

General industrial policies (December 19, 2012)

1. Increasing the share of industry in GDP and increasing the added value of the industrial sector, by:
 - Achieving the optimal growth of industrial investment
 - Choosing the knowledge-based industrial processes
 - Promoting the dignity of work, effort and entrepreneurship

2. Increasing the competitiveness of national industry, by:
 - Developing the ownership and management of non-governmental sector
 - Observing the economic size firms
 - Abolition of special privileges and unnecessary monopolies

3. Increasing the productivity of production factors, especially labor and capital

4. Promotion of nation's industry technology level and access to advanced and strategic technologies, with:
 - Expansion of research and development
 - Generating the design power
 - Strengthening the cooperation among the scientific, educational, research and industrial centers in the country
 - Constructive interaction with the world advanced scientific and industrial centers
 - Utilization from available relative advantages and discovery and creation of new comparative and competitive advantages

5. Development of specialized organizations and increasing their role in decision-makings with the institutionalization of specialized and professional judgments

6. Regional cohesion and balance in the country through supporting and provision of infrastructure and foundations and the establishment of appropriate incentives with respect to land and security logistics
7. Continuous growth of the country's exports of goods and industrial services, with:
 - Improving the quality of goods
 - Identifying and study of the market
 - Effective financial, regulatory and political supports of industrial exports
8. Development of crafts, especially industries with cultural and artistic content and benefiting from the tourism industry
9. Creation of industrial clusters by strengthening small and medium size industries and linking them with large industries to increase industrial synergy and enhance competitiveness

General policies of Science and Technology (Higher Education, Science and Technology System (September 20, 2014))

1. Continuous scientific jihad with the aim of gaining scientific and technologic authority in the world with emphasis on:
 - 1.1 Generating knowledge and development of innovation and theorizing
 - 1.2 Promoting the global position of the country (Iran) in science and technology and turning Iran to the hub of science and technology in the Islamic world
 - 1.3 Development of basic sciences and fundamental research
 - 1.4 Development and promotion of the human sciences, especially broadening the cognition of religious knowledge and foundations of Islamic Revolution, with strengthening the position and status of these sciences, attracting talented and motivated people, modification and revision of educational texts, programs and methods and improvement of related qualitative and quantitative research centers and activities
 - 1.5 Access to advanced sciences and technologies through special policy-making and planning

2. Optimizing the performance and structure of the country educational and research system to achieve the goals of Vision Plan and scientific prosperity with focus on:
 - 2.1 Management of knowledge and research and integration of strategic policy-making, planning and monitoring in the field of science and technology and continuous promotion of indices and updating the country's comprehensive scientific map according to the scientific and technical developments in the region and the world
 - 2.2 Modification of the students' admission system and special attention to the talents and interests of students in choosing education field and increasing the entry of students in graduate programs
 - 2.3 Organizing and strengthening the monitoring, evaluation, validation and ranking systems in science and technology areas
 - 2.4 Organizing the comprehensive and efficient national scientific, research and technologic statistics and information system
 - 2.5 Supporting the establishment and expansion of science and technology parks and settlements
 - 2.6 Equitable distribution of education and research opportunities in higher education across the country
 - 2.7 Identifying the elite, training the talented, and retaining and attracting human capitals
 - 2.8 Increasing the research and studies funding to at least 4% of GDP by the end of 2026 with an emphasis on optimal use of resource and enhancing the productivity

3. Governance of Islamic principles, values, ethics and standards in higher education, research and technology system and the realization of the Islamic University with an emphasis on:
 - 3.1 Commitment to the Islamic education system and training principle along with education and research and the promotion of mental and spiritual health of scholars and their political awareness and vitality
 - 3.2 Training teachers and students believer in Islam, with moral virtues and loyal to Islamic law, committed to the Islamic Revolution and interested in the promotion of the country
 - 3.3 Maintaining Islamic values and cultural and social norms in the use of science and technology

4. Strengthening national commitment and increasing public understanding of the importance of science and technology development:
 - 4.1 Strengthening and expansion of dialogue of generating knowledge and software movement in the country
 - 4.2 Promotion of exhilaration spirit, hope, self-esteem, systematic innovation, scientific and collective courage and work ethic
 - 4.3 Formation of theorizing seats and promoting a culture of knowledge-based business and exchange of opinions and ideas and scientific openness
 - 4.4 Promoting the dignity and improving the livelihoods of professors, researchers and students and employment of graduates
 - 4.5 Revival of scientific and cultural history of Muslims and Iran and modeling of the successful figures in science and technology
 - 4.6 Development of targeted material and spiritual support for the elite, innovators, and science and technology activities area

5. Making change in the relationship between higher education, research and technology system with other sectors with emphasis on:
 - 5.1 Increasing the share of science and technology in the national economy and income, increasing national strength and improving efficiency
 - 5.2 Moral and material support of the process of transforming ideas into products and increasing the share of goods production and services based on advanced domestic knowledge and technology in GDP with aim to achieve a 50% share
 - 5.3 Consolidation and deepening the bond between Hozehe and university and strengthening continuous strategic cooperation
 - 5.4 Setting the interaction between education and employment and fitting the academic levels and fields of study with the comprehensive scientific map of the country and production and employment needs
 - 5.5 Setting the priorities for education and research with respect to the country's benefits, capabilities and needs and requirements to achieve first place in science and technology in the region

- 5.6 Protection of intellectual and spiritual property and the completion of infrastructure and related laws and regulations
 - 5.7 Increasing the role and participation of non-state sectors in the field of science and technology and enhancing the share of endowment and charity affairs in this sphere
 - 5.8 Developing and strengthening national and international communication networks among the universities, scientific centers, scientists, researchers and domestic and foreign technology and innovation agencies and development of cooperation at governmental and public institutions levels of with the priorities of the Islamic countries
6. Development of active, constructive and inspiring cooperation and interaction in the field of science and technology with other countries and valid regional and global scientific and technical centers, especially the Muslim world, along with strengthening the independence of the country, with emphasis on:
- 6.1 Development of industries and services based on new sciences and technologies and supporting the production and export of knowledge-based products relying on indigenous technologies, particularly in the areas with advantage and capacity through modifying the import and export process of the country
 - 6.2 Emphasis on transfer of technology and gaining the knowledge to design and build for producing domestic products by using national market capacity in consumption of imported goods
 - 6.3 Use of scientific and technical capacities of Iranians living abroad and attracting leading experts and researchers of other countries, particularly Islamic countries based on the necessities
 - 6.4 Turning Iran to the center of scientific articles registering and attracting the research results of researchers, scientific experts and innovators in other countries, especially the Islamic world

General policies of resistive economy (February 19, 2014)

With the aim of providing dynamic growth and improvement of economic resistance indices and achieving the goals of 20-Year Vision Plan, the general policies of the resistive economy

are notified with a Jihadist, flexible, opportunistic, productive, endogenous, leading and extrovert approach:

1. Providing the conditions and activating all facilities and financial resources and scientific and human capitals of the country to develop entrepreneurship and maximize the society participation in economic activities through facilitating and encouraging collective cooperation and a focus on revenue enhancement and the role of low- and middle classes
2. Leading of the knowledge-based economy, implementing and running the country's comprehensive scientific map and organizing the national innovation system to enhance the country's global position and increase the share of production and export of knowledge-based products and services and achieving a knowledge-based economy first rank in the region
3. Turning the productivity growth to an axis in the economy by strengthening the factors of production, labor empowerment, strengthening economic competitiveness, creating a competition context between regions and provinces and deployment of various capacities and capabilities in the advantages geography of the country's regions
4. Use the capacity of targeted subsidies to increase production, employment and productivity, reduce energy intensity and promote indicators of social justice
5. Fairly sharing of factors in the chain of production to consumption, commensurate with their role in value creation, particularly by increasing the human capital share through the promotion of education, skills, creativity, entrepreneurship and experience
6. Increasing domestic production of inputs and commodities (especially in import goods), and giving priority to production of strategic products and services and diversification of imported goods supply routes with the aim of reducing dependence on limited and specific countries
7. Providing food and treatment security and establishing strategic reserves with an emphasis on qualitative and quantitative increase in production (Raw materials and goods)
8. Consumption management with an emphasis on the implementation of the general policies of reforming consumption patterns and promoting the consumption of domestic goods along with planning to improve the quality and competitiveness in production area

9. Multilateral reforming and strengthening of the country's financial system to meet the needs of the national economy, stabilize the national economy and leadership in strengthening the real sector
10. Targeted full support of exports of goods and services proportionate to the value added with net positive exchange technology through:
 - Simplifying regulations and expanding necessary incentives
 - Expansion of foreign trade services and transit and infrastructure requirements
 - Encouraging foreign investment for exports
 - Planning of national production tailored to the exports needs, shaping new markets, and diversification of economic ties with countries, especially with countries in the region
 - The use of barter trade mechanism to facilitate exchanges if needed
 - Stabilizing the procedures and regulations regarding exports with the aim of Iran's contribution to sustainable development in target markets
11. Development the scope action of the country free and special economic zones to transfer advanced technologies, expand and facilitate the production, export of goods and services and meet essential needs and financial resources from abroad
12. Increasing strength and reducing the vulnerability of the country's economy through:
 - Development of strategic ties and expanding cooperation and partnership with countries in the region, particularly neighbors and the world
 - Use diplomacy to support economic goals
 - Use of the capacities of international and regional organizations
13. Coping with revenue vulnerability from oil and gas exports via:
 - Select strategic clients
 - Diversification in sales methods
 - Involving the private sector in sales
 - Increasing gas exports
 - Increasing electricity exports
 - Increasing exports of petrochemicals

- Increasing exports of petroleum products
14. Increasing the country's strategic reserves of oil and gas to influence global oil and gas market and emphasis on maintaining and developing capacities of oil and gas production, particularly in shared fields.
 15. Increasing the added value through completing the oil and gas industry value chain, developing the production of products with optimal performance (based on energy use intensity index) and increasing the export of electricity, petrochemical products and petroleum products with stressing on protective extraction from resources
 16. Saving the country's public costs with emphasis on fundamental changes in the structures, rationalizing the size of government and omission of parallel and unnecessary systems and redundant costs
 17. Reforming the government revenue system by increasing tax revenues share
 18. Annual increase of the resources of the Fund for National Development from the revenues of oil and gas exports up to cutting the dependence of budget on oil funds
 19. Transparency of economy and purifying it as well as preventing corruptive measures, activities and contexts in the monetary, trade, currency fields, etc.
 20. Strengthening the culture of jihad in creating value added, wealth creation, productivity, entrepreneurship, investment and productive employment and awarding the Medal of Resistive Economy to persons with outstanding services in the area
 21. Explaining the dimensions of resistive economy and generating its dialogues, particularly in scientific, educational, and media environments and turning it into a comprehensive and national dialogue
 22. The state is obliged to take the following measures to fulfill the general policies of resistive economy through synchronization and dynamic mobilization of all the country's capabilities:
 - Identification and employing the scientific, technical and economic capabilities to access the offensive ability and appropriate measures
 - Monitoring the sanctions programs and increasing costs for the enemy
 - Management economic risks through the provision of intelligent, active, fast, and timely response plans against the risks and internal and external disturbances

- Transparent and lubrication of the distribution and pricing systems and updating the methods of market surveillance
- Increasing the standard coverage for all domestic products and promoting it