



# The Failure of **Iran's Population Growth Law** Despite the Repression of Women

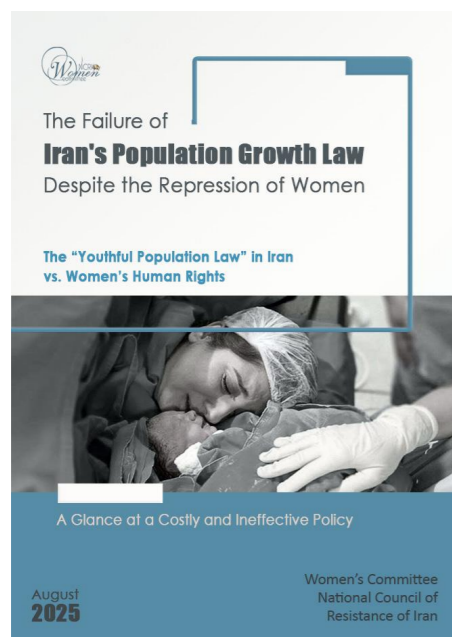
**The “Youthful Population Law” in Iran  
vs. Women's Human Rights**



A Glance at a Costly and Ineffective Policy

August  
**2025**

Women's Committee  
National Council of  
Resistance of Iran



***The Failure of Iran's Population Growth Law Despite the Repression of Women***

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## The Failure of Iran's Population Growth Law Despite the Repression of Women



### A Glance at a Costly and Ineffective Policy The "Youthful Population Law" in Iran vs. Women's Human Rights

Following a directive issued by the mullahs' Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei in May 2013 to increase childbirth, the "Family and Youthful Population Support Law" was passed by the Iranian regime's parliament in 2021. The law's declared aim was to boost fertility rates and counter population decline by supporting families. However, the reality is quite different. Many provisions of this law—especially those related to reproductive health, employment, and women's personal freedoms—violate internationally recognized human rights. For Khamenei and the regime, the issue of population has no national humanitarian basis. Rather, their goal is to increase regional power. Marzieh Vahid Dastjerdi, the regime's Population Headquarters Secretary, admitted the regime's security-based view of the population issue, "When a country's population is 30 million and its neighbor's is 300 million, the balance of power is disrupted." (Arman-e Emrooz newspaper – May 20, 2025)

This law's anti-national and anti-public nature is evidenced by its reliance on coercion and repression instead of state support—costing women their health and futures. Population growth cannot be forced, and after four years of implementation, the policy's failure is openly acknowledged by state-affiliated experts and media.

## 1. Why Is Iran's Population Aging and Declining?

Women's interests, family problems, and social principles, which are the requirements for the achievement of a youthful population that is the goal of this plan, were totally ignored in the process of drafting of the Youthful Population Plan and its adoption.

### **Permanent Singleness Among Youth, Especially Women**

Sociologist Hossein Moltafet states, "Currently, one of the issues is the permanent singleness of youth, especially women. In such circumstances, instead of focusing on childbirth, policies should first facilitate youth marriage. Employment and dozens of other factors block marriage. We need to provide proper conditions and resources for it." (ISNA news agency – May 18, 2025)

### **Social Harms, Resource Decline, and Lack of Social Support**

Sepehr Karami, a population studies researcher, notes, "Having only one or no children reflects structural harm in three areas—economic, cultural, and social. A study of 33 couples in Tehran identified the main factors behind childlessness as a hazardous society, personal trauma such as social harms, negative parenting experiences, nihilism, declining natural resources, and lack of social support."

## The Bankrupt Economy of the Mullahs: The Main Cause of Population Decline

**90%** of people gave the following reasons for their unwillingness to have children:





He adds, “Economic empowerment of youth must come through sustainable employment and income opportunities, not temporary financial incentives. Experience shows that mere financial incentives not only fail to sustainably increase birth rates, but also create economic dependency, heighten social despair, and deepen financial insecurity—thus counteracting population goals. Importantly, incentive-based policies allow policymaking institutions to evade their inherent responsibilities to provide the groundwork for structural and sustainable economic empowerment. This approach marginalizes the responsibility of expanding job infrastructure and economic justice, in favor of short-term cash handouts.” (IRNA – April 10, 2025)

### ***Economic Crisis, Inadequate Income and Housing***

Regime theorist Abbas Abdi writes, “The core issue manifests itself in various forms—hopelessness, emigration, political and electoral disengagement, as well as declining marriage and childbirth. Without going beyond the issue of childbirth, we cannot solve any problem. The four primary reasons cited by over two-thirds to 90% of respondents for not wanting children are: concerns over securing a child’s future, financial strain, insufficient income, and lack of suitable housing. Therefore, the root problem is economic—nothing else. Marriage and childbirth loans solve nothing.” (Etemad newspaper – May 21, 2025)

Marzieh Vahid Dastjerdi also admitted that in a 2024 population survey, 77.7% of married Iranians aged 20–50 expressed no desire to have more children. The top reasons were concerns over a child’s future, lack of sufficient income, and inadequate housing. (Etemad website – May 20, 2025)

Jafar Ghaem Panah, Executive Deputy to the regime’s President, also admitted, “Such policies not only don’t boost population, but actually backfire because of imposing costs on families and backfire.”

He acknowledged that the executive population policies are doomed to fail. (Javan website – May 20, 2025)

## **2. Unsafe Abortions Increase to One Million Annually Despite Criminalization**

Article 58 of the Youthful Population Law restricts the distribution of abortion-related medication to only the Health Ministry system, criminalizing their sale on the open market. Article 59 assigns enforcement to the Ministry of Intelligence and the State Security Force (SSF) (IRNA news agency – January 23, 2025) Nevertheless, Eqtesad 24 reported that 350,000 to 700,000 abortions occur annually in Iran—95% of them illegally. “90% take place within families, 60% at home, and 30% by doctors or pharmacists. Unsafe abortions stem from lack of access to legal health services, and economic and social pressures. Security crackdowns reduce public trust in health systems and deter women from seeking help, pushing them into underground markets. The Health Ministry’s

security-driven approach wastes opportunities to raise awareness and instead increases mental and social pressure, heightening maternal mortality. Crackdowns especially harm vulnerable women—low-income or young—who avoid clinics out of fear and turn to dangerous methods.” (Eqtesad 24 website – January 29, 2025)

Sepehr Karami estimates the true number of abortions could be as high as one million annually, with each costing families 4 to 5 million tomans. (IRNA news agency – January 23, 2025)



**of Married Individuals  
Are Unwilling to Have Children**

The government's policies not only fail to encourage population growth but actually have the opposite effect.

### 3. Violation of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

One of the most concerning aspects of the Youthful Population Law is the severe restriction of women's access to reproductive health services. It bans the advertisement, education, and free distribution of contraceptives, limits legal abortion cases, and denies mothers routine fetal health checkups—sacrificing women's physical and mental well-being, along with infant health. The law also promotes high-risk childbirths and child marriages. The Youthful Population Law violates Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which affirms women's equal right to health services, especially family planning.<sup>1</sup> It also contradicts key provisions of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) program, which guarantees individuals' right to freely decide the number and spacing of children and access to related information and services.<sup>2</sup> Jafar Ghaem Panah admitted, "Some wanted to ban prenatal screenings to encourage more births, a move that clearly contradicts medical science and families' basic rights." (Javan – May 20, 2025)



#### **Removing "High-Risk" Label for Pregnancies in Teens and Women Over 35**

The Health Ministry removed pregnancy under age 18 and over age 35 from its list of high-risk conditions, despite medical consensus that these are indeed high-risk ages. This policy ignores dangers to mothers and infants and promotes child marriage and teen pregnancies that in turn lead to serious consequences as far as the physical, mental, and social health of teenage girls are concerned. According to the World Health Organization, pregnancies under 19 increase the risk of eclampsia, endometritis, and systemic infections. Babies are more likely to be premature, underweight, and face serious health issues. Women over 35 face a higher risk of miscarriage, chromosomal abnormalities, gestational diabetes, high blood pressure, and are more likely to require C-sections. (Etemad newspaper – October 16, 2024)

#### **The Rise of Unsafe Abortions**

**Every year, between 350,000 to 700,000 abortions occur in Iran. Unofficial sources estimate the annual number to be as high as 1 million.**

### 4. Violation of Women's Right to Work and Social Participation

Under the Youthful Population Law, employment benefits such as hiring priority are granted to married men with children, effectively limiting job opportunities for women. Furthermore, the government fails to enforce maternity leave rights, leading to widespread dismissal of pregnant women and reluctance by employers to hire married women due to the possibility of pregnancy. These policies violate Article 11 of the CEDAW Convention, which explicitly prohibits employment discrimination based on pregnancy or maternal responsibilities.<sup>3</sup> They also breach the principle of equal opportunity enshrined in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>4</sup> Evidence shows that many couples married for 5 to 10 years are currently not interested in having children. When asked why, they respond, "We barely managed to get this job, and we're afraid of losing it if we have a child. Even if we want a child, we feel no job security and don't know what will happen when we return from maternity leave." (Etemad Newspaper – May 22, 2025) According to World Bank statistics, Iran has the lowest female labor force participation rate among its neighbors, after Afghanistan and Iraq. In 2024, the participation rate for Iranian women fell by one percentage point compared to 2023, reaching just 13.1%. The rising cost of childcare has also forced many women to choose between motherhood and employment. As a result, women must overcome significant legal and economic barriers to enter the workforce. (Donya-e-Eqtasad website – July 12, 2025)



**Fearing job loss, many women avoid marriage and childbearing**

## 5. Violation of Women's Autonomy and Freedoms Through Male-Oriented Incentive Policies

The Youthful Population Law implements incentive and punishment-based policies that provide benefits to men, making them a tool of coercion to pressure women into forced childbirth. This is especially concerning given that Article 1105 of the Civil Code designates the husband as head of the household, essentially granting him ownership over his wife. These policies contradict Article 16 of CEDAW, which upholds a woman's right to freely choose her partner, at any time, the number of children, and the spacing between them.<sup>5</sup> They also violate Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees personal liberty and security.<sup>6</sup>

Under current laws, women lose their independence and rights after marriage, falling under the guardianship of their husband. For most personal or legal actions, women must obtain their husband's permission. Educated and modern women, who value their independence and freedom, increasingly view marriage as akin to signing a contract of enslavement—and prefer to remain single.

Regarding childbearing, the mother has no legal rights over her child. According to Article 21 of the Constitution, the child is legally under the guardianship of the father. The father and paternal grandfather have the legal authority to make decisions about the child's future.

### Violation of Women's Right to Employment and Social Participation

**Fearing job loss**, many women avoid marriage and childbearing.

Under the Population Growth Law, privileges such as **employment priority for married men** with children have been implemented—effectively limiting job opportunities for women.

## 6. Class and Regional Impacts on Women

### **Lack of Nutritional Support for Poor Mothers**

Implementation of this law has had particularly severe consequences for low-income women, women in underdeveloped areas, and female workers. These women often lack access to both education and health services, leading to increased maternal mortality and unsafe pregnancies.

While Goal 3 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) calls for universal health coverage, and Goal 5 promotes gender equality and access to reproductive rights, this law deepens gender and class inequalities in accessing such rights.<sup>7</sup> Even the limited maternal support promised in some articles of this law is not being delivered.

Ahmad Esmaeilzadeh, Director of the Ministry of Health's Community Nutrition Office, admitted that Article 24 of the law—which mandates the provision of food and hygiene packages to pregnant and breastfeeding women—has never been implemented. (ILNA News Agency – May 9, 2025)

The distribution of essential supplements like calcium, iron, folic acid, and multivitamins, which should be given from one month before birth to four months after delivery, has been completely halted. In Saravan (Sistan and Baluchestan Province)—a deprived region with poor infrastructure—these supplements have not been distributed for five years. A health worker in Izeh's rural areas (Khuzestan Province) confirms similar conditions.

Dr. Tayebeh Samiee-Zadeh Toosi, a professor at Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences, explains, "Pregnant women can't afford these supplements, or even basic items for their infants like diapers, baby formula, and soap. If we're talking about increasing the population, we must consider these realities, too."

A member of a local NGO adds that supplement distribution is often disrupted due to smuggling, similar to what has happened with infant formula and its ingredients. (ILNA News Agency – May 9, 2025)

### **Malnutrition Among Mothers and Children in Deprived Regions**

In these underdeveloped regions, girls are married off while still children, and often become pregnant immediately. Before their bodies can recover from one pregnancy, they are caught in a cycle of childbirth, breastfeeding, housework, and sleep deprivation.

A government-sponsored study on food insecurity in urban areas of Iran in 2022 showed that 55% of urban residents experience food poverty. In Sistan and Baluchestan, malnutrition rates are double the national average, and even basic healthy food is out of reach, especially for pregnant women and children.

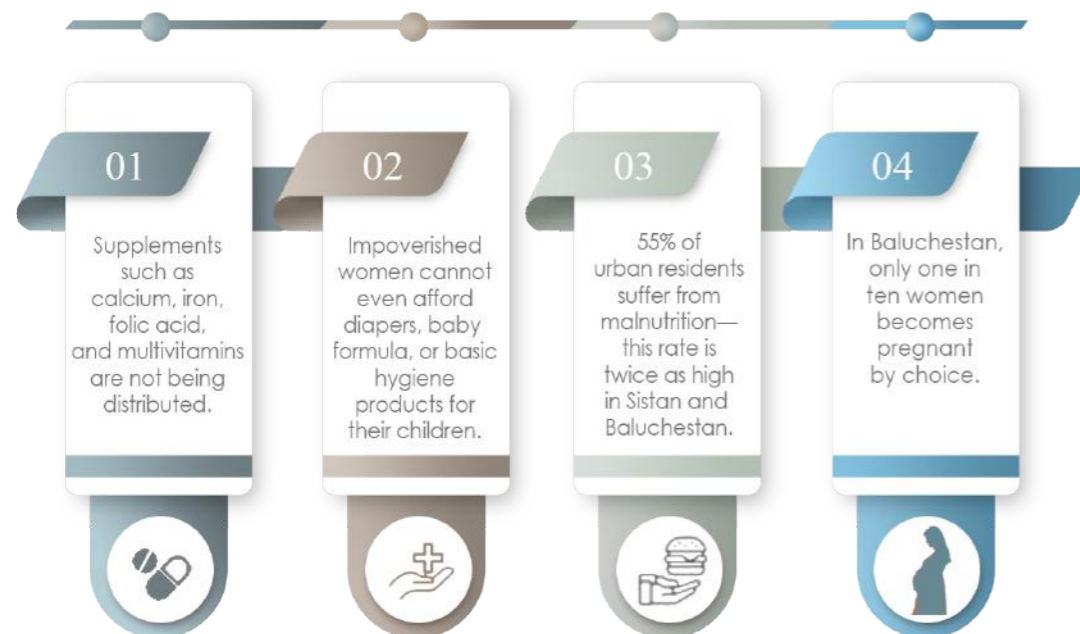
Despite a high population growth rate in this province, population incentives are irrelevant for women experiencing repeated pregnancies starting at age 15. These women are extremely weak physically. (ILNA – May 9, 2025)

Nutrient deficiencies—like iron, vitamin D, and calcium—during pregnancy can lead to complications such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and developmental disorders. A significant portion of pregnant women in deprived regions suffer from iron-deficiency anemia. According to Dr. Sima Sobhani, “Even the supplements intended for newborns are no longer distributed.” She adds, “Here, girls marry and become pregnant at age 14. After childbirth, women give most of the food to their children and husbands, eating very little themselves. Calcium deficiency is so severe it results in chronic illness. Fish, red and white meat, legumes, and nuts have disappeared from

the table for many families, especially in poor areas like Baluchestan. Thalassemia minor is rampant in Sistan and Baluchestan. It's rare to find a pregnant woman here who receives all the necessary food groups and supplements.” Dr. Sobhani concludes, “Most pregnancies here are high-risk, and women shouldn't be pregnant at all, but they can't access contraceptives. Their lives and their babies' lives are at risk. Among the pregnant women, I see, maybe only 2 out of 10 planned their pregnancy. Many haven't recovered from their previous delivery. Some already have multiple small children and have lost their husbands to death or divorce, struggling to support them alone.” (ILNA News Agency – May 9, 2025)

### Lack of Nutritional Supplement Distribution for Impoverished Mothers

### The Population Growth Law has deepened gender and class inequalities.



## 7. The Annual Birth of 50,000 Disabled Children and the Crushing Burden on Mothers and Families

One of the other consequences of this inhumane law is the annual birth of thousands of disabled children, the care of whom imposes a crushing economic and psychological burden on mothers. This burden is particularly heavier for families living below the poverty line, which constitutes the majority of Iran's population. According to state-run media, 50,000 children with genetic disorders are born in Iran each year. Medical scientific associations say, “There are no medications, no equipment, and no money. Yet, the lawmakers sat together and signed it.”

The Youthful Population Law was passed in November 2021, and from the summer of 2022, the ban on fetal screening was officially implemented. (Hammihanonline – February 22, 2025)

According to Article 53 of the Youthful Population Law, the Ministry of Health is obligated, no later than three months after the law comes into effect, to eliminate all issued guidelines related to pregnancy and maternal-fetal health that may encourage abortion, except in cases where the mother's life is at risk. Accordingly, fetal screening kits were withdrawn, contraception tools were removed from health centers, and medical staff were banned from recommending screenings. Penalties were imposed for violations. In other words, if a general practitioner, based on medical knowledge and the Hippocratic Oath, advises a mother to undergo fetal screening for her baby's health, they are considered a criminal.

Sirous Zainali, head of the Biotechnology Association at the Ministry of Health, says, “Sometimes, to avoid trouble, healthcare workers refrain from even the smallest guidance. Sometimes, the regulations imposed for laws are even stricter than the laws themselves. This has happened in this case as well. Due to the tough economic conditions, people prefer not to have children. No matter how much they try to encourage people, it doesn't result in population growth. On the other hand, the government and parliament have failed to fulfill the promises they made regarding the Youthful Population Law.”

Now, nearly three years after the law's implementation, births of babies with Down syndrome, muscular dystrophy, the spread of HIV, SMA (Spinal Muscular Atrophy), and hemophilia have increased.

Ramak Haidari, CEO of the Dystrophy Association, states, “Limiting fetal screening has definitely led to a rise in the birth of children with genetic diseases.”

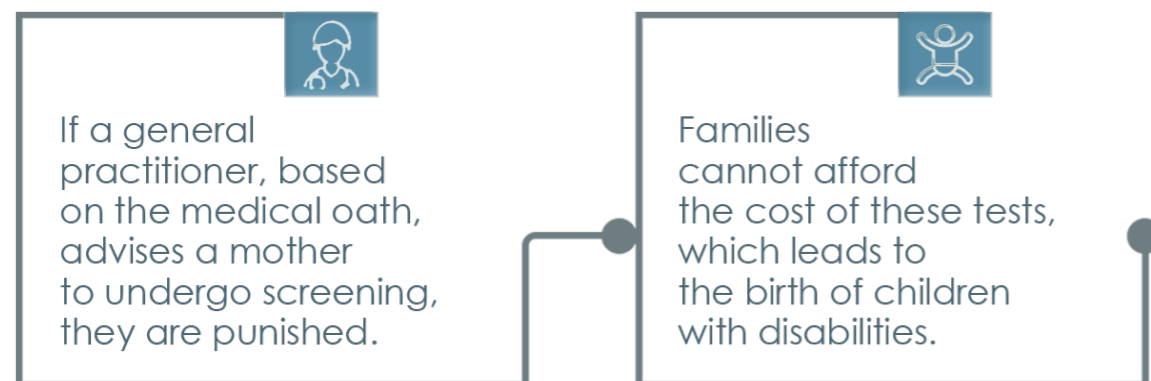
She adds, “Currently, families who already have a disabled child are getting pregnant again without any preventive measures. It's estimated that between 3,000 to 5,000 people in the country are affected by SMA.” (Hammihanonline – February 22, 2025)

Saeed Azamian, CEO of the SMA Association, says, “Despite the high number of carriers, no screenings are being done. The cost of an SMA test is about 5 to 7 million tomans. When we asked the Ministry of Health to act

on screenings, they said they didn't have the funds. When we pointed out that the cost is minimal compared to treatment, they replied that we shouldn't worry couples planning to have children, because they might decide not to conceive. About 200 new SMA patients are registered in the country each year. This figure does not include those who die in the early months of life." (Hammihan- February 22, 2025) Ahmad Ghavidel, Executive Director of the Hemophilia Society of Iran, says, "14,000 hemophilia patients have been registered in the country. Public awareness regarding hemophilia transmission has ceased since the Youthful Population Law was enacted. Limiting screening can increase various disabilities, especially in a country where cousin marriage is

still common. In South Khorasan, most families with a hemophilic child have had another child, who is also hemophilic. When I asked why, they said, 'Because they give us land, they give us a car.' As time passes, the situation worsens. In the next 10 years, this issue will create a crisis." (Hammihanonline - February 22, 2025) Genetic counselor Narges Chayideh says, "When it comes to genetic tests, the main issue is the cost. No insurance company covers them. Families with a disabled child cannot afford these tests. Even for middle-class families, the cost is too high—sometimes reaching up to 40 million tomans for a single test." (Hammihan - February 22, 2025)

Due to the ban on prenatal screening,  
**50,000 children with disabilities  
are born in Iran each year.**



....  
**The Population Growth Law Promotes Child Marriage**

After Yemen and Nigeria,  
**Iran has the lowest legal age of marriage for girls.**  
According to the clerical regime's law, the legal marriage age for girls is 13—and even younger if approved by a judge and the father.



A deputy health minister of the regime stated:  
"We need to focus more on lowering the age of marriage, increasing childbirth, and reducing the age gap between children."

**8. The Promotion of Child Marriage Under the Pretext of Population Growth**

With the legal age of marriage for girls set at 13, Iran effectively ranks as the third country in the world with the lowest legal marriage age. Even marriages at younger ages are legally permitted with the consent of the guardian and a court ruling. (Article 1041 of the Civil Code) This legal framework has resulted in many underage girls being married often at the decision of their guardians—placing them at risk of numerous harms. The issue is further worsened by so-called economic incentives, such as marriage loans offered to men. According to sociologist Fatemeh Mousavi Viayeh, "More than 90% of these types of marriages are forced and predetermined. The girl's father chooses her husband, and after reaching an agreement with the man and his family, he brings his teenage daughter to the

marriage ceremony. In most cases, the average age gap between the teenage girl and her husband exceeds ten years. Under national law, the legal age of maturity and eligibility to control one's property is 18. How can a 15-year-old girl, who cannot open a bank account, sell her belongings, or vote, be considered mature enough, intellectually and emotionally, to choose a lifelong partner? How can a person under 18, who is not legally able to file a lawsuit or request a divorce, be deemed competent to sign a marriage certificate? How can we be assured of her satisfaction with such a marriage or the stability of this union?" (ILNA News Agency - February 18, 2025) Mousavi adds, "When economic hardship intensifies, poverty becomes more widespread, and inflation runs rampant, we'll witness a wave

of child marriages. In child marriage, a vicious cycle exists: early marriage, limited education, high fertility, and poverty. Today's policymakers are supporting population growth and see child marriage as acceptable due to its higher fertility rates, a view that treats women as mere birth-giving machines." (ILNA News Agency – February 18, 2025)

Mousavi also pointed to the regime's secrecy on the issue: "The data on this matter is outdated. Officials from the National Civil Registration Organization have told us that they've been instructed not to publish these statistics anymore."

Alireza Raeisi, Deputy Minister of Health, explicitly defended lowering the marriage age during a meeting of the Central Coordination Headquarters for Youthful Population, stating, "We must plan in such a way that the number of first and second births among mothers becomes a core objective of our efforts. To achieve this, we must focus more on reducing the age of marriage, increasing childbirth rates, and narrowing the age gap between children." (Asriran Website – February 9, 2025)

## Population Decline and Aging



10.4% of Iran's population are elderly.

10.4%



negative

From the year 2041, the population growth rate will become negative.

## 9. An Inevitable Defeat

Despite all the suffering it inflicted on Iranian women, the clerical regime was ultimately forced to admit failure in this area. In May 2025, the National Statistics Center issued a warning about population aging, stating that in 2025, 8 out of every 100 Iranians are aged over 65. According to the NSC's estimates, due to the continued decline in birth rates, the population growth rate will fall to 0.72% between 2021 and 2026. (Etemadonline – May 20, 2025)

In this context, Marzieh Vahid Dastjerdi also announced that the fertility rate has dropped to 1.44, well below the replacement rate of 2.1. The replacement fertility rate is defined as the level at which a population can replace itself without growing or shrinking. (Javan – May 20, 2025)

On the same day, the Resalat newspaper wrote, "The accelerating aging trend led to the passage of the Family Protection and Youthful Population Law three years ago, but it appears the law has not been very successful." (Resalat Newspaper – May 20, 2025)

Saleh Ghassemi, secretary of the Strategic Population Studies Center, warned that if this trend continues, Iran's population growth rate will reach zero by around 2036, and will turn negative starting in 2041.

Three years after the law's enactment, mounting evidence shows inaction, delay, and neglect by many governmental bodies in fulfilling their legal obligations. One of the clearest and least ambiguous obligations is the requirement to establish and provide childcare centers at or near workplaces. However, less than a quarter of institutions have complied. This concerning

state of affairs not only undermines legislative credibility but also sends a clear message to families: the country's executive system still lacks the will to effectively support working parents.

Unfortunately, although the Family Protection and Youthful Population Law includes 154 articles and provisions promising various incentives for childbearing, with each assigned to a specific agency, studies show that only a small fraction of them have actually been implemented. The fertility window is extremely narrow and will close within four years. After that, it will be significantly harder to reverse course, as the number of people in reproductive age will plummet. (Resalat Newspaper – May 20, 2025)

Alireza Raeisi, Deputy Minister of Health, also admitted to another aspect of this failure, "The average age at divorce is increasing, and the highest rate of divorces occurs within the first five years of marriage. Starting this year, in some provinces, the number of deaths now exceeds births." (Etemadonline – May 20, 2025)

Mohammad-Jafar Ghaempanah, Deputy for Executive Affairs to the clerical regime's president, also confessed, "The number of births has fallen below one million per year, an unprecedented figure in the country's modern history, with irreversible consequences in the coming decades. Currently, the elderly make up 10.4% of the population, but in the next 25 years, that share will rise to 26.5%." (Etemadonline – May 20, 2025)

On the other side of this issue, in the misogynistic clerical regime, women bear a disproportionate share of the suffering brought on by aging and loneliness. According to Mojgan Rezazadeh, head of the National Council on Aging Secretariat, the population of elderly women has significantly outpaced that of elderly men. It is projected that by 2051, the number of 'elderly women living alone' will triple. Yet only 29% of these women have a stable and defined income." (IRNA – January 19, 2025)

## Conclusion

The Youthful Population Law in Iran is a clear example of the institutionalized misogyny of the clerical regime and the exploitation of women by this regime. By examining the titles of bills related to women presented in the mullahs' parliament, such as the "The Youthful Population and Protection of the Family law", "Protection of Family through Promoting the Culture of Modesty and Hijab," and the "Bill for Preserving Dignity and Supporting Women and Families", even without analyzing their misogynistic content, it becomes clear that this regime recognizes no independent identity for women. With this viewpoint, it denies any rights to women as half of the active and influential population of the country, who play decisive and effective roles in all aspects and challenges of life.



*The Youthful Population Law in Iran is a clear example of the institutionalized misogyny of the clerical regime and the exploitation of women by this regime.*

**In Iran under clerical rule, the continual violation of women's rights in all sectors—whether through misogynistic legislation or via brutal suppression in the streets, universities, workplaces, and especially within the family—has become a root cause of widespread domestic violence, systemic discrimination, and unthinkable deprivation in society and in the most hidden corners of women's lives.**

However, the solution and liberation of Iranian women from this hell crafted by the ruling religious dictatorship is the swift overthrow of this misogynistic regime and the establishment of a democratic republic based on the separation of religion and state and gender equality. This republic would herald a free and equal society for all Iranians, founded on Maryam Rajavi's Ten-point plan, the cornerstone of a democratic Iran and a necessity for peace and development in the region and the world. This struggle has been ongoing for 46 years, led by the arisen people of Iran, with brave Iranian women, courageous youth, and heroic Resistance Units at the forefront. They urgently need your support to help us in this great fight against this seven-headed monster. Religious fundamentalism, whose heart beats in Tehran, is a global threat. Women, youth, and the people of Iran need the help and support of every single one of you to bring down this monster once and for all!

## Endnote

1. CEDAW, Article 12 – Access to healthcare and family planning services for women
2. International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo Programme of Action (1994)
3. CEDAW, Article 11 – Prohibition of discrimination in employment due to maternity or pregnancy
4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Article 23 – Right to work and equal pay
5. CEDAW, Article 16 – Right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of children
6. UDHR, Article 3 – Right to life, liberty and personal security
7. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal 3 & Goal 5 – Health and Gender Equality



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