



Iran Fact Sheet

Background

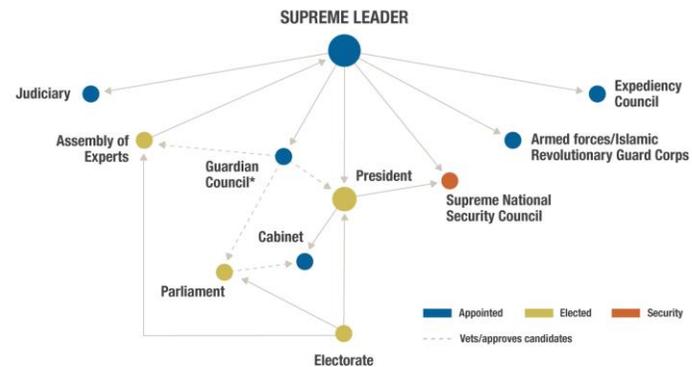
Known as Persia until 1935, Iran became an Islamic republic in 1979 after the monarchy was overthrown and Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was forced into exile. Shia Muslim Islamist clerical forces led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini established a theocratic system of government with political authority vested in a religious scholar referred to as the Supreme Leader who is accountable only to the Assembly of Experts - an elected 86-member body of clerics. Now the Supreme Leader is the Ayatollah Ali Khomeini. Iran's current President is Hassan Rouhani. The President is elected in an [undemocratic process](#) every four years.



(Map source [here](#))

Government System

IRANIAN REGIME STRUCTURE



*Half of its members appointed by Judiciary and half by Supreme Leader
Sources: Fatemeh Aman, Alex Vatanka, IFES

Iran is a Theocracy: “On the [surface](#), the U.S. and Iranian governments have much in common: a president who is popularly elected, a boisterous legislature, and a powerful judiciary. The obvious difference lies in the fact that Iran is an Islamic theocracy, and that one man, the Supreme Leader, exerts ideological and political control over a system dominated by clerics who shadow every major function of the state.”

Demographics

[The total population](#) of Iran is 82,802,633. Ethnic Persians [make up 50-60%](#) of the population. Islam is the official language with 90-95% Shiite, and 5-10% Sunni. Others include Zoroastrian, Jewish, Baha’is and Christian. Ethnic minority groups, [including](#) Arabs, Azeris, Baluch and Kurds, all face discrimination.

- **Kurds in Iran:** There are an estimated 8-12 million Kurds living in the northwestern region called Rojhalat (East Kurdistan). The Kurds are mostly Sunni Muslim, with a [sizable Shia minority](#). Most Kurds identify as secular. The Kurds are prohibited from speaking their language in schools, Kurdish activists are harassed, and town names are in Farsi. Kurds are often imprisoned and publicly executed due to their activism. The largest Kurdish political party is the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI), which is affiliated with the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) in Iraq. Another group is the Free Life Party of Kurdistan (PJAK), which is affiliated with the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) in Turkey. Both groups [fight the Iranians](#); there may be 7000 PJAK fighters and 2000 PDKI fighters. The Iranian Kurds [have backed](#) Kurdish independence in other nations.
 - **Khorasani Kurds:** There are [nearly](#) 1.5 million Kurds in the northeastern region, Khorasan, where they were moved in the 17th century. They suffer from heavy poverty, illiteracy, and destitution.
- **Baluchi:** In Iran, there are almost 2 million [Baluchis](#) living in the southeastern region, who are largely Sunni. There are another 8 million in Pakistan. They are vastly underrepresented in political positions.
- **Azeri:** There are nearly 12-20 million [Azeris](#) in Iran, where they are the second largest ethnic group. They live in the northwestern region, next to the 10 million Azeris in Azerbaijan. Iran and Azerbaijan are not friendly. Due to their Shia faith, Azeris are given greater freedoms than Sunni Muslims. But they still face cultural discrimination, as they are closer to Turks than Persians. They are prohibited from speaking their language in schools, activists are harassed, and town names are in Farsi. Prominent Azeris include Iranian Leader Ali Khamenei and Yahya Rahim Safavi, who was an IRGC commander from 1997-2007.
- **Arabs:** The less than two million Ahwazi Arabs live along the southwestern border with Iraq in the Khuzestan province; nearly 2% of Iran. Most Arabs are Shiite, while a small minority are Sunni. The province holds [85-90%](#) of Iran’s oil production. Despite that, the Arabs face poverty, unemployment, and a lack of education as well as human rights abuses by the regime. A terror group called the Arab Struggle Movement for the Liberation of al-Ahwaz [may have attacked](#) government targets.
- **Lors:** The Lors number around 4.5 million and are largely Shia, who live in the western area adjacent to Iraq. They speak Lori, an ancient language similar to Farsi.

Iranian Government is Apocalyptic

- Dr. Bernard Lewis, the leading U.S. scholar on the Middle East, has [said](#), “Iran’s leadership comprises a group of extreme fanatical Muslims who believe that their messianic times have arrived... with these people in Iran, mutually assured destruction is not a deterrent factor, but rather an inducement. They feel that they can hasten the final messianic process. This is an extremely dangerous situation of which it is important to be aware.” Leader Khamenei [believes](#) this. His likely successor [also probably](#) does.
- “Iran has an [apocalyptic regime](#) ... since 2005, no poor country in the entire troubled history of the world has seen its fertility rate plunge from 7 children per female just one generation ago to only 1.6 children per female today... As a matter of arithmetic, Iran can sustain a third of its population as elderly dependents only by acquiring the wealth of its neighbors... That is why Iran is aggressive, and why no negotiation will contain it.”

The Iranian Economy

Although the Iranian economy originally got a boost from the JCPOA, by 2018 it was not in good shape. Inflation [is at almost 30%](#) this year. Unemployment is about 12%, and the Iranian rial has fallen sharply

against the dollar, raising prices on imported goods and prompting a central bank intervention in April. Oil prices have risen, but only bringing a moment of relief. [70% of factories](#) have closed. Meanwhile, hundreds of millions of dollars in proceeds from the nuclear agreement have gone to Iran's military involvement in Syria and support of Lebanon's Hezbollah. The official Iranian budget is a little over \$300 billion. The official defense budget is [\\$14 to 17 billion](#). The IRGC itself [gets around \\$8 billion](#). Adding in extras, Iran budgets at least [\\$31 billion](#) for both its military and its proxies. Iran [spends](#) \$16 billion annually to support terrorists and rogue regimes.

- At the start of the Iran deal negotiations, Iran had [\\$20 billion](#) in accessible foreign exchange reserves. It now has [\\$100 billion in reserves](#).
- The Iranian government has [spent](#) between \$100–500 billion on the country's nuclear program.

Human Rights Violations: Non-Muslims and non-Shia [reportedly](#) face societal discrimination.

- **Kurds:** [According to a 2017 report](#) by Asma Jahangir, UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Iran, “almost one-fifth of the executions that took place in 2016 concerned Kurdish prisoners.” She stated “[Kurdish political prisoners](#) represent almost half of the total number of political prisoners in Iran.”
- **Christians:** Iran is in the [Top Ten](#) of nations for Christian persecution throughout the world.
- **Baha'i:** There are more than 300,000 Baha'i in Iran. The Iranian regime [seeks](#) to eradicate them. Since 1979, more than 200 Baha'i leaders have been killed and more than 10,000 have been let go from government and university positions. Leader Khamenei issued a fatwa, in 2013, calling for Iranians to avoid “dealings” with Baha'is and labeled the group “deviant and misleading.”
- **Freedom of Expression and Information:** Free speech is often clamped down by Iranian security forces, even by social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Long prison sentences, torture and even execution can be the result. In 2014, six Iranians [were arrested](#) for appearing in a video dancing to Pharrell Williams' song “Happy,” sentenced to up to one year in prison, and given 91 lashes.
- **Human Rights Abuses Against Women:** Women in Iran must [wear](#) a hijab [in public](#). In court, a woman's testimony has [half](#) the value of a man's. The law consistently [favors](#) men in marriage, divorce, inheritance, and child custody. A married woman may not [leave](#) the country without her husband's permission. Women [are barred](#) from public events such as soccer games at local stadiums.
- **Human Rights Abuses against Children:** Iran [is by far the leader](#) among a handful of countries — which include Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, South Sudan and Yemen — that have executed minors in the past decade. In [2015](#), the UN reported that there are nearly 160 children on death row in Iran. The rate of executions against minors have increased under Rouhani. Child labor is a major issue in the country; in [2011](#) there were 68,558 working children between ages 10-14 and 696,700 between ages 15-18. Girls 13 years and older are legally allowed to be married.
- **Homosexuals:** In accordance with sharia law, homosexual intercourse between men [can be punished](#) by death, and men can be flogged for acts such as kissing. Women may be flogged. Iranians [sometimes required](#) LGBT Iranians to undergo sex-reassignment surgery.
- **Rape in Prison:** Dissidents and homosexuals have become the [victims of rape and torture](#) in prisons.
- **Death Penalty:** Iran has [the second highest rate of execution](#), behind China. It accounted for 66% of all recorded executions in the Middle East. The overall number of executions carried out in Iran was 567 in 2016, a drop from at least 977 in 2015. Many crimes in Iran are punishable by death, including insults to the prophet, apostasy, same-sex relations, adultery and drug related offenses.
- Iran [has waged](#) a vicious clampdown on human rights defenders.

Iranian Protests

In 2009, and then again in 2017-2018, Iranians took to the streets to protest the Iranian government. The first time the protests were triggered by the stolen 2009 Presidential election. The second time, they were triggered by the Iranian government's decision to send the economic benefits from the JCPOA to the military and terror proxies, and to pad the personal accounts of the Iranian leadership, rather than to distribute them to the people. Over 40% of the Iranian population is [unemployed](#). Both times the Iranian regime cracked down,

killed dozens of protestors, but arrested and imprisoned thousands more. However, the [protests of 2018](#) have continued.

Iran-U.S. Relations

On November 4, 1979, Iranian students occupied the U.S. embassy in Tehran. Fifty-two Americans were held hostage for 444 days. Since 1979, the Iranian regime has committed [numerous](#) acts of war against the U.S. It supported and directed terrorists that killed 241 U.S. Marines and 17 Embassy personnel in the 1983 bombings in Beirut and killed 23 Americans in the 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers. An Iranian official [admitted](#) that Iran knowingly helped al-Qaeda terrorists — including some of the 9/11 attackers — travel secretly through the Middle East. It supplied Explosively Formed Penetrators (EFP's) and other weapons to Islamists from 03-11 that killed [more than 1100](#) U.S. soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan. Recently, an EFP [killed](#) more Americans. Iran planned a 2011 bombing of a Washington, DC restaurant to kill the Saudi Ambassador. Commercial relations between Iran and the U.S. are restricted by U.S. sanctions and consist mainly of Iranian purchases of food and medical products and U.S. purchases of carpets and food. The U.S. has had discussions with Iranian representatives within the UN framework on the issue of Afghanistan. The U.S., through the P 5 Plus 1, also negotiated with Iran and agreed to the JCPOA. The Iranian [school curriculum](#) depicts the U.S. as “the arrogant, idolatrous, modern-day crusader, infidel, oppressor, Great Satan.” Furthermore, the need for child martyrdom, during the apocalyptic battle against the U.S., is intensively inculcated in all twelve grades.

Iran-Israel Relations

Iran does not recognize Israel's legitimacy as a state but instead [pushes for its elimination](#).

Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)

The IRGC promotes Iran's Islamic Revolution throughout the Middle East and South America. [Within the IRGC](#), there is the Basij (mobilization) militia and the Quds Force (IRGC-QF). The IRGC Army has [100,000](#) to [150,000](#) troops in 20 infantry divisions. The IRGC Navy has 20,000 sailors, including 5,000 Marines. IRGC Special Forces, called the “Quds” (“Jerusalem”) Force numbers 5,000.

- **Basij militia:** The main task of the Basij is to keep popular support by recruiting volunteers, many of whom are teenagers. Their primary focus is on giving military training to “resist foreign invasion” and to help “suppress domestic opposition to the regime through street violence and intimidation.” The volunteers number 90,000 normally but are capable of mobilizing 300,000 to 1 million fighters.
- **Quds Force:** The core task of the Quds Force is to protect Iran from foreign threats and to provide support to its interests abroad, mainly Iraqi militias, Lebanon's Hezbollah, Hamas, and militias in Syria allied with the Assad regime. The Quds Force is led by its notorious leader Major General Qasem Soleimani. Soleimani has been responsible for many deaths and only answers to Leader Khamenei.
- **Killed Thousands of Americans:** The IRGC [has killed and wounded](#) thousands of Americans, far more than ISIS, in Iraq and Afghanistan. The IRGC has killed more U.S. allies too through their terror operations. For example, it subsidizes Hezbollah and Hamas.
- **Controls Nukes:** The IRGC controls Iran's missiles, nuclear, chemical, & biological weapons programs.
- **Funds:** The IRGC is the third-wealthiest organization in Iran. The IRGC attracts young men by paying them up to \$265 a month. The IRGC is able to buy out entire government institutions, as well as the “[black economies](#).” Iranian expert [Ali Ansari](#) has stated that “(t)hrough holding companies, front companies, and charitable foundations the IRGC is a big player in the construction business, oil and gas, import-export, and telecommunications. Its company subcontracts work to foreign firms, and its subsidiaries bid for contracts abroad.”

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