

Economy in the Balance of the Second Phase Statement as the Prerequisite of the Revolutionary System: An Exploration of the Seventh Development Plan

Ali Younesi *

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Assitant Professor, Economic Group, Payam-e Noor University, Tehran, Iran.

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Abstract

General policies in any country act as a guiding light indicating the path to progress. In Iran, 41 general policies have been formulated and announced from the year 1377 until now. One of the vital among them is the general policies of the resistance economy. Achieving the goals of these policies is subject to precise and targeted planning. One of the crucial aspects of planning in the country is the five-year development plans. The Seventh Five-Year Development Plan for the years 1402-1406 has been approved while more than a decade has passed since the announcement of the general policies of the resistance economy. It is clear that the more crystallized the measures of the resistance economy in the Seventh Development Plan, the less the hope for reduction of Iran's economic challenges. In the second phase statement, the characteristics of an economy in balance with the revolutionary system have been specified. In the revolutionary system, a strong economy is not the goal but an important and effective means without which the goals of the revolutionary system cannot be achieved. A strong economy leads to internal satisfaction of the people and the impenetrability of the revolutionary system, and vice versa. Therefore, the question arises as to 'What are the characteristics of an economy in balance statement for creating a revolutionary system?' The second phase statement introduces an independent economy as part of the revolutionary system. To achieve this independent economy, the implementation of the policies of the resistance economy in the second phase statement has been proposed as a solution. Now the important question arises as to 'Whether the Seventh Development Plan, in its economic dimensions, guarantees the implementation of the policies of the resistance economy to achieve an independent economy as a crucial and determining variable for creating a revolutionary system or not?' The present study aims to answer this question by exploring the policies of the resistance economy and focusing on the 24 dimensions and chapters of the Seventh Development Plan. Based on the results, the Seventh Development Plan has covered 86% of the expectations of the general policies of the resistance economy and 14% of the points of the general policies of the resistance economy were not included in the Seventh Plan and were not addressed.

Keywords: Second Phase Statement, Seventh Development Plan, Policies of the Resistance Economy, JEL Classification: K00, K10, K20.

*. **Corresponding Author:** <mailto:Ayounessi@pnu.ac.ir>

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Introduction

One of the strengths and prerequisites for growth and development in any country is the preparation of general system policies. Over the past years, general system policies in various areas have been prepared by the Expediency Discernment Council and announced by the Supreme Leader. It is self-evident that if the country's executive plans are not in line with the general system policies, deviation of resources from the overall system goals will be inevitable.

The methods through which Iran can achieve its desired progress are entirely different from those of another country, and if this is not taken into account, detrimental effects will be felt by the people. The Iranian Islamic model of progress has been designed and announced with this goal in mind.

One of the crucial general system policies is the resistance economy, and if appropriate laws and executive plans are not put in place in line with this model, achieving its measures will either be unattainable or significantly delayed.

Progress in different societies around the world requires planning tailored to their worldview, requirements, resources, and exclusive goals of that society. It has been proven that all countries cannot progress with the same approach because their definitions of progress are different.

Five-year development plans are an effort to legislate and guide the country's assets and resources towards achieving the goals of the general system policies.

One of the important aspects of planning in the country is the five-year development plans. The Seventh Five-Year Development Plan has been approved while more than 10 years have passed since the announcement of the general policies of the resistance economy, and it is expected that this plan will pay the best attention to the measures of this policy and that the measures of the resistance economy will be observed in various chapters of the Seventh Development Plan.

Obviously, the more crystallized the measures of the resistance economy in the Seventh Development Plan, the more hope there will be for reducing economic challenges. Therefore, the answer to the question of how much of the measures of the resistance economy have crystallized in the Seventh Development Plan is very important, as weak crystallization of these measures in the Seventh Plan will increase Iran's economic challenges and hinder the achievement of the set goals in the resistance economy.

1. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

In the Second Phase Statement, the Supreme Leader made an important recommendation to the noble people of Iran, especially the youth. In the third recommendation, they address the important subject of the economy. According to this recommendation, the economy is depicted in balance with the revolutionary system. In the revolutionary system, a strong economy is not the goal but an important and effective means without which the goals of the revolutionary system cannot be achieved. A weak economy creates grounds for internal dissatisfaction and foreign interference in the country, leading to the weakening of the revolutionary system. Conversely, a strong economy leads to internal satisfaction of the people and the impenetrability of the revolutionary system (Seyf et al., 2013 AD/1392 SH: 18).

Therefore, the question that arises is ‘What economic requirements we are facing to achieve the revolutionary system?’ The economic requirements for fulfilling the revolutionary system can be summed up as an independent economy. Creating and strengthening an independent economy based on mass and quality production, justice-oriented distribution, non-wasteful consumption, and intelligent management decisions. In other words, an economy in balance with the revolutionary system has four key characteristics.

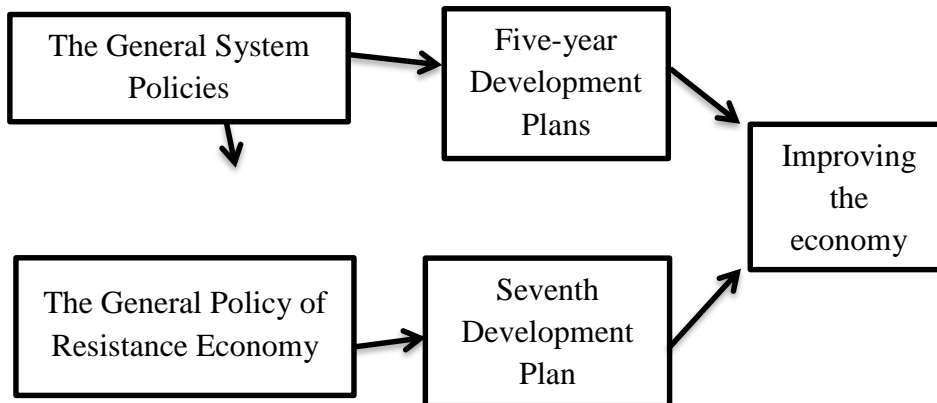
Based on empirical evidence and the Second Phase Statement, we are facing challenges in achieving an independent economy, which can be divided into internal and external segments. The external segment includes sanctions and the negative effects of capitalism, while the internal segment consists of dependence on oil revenues, government ownership of parts of the economy that are not within the government's duties, outward-looking approach, underutilization of the country's human resources, improper budgeting, economic policy instability, failure to prioritize, and excessive and wasteful costs in some government sectors. The result of these shortcomings is problems in people's lives, youth unemployment, poverty, and so on.

Until these shortcomings are addressed and an independent economy is achieved, solving problems will not be easy, and achieving all aspects of the revolutionary system will face delays. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on the economic requirements of the revolutionary system and design and implement appropriate solutions to achieve an economy in balance with the revolutionary system.

One of the ways to achieve an independent economy is through the policies of the resistance economy, which should have executable plans for all its sectors and be pursued by governments. Among these, the internalization of the country's economy, its self-sufficiency and

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knowledge-based nature, people-oriented economy, and non-governmental entrepreneurship, as well as utilizing the country's capacities through outward-looking approaches, are important aspects of this solution.



Now, the important question arises ‘Whether the Seventh Development Plan guarantees the implementation of resistance economy policies for achieving an independent economy as a crucial and determinant variable for creating the revolutionary system or not?’

The present study aims to answer this question by examining the Seventh Development Plan and its alignment with the policies of the resistance economy.

2. General System Policies

Every country needs a roadmap in the short, medium, and long term to guide its capabilities and potentials towards the ultimate goal. General system policies in any country indicate long-term horizons and are planned to achieve these goals. In our country, 41 general system policies have been formulated and announced from 1377 to the present, which are listed in Table 1.

Table no.1. The General System Policies

Row	Announcement date	General policy type
1	1377/07/11	General Policies of "Computer Information Networks"
2	1379/12/20	General Policies of "Mining Sector"
3	1379/12/20	General Policies of "Transportation"
4	1379/12/20	General Policies of "Natural Resources"
5	1379/12/20	General Policies of "Water Resources"
6	1379/12/20	General Policies of "Economic Security"
7	1379/12/20	General System Policies in the field of "Energy"
8	1381/07/28	Announcement of General Policies "Judicial Security"
9	1382/08/12	Vision Document of the Islamic Republic of Iran in "Horizon 1404"
10	1384/03/01	Announcement of General Policies of Article 44 of the Constitution
11	1384/06/25	Announcement of General System Policies for Preventing and Reducing Risks Arising from Natural Disasters and Unforeseen Events
12	1385/04/11	Announcement of Strategic and Very Important System Policies on Article J of Article 44 of the Constitution
13	1385/07/10	General Policies for Combating Drugs
14	1388/09/02	Announcement of Judicial General Policies (Five-Year)
15	1389/01/31	Announcement of Administrative General System Policies
16	1389/04/15	Determination and announcement of General Policies to reform consumption patterns
17	1389/11/29	Announcement of General System Policies in "Urban Planning"
18	1389/11/29	Announcement of General System Policies in "Encouraging Investment"
19	1389/11/29	Announcement of General System Policies in "Security of Production and Exchange of Information and Communications (EFTA) Space"
20	1389/11/29	Announcement of General System Policies in "Promotion and Strengthening of the Culture of Sacrifice and Jihad and Organizing the Affairs of Martyrs"
21	1389/11/29	Announcement of General System Policies in "Passive Defense"
22	1389/11/29	Announcement of General System Policies in "Housing"
23	1390/04/28	Announcement of General Employment Policies
24	1390/09/21	Announcement of General Policies "Landscaping"
25	1391/09/29	Announcement of General System Policies in the "Agriculture" sector
26	1391/09/29	Announcement of General System Policies on "Defensive and Security Self-Sufficiency"
27	1391/09/29	Announcement of General System Policies in the "Industry" sector
28	1391/11/24	Announcement of General Policies for National Production, Support for Iranian Labor and Capital
29	1392/02/10	Announcement of General Policies to create a transformation in the education system
30	1392/11/29	Announcement of General Policies "Resistance Economy"
31	1393/01/18	Announcement of General Policies "Health"
32	1393/02/30	Announcement of General Policies "Population"
33	1393/06/29	Announcement of General Policies "Science and Technology"
34	1394/08/26	Announcement of General Policies "Environment"
35	1395/06/13	Announcement of General Policies "Family"
36	1395/07/24	Announcement of General Policies "Elections"
37	1397/07/22	Announcement of General Policies of the Iranian Islamic Model of Progress
38	1398/07/06	Announcement of General System Legislation
39	1399/02/09	Policies The decree of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution in agreement with the privatization of justice shares
40	1401/01/21	Announcement of General Social Security Policies
41	1402/08/16	Announcement of General Development Policies in the Maritime Axis

Source: Research findings

General Policies of Resistance Economy were announced in 1392. It has been nearly 10 years since the announcement of this general document, and it is important to assess the extent to which the goals of these policies have been achieved. One of the methods for assessing the

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achievement of the goals of the Resistance Economy is to review short-term plans to determine whether short-term plans have been able to take into account the goals of the general policies of the Iranian Islamic model and provide conditions for their fruition.

Perhaps among the short-term plans, no plan, like the five-year development plans, has played a role in operationalizing the general policies of the system. This research is an attempt to examine the crystallization of the Resistance Economy in the Seventh Development Plan.

3. Five-Year Development Plans

The history of development plans in Iran dates back to before the revolution. The first Iranian development plan was approved in 1325. Until before the Islamic Revolution in 1357, five development plans were implemented in a 30-year time span.

The trend of development in Iran continued after the Islamic Revolution with the development and reconstruction of the country and has led to the formulation and approval of 7 development plans to date.

The elements and prerequisites of the development plans, which are: creating coordination at the policy-making level, increasing confidence in the country's medium-term policies for economic actors, organizing government functions within the framework of economic, social, and cultural objectives, preventing different interpretations of the government's powers and making the government accountable, providing guarantees for the implementation of the plan, especially regarding elements of the public sector such as the judiciary, municipalities, etc., which do not fall within the executive branch's jurisdiction.

Five-year development plans or medium-term plans are prepared based on environmental, cultural, social, and economic conditions and are based on the general policies of the Islamic system.

Development plans in Iran address issues such as social justice and reducing social inequalities, enhancing social capital, reducing government intervention and expanding public participation in economic activities, decentralization, interaction with the global economy, national security, tension reduction in international relations, public access to information, environmental preservation, expanding privatization and economic competitiveness, knowledge-based development, export development, attention to cultural changes in society, providing free health services, equal educational opportunities, food security, ensuring human rights and citizenship, preserving and identifying Iran's historical identity, women's affairs, developing judicial affairs, and government modernization.

Table no.2. Five-year Development Plans

Row	Period	Development Plan
1	First plan 1368 to 1372	The general goals of this program were: Rebuilding and equipping the defense infrastructure, rebuilding and renovating the production and infrastructure capacities and population centers affected in the imposed war, expanding quantitatively and qualitatively the general culture, economic growth, ensuring the minimum basic needs of the people, determining and modifying consumption patterns, reforming the organizational and executive and judicial management of the country, and similar issues.
2	Second plan 1374 to 1378	The second program did not have much difference in structure and nature compared to the first program and was based on economic liberalization and privatization. The major goals of this program included achieving social justice, promoting virtues based on Islamic ethics, guiding youth in religious, cultural, and criminal fields, increasing productivity, training the necessary human resources, efforts to reduce the country's dependence on oil revenues, non-oil export development, creating balance in economic sectors, observing the principles of dignity, wisdom, and national interest in foreign policy, strengthening the country's defense infrastructure, and similar matters.
3	Third plan 1379 to 1383	The overall direction of the third program included structural and institutional reforms in the public sector, privatization and reducing government intervention, reducing dependence on oil revenues, achieving a breakthrough in non-oil exports, increasing productive employment, reforming direct tax laws and how to establish and collect duties, decentralization from administrative and economic structures, ensuring the legitimate and legal rights and freedoms of all citizens, and creating and strengthening a safe and lawful space for all activities.
4	Fourth plan 1384 to 1388	The most important feature of the fourth program is its preparation and approval within the framework of the twenty-year vision document and after the announcement of the general policies of the program by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution. This program, with 15 chapters and 161 articles, was approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on Shahrivar 11, 1383. The mission or major goals of this program include issues such as: National economic growth in interaction with the global economy, environmental preservation, regional development and balance, health development, human security and social justice, safeguarding the identity and culture of Islamic-Iranian, ensuring national security, government modernization, and enhancing governance effectiveness.
5	Fifth plan 1390 to 1394	The fifth development program, after various changes and disagreements between the parliament and the government, was finally approved on Dey 15, 1389, with 235 articles and 9 chapters by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The principles of preparing and formulating the fifth program included: Achieving the specified position for the country in the twenty-year vision document in the region, fully implementing the policies announced by the leadership, paying attention to the guidelines of the Iranian Islamic development model in various cultural, social, and economic dimensions, social justice, extensive public participation, and creating a suitable environment for achieving high economic and social growth.
6	Sixth plan 1396 to 1400	The sixth development program, consisting of 124 articles and 128 notes, was approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on Esfand 14, 1395. The general policies of the sixth program include: Economic affairs, cultural affairs, social affairs, defense and security affairs, foreign policy affairs, science, technology, and innovation affairs, and legal and judicial affairs.
7	Seventh plan 1402 to 1406	The review of the seventh development program, which started with 107 articles on Mehr 3, 1402, in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, after the approval of the general framework of the seventh program, the sessions to review the articles of this program were put on the agenda of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Source: Research Findings

Given the issues raised, there is a necessary relationship between the general policies of the system and development programs, based on which

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the relationship between the resistance economy and the seventh development program is a fundamental topic that this research is dedicated to.

4. The Second Phase Statement and the Economy Characteristic in the Revolutionary System Balance

The economy is a key determinant. A strong economy is the strength point and an important factor in the invincibility and penetration of the country, and a weak economy is the weakness point and a platform for the penetration, control, and interference of enemies.

Poverty and wealth affect human material and spiritual aspects. Of course, the economy is not the goal of Islamic society, but it is a means without which goals cannot be achieved. Emphasis on strengthening the independent economy of the country, based on mass and quality production, justice-oriented distribution, consumption in moderation and without extravagance, and wise management relationships have been repeated and emphasized by me many times in recent years; therefore, the significant impact that the economy can have on the present and future life of society.

The Islamic Revolution showed us the way to salvation from the weak, dependent, and corrupt economy of the era of tyranny, but weak performances have created challenges for the country's economy internally and externally. The external challenge is sanctions and temptations from enemies, which, if internal problems are not addressed, will be less effective and even ineffective. The internal challenge consists of structural flaws and managerial weaknesses.

The most important flaws include the economy's dependence on oil, the government's control of parts of the economy that are not within the government's duties, looking outward rather than focusing on internal capabilities and capacities, underutilization of the country's human resources, flawed and unbalanced budgeting, and ultimately the instability of economic policies and failure to prioritize, leading to excessive and even extravagant costs in some government sectors. The result of these issues is problems in people's lives such as youth unemployment, income poverty in the lower class, and similar issues.

The solution to these problems lies in the policies of the resistance economy, which must have executable plans for all its sectors and be vigorously pursued and implemented with diligence and a sense of responsibility in governments. Internalization of the country's economy, its generative and knowledge-based development, popularization of the economy, and non-domination by the government, outward orientation using the capacities previously mentioned are important parts of these

solutions. Undoubtedly, a group of young, knowledgeable, believing, and knowledgeable about economic knowledge within the government will be able to achieve these goals. The future era must be the field of activity for such a group.

Dear youth throughout the country should know that all solutions lie within the country. It is an unforgivable mistake for anyone to think that "Economic problems are solely due to sanctions, and the cause of sanctions is resistance against arrogance and not surrendering to the enemy; therefore, the solution is to kneel before the enemy and kiss the wolf's paw."

This analysis is fundamentally wrong, although sometimes it is expressed by the pens and tongues of some negligent internal individuals, its origin lies in foreign thinking and conspiracy centers that influence decision-makers, opinion-makers, and public opinion internally through a hundred languages (Arshadi et al., 2021 AD/1400 SH: 132).

5. Relationship between the Resistance Economy and the Seventh Development Plan

General policies are one of the strengths and essential points of growth and development in any country. Over the past years, the general policies of the system have been prepared in various areas by the Expediency Discernment Council and communicated by the esteemed Leader. It is evident that if the country's executive plans are not in line with the general policies of the system, deviation of resources from the overall goals of the system will be inevitable.

One of the important aspects of planning in the country is the five-year development plans. The Seventh Five-Year Plan has been approved after more than 10 years since the announcement of the general policies of the resistance economy, and it is expected that this plan will pay the best attention to the measures of this policy at its optimal level, and the measures of the resistance economy will be observed in various seasons of the Seventh Development Plan.

Achieving the goals of the general policies of the resistance economy is not possible without crystallization in development plans. The issue of the resistance economy has been emphasized in the statement of the second step, and achieving an independent and strong economy requires attention to various dimensions of the resistance economy.

Therefore, the economy in the statement of the second step as a prerequisite for the revolutionary system is an economy that focuses on the components of the resistance economy in all decision-making and planning aspects and is legislated for its implementation.

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6. General Policies of the Resistance Economy

One of the important goals of the resistance economy policies is to create an independent, inward-looking, outward-oriented, and dynamic economy. Undoubtedly, to achieve an economy at the level of the revolutionary system, implementing resistance economy policies will be among the most effective methods.

The resistance economy policies were announced in 1392, and until the writing of these policies, ten years have passed since its announcement, which are as follows:

- 1) Providing conditions and activating all country's financial and human resources and scientific capital to develop entrepreneurship and maximize public participation in economic activities by facilitating and encouraging collective collaborations and emphasizing on increasing income and the role of low-income and middle-class.
- 2) Leading in a knowledge-based economy, implementing and executing 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 the top rank in the region in the knowledge-based economy.
- 3) Focusing on increasing productivity in the economy by strengthening production factors, empowering the workforce, enhancing economic competitiveness, creating a competitive environment among regions and provinces, and utilizing the diverse capacities and capabilities in the geographical advantages of the country.
- 4) Utilizing the capacity of targeted subsidy rationalization to increase production, employment, and efficiency, reduce energy intensity, and enhance social justice indicators.
- 5) Fair distribution of factors in the production chain to consumption proportionate to their role in creating value, especially by increasing the share of human capital through enhancing education, skills, creativity, entrepreneurship, and experience.
- 6) Increasing domestic production of inputs and essential goods (especially in imported items), prioritizing the production of strategic products and services, and creating diversity in sources of imported goods supply with the aim of reducing dependency on limited and specific countries.
- 7) Ensuring food and medical security and creating strategic reserves with an emphasis on increasing the quantity and quality of production (raw materials and goods).
- 8) Consumption management with an emphasis on implementing general policies to reform consumption patterns and promoting the consumption

of domestic goods along with planning to improve quality and competitiveness in production.

9) Comprehensive reform and strengthening of the country's financial system with the aim of meeting the needs of the national economy, creating stability in the national economy, and leading in strengthening the real sector.

10) Comprehensive targeted support for the export of goods and services in proportion to the value added and with net positive foreign exchange earnings through:

- Facilitating regulations and expanding necessary incentives;
- Expanding foreign trade and transit services and necessary infrastructure;
- Encouraging foreign investment for exports;
- Planning national production in line with export needs, shaping new markets, and diversifying economic ties with countries, especially in the region;
- Using exchange mechanisms to facilitate transactions if needed;
- Establishing stable procedures and regulations regarding exports to expand Iran's sustainable share in target markets.

11) Development of free trade zones and special economic zones in the country to transfer advanced technologies, expand and facilitate production, export of goods and services, and meet essential needs and financial resources from abroad;

12) Increasing resilience and reducing the vulnerability of the country's economy through:

- Developing strategic partnerships and expanding cooperation and participation with regional and global countries, especially neighbors;
- Using diplomacy to support economic goals;
- Utilizing the capacities of international and regional organizations.

13) Dealing with the vulnerability of income from oil and gas exports through:

- Selecting strategic customers;
- Creating diversity in sales methods;
- Involving the private sector in sales;
- Increasing gas exports;
- Increasing electricity exports;
- Increasing petrochemical exports;
- Increase in exports of oil products.

14) Increasing the country's strategic oil and gas reserves to have an impact on the global oil and gas market and emphasizing the preservation and development of oil and gas production capacities, especially in shared fields.

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15) Increasing value added through completing the oil and gas industry value chain, developing the production of high-yield goods (based on energy intensity index), and increasing exports of electricity, petrochemical products, and oil products with an emphasis on sustainable resource extraction.

16) Cost savings in the country's general expenses with an emphasis on fundamental structural reforms, rationalizing the size of the government, eliminating redundant and unnecessary parallel structures and expenses.

17) Reforming the government's revenue system by increasing the share of tax revenues.

18) Annual increase in the National Development Fund's share of revenues from oil and gas exports to cut the budget's dependence on oil.

19) Economical transparency and cleansing it, preventing corrupt practices, activities, and areas in monetary, commercial, currency, etc., fields.

20) Strengthening the culture of jihad in creating added value, wealth production, efficiency, entrepreneurship, investment, productive employment, and awarding the Economic Resistance badge to individuals with outstanding services in this field.

21) Explaining the dimensions of Economic Resistance and promoting it, especially in scientific, educational, and media environments, and turning it into a widespread and prevalent national discourse.

22) The government is obliged to implement the general policies of Economic Resistance by coordinating and mobilizing all the country's dynamic resources, taking the following actions:

- Identifying and utilizing scientific, technical, and economic capacities to access potential and appropriate actions;
- Monitoring sanctions programs and cost increases for the enemy;
- Managing economic risks by preparing intelligent, active, rapid, and timely response plans against internal and external risks and disruptions.

23) Transparent and rationalizing the distribution and pricing system and modernizing market supervision methods.

24) Increasing standard coverage for all domestic products and promoting it.

7. Seventh Development Plan

In implementing the general policies of the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan during the years 1402-1406, with the approach of achieving justice-oriented economic growth, reforming the banking system and controlling inflation, reforming the budget structure, tax system reform, reforming pension funds, food security, and enhancing agricultural production, improving the unified water resource

management system, eliminating energy imbalances, accelerating the implementation of major driving and value chain projects, housing construction development, increasing transit share and maritime economy in the national economy, upgrading the health system, enhancing public culture and media, improving the status and position of women and families and population growth, increasing the role of cultural heritage, tourism, and handicrafts, improving social security and supportive policies, improving domestic policies and enhancing social health, increasing the share and role of the national information network and digital economy, upgrading the scientific, technological, and research system, improving the educational system, increasing the effectiveness of foreign policy, enhancing defense and security capabilities, reforming the administrative system, and judicial and legal transformation, the draft of the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan of the country has been formulated in 24 chapters as follows.

- Chapter 1- Economic Growth
- Chapter 2- Banking System Reform and Inflation Control
- Chapter 3- Budget Structure Reform
- Chapter 4- Tax System Reform
- Chapter 5- Pension Fund Reform
- Chapter 6- Social Security, Supportive Policies, and Fair Income Distribution
- Chapter 7- Food Security and Enhancement of Agricultural Production
- Chapter 8- Unified Water Resource Management System
- Chapter 9- Energy
- Chapter 10- Major Driving and Value Chain Projects
- Chapter 11- Housing Development
- Chapter 12- Transit and Maritime Economy
- Chapter 13- Development of the National Information Network and Digital Economy
- Chapter 14- Health System Enhancement
- Chapter 15- Public Culture and Media Enhancement
- Chapter 16- Women, Family, and Population
- Chapter 17- Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts
- Chapter 18- Domestic Policy and Social Health Enhancement
- Chapter 19- Educational System Enhancement
- Chapter 20- Scientific, Technological, and Research System Enhancement
- Chapter 21- Foreign Policy
- Chapter 23- Administrative System Reform
- Chapter 24- Judicial and Legal Transformation

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To avoid lengthening the article, the entire text of the Fifth Development Plan is not mentioned in this section, and only sections related to economic policies are highlighted.

8. The Alignment of the Seventh Development Plan with the Policies of Economic Resistance

In this section, we try to establish a connection between the key terms present in the 24 clauses of Economic Resistance in the 24 chapters of the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan. The key terms in the 24 clauses of the general policies of Economic Resistance are listed in the table below. According to the information in this table, 80 key terms have been identified in the general policies of Economic Resistance.

Table no.3. Key terms of general policies of economic resistance

Clause of Economic Resistance	number of key terms extracted from each clause	number of key terms extracted from each clause	number of key terms extracted from each clause	number of key terms extracted from each clause
1	2. Participation of the general public	1. Entrepreneurship	3. Facilitation and encouragement of collective collaborations	4. Enhancement of income for the weaker classes
2	2. Implementation of the comprehensive national scientific plan	1. Leading the knowledge-based economy	3. Organization of the national innovation system to enhance the country's global position	4. Increasing the share of production and export of knowledge-based products and services
		5. Achieving the first rank in the knowledge-based economy in the region		
3	2. Strengthening production factors	1. Productivity growth	3. Empowerment of the workforce	4. Enhancing economic competitiveness
	6. Utilization of the advantages of the country's regions	5. Competition between regions and provinces		
4	2. Energy intensity reduction	1. Targeted subsidy implementation to increase production, employment, and efficiency	3. Enhancement of social justice indicators	
5	2. Increasing the human capital share through improving education, creative skills, entrepreneurship, and experience	1. Fair share of factors in the production chain from production to consumption		
6	2. Prioritizing the production of strategic products and services	1. Increasing domestic production of inputs and essential goods (especially imports)	3. Diversification in the sources of imported goods to reduce dependency	
7	2. Healthcare security provision	1. Food security provision	3. Establishment of strategic reserves for raw materials and goods	
8	2. Promotion of domestic product consumption	1. Consumption pattern reform	3. Enhancement of quality and	

			competitiveness in production	
9	2. Creating stability in the national economy	1. Comprehensive reform and strengthening of the country's financial system	3. Strengthening the real sector	
10	2. Facilitation of regulations and expansion of necessary incentives	1. Export of goods and services in proportion to value-added and with positive net foreign exchange earnings	3. Expansion of foreign trade and transit services and required infrastructure	4. Encouraging foreign investment for exports
	6. Formation of new markets and diversification of economic ties	5. National production planning in line with export needs	7. Utilizing hedging mechanisms to facilitate transactions if necessary	8. Establishing stable procedures and regulations for exports
11		1. Development of free trade zones and special economic zones		
12	2. Utilization of diplomacy to support economic goals	1. Development of strategic connections and expansion of cooperation and collaboration with regional and global countries, especially neighbors	3. Utilization of the capacities of international and regional organizations.	
13	2. Diversification in methods of selling oil and gas.	1. Selection of strategic customers for oil and gas	3. Involvement of the private sector in selling oil and gas	4. Increase in gas exports
	6. Increase in petrochemical exports	5. Increase in electricity exports.	7. Increase in exports of oil products	
14	2. Preservation and development of oil and gas production capacities, especially in shared fields	1. Increase in strategic reserves of oil and gas		
15	2. Development of production of goods with optimal efficiency based on energy intensity index	1. Increase in value-added through completing the value chain in the oil and gas industry	3. Emphasis on sustainable resource extraction	4. Increase in exports of petrochemical products
16	2. Fundamental transformation in structures	1. Cost savings in the country's general expenses.	3. Rationalization of government size	4. Elimination of redundant agencies
		5. Eliminating of extra costs		
17	2. Increase in the share of tax revenues	1. Reform of the government's revenue system		
18	2. Cutting the budget's dependence on oil	1. Annual increase in the share of the National Development Fund from oil and gas export revenues		

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19	2. Economic making health	1. Economic transparency	3. Prevention of corrupt activities in currency areas	4. Prevention of corrupt activities in monetary areas
	6. Prevention of corrupt activities in currency areas	5. Prevention of corrupt activities in commercial areas		
20	2. Granting the Economic Resistance badge to individuals with outstanding services in the field of cultural jihad	1. Strengthening the culture of economic resistance in value creation, wealth generation, productivity, entrepreneurship, investment, and job creation		
21	2. Promotion of the economic resistance discourse	1. Explanation of the dimensions of economic resistance		
22	2. Monitoring sanction programs and cost increases for the enemy	1. Identification and utilization of scientific, technical, and economic capacities to access self-sufficiency and appropriate actions	3. Economic risk management through the preparation of intelligent, active, rapid, and timely response plans against internal and external risks and disruptions	
23	2. Modernization of market supervision methods	1. Transparent and rationalization of the distribution and pricing system		
24		1. Increase in standard coverage for all domestic products and its promotion		

Source: Research Findings

In continuation, we need to examine which one of the above key terms has received attention in the seventh program by the government and lawmakers. This is because the main problem is the lack of implementation of general system policies, lack of coordination between policies and executive programs. This means either executive programs are not formulated or programs have no connection to general policies.

9. Research Background

There are various studies on the issue of implementing the directives of the second step statement. The table below refers to some of these studies. As it is clear, the relationship between the second step statement and economic resistance is strong, and any article that has addressed the issue of the second step statement has inevitably paid attention to economic resistance.

Table no.4. Research Background

Writers	Year	Issue	Result
Vahid Arshadi et al.	1400	Comprehensive analysis of studies on economic resistance in Iran: Identifying factors influencing organizational resilience against shocks	Executive and supervisory managements of organizations should strive towards achieving the general policies of economic resistance at every level by observing the introduced variables and making efforts to strengthen the influential variables while weakening the inhibitory variables.
Saifollah Morad	1392	Introduction to the roadmap for implementing the general policies of economic resistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran	The results show that three macro levels in implementing economic resistance, including the lower level or internal empowerment, the intermediate level or inherent sustainability, and the upper level or global inspiration, have been emphasized in this declaration, with the greatest emphasis among the thematic objectives being on economic resilience.
Soleimani, Yaser and Sayyid Hossein Zadeh Yazdi, Saeed	1395	Explanation of approaches and components of general policies of economic resistance: A case study on explaining the twelfth clause of policies: Economic diplomacy component	The main findings of the article indicate that: Economic diplomacy components should be formulated and implemented based on a conceptual matrix including access to global markets, attraction of foreign capital (directly and indirectly - bilateral and multilateral), safeguarding national economy against global economic challenges, and also components of approaches to general economic resistance policies including: being jihad-oriented, flexibility, opportunity creation, productivity, self-generation, pioneering, and outwardness.
Saifollah Morad	1391	A proposed model of economic resistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran (based on the viewpoint of the Supreme Leader)	In this article, a model for economic resistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including components of economic growth, economic justice, economic stability, and economic resilience, has been proposed. In the end, four strategies of confrontation, neutralization, attraction and restoration, and dispersion and weakening in line with the issue of Western economic sanctions have been elaborated and their examples introduced.
Bagheri, Ali	1397	Conceptualization of economic resistance and explanation of its role and position in the post-sanctions era	In this article, the authors analyze the role and position of this economic model as a comprehensive version in sanction conditions and beyond, and examine the strategy of economic resistance policies in the country's future outlook.
Rezaei, Omid and Amiri Nik, Rahil	1395	Factors influencing effective solutions for economic growth in conditions of economic resistance	Economic resistance is a solution considered to overcome this situation, which essentially involves popularizing the economy and entrusting it to the people's hands. In a way that people, through modifying consumption patterns and striving in a jihad-like manner, create the conditions for the flourishing of the economy, which is not meant to be economic asceticism.

Source: Research Findings

Despite the value of all studies conducted in this field, the present study examines the requirements for achieving the desired economy in the Second Phase Statement for achieving a revolutionary system in the Seventh Development Plan and based on economic resistance.

10. Research Method

This article utilizes both quantitative and qualitative content analysis methods. Content analysis is a qualitative research method used to identify, analyze, and interpret patterns of meaning in qualitative data. Content analysis, alongside thematic analysis, is widely used in management and social science studies. It is one of the simplest and earliest qualitative research methods that can be used with a comparative or inductive approach.

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The first citation of the concept of content analysis can be attributed to Cracoer (1952). This article provides a comprehensive review of the research on content analysis in the last 50 years. Content analysis, in this sense, involves identifying and highlighting the main themes of a qualitative data set. The methodological approach of content analysis involves systematically organizing and categorizing manifest and latent content in a qualitative research method, revealing underlying patterns and key themes.

This method is often used in the process of inquiry, mixed-method research, examining the reality images, as well as assessing the alignment of programs with structural and content characteristics. The content analysis method is based on the assumption that by analyzing linguistic messages, one can discover meanings, priorities, attitudes, ways of understanding, and the organization of the world.

In this article, various dimensions of economic resistance and the Seventh Plan were identified using qualitative analysis. The results of this identification showed that 80 key terms related to economic resistance measures could be extracted, and then these 80 key terms were quantitatively analyzed in the Seventh Plan. However, since meanings of terms may vary or even if they are mentioned as objectives in the program, key terms in the Seventh Plan were evaluated conceptually once.

11. Analysis of the Seventh Development Plan Content

In this section of the article, we will be looking for keywords of economic resistance by analyzing the content of the Seventh Development Plan. The table below shows the number of references in the Seventh Development Plan to key terms of economic resistance as a solution to achieving an independent economy and a revolutionary system.

Table no.5. References to key terms of economic resistance in the Seventh Development Plan (1402-1406)

Clause of Economic Resistance	number of key terms extracted from each clause	number of key terms extracted from each clause	number of key terms extracted from each clause	number of key terms extracted from each clause
1	1. Entrepreneurship	2. Participation of the society members	3. Facilitation and encouragement of collective cooperation	4. Increasing the income of the weak classes
	Article 4, article 80	Articles: 5,6,15,19,2,22,38,44,48,52,59,6,65,66,7,83,88,92,96,100,102,103.	Article 5, additional clause 3	Article 33, article 51
2	1. Leadership in the knowledge-based economy	2. Implementation of the comprehensive scientific map of the country	3. Organizing the national innovation system to enhance the country's global position	4. Increasing the share of production and export of knowledge-based products and services
	Articles: 11,48,80,96,97,98,99	Articles 94 and 98, additional clause 1-4 and 7-6	Chapter 21, article 100	Article 99, additional clause 1-1, 2-1, 3-1
	5. Achieving the first rank in the knowledge-based economy in the region Note 2 of article 97			
3	1. Productivity growth	2. Strengthening the factors of production	3. Empowering the workforce	4. Strengthening the competitiveness of the economy
	Articles: 2,5,18,19,33,38,39,42,43,48,55,58,69,70,94,99,105,106,111	_____	Article 31, note 100 article 79	Chapter 10
	5. Competition among regions and provinces	6. Utilizing the advantages of different regions of the country Chapters 7,10,12,20,24		
4	1. Targeted subsidy rationalization for increased production, employment, and efficiency	2. Energy intensity reduction	3. Improving social justice indicators	
	Chapters 5,6,9,14,16,20,24	Chapters 9,14,20	Article 31, article 51	
5	1. Fair distribution of factors in the production-to-consumption chain	2. Increasing the share of human capital through improving education, skills, creativity, entrepreneurship, and experience		
	Chapters: 7,9,10,11	Chapters: 14,19,21,23		
6	1. Increasing domestic production of inputs and essential goods (especially imports)	2. Prioritizing the production of strategic products and services	3. Creating diversity in sources of imported goods supply with the aim of reducing dependency	
	Additional clause 2, row B, clause 3	Article 33, article 64	Additional clause 3 article 5, article 101	
7	1. Ensuring food security	2. Ensuring healthcare security	3. Establishing strategic reserves of raw materials and goods	
	Article 32 chapter 7	_____	Article 71	
8	1. Reforming consumption patterns	2. Promoting the consumption of domestic products	3. Enhancing quality and competitiveness in production	
	Article 32	Article 74	Chapters: 5,9,14,19,22, 24	
9	1. Comprehensive reform and strengthening of the national financial system	2. Creating stability in the national economy	3. Strengthening the real sector	
	Chapters: 2,3,9,10	Article 11	_____	
10	1. Exporting goods and services in proportion to value-added and with positive net foreign exchange earnings	2. Facilitating regulations and expanding necessary incentives	3. Expanding foreign trade and transit services and required infrastructure	4. Encouraging foreign investment for exports
	Article 4	Chapters 3,6,8,7,10	Chapters 3,6,8,7,10	Chapters 3,6,8,7,10
	5. Planning national production in line with export needs	6. Shaping new markets and diversifying economic ties	7. Using hedging mechanisms to facilitate transactions if needed	8. Establishing stability in procedures and regulations regarding exports
	Chapters 3,6,8,7,10	Chapters 3,6,8,7,10	_____	_____
11	1. Developing free trade zones and special economic zones			
	Chapters 1,3,7,12,21, 2,24			
12	1. Developing strategic partnerships and expanding cooperation with regional and global countries, especially neighbors	2. Using diplomacy to support economic goals	3. Utilizing the capacities of international and regional organizations	
	Chapters 9,12	Chapters 8,9,21,22,24	Chapters 9,24	
13	1. Selecting strategic customers for oil and gas	2. Creating diversity in methods of selling oil and gas	3. Involving the private sector in oil and gas sales	4. Increasing gas exports

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	Article 47 5.Increasing electricity exports	Chapter 1 6.Increasing petrochemical exports	Article 44 7.Increasing exports of oil products	Article 14
	Chapter 10	Article 47	Additional article 8-1	
14	1.Increasing strategic reserves of oil and gas	2.Preserving and developing oil and gas production capacities, especially in shared fields		
	---	Article 15 and additional article 8-1		
15	1.Increasing value-added through completing the oil and gas industry value chain	2.Developing the production of goods with optimal efficiency based on energy intensity index	3.Emphasizing sustainable resource extraction	4.Increasing exports of petrochemical products
	Chapter 10	Article 46	Article 3	Chapter 10
16	1.Cost savings in the country's general expenses	2.Fundamental transformation in structures	3.Rationalizing the size of the government	4.Eliminating parallel and unnecessary institutions
	---	Article 91	Article 105	Articles 105 and 107
	5.Eliminating excess costs			
17	1.Reforming the government's revenue system	2.Increasing the share of tax revenues		
	---	Chapter 4		
18	1.Increasing the annual share of the National Development Fund from oil and gas export revenues	2.Cutting the budget's dependence on oil		
	Article 3			
19	1.Economic transparency	2.Economic health making	3.Preventing corrupt actions in exchange areas	4.Preventing corrupt actions in financial areas
	Chapters 2,3,4,5,19,24	Article 66	Additional article 21-1	Additional article 21-1
	5.Preventing corrupt actions in trade areas	6.Preventing corrupt actions in exchange areas		
	Additional article 21-1	Additional article 21-1		
20	1.Strengthening the culture of jihad in creating value-added, wealth production, productivity, entrepreneurship, investment, and job creation	2.Awarding the Economic Resistance Medal to individuals with outstanding services in the field of the culture of jihad		
	Additional clause 2,3 and articles 79 and 91			
21	1.Clarifying the dimensions of economic resistance	2.Promoting the discourse of economic resistance		
	---	---		
22	1.Identifying and utilizing scientific, technical, and economic capacities to access self-sufficiency and appropriate actions	2.Monitoring sanction programs and cost increases for enemies	3.Managing economic risks through preparing intelligent, active, quick, and timely response plans to internal and external risks and disruptions	
	Chapters 3 and 22	Chapters 9,21,24, additional article 5-1	Chapters 2 and 3	
23	1.Transparent and rationalization of the distribution and pricing system	2.Modernizing market supervision methods		
	---	Chapter 7		
24	1.Increasing standard coverage for all domestic products and promoting them			
	Chapter 7			

Source: Research Findings

Table no.6. Frequency of mentioning key terms of Economic Resistance in the Seventh Development Plan (1402-1406)

1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1				
2	99	1	1				
1-2	2-2	3-2	4-2	5-2			
26	4	1	9	1			
1-3	2-3	3-3	4-3	5-3	6-3		
41	0	1	3	0	9		
1-4	2-4	3-4					
9	5	1					
1-5	2-5						
8	5						
1-6	2-6	3-6					
1	1	1					
1-7	2-7	3-7					
1	0	1					
1-8	2-8	3-8					
1	1	8					
1-9	2-9	3-9					
4	2	1					
1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10
1	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
1-11							
10							
1-12	2-12	3-12					
7	17	4					
1-13	2-13	3-13	4-13	5-13	6-13	7-13	
27	1	1	4	2	1	3	
1-14	2-14						
0	2						
1-15	2-15	3-15	4-15				
17	1	1	1				
1-16	2-16	3-16	4-16				
0	1	1	2				
1-17							
30							
1-18	2-18						
20	0						
1-19	2-19	3-19	4-19	5-19	6-19		
20	1	1	1	1	1		
1-20	2-20						
7	0						
1-21	2-21						
0	0						
1-22	2-22	3-22					
11	4	3					
1-23	2-23						
0	12						
1-24							
5							

Source: Research Findings

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Conclusion

The second phase statement refers to the path taken in the first forty years of the Islamic Republic of Iran system to the requirements of the second forty-year executive plan. In the economic section of the statement, the solution of creating an independent economy focusing on the policies of economic resistance is introduced. Therefore, the present study aims to find the economic requirements to achieve the revolutionary system based on the second phase statement and the subsequent policies of economic resistance.

The five-year development plans play a very important role in achieving economic resistance because the general policy objectives are not achievable without the design of implementation plans. Among these plans, the Seventh Development Plan is one of the most important plans that its examination can provide useful information on the path designed to achieve the goals of the second step statement.

Therefore, by examining the key terms in the twenty-four chapters of economic resistance in the twenty-four chapters of the Seventh Development Plan, we try to establish a relationship between these two.

Initial analysis shows that the general policies of economic resistance have 80 key terms. Table 1 shows these key terms. Then, the Seventh Development Plan, which consists of 24 chapters, was examined, and the 80 key terms that are the commands of economic resistance were scrutinized in this plan.

The results indicate that the Seventh Development Plan has covered up to 86% of the expectations of the general policies of economic resistance, and 14% of the key points of the general policies of economic resistance were not covered in the Seventh Plan and were not addressed. In other words, out of the 80 key terms of the general policies of economic resistance, 11 have not been mentioned in the Seventh Development Plan, including strengthening production factors, competition between regions and provinces, ensuring healthcare security, strengthening the real sector, using hedging mechanisms to facilitate transactions if needed, establishing stability in export procedures and regulations, increasing strategic reserves of oil and gas, saving the country's general expenses, eliminating excess costs, reforming the government's revenue system, cutting budget dependence on oil, awarding the Economic Resistance Medal to individuals with outstanding services in the field of the culture of jihad, clarifying the dimensions of economic resistance, promoting the discourse of economic resistance, and transparent and rationalization of the distribution and pricing system.

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