

IRAN

** CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT **

ECONOMY

Aid: economic commitments--Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$1.4 billion; US, including Ex-Im (1970-80), \$1,038 million; Communist countries, (1970-84), \$876 million; military agreements--Communist countries (1970-84), .0 billion; US (1970-80), \$19 million (S NF)

COMMUNICATIONS

Merchant marine: 111 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,239,523 GRT/3,850,862 DWT; includes 43 cargo, 3 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 14 petroleum, oils, and lubricants tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 2 refrigerated cargo, 45 bulk (C)

Telecommunications: advanced system but not properly maintained and only partially operative; Tehran principal center of critical radio relay, troposcatter links; 1,230,000 telephones (3.2 per 100 popl.); about 38 AM, 28 FM, 250 TV stations; Atlantic and Indian Ocean INTELSAT stations; radio relay to Turkey and Pakistan (C)

DEFENSE

Personnel: army 275,000; navy 15,000; air force 50,000 (400 pilots); gendarmerie 40,000; revolutionary guards 250,000-275,000, with another 100,000 in Basij militia (S)

Major ground units: 12 divisions (7 infantry, 4 armored, 1 special forces), 3 independent brigades (1 infantry, 1 airborne infantry, 1 armored), 1 aviation command, 5 artillery groups; at least 19 Revolutionary Guard divisions, 46 brigades (S)

Ships: 3 guided-missile destroyers, 4 guided-missile frigates, 11 missile attack boats, 2 patrol combatants, 46 patrol boats/craft, 15 amphibious vessels, 4 minesweepers, 14 hovercraft, 9 other vessels (auxiliary) (S NF)

Aircraft: approximately 924, including an estimated 229 jet fighters (only 30 operational), 61 transport (prop), 21 transport (jet), 458 helicopters (S)

Missiles: 13 active I-HAWK SAM sites (S)

Supply: produces small arms, rockets, rocket launchers, mortars, explosives, and various calibers of ammunition; bulk of equipment from US before 1979, some antitank missiles from France, some surface-to-air missiles and naval craft from UK, Italy, and India, helicopters from Italy; since 1967 has received significant quantities of armored vehicles, artillery--including self-propelled antiaircraft (AA) guns and field artillery--rocket launchers, and transport vehicles from the USSR; has procured AA guns and associated radar from Switzerland, tanks from UK, and significant quantities of other military materiel from FRG, France, Italy, Canada, and Israel; 12 missile attack boats

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NLRR M13AD#1

BY RW NARA DATE 7/13/10

acquired from France during late 1970s and early 1980s; since the end of 1980, Iran has received tanks and missiles from Libya and North Korea and significant quantities of various ground forces materiel from Syria, Libya, North Korea, China, Eastern Europe, South Korea, and the West; trainer aircraft from Switzerland; broker and black-market sales account for most of free world sales; black-market sales are estimated to exceed \$1 billion (S NF)

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1985, \$12.14 billion; 26 of the central government budget (S NF)

INTELLIGENCE

Under the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, an Iranian intelligence service is still in the formative stage; its exact name is unknown, but it is sometimes called the Prime Minister's Office for Intelligence and Investigations; the function of military intelligence probably remains the same; the relationship of the Gendarmerie, the National Police, and the Revolutionary Guard (Pasdaran) intelligence unit to the Security Service is uncertain; a law establishing a Ministry of Intelligence was passed in May 1983 (S NF)

-- ~~SECRET~~ NOFORN --

IRAN

LAND

1,648,000 km²; smaller than Alaska and Washington combined; 51% desert, waste, or urban; 30% arable (16% cultivable with adequate irrigation; 14% agricultural; 11.5% cultivated); 11% forest; 8% migratory grazing and other

Land boundaries: 5,318 km (including areas belonging to Iran and now occupied by Iraq during continuing border war)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 50 nm or median line)

Coastline: 3,180 km, including islands, with 676 km

PEOPLE

Population: 46,604,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun--Iranian(s); adjective--Iranian

Ethnic divisions: 63% ethnic Persian, 18% Turkic, 13% other Iranian, 3% Kurdish, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

Religion: 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Bahai

Language: Farsi, Turki, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French

Infant mortality rate: 100/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 48%

Labor force: 12.0 million, est. (1979); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment may be as high as 35%

GOVERNMENT

Official name: Islamic Republic of Iran

Type: theocratic republic

Capital: Tehran

Political subdivisions: 24 provinces, subdivided into districts, subdistricts, counties, and villages

Legal system: the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

National holiday: Shia Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

Branches: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

Government leaders: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah KHOMEINI, "Guardian Jurisprudent" (since February 1979); Ali KHAMENEI (cleric), President (since October 1981); Mir Hosein MUSAVI-KHAMENEI, Prime Minister (since October 1981); Ali Akbar HASHEMI RAFSANJANI (cleric), Speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly (since July 1980); Ayatollah Hosein Ali MONTAZERI, Designated Successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (22 November 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: elections to select a president held in August 1985; those to select an Assembly of Experts to name Khomeini's successor held in December 1982; parliamentary elections held in 1984; next presidential election to be held during the summer of 1989; next parliamentary elections to be held in 1988

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Ali Khamenei

Voting strength: reliable figures not available; supporters of the Islami Republic dominate the parliament

Communists: 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; crackdown in 1983 crippled the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983 and remain incomplete

Other political or pressure groups: People's Strugglers (Mujahedin), People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups that have been harshly but not completely repressed by the government; other ethnic minorities, local leaders, and Islamic Committees enforce their political views through armed militia

Member of: Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations doubtful under the new Islamic constitution

ECONOMY

GNP: \$80.4 billion (1984)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, sulfur, coal, emeralds, turquoise

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, goats; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

Major industries: crude oil production (2.4 million b/d in 1985) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Electric power: 11,907,600 kW capacity (1985); 41.724 billion kWh produced (1985), 923 kWh per capita

Exports: \$16.2 billion (est., 1985); 98% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, nuts

Imports: \$16.5 billion (est., 1984); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services

Major trade partners: exports--Japan, Turkey, Syria, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG; imports--FRG, Japan, Turkey, UK, Italy

Budget: (FY85) proposed expenditures of \$42 billion; projected deficit of \$4 billion--actual deficit likely to be higher

Monetary conversion rate: 93 rials=US\$1 (official rate)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,601 km total; 4,509 km 1.435-meter gauge, 92 km 1.676-meter gauge

Highways: 85,000 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth, 19,000 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surfaces, 15,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq conflict); 3 inland coastal ports on Caspian Sea

Pipelines: crude oil, 5,900 km; refined products, 3,900 km; natural gas, 3,300 km

Ports: 5 major (Abadan [closed], Bandar-e Abbas, Bandar-e Khomeyni, Bandar Beheshti, and Bandar-e Bushehr), 12 minor (Khorramshahr closed)

Civil air: 59 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 165 total, 139 usable; 77 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,659 m, 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 67 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

DEFENSE

Branches: Islamic Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Revolutionary Guard (includes Basij militia), Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,789,000; 6,629,000 fit for military service; about 462,000 reach military age (21) annually