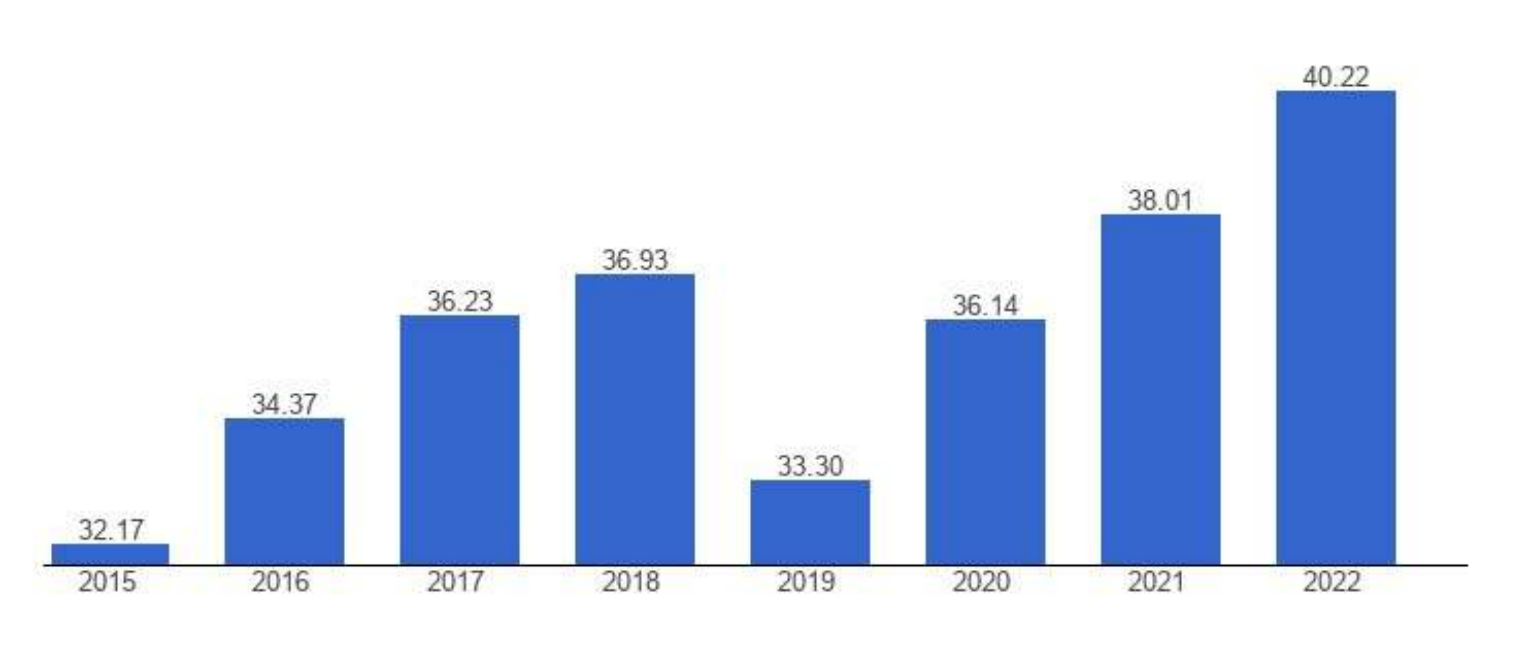


General Overview of Iran's Developments in Industry:

Following the Islamic Revolution, Iran's steel production surged by an impressive 19-fold, propelling the country to the 10th position globally. The cement industry also experienced remarkable growth, with a 25-fold increase in production and an 11-fold increase in capacity, positioning Iran as the 11th largest producer worldwide. Additionally, Iran's aluminum production soared by 17-fold, securing the country's place as the 21st largest aluminum producer globally. The copper sector witnessed a substantial 35-fold increase in production, elevating Iran to the 13th rank globally. Notably, Iran not only boasts the world's lowest electricity prices but has also significantly boosted its electricity production by a staggering 2300 GW/H, placing the country at the 16th spot on the global electricity production scale.

Iran's Energy Industry:

Iran's Energy Industry stands as a global powerhouse, ranking third in natural gas production, eighth in crude oil output, and second in proven gas reserves on the world stage.



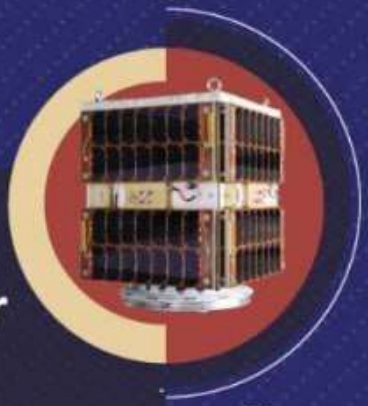
Value Added by Industry as Percent of GDP

The importance of industry in the economy of Iran and other countries is measured as the value added of the industrial sector as percent of GDP. Industry includes mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

APPENDIX

Iranian Space Agency Hits New Record

Mahda Satellite on the Back of Simorgh Carrier



Simorgh Satellite Carrier

Weight: 87 tons	The 7th Launch
Diameter: 2.4 meters	Height: 26.5 meters
Manufacturer: Defense Ministry	Launch Type: Fixed Site

Fuel Type: Two-Stage Liquid Fuel

Mahda Satellite + 2 Research Satellites

Type: Light Communication Satellite

Weight: 32 Kg

Manufacturer: Iranian Space Research Center

Mission:

Studying Simorgh Satellite Carrier's Performance in Multiple Paths

Assessing Performance of New Designs & Ensuring Indigenous Technologies

The Achievement's Importance

Receiving the Satellite Signal from a Min Height of 450 km & Max of 1,100 km

Multiple Injection of 3 Iranian Satellites on Back of One Launcher into Elliptical Orbit

UNESCO

World Bank

Where We Were:

Before the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979

Literacy rate

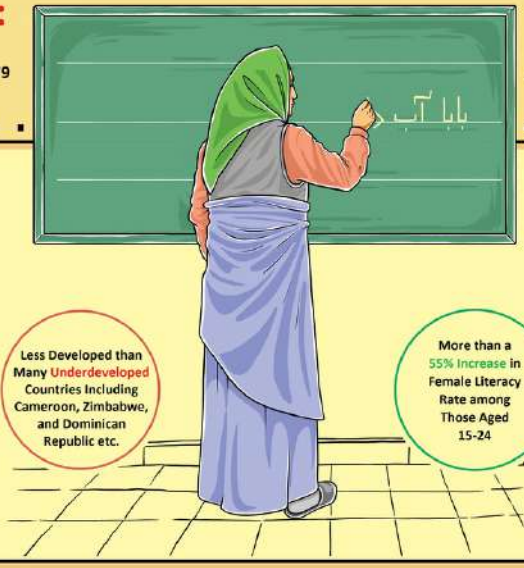
Global average

Iran

56%
78%

37%
69%

15-24 | +15 Years Old



Less Developed than Many Underdeveloped Countries Including Cameroon, Zimbabwe, and Dominican Republic etc.

More than a 55% Increase in Female Literacy Rate among Those Aged 15-24

Where We Are:

After the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979

Literacy rate

Iran

Global average

99%
95.8%

90%
86.3%

15-24 | +15 Years Old

37% After the Revolution | 90% Before the Revolution

The Literacy Rate of Individuals Over 15 Years Old Has Nearly Tripled

43% Increase in General Literacy Rate among Those Aged 15-24

99% After the Revolution | 56% Before the Revolution

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life. The youth literacy rate for ages 15-24 reflects recent progress in education. It measures the accumulated outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so by indicating the proportion of the population who have passed through the primary education system and acquired basic literacy and numeracy skills. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations and etc.

Improving the Youth Literact Rate to About 100%

Center for Public Diplomacy, MFA, IRI

45 Years of Progress

world Bank

Where We Were:

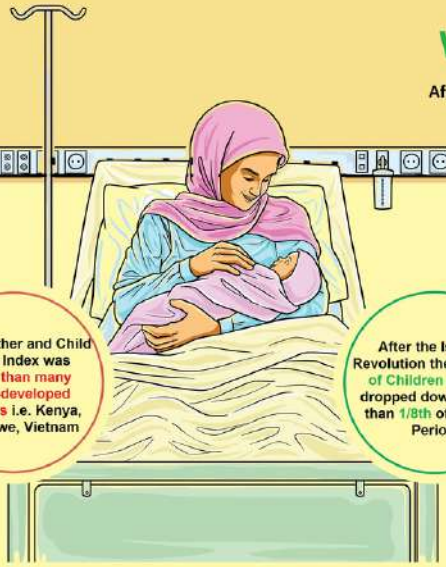
Before the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979

Mother and child health index

125
88

-5 Y.O Age -1 Y.O

Out of 1000 children



Iran's Mother and Child Health Index was Worse than many Under-developed countries i.e. Kenya, Zimbabwe, Vietnam

After the Islamic Revolution the Mortality of Children under 5 dropped down to less than 1/8th of Pahlavi Period

Where We Were:

After the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979

Mother and child health index

15
13

-5 Y.O Age -1 Y.O

Out of 1000 children

۳۹ Global Average Child mortality rate | ۱۵ Iran Child mortality rate | -5 YO

Child Mortality Rate of Iran decreased to less than half of the global Average after the Islamic Revolution

-1 YO | ۱۳ Iran Child mortality rate | ۲۹ Global Average Child mortality rate

Significant Development in Mother and Child Health Index

Mother and child health (MCH) index has some key Indicator, the most important of which is child or infant mortality rate. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the number of deaths in the first year (and/or in the first 5 years) of life divided by the number of live births, multiplied by 1000.

Center for Public Diplomacy MFA, IRI

45 Years of Progress

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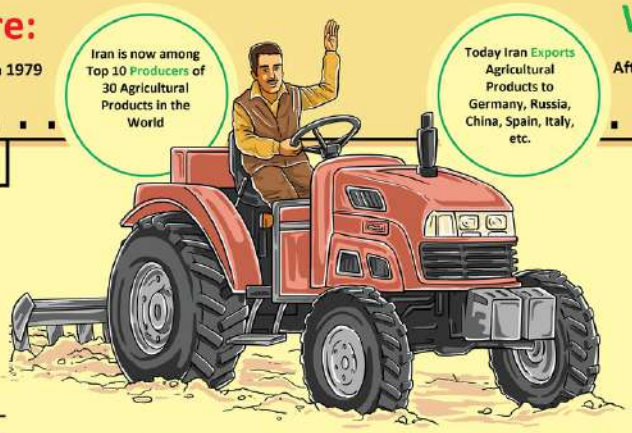
FAO

Where We Were:

Before the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979

Iran is now among Top 10 Producers of 30 Agricultural Products in the World



Today Iran Exports Agricultural Products to Germany, Russia, China, Spain, Italy, etc.

Where We Are:

After the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979

Agricultural Products

Barley	Wheat
1.2 Million Tonnes	5.7 Million Tonnes

Grains: 8.5 MT

13 — Iran's Global Rank in Wheat Production

10 — Iran's Global Rank in Barley Production

2.5 Times — Growth in Production of Wheat and Barley

4 Times — Growth in the Index of Agricultural Production

Agricultural Products

Barley	Wheat
3.1 Million Tonnes	14 Million Tonnes

Grains: 21 MT

Iran Crop Production Index	Growth since 1979	Iran Crop Production Index
28 Before the Islamic Revolution of Iran	279%	After the Islamic Revolution of Iran 78.2

Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period. In the last 45 years, despite the drought and migration of villagers, Iran has been able to grow significantly in the field of agricultural production by moving towards industrialization of agriculture.

Significant Growth in Crop Production Index Since

45 Years of Progress

Center for Public Diplomacy, MFA, IRI

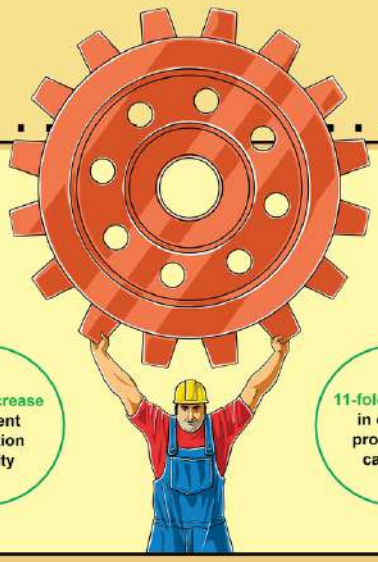
World Steel Association

Global Cement

www.trade.gov

Where We Were:

Before the Islamic Revolution in 1979



Where We Are:

After the Islamic Revolution in 1979

Cement and Steel

Rank 34 in Steel Production

1.3 MT	8 MT
Steel	Cement

19-fold increase in cement production capacity

Cement and Steel

Rank 10 in Steel Production

Rank 8 in Cement Production Capacity

11-fold increase in cement production capacity

25 MT	88.4 MT
Steel	Cement

Growth of steel production		After the Islamic Revolution, Iran succeeded in surpassing countries such as Canada, Spain and France in terms of steel production	Iran is the 18th Steel Exporter in the World		
2.5 Times VS. World	19 Times VS.Iran		35% of Total Steel Production	2.8 Billion $	Exporting to 50 Countries

Steel and cement are two the most important strategic industries. Steel is used in various fields such as house building, automobile manufacturing, railways, energy production and transmission. As one of the basic industries, the cement industry too plays a fundamental role in the development of the economic infrastructure of any country

45 Years of Progress

Center for Public Diplomacy, MFA, IRI

Imam Khamenei visited Exhibition of Domestic Production Capabilities

Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khamenei has visited an exhibition in the Imam Khomeini Hussainiyah, showcasing the capabilities of Iranian-made products on January 29, 2024. The country's domestic products, with a focus on knowledge-based companies and the manufacturing supply chain, are being presented in 40 booths in this exhibition.

Iran's Leader Visiting Exhibition of achievements in nuclear industry

Cruel sanctions have brought opposite results

The harsh sanctions have enabled Iran to discover its domestic potentials and Iran has found many opportunities for progress during these past years while under sanctions. Under the sanctions, Iran has been able to make enormous progress in different fields, including science and technology, the medical and biological sciences, aerospace sciences, nuclear sciences, and nanotechnology.

Imam Khamenei
March 13, 2023 | KHAMENEI.IR

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت امور خارجه

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

45 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Center for Public Diplomacy
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