

**CENTRAL BANK
OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC
OF IRAN**

**ECONOMIC REPORT
AND
BALANCE SHEET
1381
(2002/03)**



ECONOMIC REPORT
AND
BALANCE SHEET
1381
(March 20, 2003)

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of Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Economic Research & Policy Department
CENTRAL BANK OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

*In the Name of God,
The Compassionate, The Merciful*

SYMBOLS

—	Negligible fraction
..	Figure not available
...	Statistical data unavailable
*	Figure is not a significant decimal fraction
□	Figure is provisional
▲	Previous figure now revised
▣	More than 500 percent increase
∅	Calculation of percentage change is not possible
●	Figure has been rounded
○	Percentage change has been calculated from round figures
3 rd FYDP	Third Five Year Development Plan
The Year 1381 corresponds to 2002/03 (starting from March 21)	

CONTENTS

PART ONE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS OF IRAN IN 1381 (2002/03)

Chapter One	OVERVIEW.....	7
Chapter Two	NATIONAL PRODUCT, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME.....	10
	GDP	11
	Gross Domestic Expenditure	13
Chapter Three	AGRICULTURE	14
Chapter Four	ENERGY	16
	Crude Oil Production	18
	Production of Natural Gas	20
	Investment in Electricity Sector	22
Chapter Five	MANUFACTURING AND MINING	23
	Production	23
	Government Investment	24
	Banking Facilities	25
Chapter Six	CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING	28
	Government Investment	28
	Banking Facilities	29
	Construction Permits	30
	Construction Indices	32
Chapter Seven	TRANSPORTATION	33
	Government Investment	33
Chapter Eight	DOMESTIC TRADE	37
	Policies and Regulations	37
	Banking Facilities	38
Chapter Nine	SOCIAL AFFAIRS	39
	Population and Labor Force	39
	Major Job Creation Policies	40
	Education	41
	Health and Medical Care	42
	Social Security	42
Chapter Ten	FISCAL POLICY AND PERFORMANCE	44
	Revenues	46
	Expenses	47
	Performance of Off-budget Items	49
Chapter Eleven	FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TRADE POLICY	51
	Balance of Payments Developments	51
	Foreign Exchange Balance of the Banking System	52
	Foreign Exchange and Trade Policies	54
	Foreign Trade	56
	Non- Oil Exports	57

Chapter Twelve	RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	60
Chapter Thirteen	MONETARY AND BANKING POLICY AND PERFORMANCE	62
	Banking System Performance	62
	Banking System and the Public Sector	64
	Banks and the Non-public Sector	65
	Liquidity	68
	Sources and Uses of Commercial Banks Funds	71
	Sources and Uses of Specialized Banks Funds	71
Chapter Fourteen	INSURANCE	73
	Performance of the Insurance Industry	73
Chapter Fifteen	CAPITAL MARKET	76
	Share Tradings	77
	Participation Papers	80
Chapter Sixteen	PRICE TRENDS	82
	Consumer Price Index	82
	Wholesale Price Index	83
	Producer Price Index	84
	Exported Goods Price Index.....	84

PART TWO
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, THE BALANCE SHEET
AND THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL BANK
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
YEAR ENDING ESFAND 29, 1381 (March 20, 2003)

Executive Board	86
Money and Credit Council	87
Note-Reserve Control Board	88
Supervisory Board	88
The Balance Sheet	90
The Profit and Loss Account	92
Details of the Balance Sheet	94
Details of the Profit and Loss Account	97

PART THREE
STATISTICAL APPENDIX

List of Statistical Tables	102
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PART ONE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS
OF IRAN IN 1381
(2002/03)

CHAPTER ONE

OVERVIEW

Iranian economy enjoyed a stable condition in 1381 (2002/03), the third year of the 3rd Plan. Measures taken by the government during the first three years of the Plan proved successful in curbing inflation, financing production and investment growth, creating job opportunities and increasing foreign exchange resources. Exchange rate unification, establishment of foreign exchange interbank market, continuation of liberalization policy aimed at convertibility of national currency in BOP current account, and further transparency of the government budget especially in the area of subsidy payments were among the salient policies adopted in 1381. In the area of employment, it was planned to provide financial resources required by investment and job creating projects through the mechanism envisaged in the 3rd Plan Law and extension of banking facilities to economically active units and to extend foreign exchange facilities to manufacturers and investors through the Oil Stabilization Fund (OSF).

Although the pace of global recovery proved weaker during this year and despite unfavorable international developments especially political tensions in the Persian Gulf and the increased expectations of war in Iraq, together with certain domestic restrictions resulting from structural impediments to productive and services sectors, Iranian economy kept its positive and long-term balanced growth in production and investment. This was due to the moderate growth in oil prices in tandem with the implementation of the aforementioned policies. Moreover, mild stability in domestic financial market and a balance in external sector, largely due to the adoption of sound economic policies and rise in international crude prices contributed greatly to creating a benign economic growth climate in Iran.

In the review year, certain strategic measures were taken to improve foreign trade. The approval of the Foreign Investment Act, elimination of surrender requirement for exports, reduction of operational expenses, and provision of export subsidies were among the mentioned measures and policies. Approval of the new Tax Law and Tax Consolidation Bill were among other bold measures taken to pave the ground and formulate legal framework to enhance transparency and support domestic manufacturing units in the area of adjusting the commercial profit rates. In this year, for the first time, Iran's Eurobonds were issued with two placements in international markets and sold out.

In 1381, in line with liberalization of financial market, permits were issued for the establishment of private insurance companies. Moreover, issuance of participation papers, to finance development projects was expanded in the review year. As a matter of fact, issuance of participation papers is a key instrument which not only finances productive and manufacturing projects, but also reduces dependence of productive units on banking sources.

Adoption of the above mentioned policies brought about positive and significant improvements in all economic sectors (services, agriculture, manufacturing and mining and oil), bringing the GDP growth to 7.5 percent in 1381, compared with the previous year. This growth is noticeable compared with the performance of the past two decades and more than the target

growth set in the 3rd Plan (6 percent). Part of this production growth helped in building economic capacity in the form of gross domestic fixed capital formation including machinery and construction, which grew by 11.8 percent compared to the previous year. On the other hand, since population growth rate remained almost unchanged during the course of 1381, per capita income at current and constant 1376 prices reached Rls. 12,010 and 4,816 thousand, respectively.

In 1381, government support policies in agriculture sector in the form of supply of agricultural inputs at support prices, guaranteed purchase of basic agricultural crops and extending banking facilities at preferential rates, in tandem with increase in precipitation level raised the area under cultivation and growth in yield per hectare of agricultural crops.

Having been adhered to production quota set by the OPEC and to meet OPEC approvals, Iran reduced its crude production by 8.5 percent to 3.4 mb/d to regulate market and stabilize oil prices. In this context, crude oil export was also reduced by 8.5 percent to 2 mb/d, and export of oil products edged up by 23.4 percent to reach 269,000 b/d.

Despite certain structural impediments to manufacturing sector, the value-added of manufacturing and mining sectors at constant 1376 prices grew by 11 and 12 percent respectively compared to the previous year, more than the target figures projected for this year.

Construction activities proved stronger in 1381, in a way that the value-added of construction sector edged up by 17.4 percent, higher than the 9.6 percent target set in the 3rd Plan.

The remarkable growth of investment, especially private sector investment, and banking facilities extended out of Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits and administered funds played a significant role in reducing unemployment. Based on the data drawn by Statistical Center of Iran, unemployment rate fell by 2.5 percentage points from 14.7 percent in Bahman, 1380 to 12.2 percent in Bahman, 1381.

To enhance budget transparency, the Budget Law for 1381 was designed and prepared on the basis of GFSM 2001 methodology as the latest international standards. Inclusion of the impact of exchange rate unification in the budget was another measure taken to enhance budget transparency, especially in subsidies. Since the beginning of 1381, the new "Direct Tax Law" was put into effect and a new Tax Affairs Organization was also established. The 1381 Budget Law was formulated in the framework of the 3rd Plan, while no borrowing from the banking system was allowed.

As is shown by the 1381 Budget performance, government revenues reached Rls. 62,108.6 billion. Moreover, expenses reached Rls. 148,297.3 billion. As a result, the operating balance ran a deficit of Rls. 86,188.7 billion.

In the review year, government receipts out of disposal of non-financial assets amounted to Rls. 103,101.6 billion. Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) reached Rls. 37,212.5 billion. Thus, the net disposal of non-financial assets equaled Rls. 65,889.1 billion.

The sum of operating balance and the net disposal of non-financial assets ran a deficit of Rls. 20,299.6 billion, 20 percent less than the approved budget. This figure, namely budget deficit, was totally financed through net disposal of financial assets, including sales of participation papers, privatization proceeds, principal of domestic loans, unspent cash carried over from previous years and utilization from the OSF.

External sector of the economy faced extensive deregulation in 1381. Successful implementation of exchange rate unification and the continued structural reforms in foreign trade were among the salient achievements in this sector. In order to facilitate this process, the managed float exchange rate regime was applied, amid implementation of exchange rate

unification policy and establishment of foreign exchange interbank market. Adjustment in foreign trade rules and regulations and provision of facilities such as granting the exporters more free hand in managing their foreign exchange revenues, extending rial and foreign exchange facilities to foreign trade sector, elimination of LCs surrender requirement, exemption of exports from taxes and levies, allocation of export rewards and subsidies and bringing stability in foreign exchange market altogether facilitated foreign trade and promoted non-oil export. The upshot was a 15.5 percent surge in non-oil exports to reach \$ 5,271 million. In this context, imports edged up by 21.6 percent to \$ 22,036 million in the review year. Therefore, the trade balance, with the inclusion of oil exports, ran a surplus of \$ 6,201 million, up by 7.4 percent compared to the previous year. The current account balance and capital account of BOP registered \$ 3,585 and 2,534 million surplus, respectively. This raised the CBI's foreign assets and the OSF by \$ 3,883 and 784 million, respectively, bringing \$ 4,667 million surplus in the overall balance of BOP. In this year, the amount of foreign exchange obligations from \$ 21.8 billion in the beginning of the year (including interest and potential obligations) amounted to \$ 27.2 billion at the end of the year, up by 24.9 percent. Although the total external debts rose by 28.2 percent to \$ 9,250 million, the share of short-term external debts plummeted drastically.

Developments in money and banking sector were manifested in two domains: First, banks were authorized to extend 25 percent of increase in the outstanding of non-public sector facilities free from sectoral allocations. Thus, considering banks' authority over free uses, the share of facilities in all sectors except for export sector proved higher than the approved shares. Second, expected rates of return on facilities in various economic sectors were reduced by one percentage point. In the review year, a total of Rls. 27,300 billion participation papers were issued by the government, companies and the Central Bank. Of this figure, Rls. 25,631 billion (93.9 percent) were sold. In line with implementation of monetary policies and to control liquidity the CBI issued Rls. 18 trillion participation papers of one-year maturity in four placements, Rls. 17,054 billion of which were sold. In this year, all participation papers offered by the CBI amounting to Rls. 9,445 billion substituted for the previously matured ones, while Rls. 7,606.8 billion new participation papers were sold. In this year, liquidity grew by 30.1 percent due to increase in monetary base and money multiplier. Monetary base showed a remarkable growth of 23.1 percent when compared with 15.2 percent growth in the previous year. This was largely due to the rise in CBI's foreign assets. Money multiplier grew at a slower pace (5.7 percent) than the previous year. This was primarily attributable to reduction in the weighted ratio of legal reserves to total deposits, driven by changes in the composition of deposits. The major factor responsible for liquidity growth was increase in banks' claim on non-public sector.

Capital market performed remarkably well in 1381 in the sense that the boom was manifested in all stock indices in the Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE). In this year, share price and cash dividend yield indices enjoyed unprecedented growth of more than 51 percent, and the TSE stood the third among world stock exchanges with respect to growth in total price index.

The number and value of shares traded grew markedly by 143 and 190.8 percent, respectively. This was largely driven by inflationary expectations, excess liquidity growth in recent years, slowdown observed in other markets, inflow of capital with foreign origin (especially capital of Iranians abroad).

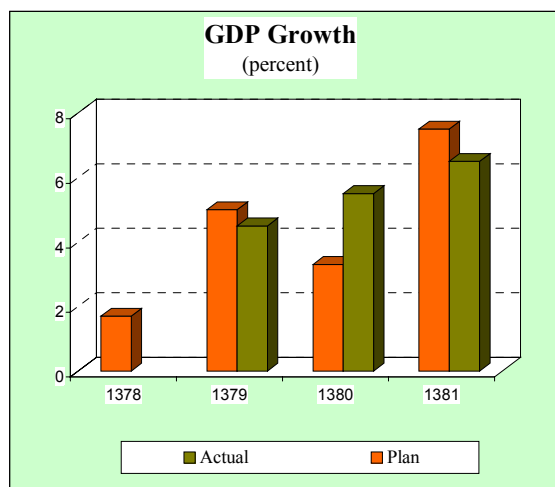
In the wake of factors affecting aggregate demand and supply, administrative approvals leading to price rise and public uncertainties resulting in inflationary expectations, the declining trend of inflation rate, which had continued during 1378-80, reversed and climbed to 15.8 percent, 4.4 percentage points more than the inflation rate in 1380.

CHAPTER TWO

NATIONAL PRODUCT, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

In 1381 (2002/03), the third year of the 3rd Development Plan, the economic policies were designed, within the framework of the policies approved in the 3rd Plan Law, focusing on major economic issues. Financing the production and investment growth, paving the ground for employment creation, reducing unemployment rate, and curbing inflation were among the major priorities of government in 1381. In the review year, the upward trend of international oil prices in tandem with the implementation of monetary and creditary policies aiming at production growth and inflation containment helped Iranian economy enjoy a positive and balanced growth. Thus, GDP grew markedly by 7.5 percent in 1381 in real term as compared with 3.3 percent growth in 1380.

The positive performance of sectors such as services, manufacturing and mining, agriculture and oil appears to be the main driving force in GDP growth. Due to appropriate rainfall and improvement in the yield per hectare of the farming crops, the value-added of agriculture sector climbed markedly by 11.4 percent. In manufacturing and mining sector, support of private sector and extending new facilities to productive units in pursuance of the 3rd Plan targets raised investment, particularly private sector investment in this sector and improved manufacturing and mining activities. Thus, the value-added of this sector in GDP grew by 12.3 percent in real term. Value-added of oil sector also grew by 3.6 percent in real term. In services sector, almost all sub-sectors grew significantly. The value-added of this sector in GDP registered a 5.5 percent growth in real term.



GDP GROWTH BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

	(at constant 1376 prices)			(percent)
	1378	1379	1380	1381
Agriculture	-7.3	3.5	-2.3	11.4
Oil	-5.3	8.3	-11.1	3.6
Manufacturing and mining	9.2	9.5	10.2	12.3
Services	3.6	2.9	5.7	5.5
GDP (at basic price)	1.6	5.0	3.3	7.5

GDP

In 1381, GDP grew by 7.5 percent to reach Rls. 355,350 billion, above the target set in the 3rd Plan (6 percent). Services, manufacturing and mining, agriculture, and oil sectors had the highest share in nominal GDP growth by 48.5, 18.7, 11.7 and 22.9 percent, respectively.

Agriculture

The value-added of agriculture sector grew by 11.4 percent in real term to reach Rls. 49,825 billion, while in nominal term, it fell from 12.8 percent in 1380 to 11.7 percent in 1381. This reduction was primarily due to the implementation of exchange rate unification policy and increase in the share of oil and gas sector in the review year. Farming and animal husbandry and hunting activities picked up in this year, raising the value-added of agriculture sector. Increase in the precipitation level and recovery in the yield per hectare were among the factors behind growth in production of farming crops in this year. Data reveal that the production of major crops such as wheat, rice and barley enjoyed an upward trend. In the review year, the value-added of animal husbandry and hunting grew by 2.6 percent in real term. According to the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad, production of poultry, milk and honey increased, while the production of red meat and egg decreased in 1381. The value-added of other sub-sectors of agriculture sector also went up.

VALUE-ADDED IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

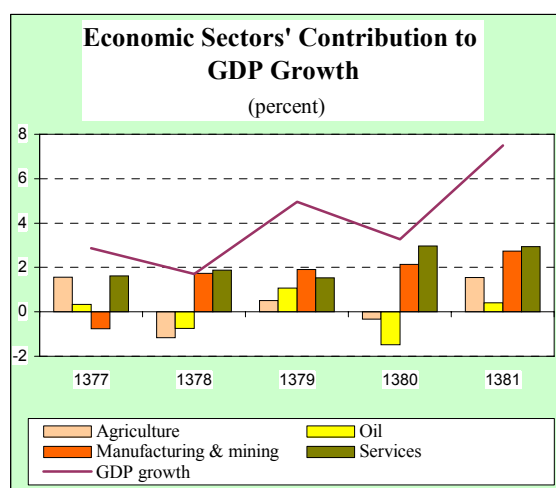
(at constant 1376 prices)

(billion rials)

			Percentage change		Share (percent)		Share in the growth of value-added (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Farming	26,360	30,883	-5.3	17.2	58.9	62.0	141.0	88.9
Animal husbandry and hunting	14,938	15,333	0.8	2.6	33.4	30.8	-10.9	7.8
Fishing	1,160	1,169	-6.1	0.8	2.6	2.3	7.4	0.2
Forestry	730	644	27.8	-11.8	1.6	1.3	-15.3	-1.7
Agricultural services	1,550	1,796	17.4	15.8	3.5	3.6	-22.2	4.8
Agriculture sector	44,738	49,825	-2.3	11.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Oil and Gas

OPEC member countries' adherence to production quota and the reduction in the inventory of energy reserves of OECD countries led to the international oil price rise. Despite the reduction of crude oil export, export of natural gas to Turkey and operation of second and third phase of South Pars field raised the real value-added of oil sector by 3.6 percent in 1381, as compared with the previous year. Besides, its share in nominal GDP reached 22.9 percent in 1381, against 15.1 percent in 1380.



Manufacturing and Mining

In 1381, value-added of manufacturing and mining sector enjoyed a growth of 12.3 percent in real term. Rise in public and private sectors investment in manufacturing and construction activities, appears to be the main driving force behind the boom in activities in this sector. The value-added of mining, manufacturing and construction sectors grew by 12, 11 and

17.4 percent, respectively. Moreover, the value-added of electricity, gas and water sector, following the previous years' upward trend, grew by 8.3 percent. Factors responsible for the improvement of manufacturing and mining activities are support of the private sector through the OSF utilization, extension of debts, provisions of new facilities to productive units and relatively stable prices. The economic indices in construction and housing sector witnessed a marked growth in this year, in that the private sector investment in new buildings in urban areas grew by 41.1 percent in nominal term. According to the Ministry of Energy, the electricity generated by power plants reached 142,115 million kw/h, showing a 9.3 percent growth. According to the data released by the Ministry of Petroleum, production of natural gas amounted to 76,767 million cubic meters, registering 14 percent growth, as compared with the year before.

VALUE-ADDED IN THE MANUFACTURING AND MINING SECTOR

(at constant 1376 prices)

(billion rials)

			Percentage change		Share (percent)		Share in the growth of value-added (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Manufacturing	52,459	58,230	11.9	11.0	70.8	70.0	81.4	63.5
Mining	2,166	2,425	18.4	12.0	2.9	2.9	4.9	2.9
Electricity, gas and water	3,591	3,888	5.8	8.3	4.9	4.7	2.9	3.3
Construction	15,863	18,619	4.9	17.4	21.4	22.4	10.8	30.3
Manufacturing and mining sector	74,079	83,162	10.2	12.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Minor discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

Services

Data suggests that the value-added of services sector, with a share of 48.5 percent in GDP, grew by 5.5 percent at constant 1376 prices. The share of trade, restaurant, and hotel was 12 percent, and that of transportation, warehousing and communication 7.2 percent, financial and monetary institutions' services 2.1 percent, real estate and professional and specialized services 13.3 percent, public services 11.2 percent, social, personal and household services 2.6 percent in GDP in nominal term. In the review year, the mentioned sectors faced changes of 9.5, 0.7, 10.1, 7.9, -1.6 and 11.2 percent, respectively.

VALUE-ADDED IN THE SERVICES SECTOR

(at constant 1376 prices)

(billion rials)

			Percentage change		Share (percent)		Share in the growth of value-added (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Trade, restaurant and hotel	50,947	55,769	8.6	9.5	28.7	29.8	42.5	49.6
Transportation, warehousing and communication	31,291	31,505	5.5	0.7	17.7	16.8	17.2	2.2
Monetary and financial institutions services	4,781	5,262	17.2	10.1	2.7	2.8	7.3	4.9
Real estate, professional and specialized services	46,942	50,654	6.0	7.9	26.5	27.1	28.0	38.2
Public services	34,096	33,565	-0.8	-1.6	19.2	18.0	-2.8	-5.5
Social, personal and household services	9,210	10,237	8.7	11.2	5.2	5.5	7.8	10.6
Services sector	177,267	186,992	5.7	5.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gross Domestic Expenditure

In 1381, gross domestic expenditure grew by 7.5 percent at constant 1376 prices. Private consumption expenditures, with 45 percent share in gross domestic expenditures, grew by 11.7 percent to reach Rls. 193,565 billion in real term. Public consumption expenditures, including ministries and affiliated institutions, municipalities, and Social Security Organization, with a share of 12.8 percent in gross domestic expenditure, experienced a growth of 2 percent and reached Rls. 43,560 billion. Gross fixed capital formation, as the major component of gross domestic expenditure, with 28.2 percent share in GDP in real term grew by 11.8 percent in the review year, to reach Rls. 121,631 billion. Gross fixed capital formation for machinery and construction with growth rates of 8.9 and 16.1 percent indicates a benign outlook for investment.

Despite the rise in revenue received from crude export, which tracked the movement of oil price in international market, the net export of goods and services in real term was limited to Rls. -4,392 billion. This was due to 23.3 percent growth in import of goods and services.

GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE (1)

	(at constant 1376 prices)		(billion rials)			
	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
			1380	1381	1380	1381
Private consumption expenditures	173,287	193,565	4.4	11.7	51.9	53.9
Public consumption expenditures	42,688	43,560	2.6	2.0	12.8	12.1
Gross fixed capital formation	108,762	121,631	14.2	11.8	32.5	33.9
Changes in stock (1)	14,051	9,232	-11.2	-34.3	4.2	2.6
Net export of goods and services	3,387	-4,392	-72.8		1.0	-1.2
Statistical errors	-8,070	-4,584			-2.4	-1.3
Gross domestic expenditure = Gross domestic product (at market price)	334,104	359,011	3.7	7.5	100.0	100.0

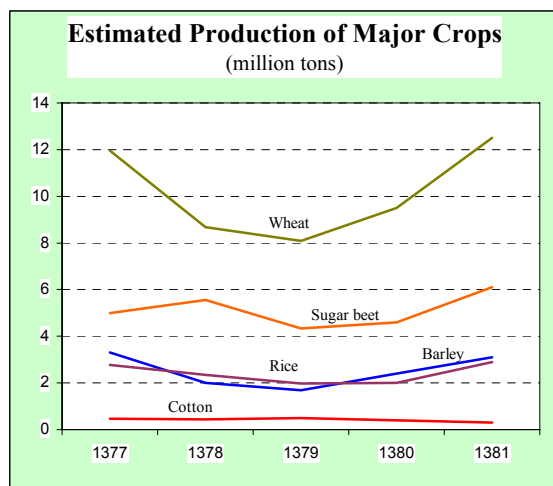
(1) Minor discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

With the inclusion of terms of trade effect, net factor income from abroad, and deduction of depreciation of fixed capital and net indirect taxes, the national income grew by 11.8 percent in real term to Rls. 315,623 billion. In 1381, per capita income recorded growth of 33.9 and 10.1 percent, in nominal and real term to Rls. 12,010 thousand and Rls. 4,816 thousand, respectively as compared to the previous year.

CHAPTER THREE

AGRICULTURE

In 1381, with the continuation of El Nino event, precipitation level edged up in Iran. Increased amount of rainfall, along with infrastructure development in the area of water reservation and transmission helped increase output and area under cultivation of farming crops by 58.2 million tons and 12.1 million hectares, respectively. Production of cereals (wheat, barley and rice) enjoyed a remarkable growth, in that wheat output surged by 3 million tons to 12.5 million tons. Horticulture output increased and amounted to 13.6 million tons. Livestock and fisheries products went up as well. Production of milk and poultry edged up, while production of eggs and red meat edged down.



In the review year, guaranteed purchase of farming crops continued as in previous years to encourage farmers for producing basic agricultural products. The guaranteed purchase price of most crops edged up between the range of 16.2 to 48.1 percent. This was more than the inflation rate of 15.8 percent for this year. The guaranteed purchase price of wheat rose by 23.8 percent to Rls. 1,300 per kilogram. This, in tandem with output rise, resulted in 83.3 percent increase in the amount of wheat purchased from farmers to 8.8 million tons.

Government support policies in the form of supply of agricultural inputs at support prices and extending banking facilities at preferential rates continued in this year. New policies in the area of price reform, market mechanism and optimizing the consumption of production input resulted in reduction in the amount of fertilizers and pesticides.

Subsidy paid on major agricultural crops, with 28 percent growth, amounted to Rls. 12,116 billion in 1381. The share of this subsidy out of total government payments was 92.1 percent. The amount of subsidy paid on wheat, pesticide, seed, fertilizer and veterinarian vaccine and drugs increased, while for other items decreased.

In the review year, outstanding facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to public and non-public agriculture sector increased by 37.9 percent to Rls. 51.9 trillion, 96.7 percent of which was extended to non-public sector. Part of this increase was attributable to rescheduling of farmers' overdue debts, as a result of the drought. The outstanding facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi with 38.9 percent growth reached Rls. 31,773.9 billion at the end of 1381.

In 1381, agriculture and livestock sectors incurred losses of equal to Rls. 20,191 billion. The Insurance Fund for Agricultural Products insured 3,062.3 thousand hectares of land under

cultivation of 25 farming and horticultural products against natural disasters. In the review year, about 978.5 thousand hectares of insured land incurred loss and the Fund paid Rls. 403.4 billion as compensation. Moreover, 1,083 thousand hectares of insured lands were under the coverage of drought insurance.

Government expenditures under acquisition of non-financial assets for “expansion of agriculture and water and natural resources” with the inclusion of payments for “research on agriculture and natural resources” program (excluding provincial credits) surged by 140.6 percent to Rls. 8,689.7 billion.

On the basis of the data released by the Customs, 1,516 thousand tons of agricultural products valuing at \$ 1.3 billion were exported, accounting for 11.3 and 27.2 percent of the weight and value of non-oil exports, respectively. Export of dried fruits (including pistachio) enjoyed the highest share of 50.7 percent in total agricultural exports. The value per ton of agricultural export rose by 24 percent to \$ 827 against \$ 667 in the previous year.

EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS					(thousand dollars, ton)	
	1380		1381		Percentage change	
	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight
Dried fruits	511,581	394,971	635,416	428,264	24.2	8.4
Vegetables	250,841	815,608	257,489	710,287	2.7	-12.9
Livestock products	140,080	81,673	145,700	63,089	4.0	-22.8
Sea products	48,553	5,173	57,822	15,009	19.1	190.1
Agricultural processing industries products	149,634	353,928	157,209	299,319	5.1	-15.4
Export of agricultural products	1,100,689	1,651,353	1,253,636	1,515,968	13.9	-8.2
Export of non-agricultural products	3,123,356	14,562,741	3,354,793	11,845,913	7.4	-18.7
Total non-oil exports	4,224,045	16,214,094	4,608,429	13,361,881	9.1	-17.6

Source: Customs' foreign trade statistics

In this year, a total of 9,556 thousand tons of agricultural goods, valuing at \$ 2.4 billion were imported, showing 29.8 and 11.4 percent reduction in weight and value, respectively. The value per ton of agricultural import was \$ 248, up by 25.9 percent as compared with respective figure of the previous year. Unlike previous years, vegetable oil with the highest share substituted for wheat in the value of imported agricultural crops. The amount of wheat imports bottomed out during the past years to 2.8 million tons, due to output rise. To support domestic producers, tea import was prohibited.

IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS					(thousand dollars, ton)	
	1380		1381		Percentage change	
	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight
Wheat	923,792	6,881,083	380,390	2,839,075	-58.8	-58.7
Barley	128,356	924,261	2,717	24,818	-97.9	-97.3
Rice	190,120	698,925	292,007	1,047,499	53.6	49.9
Tea	32,426	12,056	33	12	-99.9	-99.9
Sugar and cube sugar	216,178	938,657	158,131	825,364	-26.9	-12.1
Vegetable oil	382,661	994,194	477,345	983,631	24.7	-1.1
Animal oil	5,869	11,552	11,061	13,800	88.5	19.5
Red meat	64,420	30,176	25,753	15,786	-60.0	-47.7
Fish	3,198	3,118	9,824	11,840	207.2	279.7
Poultry	0	0	6,655	7,528	0	0
Other agricultural goods	730,137	3,112,871	1,007,116	3,786,242	37.9	21.6
Import of agricultural products	2,677,157	13,606,893	2,371,032	9,555,595	-11.4	-29.8
Import of non-agricultural products	14,949,619	13,857,068	19,904,157	17,371,370	33.1	25.4
Total imports	17,626,776	27,463,961	22,275,189	26,926,965	26.4	-2.0

Source: Customs' foreign trade statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

ENERGY

World economic recession, being aggravated in 2001 due to September 11 events, faced relative improvement since the beginning of 2002 and enjoyed a growth of 3 percent as compared with 2.3 percent in 2001. This raised the total consumption of primary energy by 2.6 percent to 188.9 mb/d oil equivalent. Consumption of primary energy in Iran remained relatively unchanged in 2002, compared with the previous year at 2.3 mb/d oil equivalent.

World oil supply fell by 0.4 percent to 76.4 mb/d, while crude oil demand with 2 percent rise reached 77.5 mb/d. Thus, on a daily average the world market faced 1.1 mb shortage of supply, largely attributable to the reduction in OPEC crude supply. In the review year, world average crude oil production reached 73.9 mb/d showing 0.6 percent reduction as compared to 2001. Crude oil production of OPEC member countries, with a 6.2 percent reduction, was limited to 28.2 mb/d, constituting 38.2 percent of the world crude oil production. World oil consumption grew by 0.4 percent as compared with the previous year to 75.7 mb/d.

Following the September 11 events and the deepening of global economic recession, crude prices experienced a downward trend at the end of 2001, while this trend was reversed since the beginning of 2002. Therefore, average price of OPEC oil basket rose by 33.7 percent to \$ 26.67 per barrel in the last quarter of 2002 against \$ 19.95 per barrel in the first quarter of 2002.

OPEC reduced its production to meet targets of regulating the market and price band of \$ 22-28 per barrel of OPEC crude basket. Production of OPEC's Middle East members with 6.6 percent reduction reached 19.0 mb/d, while production of other members fell by 5.3 percent to 9.3 mb/d.

The average consumption of oil products by OPEC member countries reached 4.8 mb/d in 2002, up by 0.7 percent as compared with 2001. Consumption of oil products in Saudi Arabia was 1.4 mb/d, which ranked the first among OPEC member countries and it was 0.04 mb/d in Qatar, which had the least consumption of oil products among those countries. The average consumption of oil products in Iran constituted 23.3 percent of OPEC's total oil consumption.

In the framework of OPEC approvals which aimed at market regulation and crude price stabilization, and to adhere to production quota, Iran's crude oil production fell by 8.5 percent in 1381 to reach 3.4 mb/d. In the review year, crude oil export fell by 8.5 percent to 2.0 mb/d. However, export of oil products surged by 23.4 percent to 269 thousand barrels per day.

In the review year, crude oil delivered to domestic refineries fell by 5.1 percent to reach 1.3 mb/d. Domestic consumption of oil products was also limited to one mb/d.

In 1381, the average price of oil products rose by 10 percent, so that the price of gasoline, gas oil, kerosene, and fuel oil amounted to Rls. 500, 130, 130 and 70 per liter, respectively.

In the review year, production of natural gas (excluding gas injected into oil wells) reached 96.1 billion cubic meters, showing 11.1 percent rise compared with 1380. Domestic consumption of natural gas grew by 13.1 percent to 76.0 billion cubic meters.

In 1381, generation of electricity with 9.3 percent growth reached 142.1 billion kw/h. Out of total electricity generated, 136.2 billion kw/h was generated by the power plants affiliated to the Ministry of Energy and 5.9 billion kw/h by other industries. Moreover, consumption of electricity reached 105.1 billion kw/h, up by 8.1 percent. Household and industrial sectors with 33.3 and 31.9 percent, respectively made up the highest shares in total consumption of electricity.

Approved national expenditures for oil, gas and electricity in 1381 amounted to Rls. 2,564.4 billion, including credits allocated to petrochemical industries for the regulation, and implementation of government policies in gas, oil, petrochemicals, and related industries.

OPEC

Primary Energy Consumption

Consumption of primary energy in OPEC member countries reached 10.2 mb/d oil equivalent in 2002, compared to 10.0 mb/d oil equivalent in 2001. Primary energy consumed by OPEC member countries basically includes oil and natural gas. Hydro electricity and coal are consumed by Iran, Venezuela and Indonesia to a very low extent, while nuclear energy has not been consumed by any of OPEC member countries. Middle East members (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, UAE and Qatar) had a high consumption of 6.2 mb/d oil equivalent compared with other members (Venezuela, Indonesia and Algeria). Iran and Saudi Arabia with 2.3 mb/d oil equivalent had the greatest rate of consumption among OPEC countries.

OPEC PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN 2002(1)						(mb/d oil equivalent)
	Oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro electricity	Total
Middle East members	2.8	3.3	—	0	—	6.2
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.0	0	0	0	2.3
Iran	1.1	1.2	—	0	—	2.3
Kuwait	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0.4
United Arab Emirates	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	1.0
Qatar	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
Other members	1.7	1.6	0.4	0	0.3	4.0
Total	4.5	4.9	0.4	0	0.3	10.2

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Excludes Iraq, Libya and Nigeria.

Crude Oil Reserves

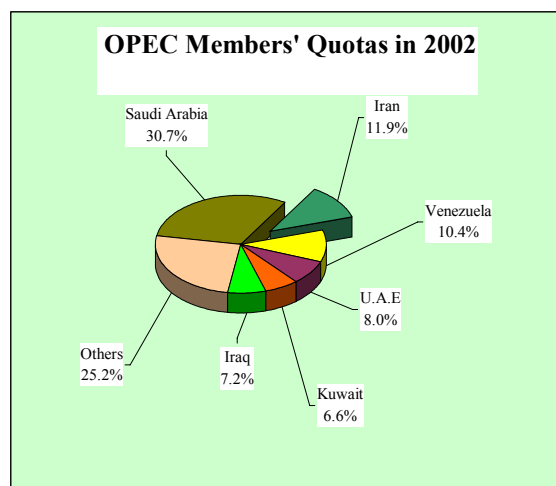
OPEC crude oil reserves reached 819.0 billion barrels in 2002, which remained almost unchanged as compared with the previous year. Saudi Arabia with 261.8 billion barrels ranked the first in the amount of reserves, Iraq with 112.5 billion barrels the next and Iran (after UAE and Kuwait) with 89.7 billion barrels the fifth among OPEC member countries.

OPEC PROVEN OIL RESERVES						(billion barrels)	
	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	671.4	673.4	673.5	0.3	*	82.2	82.2
Saudi Arabia	261.7	261.8	261.8	0	0	32.0	32.0
Iran	89.7	89.7	89.7	0	0	11.0	11.0
Iraq	112.5	112.5	112.5	0	0	13.7	13.7
Kuwait	96.5	96.5	96.5	0	0	11.8	11.8
United Arab Emirates	97.8	97.8	97.8	0	0	11.9	11.9
Qatar	13.2	15.1	15.2	14.4	0.7	1.8	1.9
Other members	143.0	145.4	145.5	1.7	0.1	17.8	17.8
Total	814.4	818.8	819.0	0.5	*	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Crude Oil Production

In the review year, OPEC average production of crude oil fell by 6.2 percent as compared with the year before to reach 28.2 mb/d. OPEC reduced its output to meet target price band of \$ 22-28. In this year, production of OPEC Middle East members reached 19.0 mb/d, down by 6.6 percent. Production of other members amounted to 9.3 mb/d, showing 5.3 percent reduction. Saudi Arabia with the highest share of 30.7 percent (8.6 mb/d) in crude oil production ranked the first among OPEC member countries.



OPEC CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (1)						(thousand b/d)	
	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	21,039	20,320	18,972	-3.4	-6.6	67.5	67.2
Saudi Arabia	9,297	8,992	8,680	-3.3	-3.5	29.9	30.7
Iran	3,766	3,680	3,366	-2.3	-8.5	12.2	11.9
Iraq	2,583	2,371	2,030	-8.2	-14.4	7.9	7.2
Kuwait	2,105	2,069	1,871	-1.7	-9.6	6.9	6.6
United Arab Emirates	2,492	2,429	2,270	-2.5	-6.5	8.1	8.0
Qatar	796	779	755	-2.1	-3.0	2.6	2.7
Other members	9,935	9,785	9,268	-1.5	-5.3	32.5	32.8
Total	30,974	30,105	28,240	-2.8	-6.2	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Includes NGL, shale oil and oil sands.

To maintain stability in oil market, OPEC did not change production quotas in its 120th and 121st ministerial meetings held on June 26, and September 19, 2002, and OPEC production ceiling was still kept at 21.7 mb/d as before. However, in its 122nd meeting held on December 12, 2002, the production ceiling rose by 1.3 mb/d to 23 mb/d, basically due to the seasonal changes and political environment. Moreover, in an extraordinary meeting on January 12, 2003, OPEC raised the production ceiling to 24.5 mb/d, effective since February. This was largely taken to ensure consumers of sufficient supply and to restore equilibrium in the market.

OPEC CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION QUOTA

(thousand b/d)

	Since April 2001	Since September 2001	Since January 2002	Since January 2003	Since February 2003
Saudi Arabia	7,865	7,541	7,053	7,476	7,963
Iran	3,552	3,406	3,186	3,377	3,597
Others (1)	12,784	12,254	11,462	12,147	12,940
Production ceiling (1)	24,201	23,201	21,701	23,000	24,500

Source: OPEC's Internet Site

(1) Excludes Iraq.

Consumption of Oil Products

In 2002, average consumption of oil products by OPEC member countries⁽¹⁾ rose by 0.7 percent compared to 2001 and reached 4.8 mb/d. Saudi Arabia had the highest consumption of oil products with 1.4 mb/d, while Qatar with 0.04 mb/d was considered as the least consumer. Consumption of oil products in Iran equaled 1.1 mb/d, constituting 23.3 percent of OPEC total consumption.

OPEC CONSUMPTION OF OIL PRODUCTS (1)

(thousand b/d)

	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	2,961	2,955	2,979	-0.2	0.8	62.3	62.4
Saudi Arabia	1,333	1,347	1,363	1.1	1.2	28.4	28.5
Iran	1,158	1,127	1,115	-2.7	-1.1	23.8	23.3
Kuwait	202	206	210	2.0	2.1	4.3	4.4
United Arab Emirates	243	245	248	0.8	0.9	5.2	5.2
Qatar	25	30	44	20.0	45.7	0.6	0.9
Other members	1,742	1,790	1,798	2.7	0.5	37.7	37.6
Total (2)	4,703	4,745	4,777	0.9	0.7	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Includes domestic demand for oil, aviation and navy fuel, fuel for refineries and oil wastes.

(2) Excludes Iraq, Nigeria and Libya.

Natural Gas Proven Reserves

OPEC proven reserves of natural gas in 2002 totaled 70.5 trillion cubic meters, up by 0.3 percent as compared to 2001. This increase was related to Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Iran and Qatar with 23.0 and 14.4 trillion cubic meters have the highest proven reserves of natural gas among OPEC member countries.

OPEC NATURAL GAS PROVEN RESERVES

(trillion cubic meters)

	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	50.8	54.2	54.4	6.7	0.3	77.1	77.1
Saudi Arabia	6.1	6.2	6.4	1.6	3.2	8.8	9.0
Iran	23.0	23.0	23.0	0	0	32.7	32.6
Iraq	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0	4.4	4.4
Kuwait	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	2.1	2.1
United Arab Emirates	6.0	6.0	6.0	0	0	8.5	8.5
Qatar	11.2	14.4	14.4	28.6	0	20.5	20.4
Other members	15.6	16.1	16.1	3.2	0	22.9	22.9
Total	66.4	70.3	70.5	5.9	0.3	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Excludes Iraq, Nigeria and Libya.

Production of Natural Gas

In the review year, OPEC production of natural gas grew by 2.4 percent as compared to 2001 and reached 406.6 billion cubic meters. Algeria and Indonesia with 80.4 and 70.6 billion cubic meters production are the largest producers of natural gas. Iran's production of 64.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas made up 15.9 percent of OPEC total production.

	OPEC PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS (1)			(billion cubic meters)			
	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	182.9	199.4	204.9	9.0	2.8	50.2	50.4
Saudi Arabia	49.8	53.7	56.4	7.8	5.0	13.5	13.9
Iran	60.2	63.3	64.5	5.1	1.9	15.9	15.9
Kuwait	9.6	9.5	8.7	-1.0	-8.4	2.4	2.1
United Arab Emirates	38.4	45.0	46.0	17.2	2.2	11.3	11.3
Qatar	24.9	27.9	29.3	12.0	5.0	7.0	7.2
Other members	198.7	197.6	201.7	-0.6	2.1	49.8	49.6
Total	381.6	397.0	406.6	4.0	2.4	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Excludes flared gas, gas injected into oil wells and gas produced for local consumption.

Consumption of Natural Gas

OPEC consumption of natural gas reached 271.3 billion cubic meters, up by 2.0 percent as compared to 2001. OPEC Middle East members, with 3.0 percent rise as compared with the previous year, consumed 183 billion cubic meters, constituting 67.5 percent of total amount consumed by all member countries.

	OPEC CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL GAS			(billion cubic meters)			
	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	164.6	177.7	183.0	8.0	3.0	66.8	67.5
Saudi Arabia	49.8	53.7	56.4	7.8	5.0	20.2	20.8
Iran	63.0	65.0	67.9	3.2	4.5	24.4	25.0
Kuwait	9.6	9.5	8.7	-1.0	-8.4	3.6	3.2
United Arab Emirates	31.4	38.1	39.3	21.3	3.1	14.3	14.5
Qatar	10.8	11.4	10.7	5.6	-6.1	4.3	3.9
Other members	82.0	88.4	88.3	7.8	-0.1	33.2	32.5
Total	246.6	266.1	271.3	7.9	2.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Iran

Iran's Production, Export and Consumption of Oil Products

In 1381, Iran's crude oil production fell by 8.5 percent on average to 3.4 mb/d. Crude oil export reached 2,021 thousand b/d, down by 8.5 percent as compared to 1380. Export of oil products grew by 23.4 percent to 269 thousand b/d. Total crude oil export (including oil products) in 1381 equaled 2,290 thousand b/d, showing a 5.6 percent fall compared with the year before. In the review year, the share of crude oil export out of total oil export was 88.3 percent. Average price of each barrel of crude oil export picked up by 20.3 percent to \$ 25.74 during the course of this year.

In 1381, crude oil delivered to refineries fell by 5.1 percent to 1,296 thousand b/d. Abadan Refinery ranked first in the amount of crude oil delivered to refineries (292 thousand b/d).

CRUDE OIL DELIVERED TO REFINERIES			(thousand b/d)	
	1380	1381	Percentage change	Share (percent)
				1380 1381
Abadan Refinery	321	292	-9.0	23.5 22.5
Isfahan Refinery	277	268	-3.2	20.3 20.7
Tehran Refinery	201	201	0	14.7 15.5
Arak Refinery	157	144	-8.3	11.5 11.1
Bandar Abbas Refinery	220	211	-4.1	16.1 16.3
Others (1)	190	180	-5.3	13.9 13.9
Total	1,366	1,296	-5.1	100.0 100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

(1) Includes Tabriz, Shiraz, Kermanshah refineries and Lavan Topping Plant.

Total domestic consumption of oil products decreased to 1,049 thousand b/d. The highest rate of increase in the consumption of oil products was related to gasoline, while fuel oil had the highest rate of decrease. The shares of gas oil and liquefied gas out of total consumption of oil products were 32.7 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

In 1381, price of oil products rose by 10 percent on the average. Price of gasoline reached Rls. 500 per liter, showing 11 percent growth as compared to 1380. Price of kerosene, gas oil and crude oil also went up by Rls. 130, 130 and 70, respectively.

Investment in Oil Sector

According to the Budget Law for 1382, Rls. 170.6 billion was approved to be allocated to oil, gas, petrochemical and related industries, showing 185.8 percent growth as compared with the amount paid by the Treasury in 1380.

Production and Consumption of Natural Gas

Production of natural gas (excluding gas injected into oil wells) reached 96.1 billion cubic meters in 1381, showing a rise of 11.1 percent as compared with 1380. Out of total natural gas produced, 76.0 billion cubic meters was used for domestic consumption, showing 13.1 percent rise as compared to the year before. However, flared gas fell by 18.8 percent from 13.3 billion cubic meters in 1380 to 10.8 billion cubic meters in 1381. In the review year, gas used for local consumption and wastes amounted to 8.0 billion cubic meters. Export of natural gas to Turkey surged by 160.0 percent as compared to the previous year and reached 1.3 billion cubic meters.

Investment in Gas Sector

According to the Budget Law for 1382, out of government general revenue Rls. 357.7 billion was allocated to investing in gas distribution network, showing 44.0 percent growth as compared to the amount allocated in 1380.

Electricity

In 1381, generation of electricity grew by 9.3 percent to 142,115 million kw/h. Hydro power plants generated 7,948 million kw/h electricity, up by 57.2 percent. Electricity generated by gas and combined cycle power plants grew by 20.0 percent to 45,358 million kw/h. About 95.9 percent of the total generated electricity was through the Ministry of Energy. Steam power plants, producing 82,562 million kw/h electricity (58.1 percent), had the highest share in the generation of electricity among power plants.

A total of 105,076 million kw/h electricity was consumed in household, industrial, public, commercial and agricultural sectors and also for street lighting. The total consumption of electricity grew by 8.1 percent in 1381, as compared with 1380. In this year, 34,946 million kw/h electricity was consumed in household sector, accounting for the highest amount of consumption (33.3 percent) among other sectors. Industrial sector had 31.9 percent share in total consumption, and the least consumption was related to street lighting with 4.4 percent share. Electricity consumed by agriculture sector with 12.2 percent growth amounted to 12,435 million kw/h.

	CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY			(million kw/h)	
	1380	1381	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
				1380	1381
Household	32,891	34,946	6.2	33.9	33.3
Industrial	30,739	33,469	8.9	31.6	31.9
Public	11,951	12,630	5.7	12.3	12.0
Commercial	6,394	6,925	8.3	6.6	6.6
Agriculture	11,079	12,435	12.2	11.4	11.8
Street lighting	4,117	4,671	13.5	4.2	4.4
Total	97,171	105,076	8.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Energy

Investment in Electricity Sector

Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) approved in the Budget Law for electricity sector reached Rls. 2,036.1 billion in 1381. This figure indicates a gargantuan rise of 354.7 percent as compared with the amount paid by the Treasury in 1380. Of this amount, 81.8 percent was allocated to electricity generation and the remainder to electricity distribution.

Moreover, on the basis of the Budget Law, acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) approved for energy research in 1381 amounted to Rls. 53.5 billion, showing 93.8 percent growth as compared to the Treasury payment in 1380.

CHAPTER FIVE

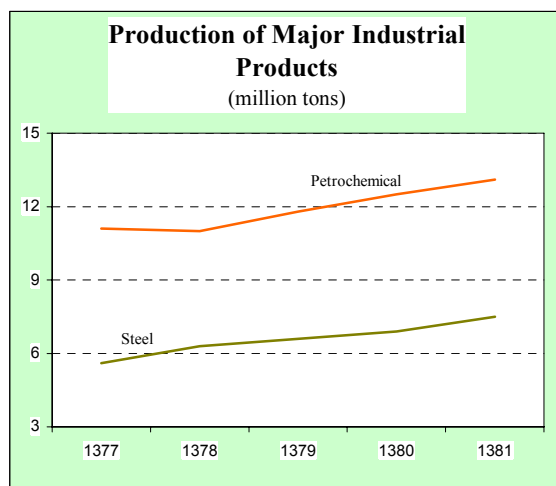
MANUFACTURING AND MINING

In 1381, manufacturing and mining activities enjoyed a sustained growth despite structural impediments to manufacturing sector. The value-added of manufacturing and mining sectors went up by 11.0 and 12.0 percent, respectively at constant 1376 prices, far above the targets set in the plan for this year (8.2 and 5.6 percent). In the review year, government payments in the form of national development expenditures for manufacturing and mining sectors grew markedly. Moreover, the outstanding facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to non-public manufacturing and mining sector went up. The production index of large manufacturing establishments increased by 18 percent compared with the previous year. Private investment in this sector enjoyed a remarkable rise, so that amount of investment on the basis of operation and establishment permits showed noticeable growth.

Production

In the review year, the production of most manufacturing units went up compared to the previous year, in that among 20 industry groups, the production index of 16 groups increased.

In this year, the “production of motor vehicles and trailer” industry with 52.5 percent growth had the highest share of 49.9 percent in raising the general index. The “production of other transport vehicles” and “radio, television and telecommunications” industries ranked the second and third. On the contrary, taking into account the relative weight of each group, reduction in production index of “leather and leather products” and “basic metals” groups negatively affected the change in general index more than other groups. Production cut in textiles industry group was basically attributable to closing down of some textile manufacturing units, and reconstruction and renovation of out-dated units.



Data drawn by petrochemical industries indicates that, petrochemical production grew by 4.5 percent compared to the previous year to 13.1 million tons. The nominal capacity of petrochemical units was 15.5 million tons. In this year, petrochemical exports amounted to 3.9 million tons and the value per ton of petrochemical products was \$ 241.5.

LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INDICES (1)

(1376=100)

	1379▲	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Production	128.7	148.6	175.4	20.4	18.0
Employment	106.0	110.9	110.2	7.7	-0.6
Wage, salary, and fringe benefits	201.4	252.8	313.8	28.5	24.1
Per capita wage, salary and fringe benefits (in nominal terms)	189.9	227.9	284.5	20.0	24.8
Per capita wage, salary & fringe benefits (in real terms) (2)	118.9	128.1	138.1	7.7	7.8

(1) Includes establishments with 100 employees or more.

(2) Adjusted with CPI in urban areas

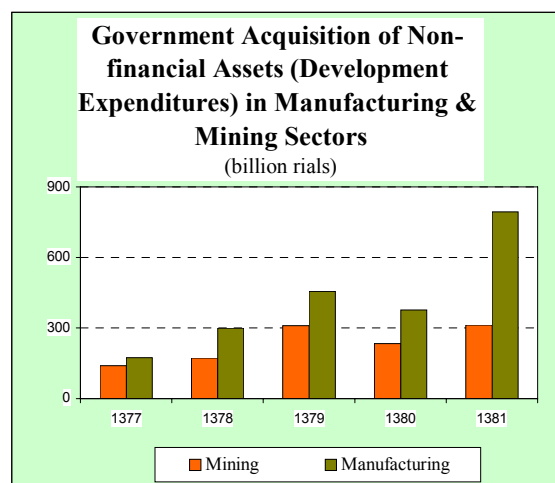
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Production (thousand tons)	11,807.9	12,542.9	13,110.0	6.2	4.5
Actual production/Nominal capacity (percent)	75.7	82.9	86.8	9.5	4.7
Actual production/planned production (percent)	89.2	90.9	104.6	2.0	15.1
Exports					
Amount (thousand tons)	3,128.0	4,011.0	3,899.0	28.2	-2.8
Value (million dollars)	829.0	795.0	941.4	-4.1	18.4

Source: National Petrochemical Industries Corporation

Government Investment

In the 1381 Budget Law, a total of Rls. 1,792.5 billion credits was approved for manufacturing and mining sectors and the industrial research program. On the basis of the data released by the Treasury General, the performance of the credits for this sector with 81.1 percent growth compared with the previous year equaled Rls. 1,105.6 billion.



ACQUISITION OF NON-FINANCIAL-NATIONAL ASSETS (NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES) IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING SECTORS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

(million rials)

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)		Approved 1381	Percent of realization to approved 1381
				1380	1381	1380	1381		
Manufacturing	192,221	140,827	435,155	-26.7	209.0	23.1	39.4	747,600	58.2
Mining	310,637	233,428	312,169	-24.9	33.7	38.2	28.2	687,900	45.4
Industrial research program	263,018	236,396	358,305	-10.1	51.6	38.7	32.4	357,039	100.4
Total	765,876	610,651	1,105,629	-20.3	81.1	100.0	100.0	1,792,539	61.7

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance-Treasury General

Banking Facilities

The amount of facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to manufacturing and mining sector went up in the review year, so that the outstanding facilities extended to this sector (excluding profit and revenue receivables) at the end of the year with 34.3 percent growth compared with the end of 1380 amounted to Rls. 102.3 trillion. According to the mentioned data, the share of the change in outstanding facilities extended to non-public manufacturing and mining sector out of the total change in outstanding facilities extended by public banks to non-public sectors including free uses equaled 38.0 percent and excluding free uses equaled 32.2 percent. The share of commercial banks out of the change in outstanding facilities extended to non-public manufacturing and mining sector was 85.0 percent.

OUTSTANDING FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS TO MANUFACTURING AND MINING SECTOR (billion rials)

	Year-end		Change in outstanding 1381	Percentage change 1381	Share of change in outstanding (percent)	Total change in outstanding (1)
	1380	1381				
Non-public sector	58,191.8	81,470.6	23,278.8	40.0	89.0	72,359.6
Commercial banks	54,376.4	76,596.7	22,220.3	40.9	85.0	54,323.7
Specialized banks	3,435.4	3,448.0	12.6	0.4	0.05	15,651.5
Credit institutions	380.0	1,425.9	1,045.9	275.2	4.0	2,384.5
Public sector	17,973.0	20,845.9	2,872.9	16.0	11.0	15,263.7
Total	76,164.8	102,316.5	26,151.7	34.3	100.0	87,623.3

(1) It refers to the change in outstanding facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to all economic sectors.

In addition to the mentioned facilities (in rial), a total of \$ 1,121.6 million was withdrawn from the OSF to finance the manufacturing and mining projects.

In the review year, the Bank of Industry and Mine extended Rls. 735.7 billion facilities out of its own resources to manufacturing and mining sector, 49 percent of which was in the framework of direct investment and legal partnership and the remainder in other forms. Out of the total facilities extended, Rls. 51.7 billion was extended to small-scale industries, registering 26.8 and 16.9 percent fall as compared with the previous year in terms of number and amount, respectively. An amount of Rls. 1,036.9 billion was also extended in the framework of administered funds which recorded 64.4 percent growth compared to the previous year.

FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANK OF INDUSTRY AND MINE (1)

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				1380	1381	1380	1381
Direct investment and legal partnership							
Number	8	4	14	-50.0	250.0	0.4	1.6
Amount (billion rials)	89.8	42.2	359.3	-53.1	☐	13.1	48.8
Banking facilities (2)							
Number	1,245	982	876	-21.1	-10.8	99.6	98.4
Amount (billion rials)	407.7	280.7	376.4	-31.2	34.1	86.9	51.2
Total							
Number	1,253	986	890	-21.3	-9.7	100.0	100.0
Amount (billion rials)	497.6	322.9	735.7	-35.1	127.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank of Industry and Mine

(1) Excludes Bank's payments in the form of administered funds and facilities extended through Article 60 of the 3rd FYDP Law.

(2) Includes other contracts except direct investment and legal partnership.

New Manufacturing and Mining Units

On the basis of the data released by the Ministry of Industries and Mines, investment (especially by the private sector) in manufacturing and mining sector went up in 1381. According to operation permits issued, Rls. 18.1 trillion investment for establishment of new manufacturing and mining units and expansion of existing units was done. Moreover, according to establishment permits, amount of investment projected for new manufacturing and mining units with 63.9 percent rise compared to 1380 reached Rls. 269 trillion, indicating private sector further contribution to investment in this sector.

INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURING AND MINING PERMITS

MANUFACTURING AND MINING PERMITS					
	1379▲	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Establishment permits					
Number	9,087	17,098	27,101	88.2	58.5
Investment (billion rials)	87,578	164,288	269,277	87.6	63.9
Employment (person)	270,605	485,522	717,092	79.4	47.7
Operation permits					
Number	3,264	3,550	4,147	8.8	16.8
Investment (billion rials)	6,462	13,023	18,059	101.5	38.7
Employment (person)	56,492	74,578	77,296	32.0	3.6

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

Mining activities in 1381 grew markedly. In this year, 1,557 exploration permits and 320 discovery certificates with an estimated reserve of 913.1 million tons of mineral products were issued by the Ministry of Industries and Mines, registering 32.5, 23.1 and 33.4 percent rise, respectively. In order to exploit the mines, 662 operation permits with an actual reserve of 3,038.7 million tons with Rls. 2,243.2 billion investment were issued. Moreover, 632 extraction permits with 13.6 million tons extraction amount were issued.

Foreign Investment

On the basis of data provided by the Ministry of Industries and Mines, 38 manufacturing projects with \$ 774.8 million foreign joint investment were implemented in 1381. These investments were done on the basis of new Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act.

APPROVED MANUFACTURING AND MINING PROJECTS WITH FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Project	Nationality of foreign partner	Volume of foreign partnership (million dollars)	% of foreign partnership
Exploration, exploitation and processing of Dashksan Mine reserves	English	225.0	70
Production of large tubes	German	215.1	95
Production of vehicles	English	44.6	71
Production of Isocyanates	Swedish, German and English	22.2	60

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

Employment

Employment index of large manufacturing establishments fell by 0.6 percent in 1381, mainly affected by textile industries. However, employment index of certain units increased. The highest growth was related to production of “motor vehicles and trailer” and “other transport vehicles” industries with 15.9 and 11.5 percent rise, respectively. These two industries totally accounted for 13 percent of employment in large manufacturing establishments. Large manufacturing establishments due to their production scale and use of capital-intensive technologies create limited direct employment. Manufacturing employment creation is mostly realized by the expansion of small-and medium-sized industries.

Employment based on operation permits issued by the Ministry of Industries and Mines indicates creation of 77.3 thousand direct employments in manufacturing and 11.4 thousand job opportunities in mining sector. Comparison of these figures with the projected figure for this year (119.7 thousand persons) is indicative of a realization of 74.1 percent targeted in the plan.

CHAPTER SIX

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Construction and housing sector enjoyed a boom in 1381. Private sector tendency to invest in this sector, with its high rate of short-term return, compared with other economic sectors, and excess demand in housing sector were among the main reasons for the continued boom during recent years. The value-added of construction sector grew markedly in real terms by 17.4 percent, compared with (9.6 percent) the target set in the third year of the Plan. Moreover, gross fixed capital formation recorded a growth of 16.1 percent in real term, showing a significant growth as compared to other economic sectors.

Private Sector Investment in New Constructions in Urban Areas

In the review year, private sector investment (at current prices) in new building in urban areas rose by 41.1 percent as compared to the previous year. Tehran and other large cities, taking up 71 percent of the mentioned investment, were the cornerstones of private sector contribution to housing sector.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN NEW BUILDINGS IN URBAN AREAS (1)

	(at current prices)						(billion rials)		
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change○		Share (percent)		Share of investment growth (percent)	
				1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Tehran	9,384.8	13,836.5	18,886.9	47.4	36.5	37.1	35.9	15.5	13.5
Other large cities	8,517.5	12,508.7	18,540.7	46.9	48.2	33.5	35.2	13.9	16.2
Other urban areas	10,879.9	10,947.4	15,176.9	0.6	38.6	29.4	28.9	0.2	11.4
All urban areas	28,782.2	37,292.6	52,604.5	29.6	41.1	100.0	100.0	29.6	41.1

(1) Excludes cost of land.

Government Investment

According to the data released by the Treasury General in 1381, government paid Rls. 4,055.8 billion for implementing national development projects in housing and construction sector, which constituted 84.2 percent of the approved budget in this sector. Increase in acquisition of government non-financial assets (development expenditures) in “provision of housing” and “government buildings and establishments” by 172.6 and 335.7 percent, respectively led to an increase in the volume of government expenditures in this year. The highest share in national development expenditures for this sector was attributed to urban development and amounted to Rls. 1,906.3 billion. In the review year, “provision of housing” absorbed the greatest amount of budget in this sector by 130.7 percent.

**ACQUISITION OF GOVERNMENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS
(DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES) IN CONSTRUCTION,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

	(billion rials)						
	1379	1380(1)	1381(1)	Percentage change O		Share (percent)	
				1380	1381	1380	1381
National expenditures	2,074.0	1,916.6	4,055.8	-7.6	111.6	100.0	100.0
Government buildings and establishments	404.4	312.3	1,360.6	-22.8	335.7	16.3	33.5
Provision of housing	432.3	286.8	781.9	-33.7	172.6	15.0	19.3
Urban development	1,223.2	1,305.4	1,906.3	6.7	46.0	68.1	47.0
Research on housing	14.0	12.1	7.0	-13.2	-42.6	0.6	0.2

Source: Budget Laws for 1379-1380

(1) Treasury General data, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

Banking Facilities

Outstanding facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to non-public sector in housing and construction sector went up in 1381, as compared with the previous year-end, to Rls. 67.7 and 4.8 trillion, respectively. Moreover, outstanding facilities extended to the public sector with 11.6 percent growth reached Rls. 10.8 trillion in construction sector, as compared with the end of 1380. In this year, 37.1 percent of change in outstanding facilities to non-public housing sector was related to Bank Maskan (Housing Bank).

OUTSTANDING FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	TO CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING SECTORS (1)						(billion rials)	
	End Esfand		Percentage change		Change in the outstanding		Share of change in outstanding facilities	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Construction	12,973.7	15,647.3	22.1	20.6	2,351.6	2,673.6	100.0	100.0
Non-public sector	3,249.3	4,797.8	38.0	47.7	895.3	1,548.5	38.1	57.9
Public sector	9,724.4	10,849.5	17.6	11.6	1,456.3	1,125.1	61.9	42.1
Housing	51,986.0	68,437.1	28.5	31.6	11,540.9	16,451.1	100.0	100.0
Non-public sector	51,363.6	67,664.6	28.7	31.7	11,450.7	16,301.0	99.2	99.1
Public sector	622.4	772.5	16.9	24.1	90.2	150.1	0.8	0.9

(1) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

In 1381, a total of 372 thousand facilities were extended by Bank Maskan which amounted to Rls. 10.1 trillion (excluding profit receivables), showing respective growths of 55.3 and 44.3 percent, as compared with the previous year. In the review year, 53.8 percent of extended facilities was in the form of installment sale, which was paid for the purchase of housing units. These facilities recorded a 3.4 percent rise as compared with the previous year.

FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANK MASKAN

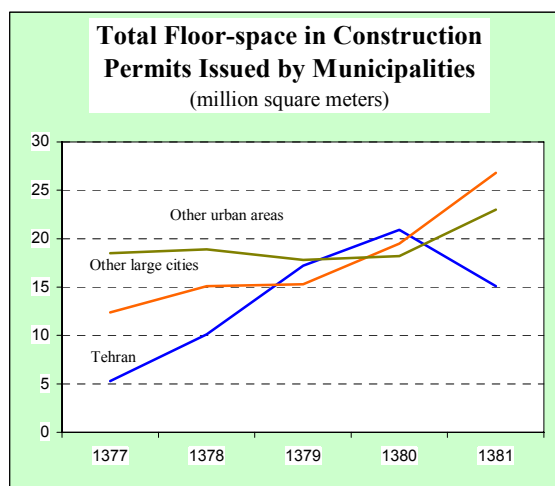
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Number of facilities (thousand)	217.0	239.5	372.0	10.6	55.3
Amount of facilities (billion rials) (1)	10,445.6	12,456.6	15,748.8	19.3	26.4

Source: Bank Maskan

(1) Includes profit receivables.

Construction Permits

Construction permits issued by municipalities in 1381 indicated the continued boom in construction activities in most urban areas. In towns and cities, total floor space grew by 26.8 percent. This indicated a growth in construction activities in these areas as compared with 1.9 percent growth of previous year. Large cities experienced a 37.2 percent growth in construction activities. Tendency towards mass construction and construction of buildings with more than five stories are among the major factors behind this trend in urban areas.



CONSTRUCTION PERMITS ISSUED BY MUNICIPALITIES IN URBAN AREAS

	1379	1380▲	1381	Percentage change○	
				1380	1381
Number of permits (thousand)	136.3	146.0	161.3	7.1	10.4
Total floor-space (million square meters)	50.3	58.6	64.9	16.3	10.9
Average floor-space (square meters)	369.0	401.0	403.0	8.6	0.4

Building Starts by the Private Sector in Urban Areas

In the review year, private sector investment in new buildings in urban areas, with 43.6 percent rise as compared to the previous year, amounted to Rls. 16.3 trillion. Share of building starts in new buildings in urban areas was 31 percent.

In 1381, private sector started 173.8 thousand new buildings with a total floor-space of 64.9 million square meters in urban areas. Building starts in urban areas grew by 3.1 percent in 1381, as compared to the previous year. Despite the 10 percent increase in the number of building starts in Tehran, the total floor-space fell by 0.9 percent due to the restrictive regulations for selling density in northern part of Tehran.

BUILDING STARTS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN URBAN AREAS

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change○	
				1380	1381
Number (thousand)	171.5	168.6	173.8	-1.7	3.1
Estimated total floor-space (million square meters)	49.6	57.1	64.9	15.1	13.7
Average floor-space (square meters)	289.0	339.0	374.0	17.2	10.3
Average cost per square meter (thousand rials)	580.0	664.0	801.0	14.5	20.6

Buildings Completed by the Private Sector in Urban Areas

The boom in housing market in 1381 encouraged private sector to complete semi-finished buildings, so that 18 percent of total private sector investment in new buildings in urban areas was allocated to completion of semi-finished buildings. In the year under report, 196.6 thousand buildings with a total floor-space of 58 million square meters were completed by the private sector, showing 16.3 and 19.5 percent rise, respectively as compared to the year before.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN URBAN AREAS

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change○	
				1380	1381
Number (thousand)	179.1	169.0	196.6	-5.7	16.3
Total floor-space (million square meters)	44.9	48.5	58.0	8.1	19.5
Average floor-space (square meters)	251.0	287.0	295.0	14.5	2.7
Average cost per square meter (thousand rials)	505.0	579.0	664.0	14.7	14.7

Residential Units Completed by the Private Sector in Urban Areas

In 1381, construction of 446 thousand residential units, with a total floor space of 53.1 million square meters in urban areas was completed by the private sector. With regard to the quantitative target set in the third year of the 3rd Plan for construction of urban housing by 430 thousand units, this figure indicated 103.7 percent realization. In 1381, the average floor-space of completed residential units remained unchanged at 119 square meters compared to the previous year, 105 square meters more than the target set in the 3rd Plan. However, as a result of the surge in the price of land and restrictive regulations for selling density, the floor-space of residential units in Tehran and other large cities is expected to decline.

RESIDENTIAL UNITS COMPLETED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN URBAN AREAS

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change○	
				1380	1381
Number (thousand)	339.7	370.7	446.0	9.1	20.3
Total floor-space (million square meters)	41.4	44.1	53.1	6.5	20.3
Average floor-space (square meter)	122.0	119.0	119.0	-2.5	0

Urban Land

During the first two years of the 3rd Plan, urban land cessions amounted to 37.2 million square meters. Policy changes for cession of constructed residential units instead of land cession in the form of rent and hire purchase was responsible for reduction in land cession during recent years.

LAND CESSION BY THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LAND AND HOUSING

	1379	1380	1381	(thousand square meters) Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Residential	28,790.0	5,991.0	2,371.6	-79.2	-60.4
Non-residential	32,081.0	47,343.6	5,935.3	47.6	-87.5
Total	60,871.0	52,334.5	8,306.9	-14.0	-84.1

In addition to policies adopted by the National Organization of Land and Housing, the boom in housing market and increase in the number of constructions, along with urban management policies regarding selling density were among other significant factors affecting the price of urban land. In 1381, land price index in urban areas faced an increase of 36.5 percent as compared with the year before, mostly observed in large cities. This was largely due to the further migration to urban areas and a tendency toward high rise constructions.

LAND PRICE INDEX IN URBAN AREAS				(1376=100)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Tehran	141.3	171.4	217.9	21.3	27.1
Other large cities	144.8	174.4	261.4	20.4	49.9
Other urban areas	198.8	232.1	318.6	16.8	37.3
All urban areas	150.5	180.9	246.9	20.2	36.5

Rental Housing in Urban Areas

The index for rental housing picked up by 20 percent. The price rise of housing units and a gap between supply and demand in housing market, together with the growing trend of migration to large cities especially to Tehran were the driving forces behind increase in renting price in urban areas. Further supply of housing units, control of construction expenses and supply of mass production policy, particularly constructing rental housing units were among the essential strategies to control this index.

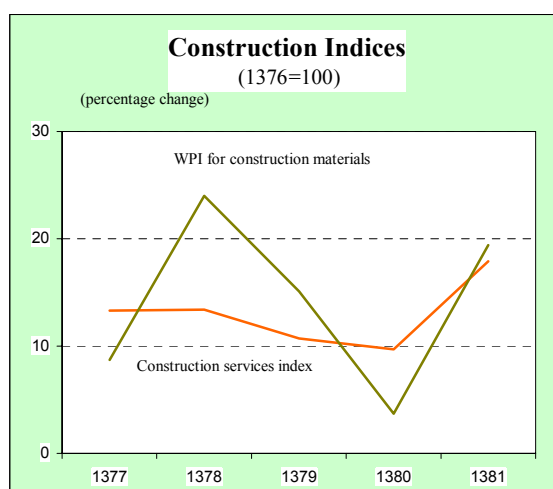
RENTAL HOUSING INDEX IN URBAN AREAS				(1376=100)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Tehran	166.3	213.3	249.3	28.3	16.9
Large cities (1)	164.5	200.2	240.8	21.7	20.3
Cities	164.5	187.0	223.3	13.7	19.4
Towns	172.8	194.2	227.4	12.3	17.1
All urban areas	165.0	197.9	237.5	19.9	20.0

(1) Includes Tehran.

Construction Indices

In 1381, construction services index, a leading indicator of labor market in housing and construction sector, grew by 17.9 percent, compared with the previous year, more than the inflation rate of 15.8 percent.

CONSTRUCTION INDICES					
	1379	1380	1381	(1376=100)	
				Percentage change	
	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Construction services index	142.3	156.1	184.0	9.7	17.9
Wholesale price index of construction materials	155.2	160.9	192.1	3.7	19.4



CHAPTER SEVEN

TRANSPORTATION

Review of macroeconomic variables of the transportation sector in 1381 (at constant 1376 prices) indicates that capital formation grew markedly by 30.4 percent compared with the previous year. Operation of the mentioned investment projects could compensate for the 1.1 percent decline in the value-added of transportation sector in 1381 and result in its growth in the coming years.

In 1381, Aseman Air Services Corporation and subsidiary services of Railway Corporation were transferred to the private sector.

Government Investment

In 1381, government allocated an amount of Rls. 3,779.7 billion for transportation sector within the context of national acquisition of non-financial assets (national development expenditures). Based on the Treasury data, the mentioned performance was 56.7 percent of the approved credits for this sector amounting to Rls. 6,667.1 billion. Review of the approved budget figures in transportation sector denotes that the major part of the credits was projected for "establishment and renovation of ports" and "establishment of main roads" programs by 27.5 and 17.2 percent, respectively. However, highest realizations in this sector were related to "freeways, highways, main roads and secondary roads studies" (170 percent), "development and renovation of railway network" (65.3 percent) and "technical assistance" (27.9 percent) programs.

Establishment of Imam Khomeini International Airport which was started in 1354, had 90 percent of physical progress by 1381, with a total cost of Rls. 1.9 trillion. According to project's time schedule referred to in budget appendices, the project is being operated by the end of 1383.

Road transportation

In 1381, a total of 298 million tons of goods were transported by road transportation fleet. Public transportation sector witnessed reduction in the number of road passengers. This was largely due to the public further tendency to use private vehicles. Added to this were decentralization, electronic communication and telecommunication expansion, which resulted in reduction in the number of commuters.

ROAD TRANSPORTATION					
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Goods transported (billion tons/kilometer)	73.8	78.7	83.6	6.6	6.2
Goods transited (million tons)	2.1	2.1	2.7	0	28.6
Passenger carried (billion p/km)	52.3	51.5	52.0	-1.5	1.0

Source: Transportation and Terminals Organization

Reviewing performance of the road transportation fleet in 1381 indicates that 203.6 thousand trucks were active in goods transportation and 66.5 thousand buses, minibuses and (shuttle) passenger cars in passenger transportation. According to the said data, average age of the fleet in freight segment was estimated at 21.3 years and in passenger segment 15, 20 and 14.8 years for bus, minibus and (shuttle) passenger cars, respectively.

	ROAD TRANSPORTATION FLEET			(thousands)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Truck	190.6	196.2	203.6	2.9	3.8
Bus	17.2	19.0	18.1 ⁽¹⁾	10.5	-4.7
Minibus	38.1	39.1	40.3	2.6	3.1
(Shuttle) Passenger car	6.2	7.0	8.1	12.9	15.7

Source: Transportation and Terminals Organization

(1) Excludes buses with 30 years of age and more.

According to the Ministry of Industries and Mines, production of buses, minibuses, and trucks and vans reached 4,123, 1,083 and 7,228 showing 250, 6.7 and 15.9 percent growth, respectively, compared with the previous year.

Data drawn by Law Enforcement indicate that about 837 thousand license-plate were issued for vehicles and entered the market, showing 85.2 percent growth as compared with the previous year. Out of total numbered vehicles, 61.1 percent were taxis and ambulances, 29.6 percent motorcycles, 8.7 percent trucks and the remainder buses and minibuses.

Rail transportation

Iran situation in the region with regard to the strategic status of Central Asia and Middle-east has necessitated an efficient rail transportation network for transiting goods in the region. In this context, accelerating trend of global and regional trade has added to the importance of rail transportation activities. To this end and due to its salient features in the areas of cost efficiency in fuel conservation, environmental issues, and safety this sector plays a crucial role in transportation.

According to the 3rd FYDP Law, the Ministry of Road and Transportation is authorized to transfer some parts of its activities i.e. passenger and cargo handling services, repair and maintenance services and reconstruction of railway network fleet, to private sector. Transferring parts of passenger transportation services to private-run trains in recent years has been in line with the mentioned policy.

The share of rail transportation in the overall performance of the transportation sector was 6.6 percent of total freight handled and 3.4 percent of total passenger carried in 1381. During the year under report, 26.5 million tons of goods were carried by rail. Total goods transited by rail were approximately 0.8 million tons. This shows a growth of 45.2 percent as compared to the previous year.

In 1381, total passengers carried by rail with a growth of 9.2 percent comparing to the last year reached 14.3 million persons. Improvements in quality of services rendered, especially in the private-run trains raised the number of passengers markedly.

Review of data of rail transport fleet in 1381 indicates that the fleet consisted of 550 locomotives. Of this figure only 47 percent could render services. This was basically due to the worn-out rail fleet and obsolete locomotives.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Goods transportation (billion tons/kilometer)	14.2	14.6	15.8	2.8	8.2
Goods transit (billion tons/km)	1.1	1.1	1.8	0	63.6
Passenger transportation (billion p/km)	7.1	8.0	8.6	13.7	7.5

Source: Management and Planning Organization

Air transportation

Air transportation, despite its low share in the total value-added of the transportation sector, plays a significant role in this sector. According to the targets set in the 3rd Plan to increase private sector share in transportation sector, it is determined that the share of private sector in transporting passengers in domestic and international flights increase from 15 and 9.6 percent in 1378 to 43.9 and 14.1 percent in 1383, respectively. Furthermore, new strategies are projected, namely, offering of airlines corporations shares on TSE, completion and execution of airport projects and expansion of air fleet via attracting domestic and foreign investment, aiming at reducing non-sovereign undertakings of the government while keeping its governance on aviation and air transportation affairs.

In 1381, total passengers carried by air were 11.9 million, indicating a slight growth of 2.5 percent compared with the previous year. During the past years, a combination of factors such as aviation accidents in domestic flights and consequences of September 11 event on tourism industry have drastically lowered the demand for air carriers. Based on the mentioned data, 70.6 percent of air passengers were carried by domestic flights and the rest by international flights. Moreover, in the year under report, 85.5 thousand tons of goods were carried by domestic air transportation fleet. This figure denotes 3 percent growth, compared with the year before.

The performance of air transportation sector indicates that more than 60 percent of its activities are run by the public sector. Despite transfer of “Aseman Air Services Corporation” to the private sector at the end of 1381, the share of non-public sector in domestic and international flights is 27 and 14.7 percent, respectively. In the review year, total number of aircrafts chartered amounted to 22, against 18 in 1380.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Passengers carried (million persons)	10.8	11.6	11.9	7.5	2.5
Domestic flights	7.8	8.6	8.4	10.3	-2.3
International flights	3.0	3.0	3.5	0.3	16.7
Goods carried (thousand tons)	64.0	83.0	85.5	29.7	3.0

Source: Management and Planning Organization

Sea transportation

Vast coastal areas in the northern and southern parts helped the major part of imports and exports especially crude oil exports streamline through these waters. This gives an importance to sea transportation. Thus, expansion and development of the sector have been considered as an essential guideline in the 3rd FYDP, aiming at upgrading the sector's infrastructures and efficiency in order to improve transits and non-oil exports capacities.

In 1381, total nominal capacity of ports and sea transportation fleet (commercial) grew by 15.7 and 1.6 percent to 53.8 and 3.25 million tons, respectively. Total container operations in commercial ports grew by 31.4 percent from 616.5 thousand twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) in 1380 to 810 thousand TEU in 1381.

During the year under review, sea transportation in 14 ports showed that 5,942 buoys (over 1,000 tons) were entered these ports, among them 2,179 buoys were Iranian and the rest foreign buoys. The figure indicates 7 percent growth compared to the previous year. In this regard, the greatest number of buoys was related to Shahid Rajaei, Imam khomeini, Mahshahr and Anzali ports.

In 1381, 76.1 million tons of oil and non-oil commodities were loaded and unloaded in ports, indicating 1.1 percent growth compared to the last year.

PORTS CONTAINER TRAFFIC				(million tons)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Non-oil goods	37.8	39.0	36.9	3.2	-5.4
Unloading	27.8	28.8	26.9	3.6	-6.6
Loading	10.0	10.2	10.0	2.0	-2.0
Oil products	36.7	36.3	39.2	-1.1	8.0
Unloading	16.8	18.1	19.7	7.7	8.8
Loading	19.9	18.2	19.5	-8.5	7.1
Total	74.5	75.3	76.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Ports and Shipping Organization

From import, export and transit view points, performance of country's ports in 1381 indicates that total commodities imported by oil and non-oil buoys via the ports were 3.2 and 25.5 million tons which show an increase of 39.1 and a decline of 8.3 percent, respectively comparing to the year before.

Based on the mentioned data, total export of commodities via the ports by oil and non-oil buoys were 17.4 and 8.8 million tons, respectively, which show an increase of 10.8 and a decline of 5.4 percent, comparing to the previous year. Moreover, total commodities transited by buoys was 3.1 million tons, which rose by 63.2 percent compared to the last year.

PERFORMANCE OF PORTS				(million tons)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Oil buoys					
Import	1.7	2.3	3.2	35.3	39.1
Export	18.4	15.7	17.4	-14.7	10.8
Transit	1.0	0.6	1.5	-40.0	150.0
Cabotage (1)	15.6	17.7	17.1	13.5	-3.4
Non-oil buoys					
Import	26.9	27.8	25.5	3.3	-8.3
Export	9.0	9.3	8.8	3.2	-5.4
Transit	1.1	1.3	1.6	18.2	23.1
Cabotage	0.8	0.6	1.0	-25.0	66.7

Source: Ports and Shipping Organization

(1) Cross ports operations in goods transportation from one point to another via sea or border river

Review of passenger traffics in 7 ports of the country in 1381 indicates that 2.5 million passengers were shipped via the ports. This figure shows a 7.1 percent growth comparing to previous year. 1.3 million passengers entered and the rest exited. Distribution of passengers traffic illustrates that approximately 58 percent of trips made by sea (entering and exiting) was via the Qeshm Port. Share of sea transportation in total passenger transportation was one percent.

PERFORMANCE OF PORTS BY PASSENGER TRAFFIC				(thousand persons)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Entering	1,354	1,247	1,341	-7.9	7.5
Exiting	1,092	1,113	1,187	1.9	6.6
Total	2,446	2,360	2,528	-3.5	7.1

Source: Ports and Shipping Organization

CHAPTER EIGHT

DOMESTIC TRADE

In 1381, a total of Rls. 136,554.3 billion of agricultural goods and Rls. 263,001.4 billion of domestically manufactured products entered the domestic market. In the meantime, the value of imported goods entered the domestic market amounted to Rls. 172.9 trillion. Out of this amount, Rls. 405 and 131.5 trillion (net) were consumed by private and public sectors, respectively, and Rls. 36.4 trillion non-oil goods were exported. As a result of these activities, domestic trade enjoyed Rls. 106.8 trillion value-added at current prices, and with 11.6 percent share in GDP (at basic price, including oil) grew by 22.5 percent. The value-added of this sector at constant 1376 prices grew by 9.7 percent compared with the previous year. The growth of the value-added in retail and wholesale activities at constant 1376 prices was 4.4 and 13.5 percent, respectively. The shares of these activities out of total value-added of this sector were 33.3 and 66.7 percent, respectively.

Policies and Regulations

According to the 3rd Plan Law, it was determined that regulating of the domestic market would not restrict export of goods, and the Ministry of Commerce was authorized to import goods in order to regulate the market and compensate for probable shortages at its own discretion.

In the Budget Law for 1381, to support domestic producers, purchase of durable consumer goods with foreign origin by executive organizations was prohibited. Moreover, the government was required to combat smuggling of goods through enhancing transparency in regulations, eliminating monopolies, providing facilities, rationalizing commercial profit rates, extension of Customs clearance deadline for goods to one year, eliminating governmental exemptions and controlling borders and entrance origins.

OUTSTANDING FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS TO DOMESTIC TRADE SECTOR(1)					
	1380	1381	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
				1380	1381
Public and non-public sectors	12,660.4	16,695.7	31.9	100.0	100.0
Non-public sector	10,015.3	14,008.2	39.9	79.1	83.9
Public banks	9,927.6	13,645.7	37.4	78.4	81.7
Commercial banks	9,843.6	13,442.0	36.6	77.7	80.5
Specialized banks	84.0	203.7	142.5	0.7	1.2
Private banks and credit institutions	87.7	362.5	313.3	0.7	2.2
Public sector	2,645.1	2,687.5	1.6	20.9	16.1
Public banks	2,645.1	2,687.5	1.6	20.9	16.1
Commercial banks	2,645.1	2,687.5	1.6	20.9	16.1
Specialized banks	0	0	0	0	0
Private banks and credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CBI

(1) The 1380 figures exclude data related to Bank Melli Iran, Bank Parsian and Eghtesad-e-Novin, and the 1381 figures exclude data related to Bank Melli Iran.

Banking Facilities

In 1381, facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to trade sector edged up, so that the outstanding facilities extended to non-public and public domestic trade sectors with 39.9 and 1.6 percent rise compared to the previous year reached Rls. 14 and 2.7 trillion, respectively.

In the review year, the inventory value of domestically manufactured products grew by 1.4 percent to Rls. 11.1 trillion. Most industries under survey faced reduction in their inventory value. The highest reduction was related to “tobacco” industries and “leather and leather products”, and “furniture and wearing apparel”. On the contrary, industries such as “wood and wood products”, “power generators”, “radio, television and telecommunications”, “non-metallic mineral products”, and “food and beverages” enjoyed the highest growth in their inventory values, respectively.

INDUSTRIES INVENTORY (1)			(billion rials)
	Inventory		Percentage change
	1380	1381	
Food and beverages	1,068.7	1,587.0	48.5
Tobacco	261.6	0	-100.0
Textiles	1,090.7	760.2	-30.3
Wearing apparel	26.5	17.9	-32.5
Leather and leather products	59.7	27.2	-54.4
Wood and wood products	17.6	235.7	□
Paper and paper products	184.4	183.8	-0.3
Oil products (2)	815.3	643.4	-21.1
Chemical products	739.8	574.7	-22.3
Rubber and plastic products	434.9	326.7	-24.9
Non-metallic mineral products	639.6	980.9	53.4
Basic metals	1,182.7	1,271.9	7.5
Fabricated metal products	611.9	477.4	-22.0
Machinery unclassified elsewhere	1,032.3	1,114.8	8.0
Power generators and transmission machinery	454.1	858.2	89.0
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	190.6	344.8	80.9
Medical tools	77.2	104.2	35.0
Motor vehicles	2,051.6	1,595.7	-22.2
Furniture and other artificial goods	23.5	14.7	-37.4
Total	10,962.7	11,119.2	1.4

Source: CBI

(1) Includes manufacturing establishments with more than 100 employees.

(2) Excludes refineries' production.

CHAPTER NINE

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Iran's population, with a growth of 1.7 percent compared with the previous year reached 65.7⁽¹⁾ million in 1381. The population under the age of 20 made up 44.8 percent of the total population. This figure for the population under 25 years of age was 56.1 percent. Active population went up by 3.1 percent to 20.4 million.

Population and Labor Force

In the review year, 65.2 percent of the population dwelled in urban and 34.8 percent in rural areas. Urban population increased by 0.6 percentage point and rural population decreased by the same figure, owing to the continued migration from rural to urban areas.

Data drawn by Statistical Center of Iran (SCI) indicates that unemployment rate in Bahman, 1381 with 2.5 percentage point reduction against the previous year reached 12.2 percent (the respective figure for the previous year was 14.7 percent). This figure for Ordibehesht, 1381 was 12.6 percent. The noticeable rise in investment, especially private sector investment, and banking facilities extended out of Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits and administered funds for employment creation were among factors which helped reduce the unemployment rate. On the basis of the mentioned data, unemployment among the male population declined from 11.7 percent in Ordibehesht, 1381 to 10.9 percent in Bahman while this rate increased by 1.9 percentage points from 17.6 percent to 19.5 percent among the female population. This increase in unemployment rate among female population was due to the incongruity between the high rate of their social and economic contribution and appropriate job opportunities. Unemployment rate in Ordibehesht and Bahman, 1380 was 13.3 and 13.9 percent for male and 16.9 and 18.9 percent for female, respectively.

Unemployment rate in urban areas declined by 1.6 percentage point from 14.7 percent in Ordibehesht, 1381 to 13.1 percent in Bahman, while in rural areas it went up by 1.1 percentage point from 10.0 to 11.1 percent. These figures for Ordibehesht and Bahman, 1380 were 15.4 and 15.0 percent in urban and 12.0 and 14.3 percent in rural areas, respectively.

With regard to the nature of unemployment, to overcome this issue, adoption of appropriate structural policies and measures are deemed essential. Rise in investment and production, stability of macroeconomic policies and revision of certain rules and regulations pertaining to labor market such as labor law and unemployment insurance along with policies aiming at labor force supply play an important role in making a balance between supply and demand of labor force.

(1) Estimated by the Management and Planning Organization

Major Job Creation Policies

1. Allocation of directed credits

Data related to the approved and actual figures of directed facilities extended in 1381 indicate that out of the total Rls. 4,200 billion directed credits, Rls. 2,235 billion was earmarked to be extended as job creation facilities, Rls. 932 billion (41.7 percent) of which was approved. Agent banks extended Rls. 877 billion to approved projects.

2. Allocation of administered funds

To reduce unemployment and in accordance with the 3rd Plan policies, efficient strategies were adopted to allocate job creation credits. To this end, government was authorized to extend facilities to job creating projects and small scale industries in the framework of annual budget and through administered funds, and provide part of their profit and commission.

3. Article 56 of the 3rd Plan Law

According to this Article, the banking system is obliged to take measures during the course of the 3rd Plan, to extend at least 70 percent of Gharz-al-hasaneh savings to real individuals to create new job opportunities, after deducting legal and contingency reserves which doesn't exceed its 20 percent.

The total facilities paid out of these deposits amounted to Rls. 11,067 billion at the end of 1381. The ratio of the performance of facilities extended by banks to their determined quota was 115 percent.

4. Utilization from Oil Stabilization Fund (OSF)

In 1381, the Cabinet approved \$ 2 billion foreign exchange facilities out of the OSF to be extended to the private sector through the banking system aiming at job creation projects. The performance of these facilities shows that the concluded contracts include 397 projects valuing at \$ 1,825.6 million.

5. Support Fund for Job Opportunities

According to 1381 Budget Law, Rls. 500.5 billion was allocated to the "Support Fund for Creation of Job Opportunities" as the government contribution to the Fund's capital. These funds are used for extending facilities for self-employment projects with quick return.

The minimum monthly nominal wage increased by 22.8 percent in 1381. Considering 15.8 percent inflation rate, the minimum monthly real wage edged up by 6.1 percent, which is higher than labor force productivity growth.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Data reveal that the number of pensioners benefiting from Unemployment Insurance Fund rose by 27 percent compared to the previous year to reach 116,268 persons at the end of 1381. Considering 91,248 pensioners at the end of 1380, number of pensioners benefiting from Unemployment Insurance Fund reached 190,168 persons, up by 31 percent compared to the previous year.

Income Distribution

Income distribution inequality index in urban areas in 1381 shows that 10 percent of the richest enjoyed 32.4 percent of the country's total income, while the share of 10 percent poorest was solely 1.9 percent. The share of the poorest declined by 9.5 percent, while the share of the

richest increased by 5.2 percent as compared with the previous year. Accordingly, the ratio of 10 percent richest to the poorest with 17.4 percent rise became 16.9 times in 1381 against 14.4 times in 1380, indicating further inequality in income distribution in urban areas.

In the review year, the share of 40 percent of low-income households was 14.98 percent of the total revenue (expense), that of 40 percent of medium income was 36.06 percent and that of 20 percent of high income was 48.95 percent.

Gini coefficient in urban areas with 5.17 percent increase reached 0.4191, indicating further inequality in income distribution in urban areas.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION INEQUALITY INDEX IN URBAN AREAS

	1379	1380	1381
Gini coefficient	0.3991	0.3985	0.4191
Share of 40% of low-income households (percent)	15.89	15.94	14.98
Share of 40% of medium-income households (percent)	37.11	37.14	36.06
Share of 20% of high-income households (percent)	47.00	46.92	48.95
Ratio of richest 10% of households to poorest 10%	15.0	14.4	16.9

Household Budget in Urban Areas

In 1381, average annual gross expenditures of an urban household equaled Rls. 43,876 thousand (Rls. 3,656 thousand per month), up by 25.2 percent compared to the previous year, 27.3 percent of which was related to “food, beverages and tobacco” group, 27 percent to “housing, water, fuel and power” group, and 15.5 percent to “transport and communication” group which grew by 18.9, 26.4 and 41.3 percent, respectively compared to the previous year.

In the review year, the total gross annual income of an urban household amounted to Rls. 40,253 thousand (Rls. 3,354 thousand per month). Of this figure, 74.2 percent was related to gross cash income and 25.8 percent to income in kind. The total income (in cash and in kind) increased by 27.1 percent in 1381 as compared with the previous year. 26.6 percent was attributable to cash income and 28.6 percent to income in kind.

Education

In 1381, the literacy rate among the age group of 6 years and over with 0.9 percentage point growth reached 84.9 percent. Enrollment in the age group of 6-14 years in various areas edged up and reached 95.8 percent. Literacy rate among the age group of 6-29 years rose to 95.6 percent.

In 1381/82 academic year, 17.1 million students were studying at various educational levels, showing a 3.9 percent reduction as compared with the previous year figure⁽¹⁾. Of the total 17.1 million students, number of students studying at primary schools fell by 6.5 percent which was due to decline in birth rate. Moreover, number of students in junior high school, high school and pre-university levels decreased by 1.8, 4.0 and 4.7 percent, respectively.

LITERACY RATE IN THE POPULATION AGED SIX YEARS AND OVER

	(percent)		
	Whole country	Urban areas	Rural areas (1)
1380	84.0	90.5	73.5
1381	84.9	91.5	74.3

Source: Management and Planning Organization

(1) Includes unsettled population.

ENROLLMENT AND LITERACY RATES

	(percent)	
	1380	1381
Enrollment rate (6-14 years)		
Urban areas	79.6	98.0
Rural areas	88.9	89.3
Whole country	95.0	95.8
Literacy rate (6-29 years)		
Urban areas	97.5	97.7
Rural areas	90.2	90.6
Whole country	95.1	95.6

Source: Management and Planning Organization

(1) About 0.5 million of these students were adult students with 1.5 percent decline over the respective previous figure.

The number of classes in all schools totaled 666 thousand, showing 0.2 percent reduction as compared with the previous year. Of this figure, 62.5 percent was related to urban and 37.5 percent to rural areas.

Educational indices of “student to school”, “student to class” and “student to teacher” in 1381/82 academic year improved mainly owing to reduction in total number of students.

INDICES OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

	Academic year				
	1377/78	1378/79	1379/80	1380/81	1381/82
Student to school	167.8	159.3	145.7	137.3	123.1
Student to class	28.9	28.4	27.3	25.8	24.9
Student to teacher	20.7	19.5	19.4	18.9	18.4

Source: Ministry of Education

In 1381/82 academic year, number of university students rose from 1.6 million to 1.7 million. The number of students in public universities and higher education institutes and Payem-e-Noor University increased by 6.5 percent to 809.6 thousand and that of Islamic Azad University with 12.2 percent rise reached 904.9 thousand students. Number of male and female students grew by 5.8 and 13.2 percent to 844.5 and 870 thousand students, respectively.

NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

(person)

	Academic year		Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1380/81	1381/82	1380/81	1381/82	1380/81	1381/82
Public universities and higher education institutes	759,870	809,546	3.6	6.5	48.5	47.2
Female	378,365	412,848	9.2	9.1	24.1	24.1
Male	381,505	396,719	-1.5	4.0	24.4	23.1
Islamic Azad University	806,639	904,869	-3.5	12.2	51.5	52.8
Female	390,068	457,126	1.9	17.2	24.9	26.7
Male	416,571	447,743	-5.0	7.5	26.6	26.1
Total	1,566,509	1,714,436	-2.0	9.4	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, and Islamic Azad University

Health and Medical Care

On the basis of the data released by the Medical Council, the number of physicians, dentists and pharmacists in 1381 rose by 6.7, 9.3 and 5.0 percent to 77,755, 14,751 and 11,306 persons, respectively. Ratio of population to physician, dentist and pharmacist was improved to 844, 4,451 and 5,807 persons; moreover, the ratio of population to hospital bed increased from 592 persons in 1380 to 593 persons in 1381.

Social Security

Non-Contributory Program

In 1381, the number of people covered by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee plunged by 18.4 percent to 6.0 million, 1.8 million of whom were aid recipients.

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED BY IMAM KHOMEINI RELIEF COMMITTEE
AND AMOUNT OF GRANTS PROVIDED**

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
				1380	1381
Total number of people (thousand persons)	6,887	7,402	6,038	7.5	-18.4
Amount of grants (billion rials)	3,803.1	4,676.4	5,749.9	23.0	23.0

Source: Imam Khomeini Relief Committee

Contributory Program

The Social Security Organization insures workers and employees subject to Labor Law through obligatory partnership plans and self employees through contracts. The number of main insured and their dependents in 1381 with 3.3 percent rise reached 6,588 thousand persons. Of this figure, 98.2 percent were employed and 1.8 percent (116 thousand persons) unemployed benefiting from unemployment insurance and up by 23 thousand persons compared to the previous year. In the review year, only 3.5 percent of the total unemployed persons had unemployment insurance.

Government employees and their dependents, villagers and self employees benefited from medical insurance by the Medical Services Insurance Organization, affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. In the review year, number of persons insured by this Organization went up by 3.5 percent to 32.7 million, covering 49.8 percent of the total population.

CHAPTER TEN

FISCAL POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

The Budget for 1381 was formulated in the framework of the 3rd Plan without borrowing from the banking system. Design and formulation of 1381 Budget coincided with favorable condition, i.e. relative improvement in economic indices such as GDP and gross fixed capital formation, implementation of government policies in the area of market regulation for goods and services, control of exchange rate fluctuations, reduction in unemployment rate and containment of inflation rate. Moreover, buildup of \$ 8 billion in the OSF provided a safe position for budget formulation and compensating the negative effects of exchange rate unification on the budget law.

Excess foreign exchange proceeds from oil export was deposited into the OSF as in 1379 and 1380 according to the mechanism projected in the 3rd Plan Law and the respective amendment. This was to face likely fluctuations of reduction in foreign exchange proceeds from crude oil export in the course of the 3rd Plan and to avoid expansionary effects of these funds on the government budget.

The Management and Planning Organization formulated the Budget Law for 1381 on the basis of Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2001). Another measure taken in the formulation of the 1381 Budget Law was inclusion of exchange rate unification in budget figures to enhance transparency of budgetary items especially subsidies and eliminate impediments associated with multi exchange rate regime.

On this basis, the Budget Law for 1381 was formulated based on unified exchange rate (US\$1/Rls. 7,700) and to prevent price rise of basic goods and services which used to be financed by foreign exchange at official rate, the rial equivalent of the differential of exchange rate at Rls. 7,700 and Rls. 1,750 be provided through allocation of a separate item namely exchange rate differential of subsidized goods.

Since the beginning of 1381, new Direct Tax Law was implemented⁽¹⁾. The amended Law reduced tax rates, increased tax exemptions, and paved the ground for acceptance of real expenses of tax payers. Reform of tax system was done through approval of amended law of 3rd Plan Law and the mechanism envisaged for tax collection from producers and importers (Tax Consolidation Law) and adoption of necessary measures to be implemented since 1382.

In 1381, government revenues including tax revenues and other revenues (excluding special revenues) amounted to Rls. 62,108.6 billion, showing 75.1 percent realization compared to the approved budget and 16.9 percent growth compared with respective figure of the previous year. Of the total revenues, 80.7 percent was received from tax revenues and 19.3 percent from other revenues.

(1) The Direct Tax Law was revised in 1380 and approved by the Parliament in Bahman, 1380.

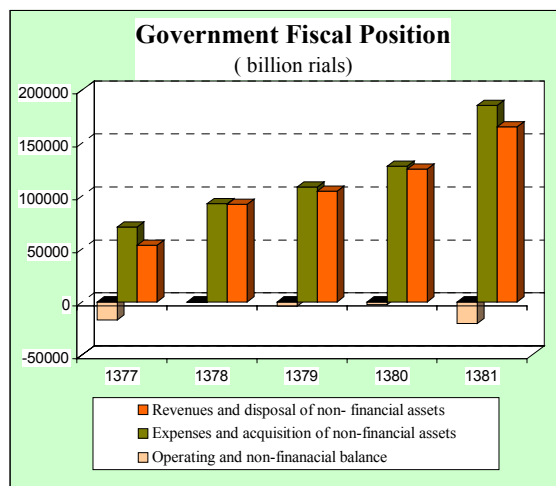
Implementation of New Classification of Government Finance Statistics

In the first step taken for implementation of GFSM 2001 in Iran, the sum of tax revenues and other revenues is classified under government revenues, and receipts from export of crude oil and gas under disposal of non-financial assets. Moreover, receipts such as receipts from sale of participation papers, principal of government loans abroad, privatization proceeds, foreign financing and OSF utilization, which could create indebtedness or convert the assets are classified under disposal of financial assets. In expense side, the payments referring to current expenditure are classified under expense and those referring to development, infrastructure and capital formation appear under acquisition of non-financial assets. Payments for debt repayment and fulfillment of obligations are classified under acquisition of financial assets.

According to GFSM 2001, differential of revenues and expenses is considered as operating balance, and differential of disposal and acquisition of non-financial assets as net disposal of non-financial assets. The sum of operating balance and net disposal of non-financial assets which has substituted for deficit (surplus) in former classification is financed through net disposal of financial assets (differential of disposal and acquisition of financial assets).

In the review year, expenses grew by 42.6 percent compared to the previous year to reach Rls. 148,297.3 billion, showing 95.3 percent realization compared to the approved budget figure. Therefore, the operating balance ran a deficit of Rls. 86,188.7 billion.

In 1381, receipts from disposal of non-financial assets including sale of oil and oil products and disposal of other non-financial assets grew by 42.5 percent to Rls. 103,101.6 billion, showing 0.5 percent excess realization as compared to the approved figure. Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) amounted to Rls. 37,212.5 billion, showing 54.5 percent growth compared to previous year and 67.7 percent realization compared to the approved figure. As a result, the net disposal of non-financial assets equaled Rls. 65,889.1 billion.



Considering the performance of revenues and expenses, and disposal and acquisition of non-financial assets, the sum of operating balance and the net disposal of non-financial assets ran a deficit of Rls. 20,299.6 billion, eight times of respective figure in the previous year, however, it was realized by 20 percent less than the approved budget figure. The mentioned figure, namely government budget deficit was totally financed from net disposal of financial assets. The noticeable rise in the sum of operating balance and the net disposal of non-financial assets compared to respective previous figure was largely attributable to exchange rate unification and budget transparency. Disposal of financial assets equaled Rls. 47,937.7 billion and acquisition of financial assets equaled Rls. 27,638.1 billion.

The outstanding balance of foreign exchange obligations account declined by Rls. 215.4 billion for the third consecutive year.

GOVERNMENT FISCAL POSITION		(billion rials)		
	1379	1380	1381	
Revenues	44,846.6	53,146.1	62,108.6	
Taxes	36,585.2	41,786.1	50,141.1	
Other	8,261.4	11,360.0	11,967.4	
Expenses (current)	85,061.8	103,962.8	148,297.3	
Operating balance	-40,215.2	-50,816.7	-86,188.7	
Disposal of non-financial assets	59,794.2	72,333.4	103,101.6	
Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)	23,559.8	24,087.6	37,212.5	
Net disposal of non-financial assets	36,234.4	48,245.8	65,889.1	
Operating and non-financial balance	-3,980.8	-2,570.9	-20,299.6	
in percent of GDP				
Revenues	7.8	8.0	6.7	
Taxes	6.3	6.3	5.5	
Other	1.4	1.7	1.3	
Expenses (current)	14.8	15.7	16.1	
Operating balance	-7.0	-7.7	-9.4	
Disposal of non-financial assets	10.4	10.9	11.2	
Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)	4.1	3.6	4.0	
Net disposal of non-financial assets	6.3	7.3	7.1	
Operating and non-financial balance	-0.7	-0.4	-2.2	

Revenues

In 1381, tax revenues including direct and indirect taxes⁽¹⁾ enjoyed 20 percent growth to reach Rls. 50,141.1 billion, showing 80.3 percent realization compared to the approved budget. The ratio of tax revenues to GDP at current prices was 5.5 percent and to expenses 33.8 percent.

Out of total government tax revenues, 51.2 percent was received from direct and 48.8 percent from indirect taxes. Amendment of Direct Tax Law and sharp decline in income tax rates and wealth tax, effective since the beginning of 1381, reduced the share of direct taxes.

Among the constituents of direct taxes, corporate tax (public and non-public corporations) went up by 19.3 percent, and recorded 24.4 percent underrealization. This was principally due to the underrealization of tax on public corporations.

Despite noticeable decline in tax rates, receipt from income tax including salary, professions, real estate, etc., declined mainly by 5.2 percent and recorded 17.6 percent underrealization as compared to the approved budget. Wealth tax surged markedly by 38.4 percent compared to the previous year, showing 35.6 percent underrealization compared to the approved budget.

Among the constituents of indirect taxes, tax on import and tax on goods and services surged by 38.5 and 16.3 percent and showed 75.3 and 115.6 percent realization compared to approved budget, respectively. The main reason for the rise in import tax was increase in commercial profit and customs duties which in turn was due to the rise in the value of import. It should be mentioned that, the approved figure for commercial profit in the Budget Law for 1381 was three times the approved figure in the previous year. This was attributable to the transfer of

(1) Classification of taxes as direct and indirect does not exist in GFSM 2001. While, due to the similarity of both previous and new classifications, it has remained unchanged.

automobile fixed tax from “consumption and sales tax” to this tax group and expectations for increase in tax on imports as a result of replacement of non-tariff barriers with tariffs. Increase in indirect tax on some goods such as transfer of mobile subscription, beverages and imported steel raised consumption and sales tax.

Among the constituents of government other revenues, revenues received from government ownership and from finings and losses surged markedly, in turn revenues received from services and sale of goods and also miscellaneous revenues declined.

Revenues received from government ownership went up as compared with the previous year. This was principally attributable to the significant rise in “others” subgroup, despite a sharp decline of 43.8 percent in “public corporations’ dividends” subgroup.

GENERAL BUDGET RESOURCES (excluding special receipts)						(billion rials)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				1380	1381	1380	1381
Revenues	44,846.6	53,146.1	62,108.6	18.5	16.9	41.2	29.1
Taxes	36,585.2	41,786.1	50,141.1	14.2	20.0	32.4	23.5
Other	8,261.4	11,360.0	11,967.4	37.5	5.3	8.8	5.6
Disposal of non-financial assets	59,794.2	72,333.4	103,101.6	21.0	42.5	56.1	48.4
Disposal of financial assets	4,766.3	3,380.1	47,937.7	-29.1	⊠	2.6	22.5
Total	109,407.1	128,859.6	213,147.9	17.8	65.4	100.0	100.0

Expenses

Out of total government expenses, 77.2 percent was related to national and 22.8 percent to provincial expenses. The ratio of the performance of these two payments to their approved figures was 95.7 and 93.8 percent, respectively.

Increase in expenses was principally attributable to the rise in employee’s salary, increase in subsidy of basic goods, inclusion of a separate item as “exchange rate differential of subsidized goods”, and payments related to natural disasters.

Besides “exchange rate differential of subsidized goods” which was realized by Rls. 23,575.3 billion, a total of Rls. 13,152.5 billion was also paid by the Organization for Support of Consumers and Producers and the respective organizations, up by 25.6 percent. Of the total subsidy paid, 89.3 percent was paid for basic goods and services and the remainder for chemical fertilizer, seed and pesticide, and purchase of pharmaceuticals and powdered milk.

The major part of subsidy paid on basic goods and services by 76.5 percent was paid by the State Grain Organization for purchase of wheat from farmers, showing a significant rise of 47.5 percent compared to the previous year.

Operating Balance

In 1381, with Rls. 62,108.6 billion revenues and Rls. 148,297.3 billion expenses, operating balance ran a deficit of Rls. 86,188.7 billion, up by 69.6 percent compared to the previous year. This growth was 18.1 percent more than the figure projected in the budget. The increase in operating balance as compared to the previous year was underpinned by the expenses resulting from exchange rate unification, and as compared to approved budget figure it was related to underrealization of revenues.

Disposal and Acquisition of Non-financial Assets

Of the total disposal of non-financial assets, Rls. 102,553.4 billion (99.5 percent) was deposited into the Treasury from sale of oil and Rls. 548.2 billion (0.5 percent) from sale of government buildings and establishments, cession of lands, sale of machinery and equipment and other disposal of non-financial assets.

Receipts from sale of crude oil including differential of sale of foreign exchange proceeds from oil export grew over 40.4 percent compared to the previous year, indicating 2.5 percent excess realization compared to the approved figure. This excess realization resulted from high performance of conversion rate of foreign exchange proceeds from oil export compared to the projected figure in the approved budget.

Of the total acquisition of non-financial assets payments, 78.4 percent was paid for acquisition of national and 21.6 percent for acquisition of provincial non-financial assets. The ratio of the performance of these two payments items to the figures approved in the budget was 64.5 and 82.3 percent, respectively.

GENERAL BUDGET USES OF FUNDS (excluding special payments)						(billion rials)	
	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				1380	1381	1380	1381
Expenses (current)	85,061.8	103,962.8	148,297.3	22.2	42.6	80.7	69.6
Acquisition of non-financial assets	23,559.8	24,087.6	37,212.5	2.2	54.5	18.7	17.5
Acquisition of financial assets	785.5	809.2	27,638.1	3.0	⊠	0.6	13.0
Total	109,407.1	128,859.6	213,147.9	17.8	65.4	100.0	100.0

Operating and Non-financial Balance

The sum of operating balance and the net disposal of non-financial assets (budget deficit in the former classification) ran a deficit of Rls. 20,299.6 billion. The dramatic rise in budget deficit was largely attributable to the exchange rate unification in calculating expense and acquisition of non-financial assets. The mentioned deficit was mainly financed through withdrawal from the OSF, privatization proceeds, sale of participation papers and unspent cash carried over from previous years.

In the review year, the ratio of operating and non-financial balance deficit to GDP went up markedly from 0.4 percent in 1380 to 2.2 percent in 1381.

Disposal and Acquisition of Financial Assets

In 1381, disposal of financial assets including foreign and domestic financing was realized by 87.1 percent compared to the approved budget to reach Rls. 47,937.7 billion. This remarkable rise was basically owing to increase in domestic financing, so that 99.4 percent of disposal of financial assets was out of domestic financing and 0.6 percent out of foreign financing.

In the review year, domestic financing, including sale of participation papers, privatization proceeds, receipt of principal of government loans, unspent cash carried over from previous years and OSF utilization surged markedly, among which OSF utilization and privatization proceeds were the major factors responsible for increase in domestic financing. Of the total OSF utilization amount, Rls. 16,626 billion (\$ 2.1 billion) was allocated to provision of rial expenses and Rls. 19,250 billion (\$ 2.5 billion) to repayment of government external debts. In fact, 75.3 percent of domestic financing was provided through OSF utilization. Sale of government participation papers with 8.4 percent increase comprised 5.2 percent of disposal of financial assets.

In the review year, Rls. 8,364 billion of public corporations' shares were transferred, showing 55.8 percent realization compared to the approved figure. Of this amount, Rls. 7,306.7 billion was paid to government for repayment of its indebtedness to Social Security Organization, State Retirement Fund, Astane Ghods Razavi and the Reserve Fund for the Ministry of Education employees and Rls.1,057.3 billion (17.6 percent realization) was deposited into the Treasury. Notwithstanding a marked rise in transfer of public corporations' shares as compared with the previous year, certain factors such as non-formation of all

specialized holding companies, share pricing impediments, incongruity between the Ministries and privatization programs, and lack of a comprehensive program for restructuring transferable public corporations led to a low realization of the projected figure .

According to the report released by the Privatization Organization, Rls. 3,131.1 billion of public corporations' shares were sold in 1381. Of this figure, 60.5 percent was sold in the stock exchange and 39.5 percent was in the form of tender.

Acquisition of financial assets grew markedly to Rls. 27,638.1 billion, showing 93.3 percent realization compared to approved budget. This was principally due to the exchange rate unification. The great portion of this amount, i.e., Rls. 19,250 billion (\$ 2.5 billion) was earmarked for the repayment of principal of foreign facilities. Moreover, Rls. 8,388.1 billion was paid for purchase of public corporations' shares, repayment of principal of participation papers and payment of Hadj pilgrimage obligations.

Considering disposal and acquisition of financial assets figures, the net disposal of financial assets with a remarkable rise and 79.9 percent realization reached Rls. 20,299.6 billion which financed operating and non-financial balance deficit.

OPERATING AND NON-FINANCIAL BALANCE AND NET DISPOSAL OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

(billion rials)

	1379	1380	1381
Deficit (-) / surplus (+) in operating and non-financial balance	-3,980.8	-2,570.9	-20,299.6
Net disposal of financial assets	3,980.8	2,570.9	20,299.6
Disposal of financial assets (adjusted) (1)	6,549.5	5,727.7	48,153.1
Foreign financing	175.7	229.6	287.4
Receipts from World Bank facilities	175.0	228.9	247.7
Receipts from Islamic Development Bank aids	0	0	36.4
Receipt of principal of government loans abroad	0.7	0.7	3.3
Domestic financing	6,373.8	5,498.1	47,865.7
Borrowing from banking system	0	0	0
Sale of participation papers	2,049.8	2,305.3	2,498.1
Privatization proceeds	0.2	93.6	8,364.0
Note 5, Budget Law for 1381	0	0	7,306.7
Article 19, 3rd Plan Law	0.2	93.6	1,057.3
Receipt of principal of government domestic loans	162.6	135.8	128.2
Unspent cash carried over from previous years	1,287.2	615.8	784.0
OSF utilization	0	0	35,876.0
Note 21, Budget Law for 1381	0	0	16,626.0
Repayment of foreign facilities	0	0	19,250.0
Others	2,874.0	2,347.6	215.4
Acquisition of financial assets (adjusted)(1)	2,568.7	3,156.8	27,853.3
Repayment of foreign facilities	0	0	19,250.0
Reduction in foreign exchange obligations account (2)	1,780.4	2,347.6	215.4
Reduction in the account of rewards on bonds	2.8	0	0
Others	785.5	809.2	8,388.1

(1) Includes changes in the balance of foreign exchange obligations account and rewards on bonds account.

(2) The outstanding (debit) of this account has been reduced due to the repayment of part of CBI's claims on government in recent years.

Performance of Off-budget Items

In 1381, a total of Rls. 19,798.8 billion as off-budget item was paid, Rls. 19,092.5 billion of which was allocated for implementation of development projects by the Treasury, and Rls. 706.3 billion was deposited as stock in banking accounts of the Treasury General.

Privatization

Reorganization of state owned enterprises (SOEs) and transfer of their shares and management was formulated in the 3rd Plan Law as the first comprehensive package for implementation of privatization plan.

According to the 3rd Plan Law, Privatization Organization was introduced as a holding company. It was authorized, as an agent of specialized holding companies, to transfer shares belong to it, and the shares of companies affiliated to the said specialized holding companies.

According to the 3rd Plan Law, specialized holding companies participate in the general assemblies of SOEs as representatives of shareholders. On this basis, SOEs are separated from the government and included within the specialized holding company.

Of the introduced total specialized holding companies 38 companies lack affiliated companies and 32 companies hold affiliated companies. The total number of affiliated companies is 915 companies.

According to the 3rd Plan Law, the mechanism for privatization of SOEs is determined as follows:

- SOEs are reorganized in the framework of specialized holding companies.
- The High Commission of Divestiture studies the list of transferable corporations, their liquidation, merger, timing and way of sale as determined by the relevant ministry and submits to the Cabinet for approval.
- After the approval of the mentioned list by the Cabinet, the mentioned corporations are not subject to the general regulations governing SOEs since the time of the approval and are administered in the framework of commerce law.
- The specialized holding company restructures affiliated SOEs if deemed necessary, and after approval of the base price by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, submits the required documents and information to the Privatization Organization.
- The Privatization Organization is vested with the authority of selling by the specialized holding company.
- Shares selling announcement including amount of preferential shares to be sold to workers, size of the corporation, selling mechanism, amount of shares to be transferred and transferring priorities is published in journals.
- The Privatization Organization renders appropriate discounts against purchasers' obligations in certain cases.
- 50 percent of the revenue received from sale of shares is allocated to the relevant specialized holding company for payment of saleable corporations indebtedness, restructure of corporations for divestiture, and 50 percent to the Treasury.
- The High Commission of Divestiture issues the required permit for installment sale of shares if deems necessary.
- If the shares are not sold, the Privatization Organization reports the details to the High Commission of Divestiture in six months and takes measures as decreed by the commission.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

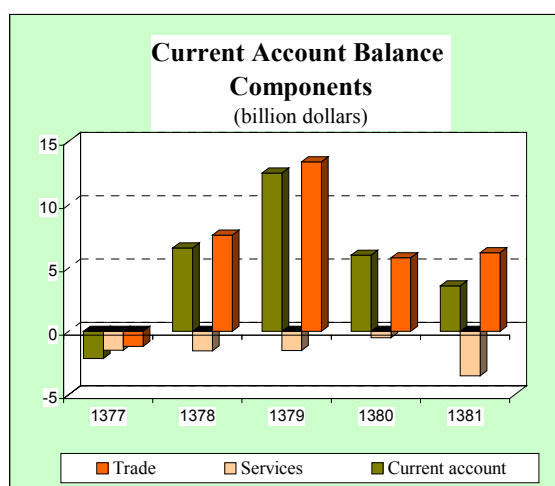
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TRADE POLICY

External sector of the economy faced extensive policy changes and deregulation in 1381. Successful implementation of exchange rate unification and continued structural reform in foreign trade regime were among the salient achievements in this sector. These could be evident in the significant growth of non-oil exports and imports in the review year. In order to facilitate this process, along with implementation of exchange rate unification policy and establishment of foreign exchange interbank market, the managed float exchange rate regime was adopted. All these measures taken in tandem with effective use of the Oil Stabilization Fund (OSF) caused the external sector to enjoy a relative stability in the review year.

Balance of Payments Developments

International oil market developments together with gradual implementation of new foreign trade regulations, which were in line with the targets set in the 3rd Plan, affected the balance of payments in 1381. Foreign exchange receipts went up by 18.1 percent, basically attributable to the price rise and amount of export of oil and gas. The composition of oil export basket in 1381 included \$ 18,702 million crude oil, \$ 3,204 million oil products, liquefied and natural gas, and \$ 1,060 million oil and liquefied gas exports related to repayment of buy-back agreements.

Adjustment in the external laws and regulations, providing exporters with various facilities granting them more free hand in managing foreign exchange resources and revenues, extending facilities in rial and foreign exchange to foreign trade sector, elimination of LC prepayment requirement, exemption of exports from taxes and levies, allocation of rewards and export subsidies, and creation of stability in foreign exchange market eased foreign trade process and promoted non-oil exports. This led to a rise of 15.5 percent in non-oil exports from \$ 4,565 million in 1380 to \$ 5,271 million in 1381. The above-mentioned figures include non-customs exports in addition to customs exports, such as exports of electricity, buoys, scrap oil tankers and estimates of smuggled exports. Total imports went up by 21.6 percent to \$ 22,036 million against \$ 18,129 million in 1380. Thus, trade balance including oil exports enjoyed \$ 6,201 million surplus, up by 7.4 percent compared with the previous year.



Receipts and payments of services account in 1381 equaled \$ 5,025 and 8,528 million, respectively⁽¹⁾. In receipts side, freight and insurance and tourism (travel) with \$ 1,316 and 1,607 million, made up 58.2 percent of foreign exchange receipts in services account. In payments side, freight and insurance, tourism (travel) and investment income with \$ 434, 3,990 and 1,082 million, accounted for 64.6 percent of foreign exchange payments of this sector. Thus, the balance of services account ran a noticeable deficit of \$ 3,503 million in 1381. Transfers account of BOP enjoyed \$ 887 million surplus, basically attributable to the remittance of Iranians residing abroad. The balance of current account enjoyed \$ 3,585 million surplus, which was utilized for repayment of external debts, increase in the OSF account and increase in the CBI's foreign assets.

Capital account showed \$ 2,534 million surplus. Government long-term account in this year faced \$ 3,079 million net debt owing to the build up of new debts in 1381, mostly resulted from sale of Euro bonds, obligations from buy-back contracts, oil prefinance, and finance contracts. A sum of \$ 1,061 million was allocated to the repayment of buy-back contracts' obligations and \$ 2,028 million new obligations were made out of these contracts. Government short-term account ran a deficit of \$ 64 million, owing to the deficit of clearing accounts. Banks' net foreign assets went up by \$ 306 million and debts related to their LCs fell by \$ 575 million. The CBI's foreign assets and the OSF account rose by \$ 3,883 and 784 million, respectively, leading to a \$ 4,667 million surplus in the overall balance of BOP.

Foreign Exchange Obligations

Foreign exchange obligations went up by 24.9 percent, from \$ 21.8 billion (including interest and contingent obligations) to \$ 27.2 billion at the end of 1381⁽²⁾. The composition of contingent obligations and external debts remained relatively unchanged, despite the rise in foreign exchange obligations in 1381. The share of contingent obligations fell from 63.2 percent at the end of 1380 to 61.6 percent at the end of 1381. During the course of this year, external debts amounted to \$ 9,250 million against \$ 7,214 million in 1380, up by 28.2 percent. In 1381, short-term debts fell by \$ 575 million, while long and medium-term debts rose by \$ 2,611 million, raising external debts to \$ 9,250 million. Sale of Euro-bonds by \$ 1,066 million contributed greatly to the rise in long-term debts. The share of short-term debts in total external debts according to initial maturity was reduced to 22.5 percent at the end of 1381, against 36.8 percent at the end of 1380. This indicated a high flexibility in external debt management.

COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS
(million dollars)

	1380	1381	Percentage change
Contingent obligations	13,750	16,754	21.8
External debts	7,214	9,250	28.2
Interest	803	1,178	46.7
Total obligations	21,767	27,181	24.9

Foreign Exchange Balance of the Banking System

Current foreign exchange receipts of the banking system amounted to \$ 23,266 million in 1381, up by 9.6 percent. This was basically due to the increase in oil and gas export revenues. Current foreign exchange payments fell by 3.8 percent to reach \$ 11,645 million. Thus, the net current account of foreign exchange balance ran a surplus of \$ 11.6 billion.

(1) The data coverage for services account (receipts and payments) was extended markedly.

(2) According to Article 85, 3rd FYDP Law, the ceiling of authorized obligations (net, after deducting CBI's foreign exchange reserves), excluding buy-back contracts is \$ 25 billion.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BALANCE OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

	(million dollars)		
	1379	1380	1381
Net current account	10,645	9,124	11,621
Net capital account	-145	3,673	2,483
Unclassified items	-4,347	-8,769	-5,046
Overall balance	6,153	4,028	9,058

In the review year, capital receipts surged by 49.9 percent to \$ 28,189 million, owing largely to the return of principal of loan and capital by \$ 25,024 million. Capital payments with 69.9 percent rise amounted to \$ 25,706 million, which was mainly used for investment and extending of facility. Hence, net capital account registered \$ 2,483 million surplus.

Considering the figures related to net current and capital account and adjustments in exchange rate and unregistered transactions, overall foreign exchange balance of the banking system ran a surplus of \$ 9.1 billion.

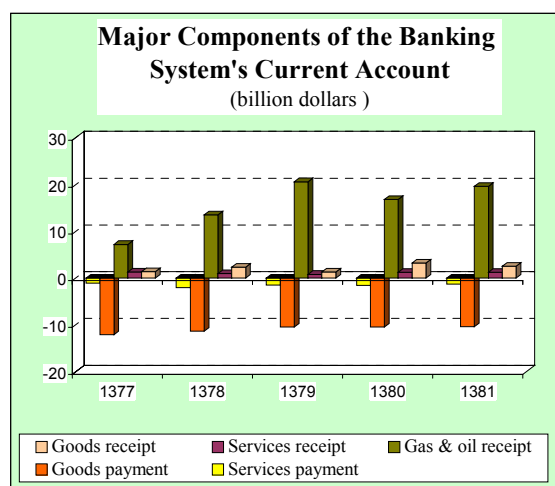
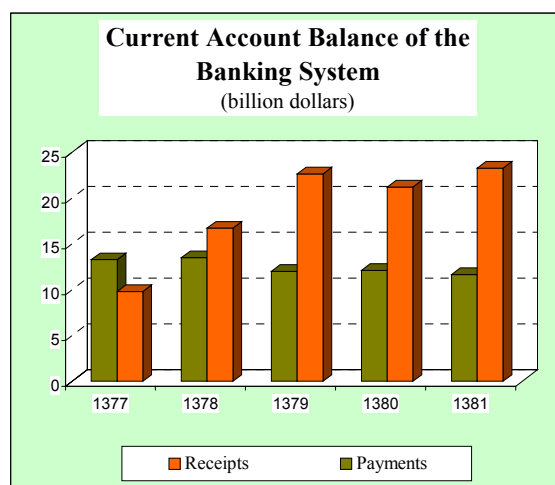
Current Receipts

In 1381, current foreign exchange receipts, with \$ 2 billion rise amounted to \$ 23,266 million. This was basically due to rise in oil proceeds. High oil prices in international markets and rise in crude exports raised foreign exchange earnings by 17.2 percent to \$ 19,405 million. The share of foreign exchange receipts from oil exports out of total current foreign exchange receipts increased from 78 percent in 1380 to 83.4 percent in 1381.

Foreign exchange purchased from non-oil exports declined by 24 percent compared to the year before, and was limited to \$ 2,459 million, which constituted 46.7 percent of total non-oil exports in 1381. Foreign exchange receipts for services items fell by 4.2 percent in 1381 to \$ 1,181 million, from \$ 1,233 million in 1380. This was largely due to the reduction in foreign exchange receipts of the public sector and reduction in the interest received.

Current Payments

In 1381, current foreign exchange payments of the banking system fell by 3.8 percent compared with the previous year and was limited to \$ 11,645 million, 89 percent of which was related to import of goods. Foreign exchange payments for imports of goods by the public sector fell by 39 percent to \$ 3,145 million in 1381, against \$ 5,159



SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

	(million dollars)		
	1379	1380	1381
Current receipts	22,649	21,224	23,266
Current payments	12,004	12,100	11,645
Net current account	10,645	9,124	11,621

million in 1380. The share of non-public sector in these payments rose from 50.7 percent in 1380 to 69.7 percent in 1381. In the review year, current payments for services fell by 22 percent and was limited to \$ 1,280 million, owing to reduction in the public sector payments and interest paid.

Foreign Exchange and Trade Policies

Foreign exchange and trade policies underwent reforms in 1381, aiming at easing trade and deregulating the external sector. Sufficient foreign exchange reserves in the OSF account resulted in the successful implementation of exchange rate unification and announcement of managed float as foreign exchange regime. In this context, all foreign exchange regulations in the areas of transaction of goods, foreign exchange used in services transactions, and banking operations were adjusted in compliance with the new exchange regime.

Foreign Exchange Policies

In order to expand and facilitate foreign exchange transactions, transactions on foreign exchange certificate of deposit in the TSE was cancelled and currencies were transacted in interbank market at reference rate. According to new arrangements, all banks in addition to the CBI, can transact foreign exchange in the mentioned market.

In order to regulate foreign exchange operations of banks and also banking units in the free-trade and industrial zones and branches of Iranian banks abroad, foreign exchange regulations pertaining to foreign exchange transactions and import of goods and services through opening LCs, bill and draft registration were formulated. According to these regulations, purchase of foreign exchanges transfers through international banking system was authorized with no restriction: Purchase of notes should be done through observing anti-money laundering regulations. Moreover, banks were authorized to sell foreign exchange provided that the applicant's identity was clear and banking instruments are used. Selling foreign exchange in cash was also authorized, observing banks' regulations. Moreover, import of goods and services and freight to free trade zones were excluded from general export and import regulations of the main land and were subject to relaxation of regulations for these zones.

To pave the ground for foreign exchange transactions and to reduce the demand in the parallel market, establishment and operation of exchange bureaus (except in free trade industrial zones) was authorized. Moreover, the by-law pertaining to services foreign exchange transactions in various fields (transportation, insurance, inspection of goods, travel, university students and patients) was announced to banks.

In order to attract foreign investment and facilitate financial transactions, Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act was approved. According to the new Act, the ceiling of foreign investors' partnership in each economic sector was set at 25 percent and in each field of activity at 35 percent (except for oil sector which was exempted from the mentioned ceilings).

The OSF Board of Trustees facilitated extending of loans to export-productive projects, through revising the respective rules and regulations. Increase in demand for OSF resources has required the CBI to meet the needs of agent banks without new quota allocation.

Foreign Exchange Interbank Market, Purposes and Functions

One of the most important achievements of country's economic system in 1381 was the implementation of exchange rate unification and establishment of a unified market for foreign currencies, namely foreign exchange interbank market. This market is a wholesale market for foreign exchange transactions wherein supply and demand determine rial parity. With the establishment of this market, foreign currencies were transacted in the banking system rather than in stock exchange. The aim of establishment of this market was to create a single institution for all permitted foreign exchange transactions and to pave the ground for the provision of foreign exchange required by all economic sectors under equal circumstances. Another function of this market is the elimination of distortions in the relative prices resulted from the application of multiple exchange rate regime and creation of an instrument for supervision in policy making in this sector. Public commercial and specialized banks as well as the CBI are active in this market and have full authority to determine buying and selling rates of foreign currency. CBI's contribution to this market is aimed at improving composition of rial and foreign exchange reserves and compensating for unfavorable fluctuations in parity rate. This bank could transact foreign exchange at its own account, while its interference should be in line with observing and maintaining the role of market in pricing. Authorized exchange beaureus could, in turn, increase liquidity and market efficiency as all economic agents could benefit from the service of this market.

Moreover, since the fourth quarter of 1381, secondary interbank market was established in Kish free trade zone to attract foreign exchange transactions of overseas markets into the mainland.

A sum of \$ 10,953 million was exchanged both in the main and secondary markets, \$ 1,493 million of which was exchanged in secondary market. The CBI made up 86 percent of the total transactions.

Export Policies

To facilitate foreign trade and to deregulate non-oil export process, exports of all goods and services were exempted from foreign exchange surrender requirement. As a result, exporters were authorized to manage their foreign exchange resources.

In order to enhance private sector contribution to economic activities and promote non-oil exports, private export promotion funds were established. Moreover, certain measures were taken to compensate for foreign exchange losses incurred by exporters in view of exchange rate fluctuations, dramatic drop in export price of goods in international markets and financing of export rewards, during the course of 1379-81.

Import Policies

To improve coordination of foreign exchange and trade policies, customs duties and commercial profit were modified according to new exchange rate and import policies. Moreover, import of spare parts and production machinery was authorized by the private sector through short-term credit lines (refinance). In addition, import of assembly line machinery was exempted from order registration fee and the list of the mentioned tariffs was announced. In order to facilitate import of authorized goods and combat smuggling of goods, the list of importable goods not using foreign exchange transfer, with order registration, was announced.

Foreign Trade

In compliance with the objectives of the 3rd Plan focusing on export promotion, easing of foreign trade promotion policies became the cornerstone of the developments in this sector. Extensive deregulation and reduction in transactions expenses and institutionalization of foreign exchange market improved foreign trade remarkably, so that the value of non-oil customs exports went up by 9.1 percent compared to 1380 to \$ 4,608 million. Considering 17.6 percent reduction in the weight of exports, the value per ton of exported goods increased noticeably by 32.4 percent to \$ 345.

The cif value of imported goods rose by 26.4 percent to \$ 22,275 million, due largely to the improvement in foreign exchange proceeds, and easing of import regulations. The value of imports (adjusted) after deducting import order registration fee grew by 34.1 percent from \$ 16,228 million in 1380 to \$ 21,761 million in 1381. Despite negligible change in the weight of imported goods, accelerated growth of the value of imports led to the rise in the value per ton of imported goods by 36.8 percent to \$ 808. Global economic boom was somewhat responsible for this rise.

FOREIGN TRADE (excluding oil, gas and electricity)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Amount (million \$)									
1. Imports	14,323	12,683	14,347	17,626	22,275	22.9	26.4	86.2	84.5
2. Adjusted imports (1)	13,708	11,972	13,187	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1	79.3	82.5
3. Exports	3,013	3,362	3,763	4,224	4,608	12.3	9.1	20.7	17.5
Deficit (3-2)	-10,695	-8,610	-9,424	-12,004	-17,153	27.4	42.9	-58.7	-65.0
Total (3+2)	16,721	15,334	16,950	20,452	26,369	20.7	28.9	100.0	100.0
Weight (thousand tons)									
1. Imports	16,297	21,549	25,980	27,464	26,927	5.7	-2.0	62.9	66.8
2. Exports	14,460	17,567	14,281	16,214	13,362	13.5	-17.6	37.1	33.2
Total (1+2)	30,757	39,116	40,261	43,678	40,289	8.5	-7.8	100.0	100.0

(1) In foreign trade statistics, the value of imports includes value of goods plus order registration fee, therefore, order registration fees have been deducted from the value of imports and have come under adjusted imports.

Imports

The composition of imported goods shows that despite 18.7 percent growth in import of raw materials and intermediate goods, the share of imports of these goods declined from 46.7 percent in 1380 to 43.8 percent in 1381. The share of capital goods increased virtually by the same amount, and the share of consumer goods remained unchanged.

	COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS BY USE				(million dollars)	
			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Raw materials and intermediate goods	8,228	9,766	11.2	18.7	46.7	43.8
Capital goods	7,127	9,668	47.4	35.6	40.4	43.4
Consumer goods	2,270	2,842	7.5	25.2	12.9	12.8
Total	17,626	22,275	22.9	26.4	100.0	100.0
Imports (Adjusted)	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1		

Classification of imports according to international classification of goods indicates that import of machinery and transportation vehicles with a share of 45.9 percent in the total imports

had the highest share in 1381. The share of import of basic manufactured goods⁽¹⁾ declined from 18.8 percent in 1380 to 14.5 percent in 1381.

IMPORTS BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS

			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Machinery and transportation vehicles	7,565	10,221	46.2	35.1	42.9	45.9
Goods classified according to their compositions	3,319	3,220	4.2	-3.0	18.8	14.5
Foodstuff and live animals	2,106	1,522	6.5	-27.7	11.9	6.8
Chemical materials	2,384	2,580	17.6	8.2	13.5	11.6
Others	2,252	4,732	13.4	110.1	12.9	21.2
Total	17,625	22,275	22.9	26.4	100.0	100.0
Imports (Adjusted)	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1		

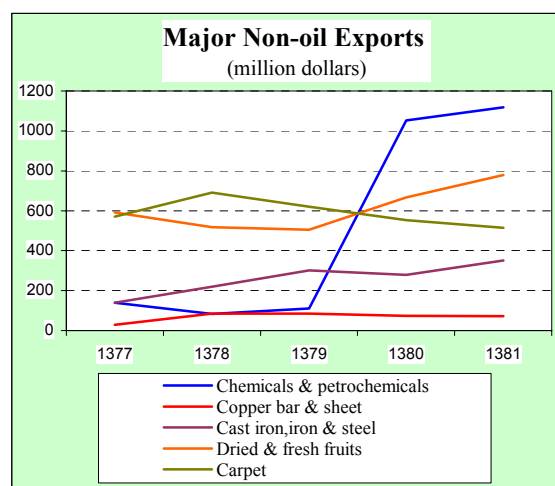
Imports by countries shows that Germany, UAE, Switzerland, Italy and France with 47.7 percent share in total imports were the top 5 exporting countries to Iran in 1381. Value of imports from Switzerland, Germany and Singapore, respectively showed the highest growths. Imports from Canada with 48.1 percent decline recorded the highest reduction.

Imports by group of countries indicates that imports from European Union, with 38.7 percent growth and 40.8 percent share in total imports amounted to \$ 9,097 million. Imports from ESCAP countries grew by 5.1 percent to \$ 6,829 million. These two groups of countries accounted for 71.5 percent of total imports. Imports by continent is indicative of the high share of imports from Asia and Europe by 91.5 percent to amount to \$ 20,392 million.

Non-oil Exports

In 1381, a total of 13,362 thousand tons of non-oil goods valuing at \$ 4,608 million were exported, showing 17.6 percent reduction in weight and 9.1 percent rise in value.

Classification of non-oil exports by uses indicates reduction in the share of exports of consumer goods from 53.9 percent to 51.4 percent and increase in the share of exports of raw materials and intermediate goods from 42.5 percent to 44.7 percent. In this year, the share of exports of capital goods remained unchanged.



COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS ACCORDING TO USES (excluding oil, gas and electricity)

			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Raw materials and intermediate goods	1,794	2,059	10.5	14.8	42.5	44.7
Capital goods	155	178	11.2	15.3	3.7	3.9
Consumer goods	2,275	2,371	13.7	4.2	53.8	51.4
Total	4,224	4,608	12.3	9.1	100.0	100.0

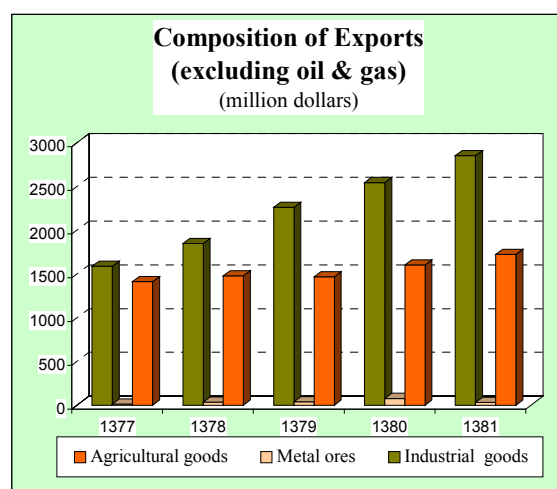
(1) Goods classified according to materials used

Export of traditional and agricultural goods with 7.5 percent rise amounted to \$ 1,724 million in 1381, while its share declined moderately to 37.4 percent. Reduction in the share of export of traditional and agricultural goods was largely due to decline in the value of export of carpet by 6.9 percent. Export of industrial goods grew by 12.1 percent to \$ 2,852 million, and its share with a slight increase reached 61.9 percent in 1381, against 60.2 percent in 1380. Among industrial goods, export of detergents and soap had the highest growth and that of footwear the highest decrease. Export of chemical and petrochemical products had the highest share of 24.3 percent in total non-oil exports, and export proceeds out of these products amounted to \$ 1,118 million.

The geographical distribution of non-oil exports indicates that UAE, Germany, Azerbaijan, Japan and China with \$ 1,728 million export from Iran accounted for 37.5 percent of non-oil exports. Export to Afghanistan with 189.2 percent growth had the highest growth and export to France with 40.4 percent reduction had the highest decline among the trade partners of Iran.

The geographical distribution of non-oil exports by group of countries is indicative of the high share of non-oil exports to ESCAP member countries by \$ 1,933 million (41.9 percent), representing the most important export market. Exports to OPEC member countries amounted to \$ 1,311 million, accounting for 28.4 percent of non-oil exports.

The geographical distribution of exports by continents indicates that Europe and Asia accounted for 93 percent of non-oil exports markets. Moreover, exports to America and Africa grew by 19.3 and 35.5 percent, respectively, so that these two continents totally accounted for \$ 309 million (6.7 percent) of non-oil exports.



Transit Transactions

In 1381, about 4,811 thousand tons of goods transited into the country, showing 58 percent increase compared with the previous year. Of the total transit goods, 72.5 percent were transported by truck and rail, and the remainder consisting 27.5 percent oil products, was transported through swap arrangements. The share of oil and non-oil goods of total transit goods entering the country (excluding the swap) was 11.1 and 88.9 percent, respectively. The share of oil products including the swap would increase to 35.5 percent. In 1381, the transit of oil products (excluding the swap) and non-oil products grew by 18 and 33 percent, respectively. The transit in the form of swap shows a gargantuan rise of 254 percent.

In 1381, the amount of truck and rail transit was 2,684 and 808 thousand tons, respectively. The share of truck and rail transit in the total transit goods (excluding the swap) was 76.9 and 23.1 percent, respectively.

UAE, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan with 44.3, 12, 6.2 and 5.6 percent share respectively in total weight of transit goods had the highest share among origin countries. In contrast, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Nakhichevan with 25.8, 13.3, 8, 7.6 and 4.3 percent share, respectively, were the most important destination countries.

Bilateral Trade

In 1381, barter transactions in the framework of clearing, special account⁽¹⁾ and the Asian Clearing Union transactions grew by 10.2 percent from \$ 1,948.4 million to \$ 2,148.7 million. In this year, receipts from special and clearing accounts amounted to \$ 477.6 million (\$ 431.9 million from special account transactions) which showed 187.7 percent increase compared to the previous year. During this year, barter transaction payments decreased by 63.9 percent to \$ 49.4 million. Transactions in the framework of ACU fell by 1.5 percent compared to the year before to \$ 1,621.5 million, and as the previous year enjoyed \$ 1,207 million surplus. The mentioned surplus was owing to \$ 1,414.2 million receipts from exports and \$ 207.3 million payments for imports. Iran stood the first in terms of the trade surplus and ranked the second after India in terms of the volume of exports among ACU member countries.

(1) Special account includes those accounts opened for the registration of special activities based upon contracts concluded between central banks for special transactions with specific credit ceiling.

CHAPTER TWELVE

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL MONETARY & FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The increasing convergence of world economy has paved the ground for further interaction with other economies in the framework of cooperation with international institutions and organizations. Thus, review of economic and financial relation with major international monetary and financial institutions is of great importance. Considering Iran membership in three major monetary and financial organizations, namely International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and Islamic Development Bank (IDB), studying relations with the mentioned organizations is necessary.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

On the basis of the “Law on Iran’s participation in Regulations of Bretton Woods Conference” Iran became a member of IMF in 1324 (1945) with a quota of \$ 25 million. Since 1972, Iran represented a group of countries including Afghanistan, Algeria, Pakistan, Morocco, Tunisia and Ghana, and has had a member in the executive board of the IMF. According to the mentioned Law, Central Bank Governor represents Iran to the Fund. In 2002, having a quota of 1,497.2 million SDR and 15,222 votes of the total 51,793 votes of the mentioned group, Iran had a share of 29.4 percent in the total votes of the group of seven countries.

According to Article IV, IMF Articles of Agreement, one of the duties of the Fund is to review and oversee international monetary system and foreign exchange policies of member countries on a regular, special and complementary basis. To this end, IMF Article IV Mission consults with respective authorities on an annual basis about economic policies and activities of various countries and provides a report on the country’s economic policies.

On the basis of Article VIII, IMF Articles of Agreement, one of the obligations of member countries in regulating foreign exchange policies is to eliminate exchange control regulations. However, Article XIV has also projected transitional arrangements for members to set some foreign exchange limitations. A report is issued each year pertaining to these limitations namely Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions. During past years, IMF Mission has rendered technical and advisory assistance in the following fields to Iran: developing CBI supervision, anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism, and special data dissemination standard (SDDS). Moreover, Iran economic and monetary mission participates in spring and autumn meetings of the Fund and economic experts and researchers participate in conferences, seminars and training courses conducted by the IMF in various monetary and financial fields.

World Bank

Iran has been among the 44 countries participating in Bretton Woods Conference and founders of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Iran, on the basis of a law approved in 1324, with a capital of \$ 24 million became a member of the World Bank. The Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance represents Iran to the Bank. The World Bank consists of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (IDA). According to fiscal balance of IBRD in 2002, Iran with 23,686 shares (1.51 percent of the total subscription) valuing at \$ 2,857.4 million, has 23,936 votes of the total votes in IBRD, which is 1.48 percent of total votes of member countries in IBRD. Moreover, according to fiscal balance of IDA in 2002, Iran had 15,455 votes (12 percent) of the total votes and a guaranteed quota of \$ 5.7 million.

Prior to the Islamic Revolution, Iran had used a one billion dollar loan from the World Bank, while had extended two loans, valuing at \$ 350 million, with 8 percent interest rate to the mentioned bank. During 1977-1990 Iran did not use World Bank facilities, however, since 1990 the relation was strengthened and with the provision of comprehensive reports on Iran's economic condition, extending of facilities has been improved.

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

The Islamic Development Bank is one of the specialized financial institutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference which was established in 1975 by 22 Islamic countries, with an initial capital of 2 billion Islamic dinars. The purpose of IDB is to foster the economic and social developments of member countries and Moslem communities in non-Islamic countries. On the basis of the annual report of the Bank, in 2002 its member countries were 53. According to the report released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Iran, the mentioned Bank approved more than \$ 1.6 billion credit till Shahrivar 1381 in favor of various Iranian organizations. The Bank consists of a board of governors and a board of executive directors. The board of executive directors consists of 14 members, 7 of whom are appointed by 7 countries with the largest shareholding (consisting Iran). The remaining 7 members are elected by other members for 3 years. The mentioned board is vested with approval of operations and projects and leading the executive affairs of the Bank.

PROJECTS APPROVED BY IDB

	Date of approval	Total cost (million dollars)	Approved amount (million dollars)
Hamedan sewage system	2001	74.3	34.0
Double track Tehran-Mashad railway	2001	106.9	35.0
Engineering design of Tabriz Underground	2002	2.0	1.3
Shahid Madani Dam and Watering Network (1 st phase)	2002	69.6	2.2
Post-flood aid for Golestan water resources	2002	28.2	14.5

Islamic Republic of Iran became a member of this Bank with 2.5 million Islamic dinars subscription and it increased its capital in two phases to 700 million Islamic dinars. Thus, it became the fourth major subscriber of the Bank. At the beginning of 1381, Iran's quota in IDB was \$ 325.8 million.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

MONETARY AND BANKING POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

The year 1381 (2002/03) witnessed attempts to prevent monetary expansion incompatible with the liquidity and inflation targets set in the 3rd Plan, while providing liquidity required for manufacturing and investment sectors. In this year, as a result of exchange rate unification, the policy of liquidity control deemed more essential than before. In this context, liquidity and inflation growth were set at 15.7 and 15.3 percent, respectively.

In the review year, the major monetary instrument to control liquidity growth was the use of CBI participation papers. In 1381, total participation papers offered by the CBI amounting to Rls. 9,445 billion, was substituted for the previous matured ones. Moreover, Rls. 7,606.8 billion new participation papers were issued, bringing the outstanding of CBI participation papers to Rls. 17,052 billion at the end of the review year. The provisional profit rate of CBI participation papers was set at 17 percent, in 1381.

On the basis of the 1381 Budget Law, the Central Bank is obliged to design and implement all banking facilities (in rial) extended by the banking system and the ratio of long-term to short-term credits and facilities, and credit and facilities plans of the banking system on the basis of current and term investment deposits, after deducting reserve requirements, in such a way that the targets of the 3rd Plan for economic growth and curbing inflation be realized. Moreover, according to the budget law, increase in the outstanding of directed credits in 1381, observing other objectives stipulated in development plans, was authorized upto Rls. 4,200 billion. It is to be mentioned that according to the 3rd Plan Law, the increase in the balance of directed credits is to decline by 10 percent per annum on the average during the course of the Plan, as compared to the figures approved for 1378.

In 1381, expected rates of return on banking facilities for economic sectors edged down by one percentage point as compared with 1380.

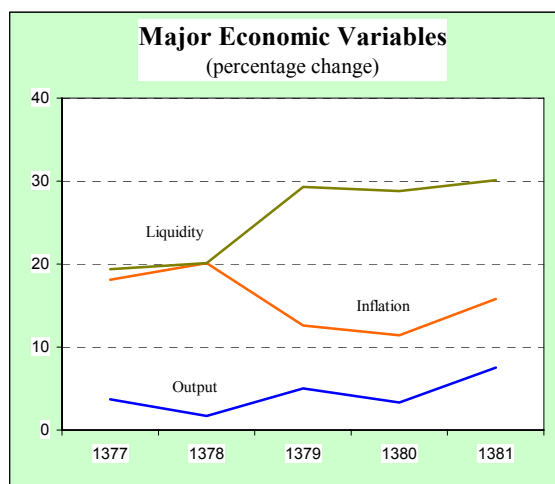
Banking System Performance

Following exchange rate unification, the conversion rate of banking system's foreign assets and liabilities (including foreign exchange deposits) changed from Rls. 1,750/1USD in 1380 to Rls. 8,083/1USD in 1381. This led to a rise of 65.9 percent in banking system's assets and liabilities. In banking system's assets side, the gargantuan rise of 431.7 percent in foreign assets was the major reason behind the rise in assets.

In the liabilities side, the effective factor for increase in liabilities was the rise in non-public sector deposits and foreign exchange liabilities. The remarkable surge of 410 percent in foreign exchange liabilities compared to 25.6 percent growth in the previous year was attributable to the rise in foreign exchange conversion rate. Therefore, net foreign assets of the banking system rose to Rls. 61,034.8 billion.

EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN ON BANKING FACILITIES

	(percent per annum)	
	1380	1381
Agriculture	14-15	13-14
Manufacturing and mining	16-18	15-17
Housing and construction		
Bank Maskan Housing Savings Fund		
Housing consumption pattern	15	14
Out of housing consumption pattern	16	15
Others	17-19	16-18
Trade and services	23 (min.)	22 (min.)
Exports	18	17



MAJOR ITEMS IN THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

(billion rials)

	Year-end balance			Percentage change	
	1379	1380	1381(1)	1380	1381
Assets	500,097.3	633,186.6	1,050,686.7	26.6	65.9
Foreign assets	32,832.8	44,397.9	236,073.7	35.2	431.7
Central Bank	23,566.8	31,809.5	175,854.7	35.0	452.8
Commercial and specialized banks	9,262.7	12,564.3	60,038.9	35.6	377.9
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions (2)	3.3	24.1	180.1	⊠	⊠
Claims on public sector	122,785.3	138,457.2	206,216.9	12.8	48.9
Claims on non-public sector	180,870.7	242,542.6	327,072.9	34.1	34.9
Others	163,608.5	207,789.0	281,323.2	27.0	35.4
Liabilities	500,097.3	633,186.6	1,050,686.7	26.6	65.9
Liquidity (M2)	249,110.7	320,957.3	417,524.0	28.8	30.1
Public sector deposits and funds	36,563.7	37,969.7	69,321.1	3.8	82.6
External debts and deposits	27,322.6	34,322.8	175,038.9	25.6	410.0
Central Bank	15,990.0	20,068.7	94,467.2	25.5	370.7
Banks	11,329.6	14,247.0	80,463.7	25.8	464.8
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions (2)	3.0	7.1	108.0	136.7	⊠
Others (3)	187,100.3	239,936.9	388,802.7	28.2	62.0

(1) Since Farvardin, 1381 figures have been revised on the basis of exchange rate unification.

(2) Includes Karafarin, Saman-e-Eghtesad, Eghtesad-e-Novin and Parsian private banks and Credit Institution for Development since Shahrivar, 1381.

(3) Includes capital account of the banking system and public sector LC prepayments.

Banking System and the External Sector

In 1381, banking system's net foreign assets enjoyed a gargantuan rise of 505.8 percent (Rls. 50,959.7 billion) owing to Rls. 69,646.7 billion increase in CBI's foreign assets (net) and Rls. 18,687 billion decrease in the net foreign assets of banks and non-bank credit institutions. The major reason behind the surge in the net foreign assets of the banking system was exchange rate unification.

Effects of Exchange Rate Unification on CBI Balance Sheet

Following the exchange rate unification, the conversion rate of CBI's foreign assets and liabilities increased from Rls. 1,750/1 USD official rate to Rls. 8,000/1USD. The impact of this change on CBI's opening balance sheet in 1381 is shown in the following table:

CBI OPENING BALANCE SHEET IN 1381			(billion rials)
	End-1380	Opening-1381	Changes
CBI's foreign assets (net)	11,740.8	52,929.8	41,189.0
Foreign assets	31,809.5	143,254.3	111,444.8
Foreign exchange liabilities	20,068.7	90,324.5	70,225.8
CBI's claims on the public sector (net)	48,225.4	74,255.1	26,029.7
Claims	82,357.7	108,387.4	26,029.7
Public sector deposits with the CBI	34,132.3	34,132.3	0
CBI's claims on banks	12,076.7	12,076.7	0
Others (net)	25,141.9	-42,076.8	-67,218.7
Monetary base	97,184.8	97,184.8	0

All the changes in foreign assets and foreign exchange liabilities in the above-mentioned balance sheet result from change in exchange rate. Yet, the reasons for rise in CBI's claims on public sector as a result of exchange rate unification mainly are as follows:

Part of the increase in CBI's claims on public sector is related to foreign exchange facilities which went up after exchange rate unification. Another part corresponds to CBI's miscellaneous assets. It is to be noted that prior to exchange rate unification, the CBI purchased part of government foreign exchange at CD rate and the differential of official and CD rate appeared under "other assets". Following exchange rate unification and revaluation of CBI's foreign reserves, miscellaneous assets were to be transferred to the relevant heading. Since the increase in foreign assets was less than miscellaneous assets due to repayment of government external debt by the CBI, this differential was added to government indebtedness. Moreover, revaluation of government obligations to the CBI for Iran quota in IMF and the World Bank raised government indebtedness.

Banking System and the Public Sector

The net claims of banking system on public corporations and institutions fell from Rls. 15,634 billion in 1380 to Rls. 9,813.9 billion. This was due to 18.1 percent growth in banks' claim on public corporations and institutions, 12.6 percent rise in CBI's claim on public corporations and institutions and 29.4 percent rise in their deposit with the CBI. During this period, government deposit with the CBI grew by 53.8 percent to Rls. 46,233.5 billion and government indebtedness recorded 72.7 percent increase to reach Rls. 111,620.3 billion, 27.9 percent (Rls. 31,102.7 billion) of which was related to the deficit in foreign exchange obligations account (in relation to exchange rate unification in 1372). The deficit in foreign exchange obligations account plunged by Rls. 215.4 billion. Government indebtedness to the CBI at the end of 1381 surged by Rls. 46,984 billion compared to the end of the previous year. The major reasons for this increase are:

- Following the exchange rate unification and due to inclusion of differential of official and import certificate rate prior to unification in miscellaneous assets, part of foreign exchange purchased at import certificate rate was deducted from miscellaneous assets and added to CBI's foreign assets. This differential raised CBI's claims on government by Rls. 12,609 billion.

- Part of facilities extended by the CBI to the government was in foreign exchange, which increased government indebtedness by Rls. 4,161.9 billion due to exchange rate unification.

- According to the Budget Law for 1381, Iran's Eurobonds were issued in this year, increasing government indebtedness by Rls. 8,546 billion.

- Government indebtedness to the CBI for foreign borrowing (subject of the Budget Law for 1380) surged by Rls. 8,319.7 billion. Part of this increase was attributable to revaluation of the mentioned indebtedness after exchange rate unification and other part to its reclassification.

- As a result of revaluation of government obligations to the CBI for Iran's quota in IMF and World Bank due to exchange rate unification, government promissory notes without maturity blocked in note cover went up by Rls. 11,728.7 billion.

CBI's claim on public corporations and institutions grew by 12.6 percent to reach Rls. 19,948.7 billion and their deposit with the CBI with 29.4 percent rise amounted to Rls. 5,262.2 billion. Thus, CBI's net claims on public sector picked up by Rls. 31,847.9 billion.

During this period, change in commercial and specialized banks' net claim on the public sector equaled Rls. 3,187.3 billion and that of private banks and credit institutions Rls. 1,373.1 billion. Government indebtedness to banks with 129.3 percent rise amounted to Rls. 17,318.2 billion mostly due to purchase of public sector participation papers by banks⁽¹⁾. According to the law, banks are obliged to repurchase public sector participation papers before their maturity on request of holders. Banks' claims on public corporations and institutions rose by 18.1 percent. Overall, banking system's net claim on the public sector rose by Rls. 36,408.3 billion. In this year, part of banking resources was allocated to the extending of facilities in the framework of budgetary notes.

Banks and the Non-Public Sector

Banks' credit performance shows that the outstanding facilities⁽²⁾ extended by banks to the non-public sector (excluding profit and revenue receivables) with Rls. 73,785.8 billion (36.2 percent) rise amounted to Rls. 277,578 billion. Banks' claim on the non-public sector for exchange rate differential declined by Rls. 538.4 billion. Facilities extended to the non-public sector out of the

CHANGES IN NET CLAIMS OF THE BANKING SYSTEM ON THE PUBLIC SECTOR

	(billion rials)	
	1380	1381
Public sector	14,266.0	36,408.3
Central Bank (1)	6,914.5	31,847.9
Commercial & specialized banks	6,744.7	3,187.3
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	606.8	1,373.1
Government	-1,368.1	26,594.4
Central Bank (2)	-1,645.9	30,817.7
Commercial & specialized banks	-329.0	-5,596.2
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	606.8	1,372.9
Public corporations & institutions	15,634.0	9,813.9
Central Bank	8,560.3	1,030.2
Commercial & specialized banks (4)	7,073.7	8,783.5
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	0	0.2

(1) Advance payments on public sector LCs are not deducted from public sector indebtedness to become net.

(2) Includes deficit in foreign exchange obligations account.

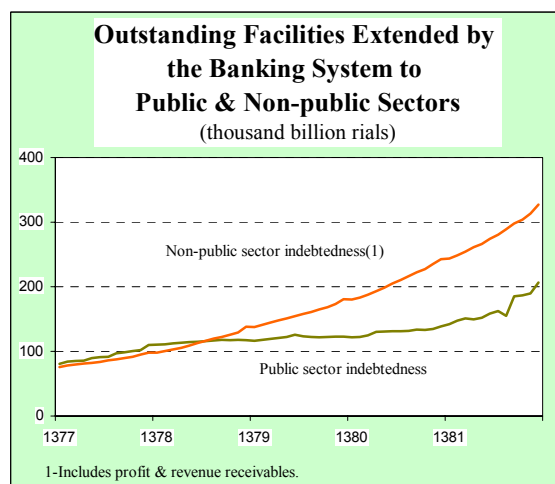
(3) Includes public sector participation papers only.

(4) Includes indebtedness for exchange rate differential.

(1) Includes CBI Participation Papers as well.

(2) Includes current and non-current (matured and overdue claims) facilities.

total facilities was 78.8 percent⁽¹⁾, indicating a remarkable share of this sector. Part of these facilities are extended as directed credits. According to the Budget Law for 1381, the ceiling for change in outstanding of directed credits extended to public and non-public sectors by public banks was determined at Rls. 4,200 billion. According to the respective by-law the approved change in the outstanding of banks' directed credits was determined at Rls. 1,698.2 billion, while amounted to Rls. 1,548.2 billion practically.



**DIRECTED CREDITS EXTENDED ACCORDING
TO THE BUDGET LAW FOR 1381** (billion rials)

	Change in outstanding		
	Budget ceiling	Approved	Performance
Social and cultural	250.0	121.7	121.7
Job creation	2,235.0	922.0	876.0
Market regulation	88.0	32.0	32.0
Productive and infrastructure	1,627.0	622.5	518.5
Total	4,200.0	1,698.2	1,548.2

**OUTSTANDING FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANKS
TO THE NON-PUBLIC SECTOR (1)** (billion rials)

	Outstanding at the end of year			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Commercial banks	109,352.1	148,538.5	203,505.1	35.8	37.0	72.9	73.3
Specialized banks	41,800.2	54,294.8	70,679.3	29.9	30.2	26.6	25.5
Private banks and credit institutions	392.6	958.9	3,393.6	144.2	253.9	0.5	1.2
Total	151,544.9	203,792.2	277,578.0	34.5	36.2	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

In the review year, outstanding facilities extended by commercial and specialized banks to the non-public sector (excluding profit and revenue receivables) increased by 37 and 30.2 percent, respectively, and that of private banks and credit institutions by 253.9 percent to reach Rls. 3,393.6 billion. The share of private banks and credit institutions rose from 0.5 percent in 1380 to 1.2 percent in 1381.

In 1381, banks were authorized to extend 25 percent of the increase in the outstanding facilities free from sectoral allocations. In other words, the relative share of increase in outstanding facilities extended to the non-public sector was considered on the basis of 75 percent of banks' uses of funds after deducting the facilities extended out of Gharz-al-hasanah deposits. Thus, considering banks' freedom in free uses, the share of the performance of facilities to all sectors (except for exports sector) became more than approved shares. It is to be mentioned that private banks and credit institutions are not required to observe sectoral allocation.

(1) Facilities extended to the non-public sector exclude, and those extended to the public sector include, profit and revenue receivables.

**SHARE OF SECTORS IN INCREASE IN OUTSTANDING OF BANKING
FACILITIES EXTENDED TO THE NON-PUBLIC SECTOR (1)** (share percent)

	1380				1381			
	Approved		Performance		Approved		Performance	
	75%	100%	Banks (2)	Credit institutions	75%	100%	Banks (2)	Private banks and credit institutions
Agriculture	25.0	18.8	19.0	0.6	25.0	18.8	21.8	0
Manufacturing & mining	33.5	25.1	38.9	52.9	33.0	24.7	38.0	44.0
Construction & housing	29.0	21.8	26.3	30.7	28.5	21.4	29.2	33.0
Exports	8.0	6.0	1.8	0	9.5	7.1	-3.7	0.1
Domestic trade, services & miscellaneous (3)	4.5	3.4	14.0	15.8	4.0	3.0	14.7	22.9
Free uses		25.0				25.0		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes profit and revenue receivables. Excludes private banks and credit institutions.

(2) Includes commercial and specialized banks.

(3) Excludes increase in outstanding of Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits extended to the non-public sector.

Total matured and overdue claims of commercial and specialized banks on non-public sector grew by 32.4 percent, showing a remarkable reduction compared to the growth of the previous year. Of this increase, 71.2 percent was related to matured claims and 28.8 percent to overdue claims. The share of matured and overdue claims on non-public sector out of total claims with a slight reduction reached 6.2 percent. This share showed an increase for commercial and a decrease for specialized banks.

NON-PERFORMING CLAIMS

	Percentage change			Share in total claims of banks on non-public sector (percent)		
	1379	1380	1381	1379	1380	1381
Commercial banks	24.4	42.8	48.8	4.9	5.1	5.6
Specialized banks	51.8	59.4	11.1	7.3	9.1	7.9
All banks	34.3	49.5	32.4	5.6	6.3	6.2

Composition of outstanding facilities extended by banks to the non-public sector according to Islamic contracts indicates that the major part of these facilities (62.7 percent) was extended under “installment sale” contract. All facilities extended for housing are also classified under this group.

**COMPOSITION OF OUTSTANDING FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANKS
TO NON-PUBLIC SECTOR (1)** (share percent)

	Commercial banks		Specialized banks		Private banks and credit institutions		All banks	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Installment sale	57.8	58.7	73.3	73.4	43.6	38.1	62.5	62.7
Mozarebeh	6.8	6.9	2.5	2.7	8.1	5.7	5.5	5.7
Civil partnership	9.3	6.7	7.1	5.8	3.8	4.8	8.6	6.4
Gharz-al-hasaneh	5.8	9.0	1.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	4.5	7.2
Hire purchase	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.4	12.5	0.7	1.1
Forward transactions	8.9	7.9	4.2	3.7	7.1	9.6	7.5	6.7
Legal partnership	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.3
Direct investment	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0	0.3	0.9	0.8
Joalah	2.1	1.7	0	0	30.5	21.2	1.6	1.4
Others (2)	5.5	6.2	9.3	8.2	2.3	4.2	6.6	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Includes profit and revenue receivables.

(2) Includes debt purchase and overdue and matured claims and properties under transaction.

Liquidity

In 1381, liquidity (M₂) increased by 30.1 percent (against 28.8 percent in 1380) to Rls. 417,524 billion, which was due to the growth in monetary base and money multiplier. Monetary base grew markedly by 23.1 percent as compared with 15.2 percent growth in 1380. This was mostly due to rise in CBI net foreign assets. Money multiplier registered a milder growth in this year as compared with the previous year and with 5.7 percent rise reached 3.491.

LIQUIDITY ACCORDING TO ITS DETERMINANTS

	Outstanding at the end of the year			Percentage change	
	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Monetary base (billion rials)	84,398.1	97,184.8	119,615.9	15.2	23.1
Money multiplier	2.952	3.303	3.491	11.9	5.7
Liquidity (billion rials)	249,110.7	320,957.3	417,524.0	28.8	30.1

Review of the factors affecting changes in liquidity based on domestic and external factors shows that surge in liquidity was mostly attributable to domestic factors, in that 76.4 percent of change in liquidity in 1381 was due to the change in net claims of banking system on the non-public sector.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIQUIDITY ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL SECTORS

	(billion rials)		
	1379	1380	1381
Change in liquidity	56,421.5	71,846.6	96,566.7
Effects of the domestic sector	30,884.7	66,555.7	111,658.8
Changes in claims of the banking system on non-public sector (1)	35,704.0	52,247.3	73,785.9
Changes in net claims of the banking system on public sector (2)	-4,819.3	14,308.4	37,872.9
Effects of the external sector	3,115.4	7,030.0	71,376.0
Net foreign exchange receipts of non-public sector	-16,580.7	-6,509.0	-44,651.0
Net foreign exchange receipts of public sector	19,696.1	13,539.0	116,027.0
Others (net)	22,421.4	-1,739.1	-86,468.1

(1) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

(2) Includes prepayments on public sector LCs.

The major factor responsible for rise in liquidity (considering the 1380 figures with effects of exchange rate unification on it) was banks' net claim on the non-public sector which caused 23 percentage points of this growth. Banking system's net claim on public sector with 3.7 percentage points share in liquidity growth was among other significant factors.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIQUIDITY GROWTH

	(share percent)			
	1379	1380	1381	1381(1)
Banks' claim on the non-public sector (2)	18.5	21.0	23.0	23.0
Banks' claim on the public sector (net)	-2.6	5.8	11.9	3.7
Government	-4.8	-0.5	8.3	1.4
Public corporations and institutions	2.0	6.3	3.1	1.8
Less:				
Prepayments on public sector LCs	-0.2	0	-0.5	-0.5
Net foreign assets of the banking system	1.1	1.8	15.9	3.0
Others (net)	12.3	0.2	-20.7	0.4
Liquidity	29.3	28.8	30.1	30.1

(1) Effects of exchange rate unification in 1381 are considered in end-1380 CBI figures. This column includes end-1380 figures including exchange rate unification effects.

(2) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

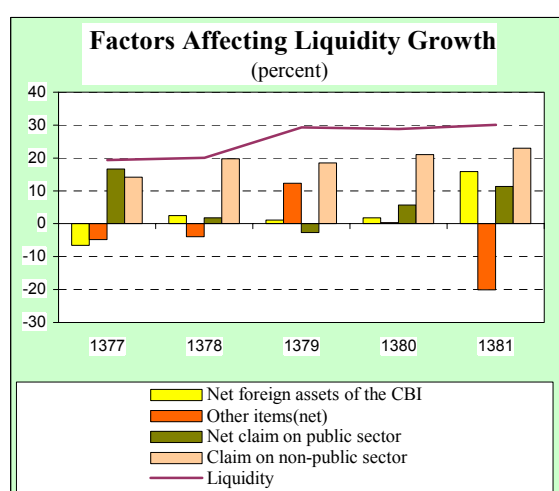
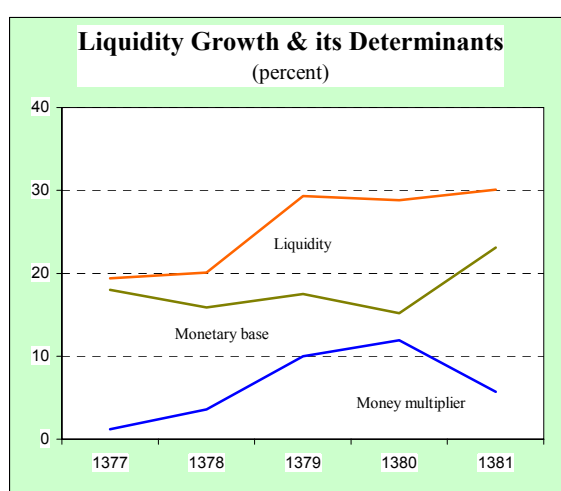
Monetary Base

The monetary base with a growth of 23.1 percent amounted to Rls. 119,615.9 billion in the review year.

MONETARY BASE AND ITS COMPONENTS				(billion rials)		
	Year-end outstanding			Percentage change		
	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381(1)	1381(2)
Monetary base	84,398.1	97,184.8	119,615.9	15.2	23.1	23.1
CBI net foreign assets	7,576.8	11,740.8	81,387.5	55.0	593.2	53.8
CBI net claims on public sector	41,311.0	48,225.4	80,073.3	16.7	66.0	7.8
CBI claims on banks	23,553.4	12,076.7	24,308.4	-48.7	101.3	101.3
Other items (net)	11,956.9	25,141.9	-66,153.3	110.3	-263.1	-57.2

(1) Includes exchange rate unification effects.

(2) Excludes exchange rate unification effects.



As is shown in the following table, inclusion and exclusion of exchange rate unification effects indicates different figures and shares. Considering these figures, increase in monetary base was due to the rise in CBI's net foreign assets. Moreover, repurchase of foreign exchange proceeds from oil export at market rate by the CBI raised the monetary base. CBI's claims on banks with a share of 12.6 percent was among other major factors responsible for rise in monetary base. This was due to banks' overdraft from their current account with the CBI.

CONTRIBUTION OF FACTORS AFFECTING MONETARY BASE GROWTH				(percent)
	1379	1380	1381	1381(1)
Monetary base growth	17.5	15.2	23.1	23.1
CBI net foreign assets	4.4	4.9	71.7	29.3
CBI net claims on public sector	-17.6	8.2	32.8	6.0
CBI claims on banks	3.8	-13.6	12.6	12.6
Other items (net)	26.9	15.7	-93.9	-24.8

(1) Effects of exchange rate unification in 1381 are considered in end-1380 CBI figures. This column includes end-1380 figures including exchange rate unification effects.

Money Multiplier

Money multiplier grew by 5.7 percent in 1381 to reach 3.491. This growth was less than that of the previous year. Reduction in the weighted ratio of reserve requirement to total deposits was the main factor behind increase in money multiplier. This was due to the change in the composition of deposits which has a share of 0.1134 percentage point in the growth of money multiplier. Reduction in the ratio of notes and coins with the public to demand deposits was the other factor responsible for raising money multiplier which had a share of 0.0619 percentage point in increase in money multiplier. Extensive use of banking checks in lieu of notes and coins was the main reason behind reduction in the ratio of notes and coins with the public to money and liquidity. The ratio of excess reserves to total deposits and ratio of non-demand deposits to demand deposits with negative and positive effects on money multiplier had positive shares in the growth of money multiplier.

FACTORS AFFECTING MONEY MULTIPLIER

	1379	1380	1381	Contribution to growth in 1381
Money multiplier	2.952	3.303	3.491	0.1880
Currency in circulation/demand deposits	0.282	0.257	0.235	0.0619
Reserve requirement/total deposits	0.231	0.174	0.163	0.1134
Excess reserves/total deposits	0.033	0.059	0.058	0.0065
Non-demand deposits/demand deposits	1.509	1.565	1.588	0.0062

Composition of Liquidity

In the review year, the growth pace of volume of money speeded up, while that of quasi-money fell down. However, the share of money in liquidity declined from 44.5 percent at the end of 1380 to 43.7 percent at the end of 1381, while the share of quasi-money increased to 56.3 percent.

COMPOSITION OF LIQUIDITY

(billion rials)

	Outstanding at the end of the year			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Money	114,420.5	142,956.7	182,652.7	24.9	27.8	44.5	43.7
Notes & coins with the public	25,158.3	29,188.7	34,780.1	16.0	19.2	9.1	8.3
Demand deposits	89,262.2	113,768.0	147,872.6	27.5	30.0	35.4	35.4
Quasi-Money	134,690.2	178,000.6	234,871.3	32.2	31.9	55.5	56.3
Gharz-al-hasaneh savings deposits	22,014.4	29,847.5	38,108.0	35.6	27.7	9.3	9.1
Term investment deposits	103,363.6	141,066.5	185,862.4	36.5	31.8	44.0	44.5
Other deposits	9,312.2	7,086.6	10,900.9	-23.9	53.8	2.2	2.6
Liquidity	249,110.7	320,957.3	417,524.0	28.8	30.1	100.0	100.0

Non-public sector demand and non-demand deposits with banks and private banks and credit institutions with 31.2 percent rise amounted to Rls. 382,743.9 billion in the review year. Of this amount, Rls. 234,871.3 billion was in the form of non-demand deposits.

In 1381, the provisional profit rate of term-investment deposits remained unchanged. The composition of long-term investment deposits shows that the share of five-year deposits in comparison to other term-investment deposits was still increasing, due mainly to the higher profit rate offered. It is to be mentioned that the share of five-year and one-year deposits fell down, while the share of other deposits went up.

PROVISIONAL PROFIT RATE OF TERM- INVESTMENT DEPOSITS (1)			
	(% per annum)		
	1379	1380	1381
Short-term	8	7	7
Short-term (special)	10	9	9
Long-term			
One-year	14	13	13
Two-year	15	13-17	13-17
Three-year	16	13-17	13-17
Four-year	17	13-17	13-17
Five-year	18.5	17	17

(1) These rates apply to public banks only. Moreover, According to MCC approval, profit rate of short-term, short-term (special) and one-year deposits with Bank Maskan (Housing Bank) are higher by one percent.

COMPOSITION OF LONG-TERM INVESTMENT DEPOSITS(1)			
	(share percent)		
	1379	1380	1381
One-year	15.0	13.3	11.8
Two-year	2.8	3.7	6.0
Three-year	2.9	3.6	4.4
Four-year	0.2	0.4	0.7
Five-year	79.1	79.0	77.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Includes non-bank credit institutions.

Sources and Uses of Commercial Banks Funds

The volume of the non-public sector deposits with commercial banks recorded a rise of Rls. 73,446.7 billion (28.8 percent), 40.3 percent of which was related to demand and 59.7 percent to non-demand deposits.

In the review year, commercial banks' blocked sources as reserve requirement surged by Rls. 10,391.3 billion. During this year, commercial banks' capital account decreased by Rls. 323.8 billion, while public sector deposits and funds with these banks rose by Rls. 12,519.2 billion. The upshot was Rls. 75,250.8 billion rise in their free sources. Out of these sources commercial banks' claims on the non-public sector (excluding profit and revenue receivables) and on the public sector increased by Rls. 54,966.6 and 15,385.3 billion, respectively. Therefore, the surplus in commercial banks' sources went up by Rls. 4,898.9 billion compared to the previous year.

Sources and Uses of Specialized Banks Funds

Non-public sector deposits with specialized banks rose by Rls. 13,306.4 billion, 25.1 percent of which was related to the increase in demand and 74.9 percent to increase in non-demand deposits. Blocked sources went up by Rls. 1,301.2 billion primarily due to reserve requirement deposit with the Central Bank.

In the review year, free sources out of non-public sector deposits with specialized banks surged by Rls. 12,005.2 billion. Considering the change in other sources such as claims on other banks by Rls. 7,764 billion, the total free credit sources of specialized banks increased by Rls. 18,174.5 billion, out of which claim on the non-public sector rose by Rls. 16,384.5 billion.

Banking Developments

Important measures adopted in the area of banking developments in 1381 are as follows:

1. Private banks were vested with setting profit rate on deposits and expected rate of return on facilities. However, it was highly recommended to set the rates at the maximum of 2-3 percent above the rates approved by Money and Credit Council for public banks.

2. In order to improve banking services the following measures were adopted:

- Rendering payment system services
- Operating telephonebank services
- Facilitating extension of credits

- Operation of e-banking, developing local area network (LAN) and on-line interbank network, issuing credit and debit cards, increasing number of ATMs and establishment of parallel networks.

Number of Banking Units

In 1381, the total number of banking units, including branches, counters and representative offices grew by 0.8 percent to 16,671 units. Bank Saderat Iran and Bank Melli Iran with respective shares of 19.6 and 19 percent of these units accounted for the most domestic banking units.

In the review year, number of banks' employees grew by 1.7 percent to 165,787 persons.

BANKING UNITS			
	1379	1380	1381
Domestic units	15,676	16,480	16,615
Commercial banks	13,204	13,896	13,911
Specialized banks	2,472	2,580	2,663
Private banks and credit institutions	0	4	41
Foreign units	56	57	56
Melli Iran	20	20	19
Saderat Iran	23	23	25
Tejarat	3	3	3
Mellat	5	6	5
Sepah	5	5	4
Total	15,732	16,537	16,671

Central Bank Participation Papers

In 1373, participation papers were designed to enhance public contribution to economic activities, diversify financial instruments and provide financial resources for establishment, completion and expansion of private and public profitable projects through non-bank resources. In 1376, the Law on Issuance of Participation Papers was approved by the Parliament. Therefore, participation papers were made available to the public with the aim of financing. In most countries, the interest accrued to these papers is fixed and predetermined, while in Iran it is in accordance with Islamic Sharia. According to the 3rd FYDP, the CBI was authorized to issue participation papers with Money and Credit Council's approval to mop up excess liquidity. The MCC approved issuance of CBI Participation Papers at the end of 1379 considering CBI's assets. In Esfand, 1379, the CBI issued Rls. 3 trillion participation papers with six-month maturity and a provisional profit rate of 19 percent in order to manage liquidity.

Offering CBI participation papers is one of the instruments of contractionary monetary policy and implementation of open market operations, which reduces the amount of liquidity (currency with the public and demand and non-demand deposits). Monetary base is also reduced by issuance of these papers due to increasing CBI's liabilities and decreasing other items (net) in return. By and large, the issuance of these papers resulted in a reduction of liquidity growth through both mechanisms of immediate and lagged (liquidity and monetary base) which successfully control liquidity.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

INSURANCE

With the rise in the number of insurance companies in Iran, supervising their activities and formulating standard criteria deemed necessary. Accordingly, “Central Insurance of Iran” was established in 1350 and its “High Council of Insurance” approved criteria and regulations pertaining to the mechanism of implementation of insurance operations, and the terms and conditions of various insurance policies. With the approval of the Constitution in 1358, the insurance industry was nationalized and regarded as a public entity.

At present, four insurance companies, namely Iran, Asia, Alborz and Dana are active in Iran. Moreover, “Export and Investment Insurance Company” was established in 1373 with the collaboration of “Central Insurance of Iran”, insurance companies and some banks, and acts in the areas of credit and guarantee insurances. Approval of the Law on “Establishment of Private Insurance Companies” paved the ground for private sector contribution to insurance industry. “Karafarin Insurance Company” is the first and “Mellat Insurance Company” is the biggest private insurance company. Other private insurance companies are: Tose’e, Parsian, Razi, reinsurance “Amin”, and Hafez and Omid (active in the free-trade and special economic zones).

In 1381, insurance services activities of insurance companies in the area of common types of insurance caused the value-added of insurance activities to reach Rls. 2,442.6 billion (at current prices) and Rls. 1,027 billion (at constant 1376 prices). The upward trend of insurance premium compared to population growth raised per capita insurance premium by 56.1 percent from Rls. 88.9 thousand in 1380 to Rls. 138.8 thousand in 1381. Of this amount, Rls. 125.2 thousand (equal to 90.2 percent) was related to per capita of non-life insurances and the remainder to per-capita of life insurances.

Moreover, during the recent years, in the wake of rise in the ratio of growth of insurance premiums compared to GDP growth, the ratio of insurance premium to GDP has been increasing. Thus, the mentioned ratio edged up from 0.86 percent in 1380 to 0.99 percent in 1381, of which 0.9 percent was attributed to non-life and 0.1 percent was that of life insurances.

Performance of the Insurance Industry

Insurance companies issued a total of 11.5 million insurance policies in 1381, up by 27.6 percent compared to the previous year. Out of total insurance policies issued 33.3 percent was related to third party liability insurance. Considering the share of insurance policies issued for passenger accidents and automobile frame, 68.7 percent of the total insurance policies was issued for insurance of automobile. Fire insurance issuing 2.3 million insurance policies registered the highest growth of 81.2 percent in issuing insurance policies among various insurance fields.

Data on insurance companies denotes that “Iran” and “Asia” Insurance Companies issued 56.3 and 24.7 percent of the total insurance policies, respectively.

Number of Claims

Number of claims paid out in the review year, with 2.9 percent decline, reached 2 million. Medical insurance field with a share of 48.6 percent had the highest number of paid claims with 18.6 percent reduction compared with the previous year. Third party liability insurance with a share of 36.2 percent and a growth of 18.5 percent ranked the second. With the inclusion of automobile frame and accidents insurance fields, the four above mentioned fields accounted for 96.4 percent of the total claims paid out in the review period.

“Iran” and “Dana” Insurance Companies paid totally 70.1 percent of insurance claims.

Issued Insurance Premium⁽¹⁾

In 1381, the amount of insurance premium issued by insurance companies with 58.5 percent rise compared to the previous year reached Rls. 9,097.5 billion. The highest share of 33.8 percent of issued insurance premium belonged to third party liability insurance field. Medical, automobile frame, life and fire insurance fields had respectively the highest shares. The insurance premium for all insurance fields surged, among which insurance premium for credit, aeroplane, engineering, hull and other types⁽²⁾ of insurance had the highest, and passenger accidents field with 19 percent growth had the least growth among insurance fields. “Iran” and “Asia” Insurance Companies issued 81 percent of the total insurance premiums issued.

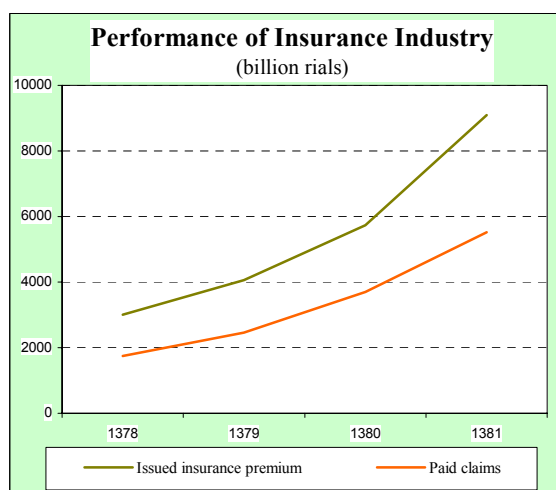
Paid Claims

The amount of paid out claims amounted to Rls. 5,526.6 billion, up by 49.6 percent compared to the previous year. More than half of the paid claims, i.e. 56.5 percent was paid as third party liability insurance. Medical, life and fire insurance with 14.2, 8 and 7.8 percent share, respectively had the highest shares of paid claims after third party liability insurance. Paid claims in third party liability and medical insurance surged by 56.1 and 22.7 percent, respectively compared to 1380.

“Iran”, “Asia”, “Dana” and “Alborz” Insurance Companies paid 57.4, 25.6, 12.7 and 4.3 percent of the total claims paid, respectively.

Claim Coefficient

In 1381, claim coefficient edged down by 1.7 percentage points to 79.7 percent. It has been fluctuating during the past five years. Claim coefficient for third party liability, hull and credit insurance was more than 100 percent, in that third party liability insurance with a claim coefficient of 127.5 percent and due to its noticeable share in insurance market had the greatest effect on claim coefficient. The claim coefficient for property, medical, engineering and life insurance ranged between 70 to 100 percent, and for transportation, fire, passenger accidents and liability insurance less than 45 percent.



(1) It includes insurance policies issued in the review year, whether they are valid or not.

(2) Includes fidelity bond, deposit, livestock and poultry and various other insurance fields in insurance companies' portfolio.

Claim coefficients for “Asia”, “Iran”, “Dana” and “Alborz” insurance companies were 91, 78.9, 71.4 and 64.1 percent, respectively.

PERFORMANCE OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY

	1380	1381	Percentage change
Issued insurance premium (billion rials)	5,739.7	9,097.5	58.5
Paid claim (billion rials)	3,694.3	5,526.6	49.6
Claim coefficient (percent)	81.4	79.7	-1.72 ⁽¹⁾

Source: Central Insurance of Iran

(1) Change in unit

Act on Establishment of Private Insurance Companies

(Approved in Shahrivar, 1380)

In order to expand and develop the insurance industry, enhance competition and efficiency in insurance market, promote public welfare, increase social and economic security, enhance insurance role in economic growth and prevent damages and losses to the society, considering Article 44 of the Constitution and in the framework of the following specified rules and conditions, permits for the establishment of private insurance companies are given to legal local entities:

1. Policymaking in insurance industry, supervising insurance activities and issuing insurance activity permit will remain within the authority of the government to ensure sovereignty.

2. Regulations pertaining to procedures of establishment and activity of the local insurance companies, such as condition of acquiring license to establish and its abolition, the procedures to transfer portfolio and merger, dissolving and bankruptcy of insurance companies, the scope of insurance activity and reinsurance including types of insurance transactions, premium and commission related to different fields of insurance, the amount of technical reserves and legal reserves and type of its investment will be subject to the “Establishment Act of Central Insurance of Iran of 1350” and the “Insurance Act of 1316”.

3. The minimum capital of insurance companies subject of Article 36 of the “Establishment Act of Central Insurance of Iran Approved on 30.3.1350” is specified according to the proposal of Central Insurance of Iran, confirmed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, being approved by the Cabinet.

The minimum capital required for the establishment of non-public insurance companies is as follows:

Life Insurance Company: Rls. 80 billion

Non-life Insurance Company: Rls. 80 billion

Mixed (life and non-life) Insurance Company: Rls. 140 billion

Reinsurance Company: Rls. 200 billion

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

CAPITAL MARKET

Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE) witnessed a bullish market in 1381, after a slowdown in the previous year. In this year, share price and dividend yield index surged more than 51 percent. TSE stood the third after Argentina and Slovenia in terms of growth in the total share price index (TEPIX) among world stock exchanges. The ratio of current value of stock market to GDP rose to 12.8 percent.

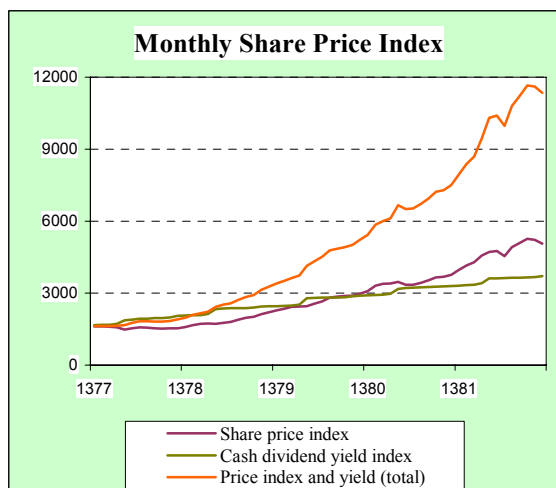
Change in the criteria for companies' acceptance on the TSE, division of the stock exchange board into first and second boards, and establishment of secondary floor in mid year helped enhance transparency, liquidation and velocity of shares circulation. Inauguration of the first provincial stock exchange (Mashad), as a salient measure taken during the first months of 1381, speeded up the pace of sustainable economic development process, facilitated the implementation of decentralization policies, and paved the way for further public contribution to productive activities. Moreover, in this year, second-hand tradings of participation papers took a legal form, which was largely responsible for expansion of capital market.

To keep the bullish position in place, provide the appropriate ground for the activity of second-hand tradings, and to further expand stock exchanges in provinces, the TSE attempted the following plans:

- Updating securities trading technology, installing and operating new trading softwares, finalizing studies for electronic trading system of securities
- Streamlining TSE information system; including establishment and operation of TSE Information Services Corporation, establishment of Informatics Mobilization Organization, and rearrangement of informatics system
- Optimizing the structure of second-hand market including division of the main TSE floor into first and second boards, establishment and operation of secondary floor, and implementation of new criteria for acceptance of corporations on the TSE
- Enhancing regulatory and supervisory coverage
- Optimizing administrative and supportive organization of the TSE
- Pursuing gradual expansion of stock exchange including operation of provincial stock exchanges, completion and implementation of second-hand trading of participation papers and certificates of deposit on the TSE

Share Tradings

In 1381, number and amount of shares traded on the TSE grew markedly by 143 and 190.8 percent, respectively. This was principally attributable to inflationary expectations, high liquidity growth in the past years, a slowdown prevailing in other assets' market, and inflow of capital with foreign origin especially by Iranians residing abroad. Moreover, high return on shares trading, surge in market demand which was in turn owing to establishment of provincial (Khorasan) Stock Exchange and rendering brokerage services by certain bank branches in centers of provinces, and improvement in the informatics system of the TSE, were among effective factors. In the review year, 4,145.4 million shares and priority shares valuing at Rls. 22,776.1 billion were traded in 812,316 times. Since the operation of the secondary floor, 14.8 percent of the total shares traded (613 million shares) and 13.6 percent of the total value of tradings (Rls. 3,090.5 billion) were done in the secondary floor. The growth rate of value of traded shares outpaced the growth rate of the number of traded shares. This shows a rise of 19.7 percent in average shares price.



The TSE was active for 243 days in the review year. The average daily number and amount of shares and priority shares traded was 17.1 million shares and Rls. 93.7 billion, showing noticeable rises of 143 and 190.8 percent, respectively.

TSE SHARE TRADINGS

	Number of tradings (million shares)			Value of tradings (billion rials)			Number of trading days	Average number of daily tradings (million shares)	Average value of daily tradings (billion rials)
	Shares	Priority	Total	Shares	Priority	Total			
1377	1,133.6	69.1	1,202.7	2,992.0	124.7	3,116.7	244	4.93	12.77
1378	1,056.4▲	125.5▲	1,181.9	5,137.1	106.5	5,243.6	243	4.86	21.58
1379	1,606.7	74.8	1,681.5	9,118.8	57.9	9,176.7	241	6.98	38.08
1380	1,621.6	84.0	1,705.6	7,702.5	128.4	7,830.9	243	7.02	32.23
1381	3,684.9	460.5	4,145.4	20,126.8	2,649.3	22,776.1	243	17.06	93.73

Source: TSE, monthly reports of various years

Shares and priority shares trading on the TSE by industries shows that “financial intermediations” industry with 35.5 percent of the total number of traded shares and “non-metallic mineral ores” industry with 30 percent of the total value of traded shares had the greatest share of the total number and value of shares trading, respectively.

The number and value of shares and priority shares traded in various industries indicate that the boom in stock exchange was clearly observed in all industries and not confined to a single industry.

Number of tradings edged up by 31.8 percent in the review year, owing to increase in share offerings, rise in number of buyers, gradual buying and selling of shares and shares circulation among shareholders.

NUMBER OF TRADINGS AND BUYERS

	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change in 1381
Number of tradings	707,065	616,283	812,316	31.8
Number of buyers	342,764	315,918	359,751	13.9
Average number of buying per person (share)	4,906.0	5,399.0	11,523.0	113.4
Average value of buying per person (million rials)	26.8	24.8	63.3	155.3

At the end of the review year, the current value of stock market surged by 44.2 percent to Rls. 117,772.9 billion, and total share price index grew by 34.7 percent compared to the end of the previous year. The turnover ratio went up markedly, showing a recovery as compared with the previous year.

The ratio of shares traded to total issued shares increased from 9.1 percent in 1380 to 17.1 percent in the review year. Comparing the said ratio to turnover ratio in past years indicates that the above mentioned ratio has been less than turnover ratio. Moreover, the comparison of the average growth rate of the two said ratios during 1378-81 by 5.7 and 15.8 percent, respectively indicates that permanent changes in relative prices have been in favor of more active industries in stock exchange than to market price.

CURRENT VALUE OF STOCK MARKET, TURNOVER RATIO, AND THE RATIO OF SHARES TRADED TO TOTAL SHARES ISSUED(1)

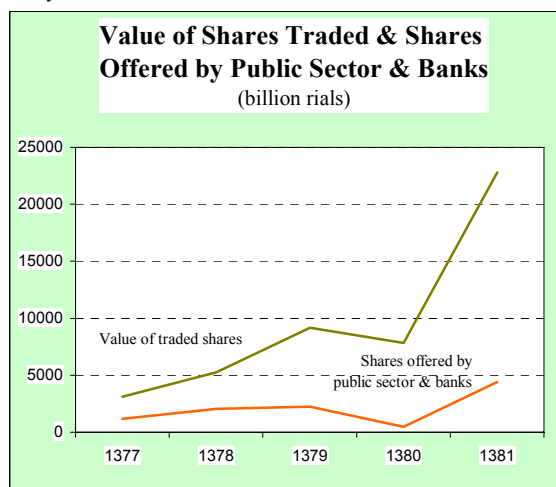
	Current value of stock market (end of the year)	Value of tradings	Current value of stock market (average)	Turnover ratio (percent)	Ratio of shares traded to total shares issued
1377	26,584.6	3,116.7	26,000.8	12.0	13.7
	(-2.0)	(54.5)	(-7.0)		
1378	43,743.5	5,243.6	34,715.8	15.1	9.6
	(64.5)	(68.2)	(33.5)		
1379	62,486.6	9,176.7	53,769.2	17.1	10.7
	(42.8)	(75.0)	(54.9)		
1380	81,681.8	7,830.9	74,127.3	10.6	9.1
	(30.7)	(-14.7)	(37.9)		
1381	117,772.9	22,776.1	105,382.7	21.6	17.1
	(44.2)	(190.8)	(42.2)		

Source: TSE, monthly reports of various years

(1) Figures in parentheses indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Price and Dividend Yield Indices in Stock Market

Price and cash dividend yield index surged to 11,345.93 units at the end of 1381, showing a 51.2 percent rise as compared to the end of the previous year, spurred largely by share price rise. At the end of the review year, “cash dividend yield” and “share price” indices as the constituents of “share price and cash dividend yield” index grew by 12.3 and 34.7 percent, respectively.



TSE INDICES					(1369=100)	
	Year-end				Percentage change	
	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Price and cash dividend index	3,266.27	5,221.35	7,501.99	11,345.93	43.7	51.2
Cash dividend index	2,447.39	2,898.09	3,299.32	3,704.65	13.8	12.3
Share price index	2,206.19	2,978.29	3,758.77	5,062.76	26.2	34.7
Financial index	4,683.57	6,347.29	8,497.87	8,985.96	33.9	5.7
Industrial index	1,945.89	2,621.80	3,254.84	4,642.94	24.1	42.6

Source: TSE, monthly reports of various years

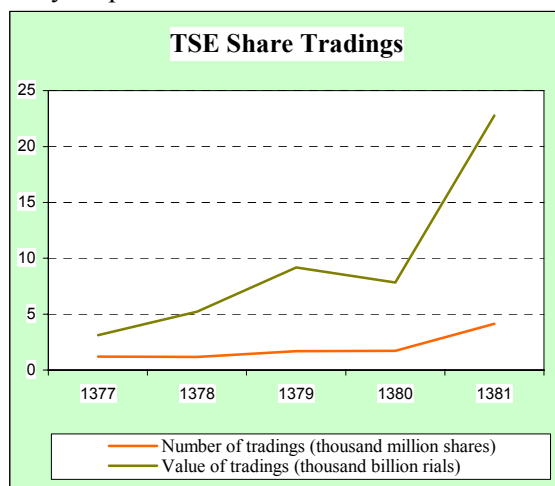
Among the indices related to total share price index, the industrial price index grew markedly by 42.6 percent, showing an increasing trend when compared to 24.1 percent growth in the previous year. Improvement in production of manufacturing, mining, and construction sectors in 1381, strengthened financial position of producing companies, and raised share price index and their dividends. In this context, financial price index edged up by 5.7 percent, much less than its 33.9 percent growth in the previous year, however.

TSE Secondary Floor

TSE secondary floor commenced its operation in mid 1381, with the aim of improving share tradings and attracting further public contribution to capital market. Till the end of the year, 174 companies with a capital of Rls. 5,321 billion and 5,320,713 million shares were registered on its board. The rise in share offerings and number of tradings was attributed largely to the operation of secondary floor, helping share price index to grow by 28 percent till the end of 1381.

Share Offerings by Public Sector and Banks

Total shares offered by public corporations and institutions, foundations and banking system grew markedly by 607.9 and 843 percent in terms of number and value, respectively against 58.2 and 79.2 percent reduction in the previous year. The highest rise was related to public corporations and institutions (Industries Development and Renovation Organization). The share of public corporations and institutions and public banks out of the total shares offered was 75.8 and 23 percent, respectively.



SHARES OFFERED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND BANKS

	Number (million shares)		Value (billion rials)		Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1380	1381	1380	1381	Number	Value	Number	Value
Public corporations and institutions	75.2	586.5	315.1	3,350.9	⊞	⊞	60.7	75.8
Foundations	9.3▲	10.7	11.3	49.7	15.1	339.8	1.1	1.1
Banking system	52.1	369.8	142.1	1,017.5	⊞	⊞	38.2	23.0
Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks	14.3	237.5	30.3	395	⊞	⊞	24.6	8.9
Specialized banks	37.8	132.3	111.8	622.5	250.0	456.8	13.7	14.1
Total	136.6▲	967.0	468.5	4,418.1	⊞	⊞	100.0	100.0

Source: TSE, monthly reports for 1380 and 1381

New Corporations Listed on the TSE

The number of companies listed on the TSE totaled 334, with the inclusion of 16 new companies. Moreover, 3 companies were listed as on suspension and 28 as on condition, bringing the total number to 365.

NUMBER OF LISTED COMPANIES

	Year-end			Changes in 1381
	1379	1380	1381	
Listed companies	307	318	334(1)	16
Investment companies	19	19	20	1
Other companies	288	299	314	15
Companies on suspension	3	3	3	0
Conditionally listed companies	8	22	28	6
Total	318	343	365	22

Source: TSE, monthly reports of various years

(1) Out of the total 334 companies, 159 companies were on the main and the remainder on the secondary board.

Financial Resources of Capital Increase of Listed Companies

In 1381, listed companies on the TSE raised their capital markedly by Rls. 6,066.4 billion (103.7 percent growth), 23.8 percent of which was financed from reserves and accumulated profit, 61.5 percent from cash claims and assets, and the remaining 14.7 percent in the form of combination of above mentioned sources. Among these sources cash claims and assets had the highest growth of 213.7 percent.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF CAPITAL INCREASE OF LISTED COMPANIES

	Out of reserves and accumulated profit	Out of claims and cash assets	Out of reserves, accumulated profit and claims and cash assets	Total	Percentage change
1377	111.4	924.2	18.7	1,054.3	49.1
1378	784.1	1,463.0	15.5	2,262.6	114.6
1379	1,216.9	1,658.1	514.8	3,389.8	49.8
1380	1,199.6	1,189.8	589.1	2,978.5	-12.1
1381	1,445.7	3,731.9	888.8	6,066.4	103.7

Source: Tehran Stock Exchange

Provincial Stock Exchange

The Khorasan Stock Exchange was inaugurated in 1381 to meet one of the objectives set in the 3rd Plan and to expand the geographical coverage of securities second-hand market. In this Stock Exchange 124 million shares valuing at Rls. 894 billion were traded in 1381, making up 2.4 and 3 percent of the number and value of shares traded on the TSE, respectively.

Participation Papers

In the review year, a total of Rls. 27,300 billion participation papers were issued by the government, Central Bank⁽¹⁾ and companies, Rls. 25,631 billion (93.9 percent) of which were

(1) According to Article 91, 3rd Plan Law and in line with implementation of monetary policies, the CBI issued Rls. 18 trillion participation papers of one year maturity in four placements with 17 percent provisional profit rate, Rls. 17,052 billion of which were sold. These papers are monetary policy instrument issued for liquidity management.

sold. Sale of participation papers in 1381 was 64.9 percent more than the previous year. The provisional profit rate of government-budgetary papers was 15 percent, and that of CBI and off-budgetary papers 17 percent as in the previous year.

PARTICIPATION PAPERS ISSUED IN 1381

(billion rials)

	Number of projects▲	Times of issuance▲	Total approved amount▲	Issued amount▲	Sold amount▲	Provisional profit rate (percent per annum)	Participation papers at the end of 1381	
							Matured	Not matured
1373	1	1	75	75	75	20	75	0
1374	3	4	225	225	225	20	225	0
1375	3	3	400.6	400.6	400.6	20 ⁽¹⁾	400.6	0
1376	5	5	2,547.5	2,547.5	2,471.5	20	2,471.5	0
1377	6	6	3,130	3,130	3,130	20	3,100	30
1378	5	7	2,450	2,450	2,377	19 ⁽²⁾	250	2,127
1379	4	6	10,380	10,380	5,296	19	2,916	2,380
1380	9	12	16,100	16,100	15,543.3	17	9,443.6	6,099.7
1381	8	12	27,500	27,300	25,631	17 ⁽³⁾	0	25,631
Total	44	56	62,808.1	62,608.1	55,149.4		18,881.7	36,267.7

(1) Excludes the first phase of Iran Khodro participation papers with 24 percent provisional profit rate.

(2) Excludes Acrylic production participation papers with 20 percent provisional profit rate.

(3) Excludes government-budgetary participation papers with 15 percent provisional profit rate.

On this basis, the government issued Rls. 2,400 billion participation papers of 5 year maturity with a provisional profit rate of 15 percent, which were totally sold out. The Ministry of Energy issued Rls. 1,600 billion participation papers for the completion of electricity sector projects and Rls. 1,000 billion for water projects which were totally sold out. The Ministry of Agriculture Jihad and the Ministry of Road and Transportation issued totally Rls. 2,800 billion participation papers which were totally sold out. Participation papers of the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad for development of fisheries project by Rls. 200 billion were not offered.

Moreover, “Iran Khodro” Company issued Rls. 1,000 billion 4-year participation papers in 1381 which were totally sold out. The “National Petrochemical Industries Corporation” issued Rls. 500 billion participation papers which were totally sold out. The provisional profit rate of participation papers of these two corporations was 17 percent.

In the review year, 3,512 sheets of participation papers valuing at Rls. 1.8 billion were traded on the TSE, of which Rls. 1.1 billion were related to the Ministry of Energy and the remainder to the government. These papers had been issued in previous years and their provisional profit rate was 19 percent.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

PRICE TRENDS

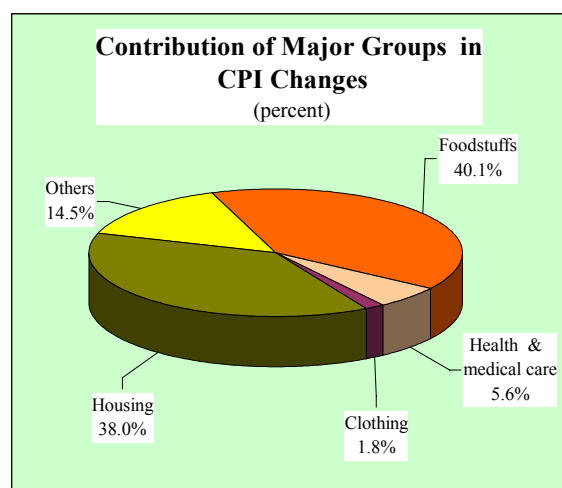
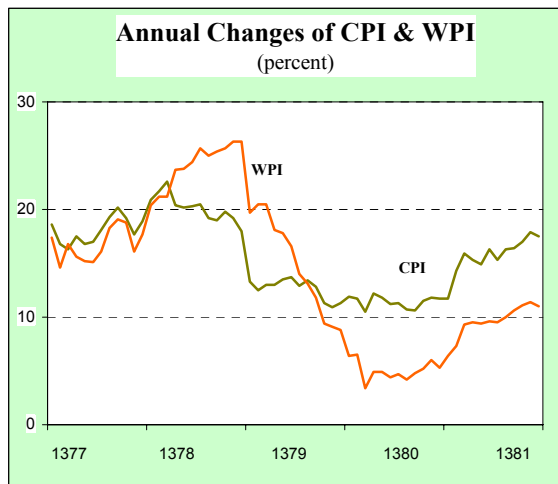
The downward trend of inflation rate, being started since 1378 was reversed and reached 15.8 percent in 1381. Review of inflation rate during the past three decades reveals that the main driving force for inflation in Iran is monetary factors. The moderate growth of aggregate supply and a sharp growth in the components of aggregate demand indicate an imbalance between aggregate supply and demand. The comparison between growths in long-term trends of liquidity, consumer price index (inflation rate) and GDP at constant prices, clearly indicates that the consumer price index and liquidity growth kept the same trend.

Factors affecting general price level in 1381 could be classified as: factors affecting aggregate demand, factors affecting aggregate supply, administrative price rise and psychological factors affecting formation of inflationary expectations. Moreover, due to the lagged effects of policies on the components of aggregate supply and demand and general price increase, the time series for studying the above-mentioned factors should be extended to a more wider time span.

Consumer Price Index

Urban Areas

In 1381, the CPI in urban areas grew by 15.8 percent on average, showing 4.4 percentage points rise as compared with 1380. Special groups indicate that price index of “goods”, and “housing, water, fuel and power” grew as compared to the previous year, and the growth rate of “services” index declined as compared with the previous year. Among special groups, price index of “goods”, registered the highest growth in raising the general index by 47.6 percent. “Housing, water, fuel and power” and “services” groups recorded 38 and 14.4 percent share in raising the general index.



Review of the CPI by main groups indicates that among the eight main groups, the growth rate of “food, beverages, and tobacco”, “housing, water, fuel and power”, “household furnishings and operations”, “transportation and communication” and “medical care” increased compared to 1380 and the growth rate of “clothing and footwear”, “recreation, reading and education”, and “miscellaneous goods and services” decreased.

In 1381, the main group of “food, beverages, and tobacco” had the highest share in raising the general index. This group, with the highest relative weight of 32.45 percent in the mentioned index and a growth rate of 19.4 percent compared to the previous year, raised the general index by 6.3 percentage points (40.1 percent).

The two main groups of “food, beverages, and tobacco”, and “housing, water, fuel and power”, with respect to their relative weights, made up 78.1 percent of inflation rate. Thus, 12.3 percentage points of 15.8 percent inflation rate was attributed to these two main groups.

Rural Areas⁽¹⁾

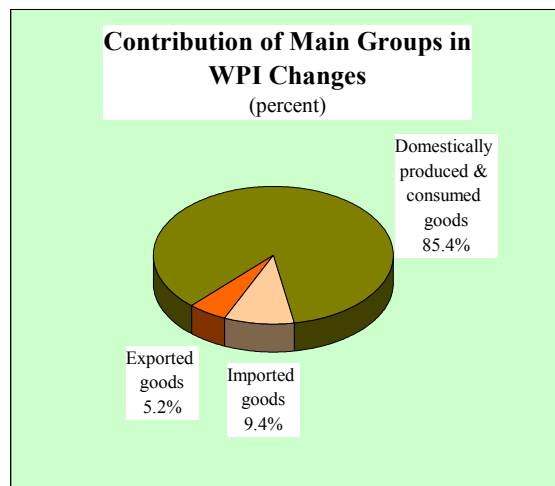
The CPI for rural areas grew by 19.8 percent in 1381 compared to the year before. The growth rate of this index was 14.8 percent in 1380. Data on CPI in rural areas by two special groups indicates that price index of “goods” with 18.5 percent growth (against 13.4 percent in 1380), and price index of “services”, with 24.6 percent (against 20.1 percent in 1380) went up. These two special groups, with relative weights of 83.4 and 16.6 percent, made up 73.3 and 26.7 percent of increase in the general index.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Following two successive years of decline in the growth rate of the wholesale price index, the growth rate of this index edged up in 1381. The mentioned rate which had declined from 24.2 percent in 1378 to 14.8 percent in 1379 and 5.1 percent in 1380 increased to 9.6 percent in 1381. This was largely due to the rise in the price index of “domestically produced and consumed goods” group from 6.8 percent in 1380 to 11.1 percent in 1381. This surge was in turn attributable to increase in the price index of two major groups, namely “manufacturing” and “agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry” in the producer price index.

The price index of “imported goods” rose from 0.8 percent in 1380 to 4.1 percent in 1381, and that of “exported goods” from -0.5 percent to 10.3 percent⁽²⁾.

Factors affecting price index of imported goods are international prices, exchange rate applied in Customs, and entrance duties. Customs valuation method, international prices, cost price of exported goods and domestic inflation are also considered as factors affecting price index of exported goods.



(1) Data are derived from Statistical Center of Iran and the base year is 1374.

(2) In the 1379 revision in the wholesale price index, the number of “exported goods” items increased from 20 to 86, which are calculated separately.

Producer Price Index (PPI)

In 1381, the producer price index increased by 13.5 percent compared to the previous year. Among the constituents of PPI, the “services” price index had the highest growth rate despite its less growth when compared with the previous year. In the wake of its high relative weight in the general index it had the highest share in raising the PPI. The price index of two other special groups, namely “agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing” and “mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply” increased from 8.4 to 12.4 percent and from 5.3 to 9.9 percent in 1381, respectively.

Among the major constituent groups of the producer price index “manufacturing”, “agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry”, “real estate, renting and business activities” and “transport, storage and communications” had the highest shares in raising the general index, respectively.

Exported Goods Price Index

The exported goods price index edged up by 5.7 percent in 1381 against 17.7 and 1.3 percent growth in 1379 and 1380, respectively. Among the constituents of this index, the price index of “animal and vegetable fats and oils” group had the highest growth rate of 17.2 percent, owing to price rise of hydrogenised oils. This group was followed by “animal products”, “products of the chemical or allied industries” and “wood and articles of woods” groups with 15.8, 14.5 and 14.4 percent growth rates, respectively. In this year, the price index of “vegetable products”, “skins, leather and articles thereof” and “machinery and mechanical appliances and electrical equipment” groups fell by 1.5, 0.9 and 0.4 percent, respectively compared to the previous year, however.

PART TWO

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
THE BALANCE SHEET
AND
THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
OF
CENTRAL BANK OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

Year ending Esfand 29, 1381

(March 20, 2003)

***EXECUTIVE BOARD
in 1381***

Mohsen Nourbakhsh

Governor

Mohammad Javad Vahhaji

Deputy Governor

Ebrahim Sheibany

Secretary General

Mohammad Jaafar Mojarad

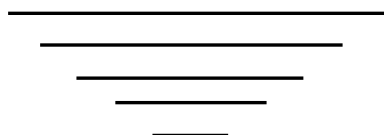
Vice-Governor

Akbar Komijani

Vice-Governor

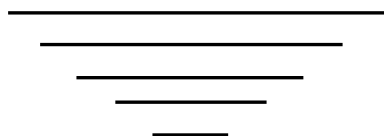
Bijan Latif

Vice-Governor



MONEY AND CREDIT COUNCIL in 1381

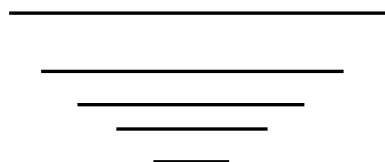
<i>Tahmasb Mazaheri</i>	<i>Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance</i>
<i>Mohsen Nourbakhsh</i>	<i>Governor of the Central Bank</i>
<i>Mohammad Sattari Far</i>	<i>Vice-President and Head of Management and Planning Organization</i>
<i>Mohammad Shariatmadari</i>	<i>Minister of Commerce</i>
<i>Seyyed Safdar Hosseini</i>	<i>Minister of Labor and Social Affairs</i>
<i>Morteza Haji</i>	<i>Minister of Education</i>
<i>Ebrahim Sheibany</i>	<i>Bank Expert (selected by the President)</i>
<i>Ali Tayyebnia</i>	<i>Bank Expert (selected by the President)</i>
<i>Mohammad Jaafar Montazeri</i>	<i>Deputy Attorney General</i>
<i>Seyyed Alinaghi Seyyed Khamooshi</i>	<i>Head of Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines</i>
<i>Abolghasem Sarhaddizadeh</i>	<i>Chairman, Board of Directors, Iran Chamber of Central Cooperative</i>
<i>Mohammad Bagher Noubakht Haghighi</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
<i>Iraj Nadimi</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>



<i>Ahmad Azizi</i>	<i>(until 31.1.1381)</i>	<i>Bank Expert (selected by the President)</i>
<i>Seyyed Jamal Hashemi Arabi</i>	<i>(until 23.4.1381)</i>	<i>Chairman, Board of Directors, Iran Chamber of Central Cooperative</i>

NOTE-RESERVE CONTROL BOARD
in 1381

<i>Mohsen Nourbakhsh</i>	<i>Governor of the Central Bank</i>
<i>Seyyed Abolfazl Fatemizadeh</i>	<i>Deputy Minister of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance and Treasurer General</i>
<i>Mohammad Jaafar Montazeri</i>	<i>Deputy Attorney General</i>
<i>Seyyed Kazem Mirvalad</i>	<i>Director of the Government Auditing Bureau</i>
<i>Seyyed Rassul Hosseini</i>	<i>Chairman of the Supervisory Board</i>
<i>Abbasali Allahyari</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
<i>Hassan Zahmatkesh</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>



SUPERVISORY BOARD
in 1381

<i>Seyyed Rassul Hosseini</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>Mahmood Reza Abaei Koopaei</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Mohammad Nabovvati</i>	<i>Member</i>

THE BALANCE SHEET
AND
THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
OF
CENTRAL BANK OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Year ending Esfand 29, 1381

(March 20, 2003)

**CENTRAL BANK OF THE
BALANCE
YEAR ENDING ESFAND 29, 1381
AMOUNT IN**

<u>March 20, 2002</u>	ASSETS	<u>March 20, 2003</u>
	Note cover:	
31,500,000,000,000	Gold, foreign exchange, quota and subscription to international agencies and government obligations	37,200,000,000,000
254,895,444,102	Notes and coins held at the Central Bank	341,427,003,864
589,120,229,667	Free gold holdings	3,411,125,512,096
23,345,408,023,708	Foreign exchange assets	156,663,112,434,362
	Loans and credits to:	
33,375,795,138,302	Government	82,565,319,282,928
17,471,411,782,930	Government institutions and corporations	19,831,586,301,860
250,000,000,000	Public institutions and corporations	117,065,217,389
5,249,531,003,340	Banks	19,827,985,923,769
6,827,154,919,124	Government revolving funds kept with banks	4,480,352,059,139
7,635,524,220,000	Government securities	7,635,524,220,000
610,157,709,924	Fixed assets (less depreciation cost)	706,538,365,619
49,247,656,394,928	Other assets	4,063,951,876,843
<u>176,356,654,866,025</u>		<u>336,843,988,197,869</u>
4,372,359,497,771	Customers' undertakings regarding opened letters of credit and guarantees	16,073,446,471,482
<u>180,729,014,363,796</u>		<u>352,917,434,669,351</u>
102,418,732,498	Assets of the Central Bank Employees' Retirement Fund	258,989,083,463
22,500,450,185	Assets of the Central Bank Employees' Savings Fund	27,474,707,032
14,528,638,109	Assets of the Central Bank Employees' Cooperation Fund	18,669,470,098
<u>180,868,462,184,588</u>		<u>353,222,567,929,944</u>

Executive Board

**Ebrahim Sheibany
Governor**

Mohammad Javad Vahhaji	Heshmatollah Azizian	Mohammad Jaafar Mojarrad	Akbar Komijani	Bijan Latif
Deputy Governor	Secretary General	Vice-Governor	Vice-Governor	Vice-Governor

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
SHEET
(March 20, 2003)
RIALS

<u>March 20, 2002</u>	LIABILITIES	<u>March 20, 2003</u>
31,500,000,000,000	Notes issued	37,200,000,000,000
290,059,958,609	Coins issued	317,274,925,609
9,443,601,000,000	Central Bank's Participation Papers	17,051,847,000,000
	Deposits:	
44,085,143,118,912	Government: sight	112,365,838,423,537
4,103,917,245,708	Government institutions and corporations: sight	7,713,319,428,172
827,889,269,280	Non-government public institutions and corporations: sight	1,020,623,652,905
	Banks and credit institutions:	
47,531,410,754,000	Legal	60,844,614,785,000
9,813,967,671,739	Sight	14,678,360,713,136
0	Special term deposits	200,000,000,000
3,304,169,267,000	Advance payment on letters of credit	1,716,951,484,000
5,000,000,000,000	Special	5,000,000,000,000
65,649,547,692,739		82,439,926,982,136
4,671,098,360,671	Other deposits	14,536,022,127,284
6,182,777,629	Income taxes	239,396,007,965
7,220,000,000	Government's share in net profit	95,508,000,000
15,088,783,516,495	Other liabilities	52,350,335,304,660
400,000,000,000	Capital	400,000,000,000
277,755,607,815	Legal reserves	359,867,719,942
5,455,638,656	Contingent reserves	405,455,638,656
0	Foreign exchange assets' and liabilities' revaluation reserve	10,348,572,911,922
679,511	Net profit carried forward	75,081
176,356,654,866,025		336,843,988,197,869
4,372,359,497,771	Letters of credit and guarantees	16,073,446,471,482
180,729,014,363,796		352,917,434,669,351
102,418,732,498	Liabilities of the Central Bank Employees' Retirement Fund	258,989,083,463
22,500,450,185	Liabilities of the Central Bank Employees' Savings Fund	27,474,707,032
14,528,638,109	Liabilities of the Central Bank Employees' Cooperation Fund	18,669,470,098
180,868,462,184,588		353,222,567,929,944

Supervisory Board

Mahmood Reza
Abaei Koopaei
Member

Seyyed Rassul
Hosseini
Chairman

Mohammad
Nabovvati
Member

**CENTRAL BANK OF THE
PROFIT AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ESFAND 29, 1381
AMOUNT**

2001/02		2002/03
86,086,777,672	Cost of receiving credit and overdraft from foreign banks	67,847,197,190
163,963,082	Profit paid on foreign exchange deposits	0
522,424,361,565	Rewards paid on banks' legal deposit	524,297,183,935
968,468,762,260	Profit paid on Central Bank's Participation Papers	1,936,527,249,276
210,062,465,753	Profit paid for banks' special deposits	1,535,001,969,000
221,727,436,998	Commission paid on banking services	280,677,806,393
280,030,968,580	Result of foreign exchange valuation-adjustment rate	0
280,560,056,771	Administrative and personnel expenditures	502,721,719,885
89,183,352,839	Money issue and miscellaneous printing expenditures	129,302,582,871
34,136,025,308	Depreciation cost of fixed assets	53,674,788,916
12,988,883,813	Other expenditures	25,248,139,814
15,861,670,794	Net profit	821,121,121,268
2,721,694,725,435		5,876,419,758,548
6,182,777,629	Income tax	239,396,007,965
1,586,167,079	Transfer to legal reserve	82,112,112,127
793,083,540	Transfer to contingency reserve	400,000,000,000
7,220,000,000	Government's share in net profit	95,508,000,000
79,308,354	0.5% allocated to low-income groups for housing provision	4,105,605,606
679,511	Net profit carried forward	75,081
15,862,016,113		821,121,800,779

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
LOSS ACCOUNT
(March 20,2003)
IN RIALS

2001/02		2002/03
588,197,180,669	Returns on deposits and investment abroad	2,088,357,293,180
1,117,560,734,431	Profit received from facilities extended	1,006,115,110,034
174,674,386,710	Commission received for banking services	159,132,385,459
588,512,389,318	Result of foreign exchange and gold transactions	1,293,751,757,461
185,220,000,000	Profit paid on special participation papers	986,301,969,000
67,530,034,307	Other incomes	342,761,243,414
2,721,694,725,435		5,876,419,758,548

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

15,861,670,794	Net Profit	821,121,121,268
345,319	Net profit carried forward	679,511
15,862,016,113		821,121,800,779

DETAILS OF THE BALANCE SHEET
YEAR ENDING ESFAND 29, 1381
(March 20, 2003)

A. ASSETS

NOTE ISSUE AND NOTE COVER

On the basis of the currency needs of the country and according to the monetary and banking regulations, Rls. 5,700,000 million worth of new notes were issued and the total notes in circulation amounted to Rls. 37,200,000 million by Esfand 29, 1381.

NOTES AND COINS HELD AT THE CBI

Notes and coins held at the CBI as compared to the corresponding figures of the previous year are as follows:

NOTES AND COINS HELD		
AT THE CBI (million rials)		
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Notes	254,494.9	341,412.7
Coins	400.6	14.3
Total	<u>254,895.5</u>	<u>341,427.0</u>

LOANS AND CREDITS

Total loans and credits extended to the government, its affiliated corporations and institutions, public enterprises and banks amounted to Rls. 122,341,956.7 million. This was after deducting Rls. 6,197,950.8 million as note cover and taking into account other adjustments.

LOANS AND CREDITS EXTENDED
(million rials)

	Year end	
	1380	1381
Government	53,507,982.7	88,763,270.1
Less blocked debt in note cover	<u>20,132,187.6</u>	<u>6,197,950.8</u>
	33,375,795.1	82,565,319.3
Government corporations & institutions	17,471,411.7	19,831,586.3
Banks	5,249,531.0	19,827,985.9
Public enterprises	<u>250,000.0</u>	<u>117,065.2</u>
Total	<u>56,346,737.9</u>	<u>122,341,956.7</u>

GOVERNMENT REVOLVING FUND
KEPT WITH BANKS

On the basis of the agency contracts between the CBI and other banks, 12 percent of the balance of governmental accounts with each bank is kept as a revolving fund. The total amount of the revolving fund was Rls. 4,480,352.1 million at the end of Esfand, 1381.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Government securities at the end of Esfand, 1381 was Rls. 7,635,524.2 million, which remained unchanged as compared with the previous year.

FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets at the end of 1381 are as follows:

FIXED ASSETS (million rials)						
	1380			1381		
	Before depreciation	Depreciation allowance	After depreciation	Before depreciation	Depreciation allowance	After depreciation
Immovable assets	655,210.0	66,465.7	588,744.3	790,633.8	109,605.3	681,028.5
Movable Assets	<u>58,974.7</u>	<u>37,561.3</u>	<u>21,413.4</u>	<u>76,057.3</u>	<u>50,547.4</u>	<u>25,509.9</u>
Total	<u>714,184.7</u>	<u>104,027.0</u>	<u>610,157.7</u>	<u>866,691.1</u>	<u>160,152.7</u>	<u>706,538.4</u>

OTHER ASSETS

Other assets held at the CBI at end of 1381 amounted to Rls. 4,063,951.9 million, as follows:

OTHER ASSETS

(million rials)

	Year end	
	1380	1381
Silver holdings	946.2	881.2
Stamp holdings	5.5	502.6
Coin holdings	5,028.5	6,619.8
Investment in other institutions	113,379.0	113,379.0
Ashkanian Dynasty coins	8.7	8.7
Miscellaneous assets	48,381,978.2	204,740.4
Revolving funds	2,417.4	2,115.3
Prepayments	26,247.2	34,372.8
Temporary debtors'		
suspense account	218,477.2	2,012,534.1
Projects to be completed	160,117.7	232,197.2
Result of conversion of		
foreign facilities	0	1,021,714.1
Claims for long-term facilities	339,050.8	434,886.6
Total	49,247,656.4	4,063,951.9

In 1381, Rls. 48,323,044.9 million outstanding of miscellaneous assets related to royalty of sale of foreign exchange at import certificate, certificate of deposit and negotiated rates, was cleared out of changes resulting from legal exchange rate parities.

CUSTOMERS' UNDERTAKING FOR OPENED LETTERS OF CREDIT & GUARANTEES

The total customers' undertaking for opened letters of credit and guarantees was Rls. 16,073,446.5 million at the end of 1381, as follows:

CUSTOMERS' UNDERTAKING FOR OPENED LETTERS OF CREDIT AND GUARANTEES

(million rials)

	Year end	
	1380	1381
Foreign exchange LCs in rials	3,454,931.3	10,400,311.7
Guarantees received from		
correspondents	102,527.6	466,212.9
Guarantees issued	142,464.1	30,426.4
Opened LCs in foreign exchange	672,436.5	5,176,495.5
Total	4,372,359.5	16,073,446.5

B. LIABILITIES**NOTES ISSUED**

New notes issued in 1381 totaled Rls. 5,700,000 million. Thus, total issued notes amounted to Rls. 37,200,000 million at the end of 1381.

COINS ISSUED

During 1381 Rls. 27,215 million coins was issued, bringing the total coins issued to Rls. 317,274.9 million at the end of 1381.

According to the Monetary and Banking Law and the advisory letter of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the ceiling for the issuance of coins was determined at Rls. 320 billion.

CBI'S PARTICIPATION PAPERS

Following the approval of the MCC on 29.2.1381, and in accordance with implementation of the monetary policies as stipulated in the 3rd FYDP Law, the CBI was authorized to issue participation papers which commenced on 17.12.1379.

At the end of 1381 (March 20, 2003) the total amount of sold participation papers was Rls. 17,051,847 million.

DEPOSITS

Total demand deposits of the government, public corporations and institutions, non-governmental public enterprises and institutions, banks and non-bank credit institutions, along with other deposits amounted to Rls. 218,075,730.6 million at the end of 1381, as is shown in the following table.

DEPOSITS

(million rials)

	Year end	
	1380	1381
Government	44,085,143.1	112,365,838.4
Public corporations and institutions	4,103,917.2	7,713,319.4
Non-governmental public enterprises & institutions	827,889.3	1,020,623.7
Banks and non-bank credit institutions:		
Legal	47,531,410.7	60,844,614.8
Demand	9,813,967.7	14,678,360.7
Special	5,000,000.0	5,000,000.0
Term	0	200,000.0
Letters of credit	3,304,169.3	1,716,951.5
Sub-total	65,649,547.7	82,439,927.0
Others	4,671,098.4	14,536,022.1
Total	119,337,595.7	218,075,730.6

According to Amended Article 60 of the 3rd FYDP Law, the government deposited Rls. 65,326,626.4 million into the OSF, equalled \$ 8,082 million.

INCOME TAX

Income tax of the CBI on the basis of amended direct tax law approved in 1380 was Rls. 239,396 million for 1381.

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NET PROFIT

According to the Monetary and Banking Law, the remainder of profit, after profit appropriation according to Article 25 of the said Law, belongs to the government. The government's share in the net profit of the CBI in 1381 amounted to Rls. 95,508 million.

OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities of the CBI amounted to Rls. 52,350,335.3 million at the end of 1381, as follows:

OTHER LIABILITIES

	(million rials)	
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Documents payable	3,484,574.8	15,093,300.7
SDR allocations	535,290.5	2,680,223.0
Foreign exchange drafts (payable in rials)	3,697.3	14,684.7
Sight deposits of departments within the bank	1,166,386.9	1,083,407.9
Creditors' suspense account in foreign exchange	2,781,551.9	3,656,876.8
Creditors' suspense account in rial	1,750,528.9	2,757,582.8
CBI's receipts in connection with the Algerian Decree	271,474.8	198,994.7
Liabilities related to projects to be completed	21,973.2	19,381.4
Short-term facilities extended by foreign banks	2,306,283.2	2,382,441.3
Prepayment in foreign exchange	677,891.9	6,990,129.5
Long-term facilities extended by foreign banks	339,050.8	1,962,845.8
Foreign exchange facilities	1,750,000.0	6,960,361.1
Issued Euro bonds	0	8,546,000.0
0.5% allocated to low- income groups for provision of housing	79.3	4,105.6
Total	<u>15,088,783.5</u>	<u>52,350,335.3</u>

A sum of Rls. 2,680,233 million of SDR allocation equal to 244,056,000 SDR is related to Iran's quota in IMF. Foreign exchange balance of the mentioned account remained unchanged as compared to the previous year. Any changes in terms of rial was due to change in the parity of SDR resulting from exchange rate unification.

CAPITAL

The CBI's capital amounted to Rls. 400,000 million at the end of 1381, which was unchanged as compared to the previous year.

LEGAL RESERVE

Based on Monetary and Banking Law, 10 percent of net profit of CBI is required to be held in a legal reserve account, so that the total legal reserve will equal the CBI's capital. The legal reserve for 1381 is Rls. 82,112.1 million, which in addition to the Rls. 277,755.7 million held as legal reserve at the end of the previous year, brought the total legal reserve to Rls. 359,867.8 million at the end of 1381.

CONTINGENCY RESERVE

According to the Monetary and Banking Law, each year an amount is to be held in the contingency reserve account based on proposal of the CBI and approval of the General Assembly. The contingency reserve out of net profit in 1381 is Rls. 400,000 million.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CONVERSION RESERVE

Foreign exchange assets and liabilities conversion reserve in 1381 amounted to Rls. 10,348,572.9 million at 28.12.1381 rates.

**CONVERSION RESERVE OF FOREIGN
EXCHANGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**
(million rials)

	Year end 1381
Gold	275,860.5
Quota and subscription to international institutions	529,911.9
Foreign exchange holdings	10,018,543.0
Clearing accounts	-475,742.5
Total	<u>10,348,572.9</u>

**DETAILS OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS
ACCOUNT**
(for the year ending Esfand 29,1381)

A. REVENUES

**REVENUE RECEIVED FROM DEPOSIT
AND INVESTMENT ABROAD**

The income received from returns on deposits and investment abroad amounted to Rls. 2,088,357.3 million, as follows:

	(million rials)	
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Foreign exchange term deposits	459,969.6	1,389,939.7
Foreign exchange sight deposits & special & clearing accounts	78,426.6	168,222.8
Foreign bonds	410,386.4	2,599,351.8
Gold depositing	21,643.6	440.0
Algerian Decree	52,848.9	116,271.5
SDR	17,704.2	60,965.3
Profit of OSF account	-452,782.1	-2,246,833.8
Total	<u>588,197.2</u>	<u>2,088,357.3</u>

According to the amended by-law of Article 60 of the 3rd Plan Law, the profit of the OSF for the current fiscal year was Rls. 2,246,833.8 million, which was deducted from revenue received from deposits and investment abroad according to the Money and Credit Council's approval.

It is to be noted that, the mentioned foreign exchange revenue which was calculated on the basis of floating rate in 1380 (Rls. 1,750) is calculated on the basis of the current foreign exchange rate in 1381.

**PROFIT RECEIVED FROM EXTENDED
FACILITIES**

The profit received from extended facilities in 1381 amounted to Rls. 1,006,115.1 million, as follows:

**PROFIT RECEIVED FROM
EXTENDED FACILITIES**
(million rials)

	Year end	
	1380	1381
Government	917.3	962.1
Government corporations and institutions	200,126.6	201,819.6
Banks	823,599.8	720,651.6
Algerian Decree	92,917.0	16,711.9
Non-governmental public institutions & corporations	0	65,969.9
Total	<u>1,117,560.7</u>	<u>1,006,115.1</u>

**BANKING FEES AND COMMISSIONS
RECEIVED**

Banking fees and commissions received totaled Rls. 159,132.4 million, as follows:

	(million rials)	
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Letters of credit	42,749.9	78,445.6
Foreign exchange bills	313.1	2,390.8
Foreign exchange drafts	15,915.2	77,645.6
Local usance	115,023.2	0
Miscellaneous (rials)	673.0	650.4
Total	<u>174,674.4</u>	<u>159,132.4</u>

**RESULT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND
GOLD TRANSACTIONS**

The income received from foreign exchange and gold transactions amounted to Rls. 1,293,751.8 million as follows:

**RESULT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND
GOLD TRANSACTIONS**
(million rials)

	Year end	
	1380	1381
Foreign exchange losses	89,960.5	78,579.4
Profit derived from international bonds transactions	239,147.0	1,215,172.4
Profit derived from gold transactions	5,670.5	0
Profit and loss derived from foreign exchange transactions	253,734.4	0
Total	<u>588,512.4</u>	<u>1,293,751.8</u>

PROFIT OF SPECIAL PARTICIPATION PAPERS

An amount of Rls. 986,302 million was projected as profit of government special participation papers purchased by the Bank in 1381 and included in the accounts.

OTHER INCOMES

Other incomes of the CBI amounted to Rls. 342,761.2 million as is shown in the following table:

OTHER INCOMES (million rials)		
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Profit from investment in other institutions	7,969.9	27,152.2
Miscellaneous revenues of the Print and Mint Organization	27,725.9	37,488.6
Revenue received from sale of gold and jewelry, gold coin & bar	21,286.3	273,096.0
Revenue from sale of building No.6	8,178.1	0
Miscellaneous	<u>2,369.8</u>	<u>5,024.4</u>
Total	<u>67,530.0</u>	<u>342,761.2</u>

The profit from investment in other institutions amounted to Rls. 19,368.3 million is related to the Bank dividends in Iran which National Investment Company and Rls. 7,784 million to National Informatic Company's dividend.

The revenue of Print and Mint Organization by Rls. 37,488.6 million is received mostly from miscellaneous publishing orders of other banks and organizations.

In the review year, part of gold, silver and jewelry which is confiscated in favor of the government and purchased and owned by the CBI, is sold by Kargoshaei Bank, the amount of which was Rls. 3,945.5 million which was considered as Bank revenue.

Moreover, a sum of Rls. 269,150.6 million was considered as Bank revenue for sale of gold coin and bar.

B. EXPENDITURES

COST OF RECEIVING CREDIT AND OVERDRAFT FROM FOREIGN BANKS

The cost of receiving credit and overdraft from foreign banks amounted to Rls. 67,847.2 million as follows:

COST OF RECEIVING CREDIT AND OVERDRAFT FROM FOREIGN BANKS

	(million rials)	
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Correspondents	571.8	1,718.5
Overdraft	16,129.4	55,436.5
Bonds	0	7,829.5
Clearing	<u>69,385.6</u>	<u>2,862.7</u>
Total	<u>86,086.8</u>	<u>67,847.2</u>

REWARDS PAID ON BANKS' LEGAL DEPOSITS

As approved at the 788th session of MCC on 15.12.1371, Rls. 524,297.2 million was paid as rewards on legal deposit in 1381.

Rate of rewards paid on legal deposits is as follows:

Banks	
Demand	0.8 percent
Short-term and others	1.1 percent
Long-term	1.2 percent
Credit institutions	
Short-term and others	0.9 percent
Long-term	1.1 percent

PROFIT PAID ON CBI'S PARTICIPATION PAPERS

The profit accrued to CBI's participation papers, including the tax thereon, in 1381 amounted to Rls. 1,936,527.2 million and this was considered in the accounts.

PROFIT PAID ON SPECIAL TERM DEPOSITS

The profit paid on banks' term deposits amounted to Rls. 1,535,002 million in 1381, Rls. 986,302 million of which was projected as banks' special term deposit and Rls. 548,700 was the profit of Bank Mellat, Maskan, Melli and Industry and Mine term deposit.

COMMISSIONS PAID ON BANKING SERVICES

The commission paid on banking services by the CBI amounted to Rls. 280,677.8 million, as shown in the following table:

COMMISSIONS PAID ON BANKING SERVICES (million rials)		
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Paid to banks for government accounts	220,000.0	270,000.0
Purchase of notes from abroad	763.4	3,624.6
Commission paid to correspondents	<u>964.0</u>	<u>7,053.2</u>
Total	<u>221,727.4</u>	<u>280,677.8</u>

As approved at the 670th session of MCC on 17.4.1368, the commission paid on banking services for keeping government accounts, according to the Bank's annual approved budget and the average of outstanding of government accounts with banks, is paid to banks.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

Personnel and administrative expenditures in 1381, and its comparison with the approved budget figures are shown in the following table:

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES (million rials)		
	1381	
	Approved budget	Performance
Personnel expenditures	286,690.0	257,140.0
Administrative expenditures	<u>304,535.8</u>	<u>245,581.7</u>
Total	<u>591,225.8</u>	<u>502,721.7</u>

CURRENCY ISSUANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHING EXPENDITURES

The total currency issuance and miscellaneous publishing expenditures in the review year was Rls. 129,302.6 million, which was mainly related to issuance of notes and coins.

DEPRECIATION COST

In 1381, a sum of Rls. 53,674.8 million was allocated as depreciation cost for movable and immovable assets, as follows:

DEPRECIATION COST

(million rials)		
	1380	1381
Depreciation cost of movable assets	8,843.7	11,744.6
Depreciation cost of immovable assets	<u>25,292.3</u>	<u>41,930.2</u>
Total	<u>34,136.0</u>	<u>53,674.8</u>

A sum of Rls. 1,324.3 million related to depreciation cost of movable and immovable assets of the Print and Mint Organization was deposited into currency issuance account. Increase in depreciation cost of immovable assets is due to the operation of a new building.

OTHER EXPENDITURES

Other expenditures amounted to Rls. 25,248.1 million as follows:

OTHER EXPENDITURES (million rials)		
	Year end	
	1380	1381
Implementation of Note 2, Budget Law for 1381	0	20,770.5
Paid to Treasury, "Law for preventing drought related lossess"	9,373.7	0
Gold transportation and insurance	3,615.2	2,686.4
Euro bonds issuance	<u>0</u>	<u>1,791.2</u>
Total	<u>12,988.9</u>	<u>25,248.1</u>

According to the 1381 Budget Law, a sum of Rls. 20,770.5 million was deposited into Treasury account.

PROFIT APPROPRIATION

The net profit of the CBI in 1381 amounted to Rls. 821,121,121,268. The net profit of Rls. 679,511 was carried forward and added to the above figure, bringing the total amount to Rls.821,121,800,779 which was proposed to be appropriated as follows:

PROFIT APPROPRIATION (rials)	
Income tax	239,396,007,965
Transfer to legal reserve	82,112,112,127
Transfer to contingency reserve	400,000,000,000
Share of the government in the net profit	95,508,000,000
0.5% allocated to low-income groups for provision of housing	4,105,605,606
Balance of net profit carried forward	75,081
Total	<u>821,121,800,779</u>

PART THREE

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1	Gross National Product and Income by Economic Sectors (at current prices)	104
Table 2	Gross National Product and Income by Economic Sectors (at constant 1376 prices)	105
Table 3	Gross National Expenditure (at current prices)	106
Table 4	Gross National Expenditure (at constant 1376 prices)	107
Table 5	Production of Major Farming Crops	108
Table 6	Livestock Products	108
Table 7	Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi According to Islamic Contracts	109
Table 8	Direct Payments by Bank Keshavarzi from Bank Resources	109
Table 9	Credits of Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets Plans for Expansion of Agriculture & Natural Resources	110
Table 10	Credits of Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets Plans for Provision and Expansion of Water Resources and Establishments	110
Table 11	World Primary Energy Consumption	111
Table 12	World Proven Oil Reserves	111
Table 13	World Oil Production	112
Table 14	World Oil Consumption	112
Table 15	Average Spot Prices of Crude Oil During 1998-2202	113
Table 16	Average Spot Prices of Crude Oil During 2002 and Q1, 2003	113
Table 17	World Proven Natural Gas Reserves	114
Table 18	World Natural Gas Production	114
Table 19	World Natural Gas Consumption	115
Table 20	OPEC Primary Energy Consumption	115
Table 21	OPEC Proven Oil Reserves	116
Table 22	OPEC Crude Oil Production	116
Table 23	OPEC Oil Consumption	117
Table 24	OPEC Proven Natural Gas Reserves	117
Table 25	OPEC Natural Gas Production	118
Table 26	OPEC Natural Gas Consumption	118
Table 27	Iran Oil Export	119
Table 28	Geographical Distribution of Iran's Crude Oil Exports	119
Table 29	Domestic Consumption of Oil Products	119
Table 30	Crude Oil Delivered to Domestic Refineries	120
Table 31	Production of Natural Gas	120
Table 32	Production of Electricity	120
Table 33	Consumption of Electricity	121
Table 34	Government Fixed Investment out of Development Expenditures in Oil, Gas and Electricity Sectors	121
Table 35	Investment Based on Establishment Permits Issued for Newly Established Manufacturing and Mining Units and Expansion of Existing Units	122
Table 36	Investment Based on Operation Permits Issued for Newly Established Manufacturing and Mining Units and Expansion of Existing Units	123
Table 37	Number of Establishment Permits Issued for Newly Established Manufacturing and Mining Units and Expansion of Existing Units	124
Table 38	Number of Operation Permits Issued for Newly Established Manufacturing and Mining Units and Expansion of Existing Units	125
Table 39	Employment Based on Establishment Permits Issued for Newly Established Manufacturing and Mining Units and Expansion of Existing Units	126
Table 40	Employment Based on Operation Permits Issued for Newly Established Manufacturing and Mining Units and Expansion of Existing Units	127
Table 41	Employment Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments	128
Table 42	Wage and Fringe Benefits Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments	129
Table 43	Production Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments	130
Table 44	Government Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets (government development expenditures) for Manufacturing and Mining Sectors and Industrial Research Program	131
Table 45	Investment by the Private Sector in New Buildings in Urban Areas	132
Table 46	Investment by the Private Sector in New Buildings in Urban Areas by Construction Phases	132
Table 47	Facilities Extended by Bank Maskan (Housing Bank)	132
Table 48	Government Non-Financial Assets (development expenditures) for Construction, Housing and Urban Development	133
Table 49	Outstanding Facilities Extended by Banks and Credit Institutions to Construction and Housing sector	134
Table 50	Construction Permits Issued in Urban Areas	134
Table 51	Construction Indices	135
Table 52	Building Starts by the Private Sector in Urban Areas	135
Table 53	Buildings Completed by the Private Sector in Urban Areas	136
Table 54	Value-Added in Transportation Sector	136
Table 55	Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Transportation Sector	137
Table 56	Number of Passengers Transported	137

Table 57	Goods Transported	137
Table 58	Government National Non-Financial Assets (development expenditures) in Road and Transportation Sector	138
Table 59	Unemployment Rate in Active Population of 10 Years and Over by Gender, Urban and Rural Areas	139
Table 60	Distribution of Population According to Urban and Rural Areas	139
Table 61	Gini Coefficient in Urban Areas	139
Table 62	Annual Average Gross Income Per Urban Household By Income Groups	140
Table 63	Annual Average Gross Expenditure Per Urban Household By Expenditure Groups	140
Table 64	Income Distribution Inequality Index in Urban Areas	141
Table 65	Number of Schools, Classes and Teaching Staff	141
Table 66	Enrollment and Literacy Rates	141
Table 67	Number of Students	142
Table 68	Number of Students in Islamic Azad University	142
Table 69	Number of Students in Public Universities and Higher Education Institutes	143
Table 70	Number of the Insured and Pensioners Supported by Social Security Organization	143
Table 71	Composition of the Insured by the Social Security Organization	144
Table 72	Number of People Covered by Medical Care Services Insurance Organization	144
Table 73	Number of Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists and Hospital Beds	144
Table 74	Minimum Monthly Wage	144
Table 75	Tax Revenues (excluding special revenues)	145
Table 76	Government Budget (excluding special revenues and expenditures) Comparison of Approved and Performance Figures of the 1381 Budget Law	146
Table 77	Government Budget (excluding special revenues and expenditures)	148
Table 78	Other Government Revenues (excluding special revenues)	150
Table 79	Subsidy Paid on Goods and Services	151
Table 80	Balance of Payments	152
Table 81	Foreign Exchange Balance of the Banking System	153
Table 82	Value of Exports (excluding oil, gas, electricity and oil products)	154
Table 83	Composition of Exports According to Uses (excluding oil, gas, electricity and oil products)	155
Table 84	Distribution of Exports by Continents	155
Table 85	Distribution of Exports by Group of Countries	156
Table 86	Distribution of Exports by Countries (excluding oil, gas, electricity and oil products)	156
Table 87	Value of Imports According to International Classification of Goods	157
Table 88	Composition of Imports by Use	158
Table 89	Distribution of Imports by Continents	158
Table 90	Distribution of Imports by Group of Countries	159
Table 91	Distribution of Imports by Countries	159
Table 92	Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of the Banking System	160
Table 93	Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran	161
Table 94	Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions	162
Table 95	Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks	163
Table 96	Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Specialized Banks	164
Table 97	Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Private Banks and Credit Institutions	165
Table 98	Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions Claims on Non-public Sector	166
Table 99	Liquidity	166
Table 100	Changes in the Balance of Commercial Banks' Sources and Uses of Funds	167
Table 101	Changes in the Balance of Specialized Banks' Sources and Uses of Funds	167
Table 102	Performance of Insurance Market in 1381	168
Table 103	Performance of Insurance Industry by Companies in 1381	168
Table 104	Share Price Index by Industries	169
Table 105	Shares and Priority Shares Tradings by Industries on the TSE	170
Table 106	Shares Offered by Public Sector and Banks	171
Table 107	Issuance of Participation Papers in 1381	172
Table 108	Annual Average Consumer Price Index in Urban Areas	173
Table 109	Monthly Consumer Price Index in Urban Areas	173
Table 110	Monthly Consumer Price Index in Urban Areas	174
Table 111	Annual Average Consumer Price Index of Rural Households	174
Table 112	Annual Average Consumer Price Index in Urban Areas of Provinces	175
Table 113	Annual Average Wholesale Price Index	176
Table 114	Monthly Wholesale Price Index	176
Table 115	Annual Average Producer Price Index	177
Table 116	Monthly Producer Price Index	177
Table 117	Annual Average Index of Exported Goods	178
Table 118	Monthly Price Index of Exported Goods	178
Table 119	Correspondence of Iranian and Gregorian Calendars	179

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INCOME BY ECONOMIC SECTORS (1)
(at current prices)

Table 1

(billion rials)

	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
					1380	1381	1380	1381
Agriculture	65,421	79,121	85,238	107,201	7.7	25.8	12.8	11.7
Oil	63,293	101,705	100,391	210,085	-1.3	109.3	15.1	22.9
Manufacturing and mining	81,223	110,105	134,822	171,199	22.4	27.0	20.3	18.7
Mining	2,503	3,068	4,618	5,500	50.5	19.1	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	56,601	75,866	88,807	104,799	17.1	18.0	13.4	11.4
Electricity, gas and water	4,234	8,555	11,294	15,025	32.0	33.0	1.7	1.6
Construction	17,885	22,616	30,104	45,875	33.1	52.4	4.5	5.0
Services	231,028	295,101	353,592	444,065	19.8	25.6	53.2	48.5
Trade, restaurant and hotel	63,703	77,131	90,092	110,242	16.8	22.4	13.6	12.0
Transportation, storage & communications	32,280	48,228	56,590	66,151	17.3	16.9	8.5	7.2
Financial & monetary institutions services	7,046	10,534	12,092	19,218	14.8	58.9	1.8	2.1
Real estate, specialized & professional services	62,332	74,014	93,919	121,503	26.9	29.4	14.1	13.3
Public services	54,454	70,713	82,379	102,760	16.5	24.7	12.4	11.2
Social, personal and household services	11,213	14,482	18,519	24,191	27.9	30.6	2.8	2.6
Less:								
Imputed bank service charges	6,580	9,539	9,423	16,085	-1.2	70.7	1.4	1.8
Gross domestic product (at basic price)	434,385	576,493	664,620	916,465	15.3	37.9	100.0	100.0
Non-oil gross domestic product (at basic price)	371,092	474,788	564,229	706,380	18.8	25.2		
Net factor income from abroad	-532	278	1,455	-15,932				
Net indirect taxes	2,240	3,980	7,116	9,941				
Gross national product = Gross national income (at market price)	436,093	580,751	673,191	909,974	15.9	35.2		
Less:								
Depreciation of fixed capital	65,266	79,887	87,384	113,368	9.4	29.7		
Net indirect taxes	2,240	3,980	7,116	9,441				
National income	368,587	496,884	578,692	787,165	16.5	36.0		

(1) Discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INCOME BY ECONOMIC SECTORS (1)
(at constant 1376 prices)

Table 2					(billion rials)	
	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change	
					1380	1381
Agriculture	44,238	45,774	44,738	49,825	-2.3	11.4
Oil	39,515	42,795	38,053	39,405	-11.1	3.6
Manufacturing and mining	61,410	67,227	74,079	83,162	10.2	12.3
Mining	1,880	1,829	2,166	2,425	18.4	12.0
Manufacturing	42,265	46,881	52,459	58,230	11.9	11.0
Electricity, gas and water	3,211	3,396	3,591	3,888	5.8	8.3
Construction	14,054	15,122	15,863	18,619	4.9	17.4
Services	163,072	167,737	177,267	186,992	5.7	5.5
Trade, restaurant and hotel	44,179	46,899	50,947	55,769	8.6	9.5
Transportation, storage & communications	28,115	29,647	31,291	31,505	5.5	0.7
Financial and monetary institutions services	3,577	4,081	4,781	5,262	17.2	10.1
Real estate, specialized & professional services	44,247	44,278	46,942	50,654	6.0	7.9
Public services	35,162	34,363	34,096	33,565	-0.8	-1.6
Social, personal and household services	7,792	8,470	9,210	10,237	8.7	11.2
Less:						
Imputed bank service charges	3,293	3,465	3,573	4,034	3.1	12.9
Gross domestic product (at basic price)	304,941	320,069	330,565	355,350	3.3	7.5
Non-oil gross domestic product (at basic price)	265,426	277,274	292,512	315,945	5.5	8.0
Net factor income from abroad	-803	-490	485	-2,522		
Net indirect taxes	1,573	2,210	3,539	3,661		
Terms of trade effect	3,049	1,305	1,480	14,348		
Gross national product = Gross national income (at market price)	308,760	323,094	336,070	370,837	4.0	10.3
Less:						
Depreciation of fixed capital	47,984	49,099	50,212	51,553	2.3	2.7
Net indirect taxes	1,573	2,210	3,539	3,661		
National income	259,204	271,786	282,319	315,623	3.9	11.8

(1) Discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE (1)								
(at current prices)					(billion rials)			
Table 3	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
					1380	1381	1380	1381
Private consumption expenditures	225,770	276,612	323,314	417,081	16.9	29.0	48.1	45.0
Public consumption expenditures	55,998	80,554	94,029	118,408	16.7	25.9	14.0	12.8
Gross fixed capital formation	124,202	153,462	187,999	261,136	22.5	38.9	28.0	28.2
Machinery	72,410	90,323	111,358	146,194	23.3	31.3	16.6	15.8
Private sector	56,561	73,485	89,064	106,733	21.2	19.8	13.3	11.5
Public sector	15,850	16,837	22,295	39,461	32.4	77.0	3.3	4.3
Construction	51,791	63,140	76,641	114,942	21.4	50.0	11.4	12.4
Private sector	22,235	28,419	39,955	55,804	40.6	39.7	5.9	6.0
Public sector	29,557	34,720	36,686	59,138	5.7	61.2	5.5	6.4
Change in stock	5,670	37,958	48,669	76,691	28.2	57.6	7.2	8.3
Net export of goods and services	28,578	30,620	11,532	35,298	-62.3	206.1	1.7	3.8
Export of goods and services	93,509	131,811	137,732	245,868	4.5	78.5	20.5	26.6
Import of goods and services	64,931	101,190	126,201	210,570	24.7	66.9	18.8	22.7
Statistical errors	-3,593	1,267	6,194	17,292			0.9	1.9
Gross domestic expenditure	436,625	580,473	671,736	925,906	15.7	37.8	100.0	100.0
Net factor income from abroad	-532	278	1,455	-15,932				
Gross national expenditure = Gross national product (at market price)	436,093	580,751	673,191	909,974	15.9	35.2		
Less:								
Depreciation of fixed capital	65,266	79,887	87,384	113,368	9.4	29.7		
Net indirect taxes	2,240	3,980	7,116	9,441				
National income	368,587	496,884	578,692	787,165	16.5	36.0		

(1) Discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE (1)						
(at constant 1376 prices)				(billion rials)		
Table 4	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change	
					1380	1381
Private consumption expenditures	154,730	165,924	173,287	193,565	4.4	11.7
Public consumption expenditures	37,150	41,616	42,688	43,560	2.6	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	91,505	95,267	108,762	121,631	14.2	11.8
Machinery	51,665	53,440	63,981	69,655	19.7	8.9
Private sector	40,356	43,478	51,172	56,256	17.7	9.9
Public sector	11,309	9,962	12,809	13,400	28.6	4.6
Construction	39,841	41,828	44,781	51,975	7.1	16.1
Private sector	16,913	18,193	21,770	24,572	19.7	12.9
Public sector	22,927	23,635	23,011	27,404	-2.6	19.1
Change in stock	11,722	15,816	14,051	9,232	-11.2	-34.3
Net export of goods and services	14,995	12,431	3,387	-4,392	-72.8	
Export of goods and services	57,516	58,479	57,393	62,174	-1.9	8.3
Import of goods and services	42,521	46,047	54,006	66,566	17.3	23.3
Statistical errors	-3,589	-8,776	-8,070	-4,584		
Gross domestic expenditure	306,514	322,279	334,104	359,011	3.7	7.5
Terms of trade effect	3,049	1,305	1,480	14,348		
Net factor income from abroad	-803	-490	485	-2,522		
Gross national expenditure = Gross national product (at market price)	308,760	323,094	336,070	370,837	4.0	10.3
Less:						
Depreciation of fixed capital	47,984	49,099	50,212	51,553	2.3	2.7
Net indirect taxes	1,573	2,210	3,539	3,661		
National income	259,204	271,786	282,319	315,623	3.9	11.8

(1) Discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

	PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FARMING CROPS						(thousand tons)
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Wheat	11,955	8,673	8,088	9,459	12,450	17.0	31.6
Barley	3,301	1,999	1,686	2,423	3,085	43.7	27.3
Rice (paddy)	2,771	2,348	1,971	1,990	2,888	1.0	45.1
Cotton	460	441	497	412	345	-17.1	-16.3
Sugar beet	4,987	5,548	4,332	4,649	6,098	7.3	31.2
Sugar cane	1,970	2,236	2,367	3,195	3,712	35.0	16.2
Tea (green)	270	275	223	228	213	2.2	-6.6
Oil seeds	329	271	247	248	339	0.4	36.7
Tobacco	23	22	21	20	27	-4.8	35.0
Pulses	577	471	562	558	670	-0.7	20.1
Potatoes	3,430	3,433	3,658	3,486	3,756	-4.7	7.7
Onions	1,210	1,677	1,344	1,419	1,529	5.6	7.8
Pistachio	314	131	304	112	249	-63.2	122.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Jihad

	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS						(thousand tons)
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Red meat	747	721	729	743	742	1.9	-0.1
Milk	5,105	5,564	5,623	5,748	5,877	2.2	2.2
Poultry	696	725	803	885	986	10.2	11.4
Egg	498	570	580	581	547	0.2	-5.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Jihad

**FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANK KESHAVARZI
ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC CONTRACTS (1)**

(billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
							1380	1381
Gharz-al-hasaneh	295.6	285.0	57.3	474.5	1,650.8	247.9	2.9	7.3
Installment sale	1,921.4	2,596.4	4,349.9	5,993.4	7,721.4	28.8	36.3	34.2
Civil partnership	2,171.4	1,857.3	2,260.3	4,719.4	5,965.1	26.4	28.6	26.4
Mozarebeh	1,127.9	1,659.6	2,134.4	3,016.5	4,079.4	35.2	18.3	18.0
Forward transaction	1,260.4	1,641.3	1,519.6	2,247.5	3,057.0	36.0	13.6	13.5
Joaleh	6.6	1.7	0	8.4	112.2	☐	0.1	0.5
Hire purchase	7.7	13.8	342.5	28.4	21.7	-23.6	0.2	0.1
Total	6,791.0	8,055.1	10,664.0	16,488.1	22,607.6	37.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank Keshavarzi

(1) Includes directed and indirected credits.

Table 8 DIRECT PAYMENTS BY BANK KESHAVARZI FROM BANK RESOURCES

(million rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
							1380	1381
Farming	1,177,379	1,196,862	2,419,424	3,843,282	4,445,788	15.7	32.9	26.2
Horticulture	200,847	218,087	523,201	890,948	1,250,421	40.3	7.6	7.4
Animal husbandry	672,122	722,531	936,234	1,601,747	2,655,609	65.8	13.7	15.6
Poultry raising	493,974	527,129	660,336	1,000,718	731,100	-26.9	8.6	4.3
Honeybee and silkworm raising	12,682	11,932	13,661	40,142	67,022	67.0	0.3	0.4
Agricultural industries	76,093	118,093	152,241	252,200	288,403	14.4	2.2	1.7
Handicrafts and carpet-weaving	67,066	86,375	101,871	147,569	259,695	76.0	1.3	1.5
Fish raising, fishing and shrimp preying	20,120	27,786	58,082	145,150	145,591	0.3	1.2	0.9
Agricultural services	381,790	500,548	676,944	927,075	1,281,494	38.2	7.9	7.6
Others (1)	620,673	1,030,586	1,497,136	2,843,757	5,838,168	105.3	24.3	34.4
Total	3,722,746	4,439,929	7,039,130	11,692,588	16,963,291	45.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank Keshavarzi

(1) Includes forests, ranges, seed and shoot development stations and watershed management.

**CREDITS OF ACQUISITION OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS PLANS FOR EXPANSION OF
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Table 9

(billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381(1)	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
							1380	1381
Expansion of agriculture and natural resources	798.0	1,026.7	1,759.0	713.9	1,406.3	97.0	100.0	100.0
National credits	507.4	644.5	1,081.9	713.9	1,406.3	97.0	100.0	100.0
Expansion of agriculture	321.9	409.0	742.9	545.1	925.1	69.7	76.4	65.8
Water and soil	127.5	165.2	241.0	163.4	310.3	89.9	22.9	22.1
Farming	107.1	129.0	172.2	129.7	96.9	-25.3	18.2	6.9
Animal husbandry and poultry	16.2	20.2	29.4	19.2	11.0	-42.7	2.7	0.8
Propagation and studies on agriculture and natural resources	31.8	30.1	71.1	49.9	41.0	-17.8	7.0	2.9
Animal care and veterinary	19.9	32.3	44.9	46.3	31.8	-31.3	6.5	2.3
Gardening	19.4	32.2	46.2	21.7	17.0	-21.7	3.0	1.2
Technical and creditory assistance	0	0	138.1	114.9	417.1	263.0	16.1	29.6
Natural resources	185.5	235.5	339.0	168.8	481.2	185.1	23.6	34.2
Provincial credits	290.6	382.2	677.1	..	..	..	..	..
Research on agriculture and natural resources	230.9	268.8	353.7	313.7	240.3	-23.4	..	..
Total	1,028.9	1,295.5	2,112.7	..	..	..

Source: Figures for 1377-79 are derived from general budget laws and for 1380 and 1381 from preliminary figures of Treasury General of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

(1) Since 1381, due to change in budgeting structure, the composition of the table has changed. The mentioned figures include development expenditures paid out of Para. "M", Note 21 of the budget law as well.

**CREDITS OF ACQUISITION OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS PLANS FOR PROVISION AND
EXPANSION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ESTABLISHMENTS**

Table 10

(billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381(1)	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
							1380	1381
National credits	1,236.0	1,981.0	3,008.4	2,583.6	7,043.1	172.6	100.0	100.0
Provision of water	496.8	713.0	1,151.0	1,069.4	4,630.3	333.0	41.4	65.7
Irrigation networks and drainage	299.4	472.7	753.6	571.0	5.4	-99.1	22.1	0.1
Irrigation of cities and industries	343.3	653.2	757.4	633.3	1,761.1	178.1	24.5	25.0
River and coast engineering	43.8	62.4	111.6	82.0	109.8	33.9	3.2	1.6
Optimization improvement and maintenance of water resources	24.6	41.7	70.6	80.2	209.2	160.8	3.1	3.0
Water resources' expansion study	28.1	38.0	52.5	42.4	143.5	238.4	1.6	2.0
Technical and creditory assistance	0	0	111.7	105.3	183.8	74.5	4.1	2.6
Provincial credits	191.6	371.7	644.6	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,427.6	2,352.7	3,653.0	..	..	..

Source: Figures for 1377-79 are derived from general budget laws and for 1380 and 1381 from preliminary figures of Treasury General of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

(1) Since 1381, due to change in budgeting structure, the composition of the table has changed. The mentioned figures include development expenditures paid out of Para. "M", Note 21 of the budget law as well.

Table 11

WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

(mb/d oil equivalent)

	2001						2002					
	Oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro-electricity	Total	Oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro-electricity	Total
North America	21.5	13.8	11.7	4.1	2.6	53.6	21.4	14.3	11.9	4.1	2.9	54.5
U.S.A.	18.0	11.6	11.0	3.7	1.0	45.2	18.0	12.1	11.1	3.7	1.2	46.0
Canada	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.5	5.7	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	5.8
Mexico	1.7	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.1	0	0.1	2.7
Latin America	4.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	2.4	9.0	4.3	1.8	0.4	0.1	2.5	9.0
Europe and Central Asia	18.7	18.5	10.5	5.5	3.9	57.1	18.6	18.9	10.2	5.6	3.6	56.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	3.4	10.0	3.5	1.0	1.1	19.0	3.4	10.3	3.2	1.1	1.0	19.0
Norway	0.2	0.1	—	0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0	0	0.6	0.9
England	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.4	0	4.5	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.4	—	4.4
Others	13.6	6.7	6.2	—	2.2	32.8	13.5	6.8	6.2	—	1.9	32.5
Middle East	4.1	3.6	0.2	—	0	8.0	4.2	3.7	0.2	—	—	8.1
Africa	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.4	5.7	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.4	5.8
Asia Pacific	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
World total	70.6	44.6	45.0	12.1	11.7	184.1	70.7	45.8	48.2	12.3	11.9	188.9
Non-OPEC total	66.1	39.8	44.7	12.1	11.4	174.1	66.2	40.9	47.8	12.3	11.6	178.7
OECD members	44.1	24.2	22.2	10.4	5.8	106.7	43.8	24.8	22.4	10.5	5.8	107.4
OPEC (1)	4.5	4.8	0.3	0	0.3	10.0	4.5	4.9	0.4	0	0.3	10.2
Iran	1.1	1.2	—	0	—	2.3	1.1	1.2	—	0	—	2.3

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Excludes Iraq, Libya and Nigeria.

Table 12

WORLD PROVEN OIL RESERVES

(billion barrels)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
North America	88.2	93.9	64.8	63.4	49.9	-2.0	-21.3	6.0	4.8
U.S.A.	36.5	33.8	30.1	30.0	30.4	-0.3	1.3	2.9	2.9
Canada	7.7	8.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	1.6	6.2	0.6	0.7
Mexico	44.0	52.0	28.3	26.9	12.6	-4.7	-53.1	2.6	1.2
Latin America	25.5	69.1	94.5	96.0	98.6	1.5	2.7	9.1	9.4
Europe and Central Asia	89.0	73.3	84.5	84.1	97.5	-0.5	15.9	8.0	9.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	63.0	57.0	65.3	65.4	77.8	0.2	19.0	6.2	7.4
Norway	5.5	7.6	9.4	9.4	10.3	0	8.7	0.9	1.0
England	14.8	3.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	-1.5	-4.4	0.5	0.5
Others	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.6	-9.4	7.7	0.4	0.4
Middle East	362.0	662.6	683.5	685.6	685.6	0.3	0	65.3	65.4
Africa	55.1	59.9	74.9	77.4	77.4	3.4	0	7.4	7.4
Asia Pacific	40.1	50.2	44.0	43.8	38.7	-0.4	-11.6	4.2	3.7
World total	659.9	1,009.1	1,046.2	1,050.3	1,047.7	0.4	-0.2	100.0	100.0
Non-OPEC total	227.1	237.4	231.8	231.5	228.7	-0.1	-1.2	22.0	21.8
OECD members	113.7	110.5	85.3	84.5	72.0	-0.9	-14.8	8.0	6.9
OPEC	432.8	771.7	814.4	818.8	819.0	0.5	*	78.0	78.2
Iran	57.5	92.9	89.7	89.7	89.7	0	0	8.5	8.6

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 13

WORLD OIL PRODUCTION (1)

(thousand b/d)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
North America	14,063	13,856	13,904	13,942	14,163	0.3	1.6	18.8	19.2
U.S.A.	10,170	8,914	7,733	7,670	7,698	-0.8	0.4	10.3	10.4
Canada	1,764	1,965	2,721	2,712	2,880	-0.3	6.2	3.6	3.9
Mexico	2,129	2,977	3,450	3,560	3,585	3.2	0.7	4.8	4.8
Latin America	3,747	4,507	6,898	6,788	6,654	-1.6	-2.0	9.1	9.0
Europe and Central Asia	15,086	16,102	14,937	15,443	16,222	3.4	5.0	20.8	21.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	12,116	11,566	8,013	8,659	9,482	8.1	9.5	11.6	12.8
Norway	528	1,717	3,346	3,418	3,330	2.2	-2.6	4.6	4.5
England	1,663	1,918	2,657	2,476	2,463	-6.8	-0.5	3.3	3.3
Others	778	901	921	889	947	-3.4	6.5	1.2	1.3
Middle East	18,882	17,540	23,051	22,388	20,973	-2.9	-6.3	30.1	28.4
Africa	6,225	6,665	7,803	7,868	7,937	0.8	0.9	10.6	10.7
Asia Pacific	4,943	6,730	7,981	7,921	7,987	-0.7	0.8	10.7	10.8
World total	62,946	65,400	74,574	74,350	73,935	-0.3	-0.6	100.0	100.0
Non-OPEC total	35,697	40,831	43,600	44,245	45,696	1.4	3.3	59.5	61.8
OECD members	17,135	18,828	21,517	21,341	21,516	-0.9	0.8	28.7	29.1
OPEC	27,249	24,569	30,974	30,105	28,240	-2.9	-6.2	40.5	38.2
Iran	1,479	3,270	3,766	3,680	3,366	127.6	-8.5	5.0	4.6

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Includes NGL, shale oil and oil sands.

Table 14

WORLD OIL CONSUMPTION (1)

(thousand b/d)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
North America	20,012	20,206	23,473	23,441	23,487	-0.1	0.2	31.1	31.0
U.S.A.	17,062	16,988	19,701	19,649	19,708	-0.3	0.3	26.0	26.0
Canada	1,915	1,762	1,937	1,964	1,988	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.6
Mexico	1,034	1,456	1,835	1,828	1,791	-0.3	-2.1	2.4	2.4
Latin America	3,331	3,557	4,662	4,684	4,590	0.5	-2.0	6.2	6.1
Europe and Central Asia	24,416	23,366	19,410	19,539	19,406	0.7	-0.7	25.9	25.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	8,517	8,408	3,423	3,363	3,381	-1.8	0.6	4.5	4.5
Norway	201	203	201	213	209	5.7	-1.7	0.3	0.3
England	1,672	1,762	1,705	1,675	1,675	-1.7	0	2.2	2.2
Others	14,027	12,994	14,081	14,288	14,141	1.5	-1.0	18.9	18.7
Middle East	2,044	3,391	4,320	4,309	4,338	-0.3	0.7	5.7	5.7
Africa	1,378	1,977	2,451	2,481	2,527	1.2	1.9	3.3	3.3
Asia Pacific	10,568	13,773	20,939	21,000	21,399	0.3	1.9	27.8	28.3
World total	61,749	66,270	75,254	75,453	75,747	0.3	0.4	100.0	100.0
Non-OPEC total	59,374	62,621	70,551	70,707	70,970	0.2	0.4	93.7	93.7
OECD members	41,052	41,355	47,611	47,608	47,457	0	-0.3	63.1	62.7
OPEC (2)	2,375	3,649	4,703	4,745	4,777	0.9	0.7	6.3	6.3
Iran	625	951	1,158	1,127	1,115	-2.6	-1.1	1.5	1.5

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Includes domestic demand for oil, aviation and navy fuel, fuel for refineries and oil wastes. (2) Excludes Iraq, Nigeria and Libya.

Table 15 **AVERAGE SPOT PRICES OF CRUDE OIL DURING 1998-2002** (barrel-dollar)

	Type of crude oil	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	
							2001	2002
Iran	Light	11.97	17.25	26.75	22.90	23.52	-14.4	2.7
	Heavy	11.45	16.93	26.02	21.67	23.09	-16.7	6.6
Saudi Arabia	Average	11.71	17.09	26.39	22.29	23.31	-15.5	4.6
	Light	12.20	17.45	26.81	23.06	24.32	-14.0	5.5
U.A.E.	Dubai	12.15	17.24	26.25	22.83	23.83	-13.0	4.4
OPEC basket (1)	—	12.28	17.47	27.60	23.12	24.36	-16.2	5.4
England	Brent	12.71	17.91	28.44	24.46	25.03	-14.0	2.3
U.S.A.	WTI	14.36	19.30	30.37	26.00	26.13	-14.4	0.5

Source: OPEC Monthly Bulletin

(1) Includes seven types of crude oil: Saharan Blend, Minas, Bonny Light, Saudi Arabian Light, Dubai, Tia Juana and Isthmus light (Mexico, non-OPEC).

Table 16 **AVERAGE SPOT PRICES OF CRUDE OIL DURING 2002 AND Q1, 2003** (barrel-dollar)

	Iran			Saudi Arabia	U.A.E.	OPEC basket	England	U.S.A.
	Light (33.9°)	Heavy (31°)	Average	Light (34.2°)	Dubai (32.4°)	(1)	Brent (38°)	WTI (40°)
2002								
January	18.95	18.64	18.80	18.83	18.54	18.33	19.48	19.71
February	18.95	18.58	18.77	19.47	19.02	18.89	20.22	20.67
March	22.31	21.98	22.15	23.33	22.97	22.64	23.73	24.35
April	24.10	23.73	23.92	24.98	22.54	24.88	25.75	26.32
May	23.76	23.40	23.58	25.33	24.77	24.76	25.31	27.13
June	22.52	22.21	22.37	24.42	23.87	23.80	24.04	25.42
July	24.37	23.95	24.16	25.13	24.66	25.13	25.79	26.87
August	25.20	24.74	24.97	25.63	26.98	25.99	26.68	28.41
September	26.87	26.45	26.66	27.10	26.72	27.37	28.28	29.52
October	26.05	25.57	25.81	26.95	26.41	27.32	27.69	29.00
November	22.24	21.66	21.95	23.87	23.28	24.29	23.99	26.31
December	26.40	25.70	26.05	26.56	25.81	28.39	28.83	29.66
Average of 2002	23.52	23.09	23.31	24.32	23.83	24.36	25.03	26.13
2003								
January	29.13	28.42	28.78	29.10	28.02	30.34	31.31	33.08
February	29.89	29.22	29.56	31.11	29.94	31.54	32.54	35.63
March	27.94	27.22	27.58	28.98	27.76	29.87	30.98	33.88
Estimated average of 1381 (2)	25.71	25.19	25.45	27.16	25.90	26.97	27.60	29.27

Source: OPEC Monthly Bulletin, September 2002 and April 2003; OPEC and Oil Market Weekly Bulletin, Ministry of Petroleum

(1) Includes seven types of crude oil: Saharan Blend, Minas, Bonny Light, Saudi Arabian Light, Dubai, Tia Juana and Isthmus Light (Mexico, non-OPEC).

(2) Average of the second, third and fourth quarters of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003

Table 17

WORLD PROVEN NATURAL GAS RESERVES

(thousand billion cubic meters)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
North America	9.7	9.5	7.3	7.6	7.1	3.0	-5.4	4.9	4.6
U.S.A.	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	6.0	3.4	3.2	3.3
Canada	2.5	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	-2.1	0.6	1.1	1.1
Mexico	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	-2.9	-70.3	0.5	0.2
Latin America	2.7	4.8	6.9	7.2	7.1	3.4	-1.2	4.6	4.5
Europe and Central Asia	30.8	50.8	61.9	61.0	61.0	-1.5	0.1	39.2	39.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	26.1	45.3	56.7	56.1	55.3	-1.0	-1.5	36.1	35.5
Norway	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.2	0	75.5	0.8	1.4
England	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	-3.3	-5.2	0.5	0.4
Others	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	-10.1	-0.4	1.8	1.8
Middle East	21.3	37.5	52.5	55.9	56.1	6.5	0.3	35.9	36.0
Africa	5.9	8.1	11.2	11.7	11.8	5.2	0.8	7.5	7.6
Asia Pacific	4.3	8.5	10.3	12.3	12.6	18.7	2.8	7.9	8.1
World total	74.7	119.2	150.2	155.6	155.8	3.6	0.1	100.0	100.0
Non-OPEC total	46.4	69.9	83.8	85.3	85.3	1.8	0	54.8	54.7
OECD members	15.2	15.4	13.4	14.9	15.4	10.6	3.5	9.6	9.9
OPEC	28.3	49.3	66.4	70.3	70.5	5.9	0.3	45.2	45.3
Iran	13.7	17.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	0	0	14.8	14.8

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 18

WORLD NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

(billion cubic meters)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
North America	660.9	648.8	770.4	779.8	766.0	1.2	-1.8	31.3	30.3
U.S.A.	557.5	513.2	551.4	557.7	547.7	1.1	-1.8	22.4	21.7
Canada	74.8	108.9	183.2	186.8	183.5	2.0	-1.8	7.5	7.3
Mexico	28.6	26.7	35.8	35.3	34.8	-1.4	-1.4	1.4	1.4
Latin America	34.0	58.3	98.1	102.0	103.0	4.0	1.0	4.1	4.1
Europe and Central Asia	631.7	974.9	959.5	968.2	988.1	0.9	2.1	38.8	39.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	406.0	760.5	674.5	677.3	693.2	0.4	2.3	27.2	27.4
Norway	25.1	25.5	49.7	53.9	65.4	8.5	21.3	2.2	2.6
England	34.8	45.5	108.3	105.8	103.1	-2.3	-2.6	4.2	4.1
Others	165.8	143.4	127.0	131.2	126.4	3.3	-3.6	5.3	5.0
Middle East	37.5	101.3	207.7	229.8	235.6	10.6	2.5	9.2	9.3
Africa	23.2	66.9	126.5	130.3	133.2	3.0	2.2	5.2	5.3
Asia Pacific	69.1	149.6	273.5	283.2	301.7	3.5	6.5	11.4	11.9
World total	1,456.4	1,999.8	2,435.7	2,493.3	2,527.6	2.4	1.4	100.0	100.0
Non-OPEC total	1,369.3	1,786.2	2,054.1	2,096.3	2,121.0	2.1	1.2	84.1	83.9
OECD members	863.7	859.6	1,079.8	1,096.5	1,090.8	1.5	-0.5	44.0	43.2
OPEC	87.1	213.6	381.6	397.0	406.6	4.0	2.4	15.9	16.1
Iran	7.1	23.2	60.2	63.3	64.5	5.1	1.9	2.5	2.6

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 19

WORLD NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION

(billion cubic meters)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
North America	644.5	646.5	795.1	764.2	790.3	-3.9	3.4	31.0	31.2
U.S.A.	566.5	552.5	673.6	642.4	667.5	-4.6	3.9	26.0	26.3
Canada	52.2	66.8	83.0	82.8	80.7	-0.2	-2.5	3.4	3.2
Mexico	25.8	27.2	38.5	39.0	42.1	1.3	7.9	1.6	1.7
Latin America	35.0	58.4	94.0	97.9	98.0	4.1	0.1	4.0	3.9
Europe and Central Asia	648.0	993.3	1,011.6	1,023.1	1,043.8	1.1	2.0	41.5	41.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	371.3	662.9	551.9	553.1	568.7	0.2	2.8	22.4	22.4
Norway	0.8	2.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	-5.0	2.6	0.2	0.2
England	44.8	52.4	96.8	96.3	94.5	-0.5	-1.9	3.9	3.7
Others	231.1	257.9	358.9	369.9	376.7	3.1	1.8	15.0	14.9
Middle East	35.3	97.5	186.7	200.7	205.7	7.5	2.5	8.1	8.1
Africa	18.5	38.1	57.1	65.3	67.4	14.4	3.2	2.6	2.7
Asia Pacific	70.6	160.6	298.5	315.1	330.3	5.6	4.8	12.8	13.0
World total	1,451.9	1,994.4	2,443.0	2,466.3	2,535.5	1.0	2.8	100.0	100.0
Non-OPEC total	1,387.9	1,846.4	2,196.4	2,200.2	2,264.2	0.2	2.9	89.2	89.3
OECD members	915.1	1,010.7	1,354.4	1,340.4	1,372.7	-1.0	2.4	54.3	54.1
OPEC	64.0	148.0	246.6	266.1	271.3	7.9	2.0	10.8	10.7
Iran	6.9	22.7	63.0	65.0	67.9	3.2	4.5	2.6	2.7

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 20

OPEC PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION (1)

(mb/d oil equivalent)

	2001					2002						
	Oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro-electricity	Total	Oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro-electricity	Total
Middle East members	2.8	3.2	—	0	—	6.1	2.8	3.3	—	0	—	6.2
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.0	0	0	—	2.2	1.3	1.0	0	0	0	2.3
Iran	1.1	1.2	—	0	—	2.3	1.1	1.2	—	0	—	2.3
Kuwait	0.2	0.2	0	0	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0.4
U.A.E	0.2	0.7	0	0	—	0.9	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	1.0
Qatar	0	0.2	0	0	—	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
Other members	1.7	1.6	0.3	0	0.3	3.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	0	0.3	4.0
Venezuela	0.4	0.5	—	0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	—	0	0.3	1.2
Indonesia	1.0	0.6	0.3	0	—	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0	—	2.1
Algeria	0.2	0.5	—	0	—	0.7	0.2	0.5	—	0	—	0.7
Total	4.5	4.8	0.3	0	0.3	10.0	4.5	4.9	0.4	0	0.3	10.2

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Excludes Iraq, Libya and Nigeria.

Table 21

OPEC PROVEN OIL RESERVES

(billion barrels)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	357.5	652.5	671.4	673.4	673.5	0.3	*	82.2	82.2
Saudi Arabia	168.0	260.0	261.7	261.8	261.8	0	0	32.0	32.0
Iran	57.5	92.9	89.7	89.7	89.7	0	0	11.0	11.0
Iraq	30.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	0	0	13.7	13.7
Kuwait	67.9	97.0	96.5	96.5	96.5	0	0	11.8	11.8
U.A.E	30.4	98.1	97.8	97.8	97.8	0	0	11.9	11.9
Qatar	3.6	4.5	13.2	15.1	15.2	14.4	0.7	1.8	1.9
Other members	75.4	119.2	143.0	145.4	145.5	1.7	0.1	17.8	17.8
Venezuela	18.0	59.0	76.9	77.7	77.8	1.1	0.1	9.5	9.5
Nigeria	16.7	17.1	22.5	24.0	24.0	6.7	0	2.9	2.9
Indonesia	9.5	11.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.4	0	0.6	0.6
Libya	23.0	22.8	29.5	29.5	29.5	0	0	3.6	3.6
Algeria	8.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	0	1.1	1.1
Total	432.8	771.7	814.4	818.8	819.0	0.5	*	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 22

OPEC CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (1)

(thousand b/d)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	18,384	16,205	21,039	20,320	18,972	-3.4	-6.6	67.5	67.2
Saudi Arabia	10,270	7,105	9,297	8,992	8,680	-3.3	-3.5	29.9	30.7
Iran	1,479	3,270	3,766	3,680	3,366	-2.3	-8.5	12.2	11.9
Iraq	2,658	2,149	2,583	2,371	2,030	-8.2	-14.4	7.9	7.2
Kuwait	1,757	964	2,105	2,069	1,871	-1.7	-9.6	6.9	6.6
U.A.E	1,745	2,283	2,492	2,429	2,270	-2.5	-6.5	8.1	8.0
Qatar	476	434	796	779	755	-2.1	-3.0	2.6	2.7
Other members	8,865	8,364	9,935	9,785	9,268	-1.5	-5.3	32.5	32.8
Venezuela	2,228	2,244	3,321	3,210	2,942	-3.3	-8.3	10.7	10.4
Nigeria	2,059	1,810	2,104	2,199	2,013	4.5	-8.5	7.3	7.1
Indonesia	1,577	1,539	1,456	1,389	1,278	-4.6	-8.0	4.6	4.5
Libya	1,862	1,424	1,475	1,425	1,376	-3.4	-3.4	4.7	4.9
Algeria	1,139	1,347	1,579	1,562	1,659	-1.1	6.2	5.2	5.9
Total (2)	27,249	24,569	30,974	30,105	28,240	-2.8	-6.2	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Includes NGL, shale oil and oil sands.

(2) Based on the data in OPEC Monthly Bulletin, during 1998-2002, the NGL production in OPEC member countries was 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2 and 3.3 million barrels per day, respectively.

Table 23

OPEC OIL CONSUMPTION (1)

(thousand b/d)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	1,428	2,417	2,961	2,955	2,979	-0.2	0.8	62.3	62.4
Saudi Arabia	599	1,088	1,333	1,347	1,363	1.1	1.2	28.4	28.5
Iran	625	951	1,158	1,127	1,115	-2.7	-1.1	23.8	23.3
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Kuwait	87	109	202	206	210	2.0	2.1	4.3	4.4
U.A.E	107	247	243	245	248	0.8	0.9	5.2	5.2
Qatar	10	23	25	30	44	20.0	45.7	0.6	0.9
Other members	946	1,232	1,742	1,790	1,798	2.7	0.5	37.7	37.6
Venezuela	415	397	496	491	502	-1.0	2.2	10.4	10.5
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Indonesia	410	621	1,053	1,090	1,072	3.5	-1.7	23.0	22.4
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Algeria	121	214	192	208	224	8.0	7.7	4.4	4.7
Total (2)	2,375	3,649	4,703	4,745	4,777	0.9	0.7	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Includes domestic demand for oil, aviation and navy fuel, fuel for refineries and oil wastes.

(2) Excludes Iraq, Nigeria and Libya.

Table 24

OPEC PROVEN NATURAL GAS RESERVES

(trillion cubic meters)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	20.9	36.8	50.8	54.2	54.4	6.7	0.3	77.1	77.1
Saudi Arabia	3.2	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	2.7	3.2	8.8	9.0
Iran	13.7	17.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	0	0	32.7	32.6
Iraq	0.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0	4.4	4.4
Kuwait	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	2.1	2.1
U.A.E	0.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	0	0	8.5	8.5
Qatar	1.7	4.6	11.2	14.4	14.4	28.6	0	20.5	20.4
Other members	7.4	12.5	15.6	16.1	16.1	3.2	0	22.9	22.9
Venezuela	1.2	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.5	0.3	5.9	5.9
Nigeria	1.2	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	0	5.0	5.0
Indonesia	0.7	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.6	28.0	0	3.7	3.7
Libya	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0	1.9	1.9
Algeria	3.7	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0	6.4	6.4
Total	28.3	49.3	66.4	70.3	70.5	5.9	0.3	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 25

OPEC NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

(billion cubic meters)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	33.1	87.3	182.9	199.4	204.9	9.0	2.8	50.2	50.4
Saudi Arabia	9.7	33.5	49.8	53.7	56.4	7.8	5.0	13.5	13.9
Iran	7.1	23.2	60.2	63.3	64.5	5.1	1.9	15.9	15.9
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Kuwait	4.1	4.2	9.6	9.5	8.7	-1.0	-8.4	2.4	2.1
U.A.E	7.5	20.1	38.4	45.0	46.0	17.2	2.2	11.3	11.3
Qatar	4.7	6.3	24.9	27.9	29.3	12.0	5.0	7.0	7.2
Other members	54.0	126.3	198.7	197.6	201.7	-0.6	2.1	49.8	49.6
Venezuela	14.8	22.0	27.9	29.1	27.3	4.3	-6.2	7.3	6.7
Nigeria	1.7	4.0	12.5	18.4	17.7	47.2	-3.8	4.6	4.4
Indonesia	18.5	45.4	68.5	66.3	70.6	-3.2	6.5	16.7	17.4
Libya	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Algeria	14.1	49.3	84.4	78.2	80.4	-7.3	2.8	19.7	19.8
Total	87.1	213.6	381.6	397.0	406.6	4.0	2.4	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

Table 26

OPEC NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION

(billion cubic meters)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2001	2002	2001	2002
Middle East members	30.8	85.6	164.6	177.7	183.0	8.0	3.0	66.8	67.5
Saudi Arabia	9.7	33.5	49.8	53.7	56.4	7.8	5.0	20.2	20.8
Iran	6.9	22.7	63.0	65.0	67.9	3.2	4.5	24.4	25.0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Kuwait	4.1	6.2	9.6	9.5	8.7	-1.0	-8.4	3.6	3.2
U.A.E	4.9	16.9	31.4	38.1	39.3	21.3	3.1	14.3	14.5
Qatar	5.2	6.3	10.8	11.4	10.7	5.6	-6.1	4.3	3.9
Other members	33.2	62.4	82.0	88.4	88.3	7.8	-0.1	33.2	32.5
Venezuela	14.8	22.0	27.9	29.1	27.3	4.3	-6.2	10.9	10.1
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Indonesia	7.0	20.1	32.3	33.4	34.7	3.4	3.9	12.6	12.8
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Algeria	11.4	20.3	21.8	25.9	26.3	18.8	1.5	9.7	9.7
Total (1)	64.0	148.0	246.6	266.1	271.3	7.9	2.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BP Statistical Bulletin, 2003

(1) Excludes Iraq, Libya and Nigeria.

	IRAN OIL EXPORT					(thousand b/d)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Crude oil	2,300	2,079	2,345	2,208	2,021	-5.8	-8.5	91.0	88.3
Oil products	113	197	181	218	269	20.4	23.4	9.0	11.7
Total	2,413	2,276	2,526	2,426	2,290	-4.0	-5.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

	GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IRAN'S CRUDE OIL EXPORTS					(percent)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381				
Europe	49.8	33.6	31.4	14.0	11.1				
Japan	18.7	24.7	21.9	23.7	25.9				
Asia and Far East (except Japan)	27.8	26.1	39.6	41.8	35.1				
Africa	0	0	7.1	6.9	7.2				
Other countries	3.7	15.6	0	13.6 ⁽¹⁾	20.7 ⁽¹⁾				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

(1) Includes export of crude oil to Mediterranean countries.

	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF OIL PRODUCTS▲					(thousand b/d)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Gas oil	376	364	348	362	343	4.0	-5.2	32.0	32.7
Fuel oil	310	225	231	208	151	-10.0	-27.4	18.4	14.4
Gasoline	212	212	202	226	237	11.9	4.9	20.0	22.6
Kerosene	173	157	151	161	149	6.6	-7.5	14.2	14.2
LPG	44	43	42	52	54	23.8	3.8	4.6	5.1
Other products	135	130	125	123	115	-1.6	-6.5	10.9	11.0
Total	1,250	1,131	1,099	1,132	1,049	3.0	-7.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

Table 30		CRUDE OIL DELIVERED TO DOMESTIC REFINERIES					(thousand b/d)		
						Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Abadan Refinery	340	312	310	321	292	3.5	-9.0	23.5	22.5
Isfahan Refinery	280	280	253	277	268	9.5	-3.2	20.3	20.7
Bandar Abbas Refinery	220	220	220	220	211	0	-4.1	16.1	16.3
Tehran Refinery	200	210	200	201	201	0.5	0	14.7	15.5
Arak Refinery	154	150	150	157	144	4.7	-8.3	11.5	11.1
Tabriz Refinery	100	100	100	100	96	0	-4.0	7.3	7.4
Shiraz Refinery	44	40	40	44	38	11.0	-14.4	3.2	2.9
Lavan Topping Plant	27	25	21	23	24	9.5	4.3	1.7	1.9
Kermanshah Refinery	24	23	22	23	22	4.5	-4.3	1.7	1.7
Total	1,389	1,360	1,316	1,366	1,296	3.8	-5.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

Table 31		PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS▲					(billion cubic meters)		
						Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Domestic consumption (1)	51.5	58.7	62.8	67.2	76.0	7.0	13.1	77.7	79.1
Flared	11.1	13.5	13.8	13.3	10.8	-3.6	-18.8	15.4	11.2
Export	0	0	0	0.5	1.3	0	160.0	0.6	1.4
Regional uses and wastes	9.9	7.8	6.6	5.5	8.0	-16.7	45.5	6.4	8.3
Total production (2)	72.5	80.0	83.2	86.5	96.1	4.0	11.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

(1) Includes household, industrial, powerplants and refineries consumption.

(2) Excludes gas injected into oil wells.

Table 32		PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY					(million kwh)		
						Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377	1378	1379▲	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Ministry of Energy	97,863	107,207	114,976	124,274	136,231	8.1	9.6	95.6	95.9
Hydroelectric	7,014	4,943	3,636	5,056	7,948	39.1	57.2	3.9	5.6
Steam	63,988	70,689	77,846	81,102	82,562	4.2	1.8	62.4	58.1
Gas and combined cycle	26,487	31,156	33,135	37,787	45,358	14.0	20.0	29.1	31.9
Diesel	374	419	359	329	363	-8.4	10.3	0.3	0.3
Other institutions (1)	5,550	5,389	5,624	5,754	5,884	2.3	2.3	4.4	4.1
Total	103,413	112,596	120,600	130,028	142,115	7.8	9.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Energy

(1) Includes industries and miscellaneous producers.

	CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY (1)					(million kwh)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Residential	28,686	29,754	31,266	32,891	34,946	5.2	6.2	33.9	33.3
Industrial	24,140	26,504	28,937	30,739	33,469	6.2	8.9	31.6	31.9
Public	7,077	10,622	11,271	11,951	12,630	6.0	5.7	12.3	12.0
Commercial	8,484	5,567	5,991	6,394	6,925	6.7	8.3	6.6	6.6
Agricultural	6,782	8,019	9,147	11,079	12,435	21.1	12.2	11.4	11.8
Streetlighting	2,477	4,190	3,754	4,117	4,671	9.7	13.5	4.2	4.4
Total	77,646	84,656	90,366	97,171	105,076	7.5	8.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Energy
(1) Sale of electricity to subscribers

	GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT OUT OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES IN OIL, GAS AND ELECTRICITY SECTORS (1)					(billion rials)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381(2)	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Oil (3)	2,109.8	3,780.6	59.7	59.7	170.6	0	185.8	100.0	100.0
Gas	791.3	1,778.2	0	248.4	357.7	0	44.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity	2,452.4	2,954.4	450.3	447.8	2,036.1	-0.6	354.7	100.0	100.0
Production	1,870.3	2,036.1	162.1	239.1	1,665.0	47.5	596.4	53.4	81.8
Transmission	572.1	902.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution	10.0	16.0	288.2	208.7	371.1	-27.6	77.8	46.6	18.2
Energy research	135.1	124.8	26.1	27.6	53.5	5.7	93.8	100.0	100.0

Source: General budget laws

(1) Excludes provincial credits. (2) On the basis of Note 19 of the 2nd FYDP (1374-78) , major part of development investment in oil, gas and electricity sectors was provided through resources of charges of these industries. During the 3rd Plan, the mentioned charges are dealt with out of budget and are delivered directly to the mentioned sectors. Thus, development expenditures of these sectors have been dramatically reduced.

(3) Figures for 1379-81 include program for regulating and implementing government policies in oil, gas, petrochemical and related industries.

**INVESTMENT BASED ON ESTABLISHMENT PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURING AND MINING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNITS**

Table 35

(billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and beverages	9,272	5,813	7,618	17,357	25,250	127.8	45.5	10.6	9.4
Tobacco products	0	2	1	72	0.3	▣	-99.6	*	*
Textiles	2,056	3,371	3,267	9,404	11,550	187.8	22.8	5.7	4.3
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	144	230	204	1,058	952	418.7	-10.0	0.6	0.4
Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags and footwear	164	211	324	555	725	71.2	30.7	0.3	0.3
Wood and wood products except furniture	191	454	867	2,136	4,247	146.4	98.8	1.3	1.6
Paper and paper products	3,700	855	1,551	5,246	4,907	238.2	-6.5	3.2	1.8
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	39	118	88	205	298	132.7	45.7	0.1	0.1
Coke and refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	44	120	1,630	15,358	1,469	▣	-90.4	9.3	0.5
Chemical products	1,084	4,546	5,900	49,165	18,319	▣	-62.7	29.9	6.8
Rubber and plastic products	761	2,049	2,160	6,033	11,663	179.3	93.3	3.7	4.3
Non-metallic mineral products (1)	2,164	4,551	16,226	20,099	80,363	23.9	299.8	12.2	29.8
Basic metals (1)	794	9,891	33,902	13,678	68,472	-59.7	400.6	8.3	25.4
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	530	1,218	2,279	6,260	9,368	174.7	49.7	3.8	3.5
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	571	833	5,224	4,720	9,765	-9.7	106.9	2.9	3.6
Office and accounting machines	31	34	130	305	634	134.6	107.8	0.2	0.2
Electrical machines and electronic devices	440	640	777	3,658	3,777	370.7	3.3	2.2	1.4
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	346	117	117	197	584	68.2	197.0	0.1	0.2
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	337	251	284	976	1,389	243.8	42.3	0.6	0.5
Motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailer	680	2,181	3,561	5,296	10,825	48.7	104.4	3.2	4.0
Other transport equipment	1,136	229	599	1,417	2,876	136.6	102.9	0.9	1.1
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	56	106	149	368	793	146.8	115.7	0.2	0.3
Recycling	206	26	720	726	1,050	0.9	44.5	0.4	0.4
Total	24,745	37,846	87,578	164,288	269,277	87.6	63.9	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

(1) The figures for 1377-79 are revised, due to inclusion of operation permits for mining industries.

**INVESTMENT BASED ON OPERATION PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURING AND MINING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNITS**

Table 36

(billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and beverages	1,867	1,361	1,214	2,070	2,143	70.5	3.5	15.9	11.9
Tobacco products	0	5	0	2	0	0	-100.0	*	0
Textiles	1,703	947	512	931	1,105	81.9	18.6	7.2	6.1
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	12	16	27	40	32	47.0	-19.9	0.3	0.2
Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags and footwear	40	94	83	84	74	1.4	-12.7	0.6	0.4
Wood and wood products except furniture	67	28	48	69	69	43.8	0	0.5	0.4
Paper and paper products	191	96	119	89	164	-25.0	84.1	0.7	0.9
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	5	13	12	54	39	348.3	-28.3	0.4	0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	27	3,611	53	160	1,589	201.3	0	1.2	8.8
Chemical products	250	527	627	2,729	3,213	335.3	17.7	21.0	17.8
Rubber and plastic products	711	615	462	1,498	577	224.3	-61.5	11.5	3.2
Non-metallic mineral products (1)	661	1,199	1,531	1,492	2,446	-2.5	63.9	11.5	13.5
Basic metals (1)	155	449	200	1,006	3,791	402.8	277.0	7.7	21.0
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	281	732	221	539	1,031	144.0	91.2	4.1	5.7
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	104	239	311	514	439	65.3	-14.7	3.9	2.4
Office and accounting machines	2	22	9	34	68	275.6	100.6	0.3	0.4
Electrical machines and electronic devices	171	118	173	377	541	118.0	43.3	2.9	3.0
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	25	33	25	8	27	-69.2	250.6	0.1	0.1
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	81	39	35	45	35	28.0	-22.3	0.3	0.2
Motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailer	64	313	637	1,167	437	83.2	-62.6	9.0	2.4
Other transport equipment	42	35	135	82	160	-39.3	94.9	0.6	0.9
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	11	18	26	25	56	-5.0	125.9	0.2	0.3
Recycling	6	10	2	9	27	235.0	205.7	0.1	0.1
Total	6,476	10,520	6,462	13,023	18,059	101.5	38.7	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

(1) The figures for 1377-79 are revised, due to inclusion of operation permits for mining industries.

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING
AND MINING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNITS**

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and beverages	1,543	1,836	1,756	2,861	4,091	62.9	43.0	16.7	15.1
Tobacco products	0	2	1	2	1	100.0	-50.0	*	*
Textiles	370	418	433	1,161	1,495	168.1	28.8	6.8	5.5
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	285	297	429	1,164	1,648	171.3	41.6	6.8	6.1
Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags and footwear	112	114	151	230	291	52.3	26.5	1.3	1.1
Wood and wood products except furniture	130	145	177	405	733	128.8	81.0	2.4	2.7
Paper and paper products	233	265	354	600	770	69.5	28.3	3.5	2.8
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	12	34	41	63	122	53.7	93.7	0.4	0.5
Coke and refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	47	56	139	142	257	2.2	81.0	0.8	0.9
Chemical products	616	732	753	1,298	1,751	72.4	34.9	7.6	6.5
Rubber and plastic products	716	861	910	1,340	2,098	47.3	56.6	7.8	7.7
Non-metallic mineral products (1)	998	1,127	1,266	2,528	5,317	99.7	110.3	14.8	19.6
Basic metals (1)	304	553	368	555	866	50.8	56.0	3.2	3.2
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	296	573	634	1,289	2,343	103.3	81.8	7.5	8.6
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	494	517	615	1,196	1,661	94.5	38.9	7.0	6.1
Office and accounting machines	24	48	56	241	357	330.4	48.1	1.4	1.3
Electrical machines and electronic devices	232	226	259	552	848	113.1	53.6	3.2	3.1
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	94	52	56	128	186	128.6	45.3	0.7	0.7
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	111	85	87	169	263	94.3	55.6	1.0	1.0
Motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailer	134	278	313	579	823	85.0	42.1	3.4	3.0
Other transport equipment	36	89	108	243	438	125.0	80.2	1.4	1.6
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	102	95	143	279	582	95.1	108.6	1.6	2.1
Recycling	58	28	38	73	160	92.1	119.2	0.4	0.6
Total	6,947	8,431	9,087	17,098	27,101	88.2	58.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

(1) The figures for 1377-79 are revised, due to inclusion of operation permits for mining industries.

**NUMBER OF OPERATION PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING
AND MINING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNITS**

Table 38

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and beverages	636	594	591	651	651	10.2	0	18.3	15.7
Tobacco products	0	1	0	1	0	0	-100.0	*	0
Textiles	244	297	253	289	368	14.2	27.3	8.1	8.9
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	87	77	165	193	210	17.0	8.8	5.4	5.1
Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags and footwear	58	119	97	111	110	14.4	-0.9	3.1	2.7
Wood and wood products except furniture	44	50	62	81	66	30.6	-18.5	2.3	1.6
Paper and paper products	83	108	130	106	112	-18.5	5.7	3.0	2.7
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	12	13	19	24	21	26.3	-12.5	0.7	0.5
Coke and refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	28	33	41	66	73	61.0	10.6	1.9	1.8
Chemical products	172	272	264	332	372	25.8	12.0	9.4	9.0
Rubber and plastic products	324	635	484	325	387	-32.9	19.1	9.2	9.3
Non-metallic mineral products (1)	371	355	335	407	555	21.5	36.4	11.5	13.4
Basic metals (1)	56	98	79	120	125	51.9	4.2	3.4	3.0
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	120	248	221	267	338	20.8	26.6	7.5	8.2
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	144	227	209	229	265	9.6	15.7	6.5	6.4
Office and accounting machines	20	19	21	29	48	38.1	65.5	0.8	1.2
Electrical machines and electronic devices	112	72	71	78	118	9.9	51.3	2.2	2.8
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	17	17	25	16	25	-36.0	56.3	0.5	0.6
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	17	26	25	25	27	0	8.0	0.7	0.7
Motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailer	34	100	104	114	118	9.6	3.5	3.2	2.8
Other transport equipment	23	20	35	51	74	45.7	45.1	1.4	1.8
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	25	31	28	25	66	-10.7	164.0	0.7	1.6
Recycling	7	5	5	10	18	100.0	80.0	0.3	0.4
Total	2,634	3,417	3,264	3,550	4,147	8.8	16.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

(1) The figures for 1377-79 are revised, due to inclusion of operation permits for mining industries.

**EMPLOYMENT BASED ON ESTABLISHMENT PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURING AND MINING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNITS**

Table 39

(person)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and beverages	44,331	43,361	47,242	85,605	110,816	81.2	29.5	17.6	15.5
Tobacco products	0	25	20	316	8	▣	-97.5	0.1	*
Textiles	18,217	17,295	15,986	38,941	44,557	143.6	14.4	8.0	6.2
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	7,221	6,716	9,164	21,975	23,812	139.8	8.4	4.5	3.3
Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags and footwear	4,103	1,841	3,792	6,220	5,926	64.0	-4.7	1.3	0.8
Wood and wood products except furniture	2,518	3,062	3,086	8,335	13,512	170.1	62.1	1.7	1.9
Paper and paper products	9,009	5,545	8,020	13,785	15,620	71.9	13.3	2.8	2.2
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	235	511	445	884	1,518	98.7	71.7	0.2	0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	47	1,356	3,619	5,946	5,238	64.3	-11.9	1.2	0.7
Chemical products	17,176	18,631	24,572	46,233	53,255	88.2	15.2	9.5	7.4
Rubber and plastic products	13,949	15,358	14,789	27,189	41,465	83.8	52.5	5.6	5.8
Non-metallic mineral products (1)	20,576	24,938	35,682	65,827	157,175	84.5	138.8	13.6	21.9
Basic metals (1)	6,181	22,777	22,094	26,932	49,376	21.9	83.3	5.5	6.9
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	8,000	13,961	14,854	27,550	46,007	85.5	67.0	5.7	6.4
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	9,368	12,990	21,008	31,061	36,852	47.9	18.6	6.4	5.1
Office and accounting machines	1,145	832	1,128	3,860	4,907	242.2	27.1	0.8	0.7
Electrical machines and electronic devices	6,172	10,453	7,959	18,694	22,825	134.9	22.1	3.9	3.2
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	3,162	1,360	1,265	2,630	3,368	107.9	28.1	0.5	0.5
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	2,829	2,129	1,960	4,290	5,331	118.9	24.3	0.9	0.7
Motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailer	4,859	12,248	21,982	25,499	41,737	16.0	63.7	5.3	5.8
Other transport equipment	3,832	4,895	8,581	16,769	21,480	95.4	28.1	3.5	3.0
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	2,020	1,894	2,633	4,742	9,795	80.1	106.6	1.0	1.4
Recycling	1,576	484	724	2,239	2,512	209.3	12.2	0.5	0.4
Total	186,526	222,662	270,605	485,522	717,092	79.4	47.7	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

(1) The figures for 1377-79 are revised, due to inclusion of operation permits for mining industries.

**EMPLOYMENT BASED ON OPERATION PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURING AND MINING UNITS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNITS**

Table 40

(person)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and beverages	13,530	12,934	13,816	14,245	14,857	3.1	4.3	19.2	19.2
Tobacco products	0	179	0	15	0	0	-100.0	*	0
Textiles	6,759	9,404	4,888	6,564	6,087	34.3	-7.3	8.8	7.9
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	1,195	1,279	2,199	2,708	2,261	23.1	-16.5	3.6	2.9
Tanning & dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags and footwear	802	1,696	1,307	1,211	997	-7.3	-17.7	1.6	1.3
Wood and wood products except furniture	762	915	755	992	697	31.4	-29.7	1.3	0.9
Paper and paper products	1,254	1,229	1,259	1,353	1,449	7.5	7.1	1.8	1.9
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	57	72	105	229	227	118.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3
Coke and refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	416	3,003	550	1,126	2,336	104.7	107.5	1.5	3.0
Chemical products	2,513	3,618	4,293	13,037	7,947	203.7	-39.0	17.5	10.3
Rubber and plastic products	6,159	6,480	4,116	3,856	4,826	-6.3	25.2	5.2	6.2
Non-metallic mineral products (1)	7,519	7,246	7,614	9,252	10,746	21.5	16.1	12.4	13.9
Basic metals (1)	1,230	3,858	1,521	2,496	4,850	64.1	94.3	3.3	6.3
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2,599	6,017	2,350	3,869	4,565	64.6	18.0	5.2	5.9
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	3,124	4,062	3,812	4,088	4,578	7.2	12.0	5.5	5.9
Office and accounting machines	178	369	215	361	465	67.9	28.8	0.5	0.6
Electrical machines and electronic devices	1,547	1,317	1,870	2,692	2,716	44.0	0.9	3.6	3.5
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	1,968	277	340	197	349	-42.1	77.2	0.3	0.5
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	520	889	432	574	263	32.9	-54.2	0.8	0.3
Motor vehicles, trailer and semi-trailer	1,613	2,158	2,704	2,727	3,483	0.9	27.7	3.7	4.5
Other transport equipment	745	681	1,948	2,445	2,607	25.5	6.6	3.3	3.4
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	318	539	344	412	793	19.8	92.5	0.6	1.0
Recycling	86	53	54	129	197	138.9	52.7	0.2	0.3
Total	54,894	68,275	56,492	74,578	77,296	32.0	3.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines

(1) The figures for 1377-79 are revised, due to inclusion of operation permits for mining industries.

	1377	1378	1379▲	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Food and beverages	101.0	102.1	103.3	105.8	108.9	2.4	2.9
Tobacco products (cigarettes)	103.7	101.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	0	0
Textiles	98.3	94.2	91.2	88.0	76.1	-3.5	-13.5
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	89.8	66.9	46.4	48.7	37.0	5.0	-24.0
Leather and leather products (bag, shoes, suitcase, etc.)	92.0	80.7	69.2	66.4	49.9	-4.0	-24.8
Wood, wood and corky products (except furniture)	97.5	94.6	90.2	91.1	86.5	1.0	-5.0
Paper and paper products	97.3	94.0	92.5	113.7	111.2	22.9	-2.2
Oil products (except oil refineries)	102.8	106.3	119.0	112.7	112.0	-5.3	-0.6
Chemical products	111.6	113.4	117.2	120.3	120.9	2.6	0.5
Rubber and plastic products	104.0	104.0	112.6	113.6	107.0	0.9	-5.8
Non-metallic mineral products	101.1	103.0	104.6	109.4	109.4	4.6	0
Basic metals	101.1	101.2	107.3	109.6	107.7	2.1	-1.7
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	101.9	109.4	121.6	127.2	128.7	4.6	1.2
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	101.8	102.8	108.9	116.1	118.1	6.6	1.7
Electrical power generators and transmission machinery and electronic devices	104.5	112.6	115.7	145.9	152.2	26.1	4.3
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	101.0	96.2	123.3	130.5	133.6	5.8	2.4
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	101.2	98.6	103.8	137.5	137.3	32.5	-0.1
Motor vehicles and trailer	109.8	118.4	141.8	166.8	193.4	17.6	15.9
Other transport equipment	103.5	107.3	131.7	150.2	167.4	14.0	11.5
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	94.0	139.5	145.7	163.9	165.2	12.5	0.8
General index	101.7	102.1	106.0	110.9	110.2	4.6	-0.6

(1) Includes manufacturing establishments with 100 employees or more.

	1377	1378	1379▲	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Food and beverages	123.5	156.4	198.9	243.0	292.6	22.2	20.4
Tobacco products (cigarettes)	125.5	151.7	184.8	222.0	303.4	20.1	36.7
Textiles	118.4	138.2	160.7	183.1	212.3	13.9	15.9
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	104.5	127.6	84.4	121.7	85.3	44.2	-29.9
Leather and leather products (bag, shoes, suitcase, etc.)	121.7	122.9	126.9	139.0	244.2	9.5	75.7
Wood, wood and corky products (except furniture)	112.9	130.9	156.1	197.2	242.2	26.3	22.8
Paper and paper products	121.2	152.0	194.7	253.1	315.6	30.0	24.7
Oil products (except oil refineries)	137.0	181.9	220.8	284.9	362.0	29.0	27.1
Chemical products	128.7	160.1	202.9	256.1	305.0	26.2	19.1
Rubber and plastic products	120.7	157.0	203.5	235.0	284.3	15.5	21.0
Non-metallic mineral products	122.4	160.7	212.4	263.7	320.6	24.2	21.6
Basic metals	118.3	159.2	212.9	270.7	329.8	27.1	21.8
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	126.7	166.2	217.7	270.8	333.4	24.4	23.1
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	124.7	153.9	195.0	246.3	307.1	26.3	24.7
Electrical power generators and transmission machinery and electronic devices	122.9	169.8	213.6	340.0	413.1	59.2	21.5
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	125.2	151.0	251.7	299.1	349.8	18.8	17.0
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	125.3	155.3	213.3	307.4	365.2	44.1	18.8
Motor vehicles and trailer	138.2	180.3	244.5	327.7	466.1	34.0	42.2
Other transport equipment	128.9	159.2	252.7	342.2	465.6	35.4	36.1
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	130.6	269.9	321.9	412.1	506.6	28.0	22.9
General index	123.7	156.9	201.4	252.8	313.8	25.5	24.1

(1) Includes manufacturing establishments with 100 employees or more.

Table 43

PRODUCTION INDEX OF LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (1)

(1376=100)

	Relative weight in base year						Percentage change		Share in the growth of general index (percent)
		1377	1378	1379▲	1380	1381	1380	1381	1381
Food and beverages	10.60	98.6	109.4	113.4	122.5	135.7	8.0	10.8	5.2
Tobacco products (cigarettes)	0.86	121.4	150.0	99.8	101.1	104.7	1.3	3.6	0.1
Textiles	8.74	98.5	96.3	93.7	96.9	98.2	3.4	1.3	0.4
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	0.15	67.4	78.4	69.4	75.7	67.3	9.1	-11.1	*
Leather and leather products (bag, shoes, suitcase, etc.)	0.54	81.2	58.6	71.5	100.5	56.8	40.6	-43.5	-0.9
Wood, wood and corky products (except furniture)	1.06	89.1	94.6	89.9	92.8	94.2	3.2	1.5	0.1
Paper and paper products	1.16	98.5	112.8	109.3	129.1	127.1	18.1	-1.5	-0.1
Oil products (except oil refineries)	6.81	103.2	132.2	182.1	155.1	159.8	-14.8	3.0	1.2
Chemical products	11.96	99.3	108.9	111.4	122.9	129.1	10.3	5.0	2.8
Rubber and plastic products	3.94	90.1	106.3	125.3	126.5	141.5	1.0	11.9	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	8.88	100.0	115.3	124.6	140.5	151.3	12.8	7.7	3.6
Basic metals	14.99	92.9	106.2	115.4	130.1	128.7	12.7	-1.1	-0.8
Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	3.69	99.7	107.8	119.4	155.3	157.6	30.1	1.5	0.3
Machinery and equipment unclassified elsewhere	7.54	102.6	106.9	110.3	131.4	139.7	19.1	6.3	2.3
Electrical power generators and transmission machinery and electronic devices	2.89	107.7	129.0	148.2	222.1	273.8	49.9	23.3	5.6
Radio, television and telecommunication instruments	2.70	102.4	131.2	192.3	249.1	364.3	29.5	46.2	11.6
Medical and optical tools, precision instruments and clocks	0.47	98.6	90.2	108.5	141.2	154.7	30.1	9.6	0.2
Motor vehicles and trailer	11.63	119.7	137.7	163.1	219.0	334.0	34.3	52.5	49.9
Other transport equipment	1.21	117.0	116.2	320.1	464.6	816.3	45.1	75.7	15.9
Furniture and artificial goods unclassified elsewhere	0.17	86.4	177.4	197.0	240.7	288.9	22.2	20.0	0.3
General index	100.00	101.2	113.8	128.7	148.6	175.4	15.5	18.0	100.0

(1) Includes manufacturing establishments with 100 employees or more.

	1377	1378	1379	1380(1)	1381(1)	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
National expenditures	314,364	471,698	765,876	610,651	1,105,629	-20.3	81.1	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	136,003	88,094	192,221	140,827	435,155	-26.7	209.0	23.1	39.4
Establishment of food and sugar industries	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	1.6
Establishment & development of textiles, handicraft, rural & leather industries	3,110	8,994	6,162	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0
Establishment & development of metal and metal smelting industries	87,000	42,100	68,022	46,302	37,000	-31.9	-20.1	7.6	3.3
Establishment and development of mechanical industries	0	0	25,762	17,800	17,500	-30.9	-1.7	2.9	1.6
Technical aid	25,993	20,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0.6
Arrangement of industries' installation	7,150	17,000	12,275	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0
Formulation, supervision, implementation and development of technical standards	12,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Establishment & development of chemical and petrochemical industries	0	0	0	4,025	10,000	0	148.4	0.7	0.9
Technical and financial aid	0	0	80,000	72,700	345,655	-9.1	375.5	11.9	31.3
Mining	140,429	172,275	310,637	233,428	312,169	-24.9	33.7	38.2	28.2
Exploration of mines	39,802	55,840	110,133	106,867	116,059	-3.0	8.6	17.5	10.5
Mobilization and operation of mines	100,627	116,435	136,304	107,561	172,482	-21.1	60.4	17.6	15.6
Technical and financial aid	0	0	64,200	19,000	23,628	-70.4	24.4	3.1	2.1
Industrial research	37,932	211,329	263,018	236,396	358,305	-10.1	51.6	38.7	32.4
Provincial expenditures	26,945	34,677	74,171	0	0
Manufacturing	23,061	28,069	59,164	0	0
Mining	3,884	6,608	15,007	0	0
Total	341,309	506,375	840,047	0	0		

Source: General Budget Laws for 1378-1381

(1) Expenditures are based on figures of Treasury General.

INVESTMENT BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN NEW BUILDINGS IN URBAN AREAS (1)
(at current prices)

Table 45 (billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change ○		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Tehran	4,842.6	6,020.0	9,384.8	13,836.5	18,886.9	47.4	36.5	37.1	35.9
Other large cities	5,831.0	8,085.7	8,517.5	12,508.7	18,540.7	46.9	48.2	33.5	35.2
Other urban areas	7,276.1	7,963.4	10,879.9	10,947.4	15,176.9	0.6	38.6	29.4	28.9
All urban areas	17,949.7	22,069.1	28,782.2	37,292.6	52,604.5	29.6	41.1	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes the cost of land.

INVESTMENT BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN NEW BUILDINGS IN URBAN AREAS
BY CONSTRUCTION PHASES (1) (at current prices)

Table 46 (billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change ○		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Building starts	4,974.4	6,377.0	8,504.5	11,341.9	16,282.6	33.4	43.6	30.4	31.0
Semi-finished buildings	9,383.2	10,944.6	14,157.7	18,809.9	26,805.5	32.9	42.5	50.4	51.0
Completed buildings	3,592.1	4,747.5	6,120.0	7,140.8	9,516.3	16.7	33.3	19.2	18.0
All urban areas	17,949.7	22,069.1	28,782.2	37,292.6	52,604.5	29.6	41.1	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes the cost of land.

FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANK MASKAN (HOUSING BANK)

Table 47

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change ○	
						1380	1381
Number (thousands)	285.8	258.2	217.0	239.5	372.0	10.4	55.3
Amount (billion rials)	6,489.1	9,452.7	10,445.6	12,456.6	15,748.8	19.3	26.4

Source: Bank Maskan (Housing Bank)

**GOVERNMENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES)
FOR CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

Table 48

(million rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381 (1)	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
National expenditures	830,948	1,577,200	2,074,020	1,916,605	4,055,777	-7.6	111.6	100.0	100.0
Government buildings and establishments	391,164	621,271	404,442	312,276	1,360,641	-22.8	335.7	16.3	33.5
National buildings	271,094	465,779	402,773	278,764	642,103	-30.8	130.3	14.5	15.8
Military buildings	120,070	153,944	1,669	33,512	27,180	▣	-18.9	1.7	0.7
Other government buildings	0	1,548	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	*
Equipment & machinery for executive organizations	0	0	0	0	689,858	0	0	0	17.0
Provision of housing	203,887	370,518	432,342	286,824	781,883	-33.7	172.6	15.0	19.3
Housing for workers	1,350	2,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government staff housing	30,298	50,068	75,385	44,799	38,945	-40.6	-13.1	2.3	1.0
Aid to provide house for the poor	0	0	0	0	22,950	0	0	0	0.6
Financial aid for provision of housing	167,761	307,140	0	0	450	0	0	0	0
Inexpensive housing	0	0	4,071	4,000	0	-1.7	-100.0	0.2	0
Rural housing	1,609	5,530	13,318	9,700	22,600	-27.2	133.0	0.5	0.6
Coordination of land and housing affairs	2,869	4,900	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0.6
Technical and financial aid	0	0	339,568	228,325	671,938	-32.8	▣	11.9	16.6
Urban development	228,329	574,881	1,223,239	1,305,354	1,906,278	6.7	46.0	68.1	47.0
Urban planning	5,355	29,274	45,930	51,720	62,880	12.6	21.6	2.7	1.6
Potable water for urban areas	2,020	0	0	17,200	30,000	0	74.4	0.9	0.7
Sewage system in urban areas	140,539	329,764	484,520	450,485	491,060	-7.0	9.0	23.5	12.1
Urban safety establishments	4,000	6,500	0	1,229	0	0	-100.0	0.1	0
Improvement of urban transportation	76,100	204,373	685,520	775,310	659,980	13.1	-14.9	40.5	16.3
Other urban establishments and facilities	315	4,170	4,262	440	58,100	-89.7	▣	0	1.4
Improvement of urban environment	0	0	1,840	7,370	16,520	300.5	124.2	0.4	0.4
Improvement of urban and municipalities affairs	0	800	1,167	1,600	0	37.1	-100.0	0.1	0
Improvement of urban railway transportation	0	0	0	0	486,385	0	0	0	12.0
Improvement of urban non-railway transportation	0	0	0	0	101,353	0	0	0	2.5
Research on housing, urban & rural development	7,568	10,530	13,997	12,151	6,976	-13.2	-42.6	0.6	0.2
Provincial expenditures (2)	616,888	756,727	1,170,878	..	..	0	0		
Total	1,447,836	2,333,927	3,244,898	..	..		

Source: General Budget Laws for 1377-1381

(1) Figures are based on the payment of Treasury General.

(2) Figures for 1380 and 1381 are not available.

**OUTSTANDING FACILITIES EXTENDED BY BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
TO CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING SECTOR (1)**

Table 49

(billion rials)

	End of Esfand 1380▲	End of Esfand 1381	Percentage change 1381	Change in outstanding 1381	Share of change in outstanding (percent) 1381	Total change in outstanding (2) 1381	Relative share (percent) 1381
Construction							
Public and non-public sector	12,973.7	15,647.3	20.6	2,673.6	100.0	87,623.3	3.1
Non-public sector	3,249.3	4,797.8	47.7	1,548.5	57.9	72,359.6	2.1
Commercial banks	3,023.0	4,123.7	36.4	1,100.7	41.2	54,323.7	2.0
Specialized banks	0	0	0	0	0	15,651.4	0
Credit institutions	226.3	674.1	197.9	447.8	16.7	2,384.5	18.8
Public sector	9,724.4	10,849.5	11.6	1,125.1	42.1	15,263.7	7.4
Commercial banks	8,865.1	10,079.9	13.7	1,214.8	45.4	12,378.6	9.8
Specialized banks (3)	281.5	9.7	-96.6	-271.8	-10.2	1,755.3	-15.5
Credit institutions	577.8	759.9	31.5	182.1	6.8	1,129.8	16.1
Housing							
Public and non-public sector	51,986.0	68,437.1	31.6	16,451.1	100.0	87,623.3	18.8
Non-public sector	51,363.6	67,664.6	31.7	16,301.0	99.1	72,359.6	22.5
Commercial banks	28,664.5	38,169.1	33.2	9,504.6	57.8	54,323.7	17.5
Specialized banks	22,502.9	28,960.0	28.7	6,457.1	39.3	15,651.4	41.3
Bank Maskan (Housing bank)	21,954.4	28,062.6	27.8	6,108.2	37.1	8,677.4	70.4
Credit institutions	196.2	535.5	172.9	339.3	2.1	2,384.5	14.2
Public sector	622.4	772.5	24.1	150.1	0.9	15,263.7	1.0
Commercial banks	588.6	630.3	7.1	41.7	0.3	12,378.6	0.3
Specialized banks (3)	33.8	142.2	320.7	108.4	0.7	1,755.3	6.2
Credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	1,129.8	0

(1) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

(2) Indicates changes in outstanding facilities extended by banks to all economic sectors according to public, non-public, commercial and specialized banks and credit institutions.

(3) Outstanding facilities extended by specialized banks to public construction and housing sector is financed by Bank Maskan (Housing Bank).

Table 50

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS ISSUED IN URBAN AREAS

	1377	1378	1379	1380▲	1381	Percentage change ○		Share (percent)(1)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Number									
Tehran	6,997	12,119	21,234	24,215	20,430	14.0	-15.6	16.6	12.7
Other large cities	38,243	40,644	38,487	45,776	53,002	18.9	15.8	31.3	32.9
Other urban areas	87,654	86,080	76,586	76,042	87,854	-0.7	15.5	52.1	54.5
All urban areas	132,894	138,843	136,307	146,033	161,286	7.1	10.4	100.0	100.0
Total floor-space estimate (thousand square meters)									
Tehran	5,334.5	10,120.4	17,198.0	20,867.7	15,109.0	21.3	-27.6	35.6	23.3
Other large cities	12,354.3	15,141.7	15,312.6	19,512.6	26,776.4	27.4	37.2	33.3	41.2
Other urban areas	18,518.1	18,861.5	17,826.9	18,174.2	23,040.1	1.9	26.8	31.0	35.5
All urban areas	36,206.9	44,123.6	50,337.5	58,554.5	64,925.5	16.3	10.9	100.0	100.0
Average floor-space (square meter)									
Tehran	762	835	810	862	740	6.4	-14.2		
Other large cities	323	373	398	426	505	7.1	18.5		
Other urban areas	211	219	233	239	262	2.7	9.7		
All urban areas	272	318	369	401	403	8.6	0.4		

(1) Minor discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Construction services	113.3	128.5	142.3	156.1	184.0	9.7	17.9
Daily wage of bricklayer	118.7	138.3	153.2	169.1	197.0	10.4	16.5
Daily wage of unskilled construction worker	111.5	126.0	138.9	153.6	189.9	10.6	23.6
Wage paid for painting	110.8	126.1	138.7	154.0	175.5	11.0	14.0
Wage paid for roof-asphalting	108.6	116.9	128.8	135.9	159.0	5.5	17.0
Wage paid for well-digging	117.4	140.1	155.2	165.9	197.2	6.9	18.9
Wage paid for cementing	114.4	131.1	143.6	156.5	177.8	9.0	13.6
Wage paid for tile covering	112.4	119.2	135.8	155.8	184.6	14.7	18.5
Wage paid for plaster working	112.6	130.2	144.2	158.2	190.7	9.7	20.5
Wholesale price index of construction materials	108.7	134.8	155.2	160.9	192.1	3.7	19.4
Metallic	103.6	132.5	151.1	152.8	168.4	1.1	10.2
Non-metallic	115.7	138.1	160.9	172.0	224.0	6.9	30.7

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change○		Share (percent)(1)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Number									
Tehran	7,546	11,098	16,312	19,958	21,963	22.4	10.0	11.8	12.6
Other large cities	54,369	48,407	51,415	58,789	59,819	14.3	1.8	34.9	34.4
Other urban areas	111,925	112,431	103,806	89,806	91,984	-13.5	2.4	53.3	52.9
All urban areas	173,840	171,936	171,533	168,553	173,766	-1.7	3.1	100.0	100.0
Total floor-space estimate (thousand square meters)									
Tehran	6,608	8,596	13,605	16,830	16,682	23.7	-0.9	29.5	25.7
Other large cities	13,274	13,029	15,665	19,603	24,509	25.1	25.0	34.3	37.3
Other urban areas	20,695	20,817	20,326	20,666	23,731	1.7	14.8	36.2	36.6
All urban areas	40,577	42,442	49,596	57,099	64,922	15.1	13.7	100.0	100.0
Average floor-space (square meters)									
Tehran	876	775	834	843	760	1.1	-9.9		
Other large cities	244	269	305	333	410	9.4	22.9		
Other urban areas	185	185	196	230	258	17.5	12.1		
All urban areas	233	247	289	339	374	17.2	10.3		

(1) Minor discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

Table 53

BUILDINGS COMPLETED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN URBAN AREAS

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)(1)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Number									
Tehran	8,092	10,594	12,908	16,546	19,788	28.2	19.4	9.8	10.1
Other large cities	40,951	52,231	55,351	58,736	61,334	6.1	3.7	34.8	31.2
Other urban areas	71,204	85,796	110,831	93,716	115,501	-15.4	23.2	55.4	58.7
All urban areas	120,247	148,621	179,090	168,998	196,623	-5.7	16.3	100.0	100.0
Total floor-space (thousand square meters)									
Tehran	6,783	9,001	10,200	12,677	15,072	24.3	18.9	26.1	26.0
Other large cities	10,196	14,628	14,608	16,797	18,094	15.0	7.7	34.6	31.2
Other urban areas	13,456	15,976	20,061	19,008	24,791	-5.2	30.4	39.2	42.8
All urban areas	30,435	39,605	44,869	48,482	57,957	8.1	19.5	100.0	100.0
Average floor-space (square meter)									
Tehran	838	850	790	766	762	-3.0	-0.6		
Other large cities	249	280	264	286	295	8.4	3.2		
Other urban areas	189	186	181	203	215	12.1	5.8		
All urban areas	253	266	251	287	295	14.5	2.7		

(1) Minor discrepancies in total are due to rounding.

Table 54

VALUE -ADDED IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

(billion rials)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
At constant 1376 prices	22,094	25,054	26,218	27,425	27,113	4.6	-1.1	100.0	100.0
Land transportation	20,071	22,431	24,136	25,519	25,146	5.7	-1.5	93.1	92.7
Road	19,679	21,988	23,678	25,011	24,646	5.6	-1.5	91.2	90.9
Railway	393	443	458	508	500	10.9	-1.6	1.9	1.8
Air transportation	1,142	1,177	936	1,077	1,022	15.1	-5.1	3.9	3.8
Sea transportation	880	1,446	1,146	829	945	-27.7	14.0	3.0	3.5
At current prices	23,507	28,779	41,183	48,496	56,125	17.8	15.7	100.0	100.0
Land transportation	21,009	25,270	35,207	42,576	49,862	20.9	17.1	87.8	88.8
Road	20,377	24,135	33,964	40,985	47,983	20.7	17.1	84.5	85.5
Railway	632	1,135	1,243	1,591	1,879	28.0	18.1	3.3	3.3
Air transportation	1,587	1,704	2,793	2,384	2,966	-14.6	24.4	4.9	5.3
Sea transportation (1)	910	1,805	3,183	3,536	3,297	11.1	-6.8	7.3	5.9

(1) Includes only the performance of I.R.I. Ports and Shipping Organization.

Table 55 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR						(billion rials)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
At constant 1376 prices	13,329	14,539	15,748	19,970	26,051	26.8	30.4	100.0	100.0
Construction	1,917	1,928	2,771	2,440	3,775	-11.9	54.7	12.2	14.5
Machinery	11,412	12,612	12,977	17,530	22,276	35.1	27.1	87.8	85.5
At current prices	14,872	19,288	24,024	29,910	43,180	24.5	44.4	100.0	100.0
Construction	2,125	2,485	4,071	3,891	7,158	-4.4	84.0	13.0	16.6
Machinery	12,747	16,803	19,953	26,019	36,022	30.4	38.4	87.0	83.4

Table 56 NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED						(million persons)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Land transportation	386.7	398.3	413.3	407.1	403.6	-1.5	-0.9	96.7	96.6
Road	377.1	387.6	401.6	394.0	389.3	-1.9	-1.2	93.6	93.1
Railway	9.6	10.7	11.7	13.1	14.3	12.0	9.2	3.1	3.4
Air transportation (1)	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.6	11.9	9.4	2.6	2.8	2.8
Sea transportation	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	0	4.2	0.6	0.6
Total	398.1	410.4	426.3	421.1	418.0	-1.2	-0.7	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistical yearbook of Transportation and Terminals Organization, Raja Railway Corporation, Ports and Shipping Organization and Ministry of Road and Transportation

(1) Figures for 1377-78 are estimated.

Table 57 GOODS TRANSPORTED						(million tons)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Land transportation	221.2	249.4	272.2	294.8	324.5	8.3	10.1	79.6	81.0
Road	199.5	226.4	247.0	268.5	298.0	8.7	11.0	72.5	74.4
Railway	21.7	23.0	25.2	26.3	26.5	4.4	0.8	7.1	6.6
Air transportation (1)	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	29.7	3.6	*	*
Sea transportation	53.9	75.4	74.8	75.3	76.1	0.7	1.1	20.3	19.0
Total	275.2	324.9	347.1	370.2	400.7	6.7	8.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistical yearbook of Transportation and Terminals Organization, Raja Railway Corporation, Ports and Shipping Organization and Ministry of Road and Transportation

(1) Figures for 1377-78 are estimated.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES)

IN ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

(million rials)

	1377	1378	1379(1)	1380(2)	1381(2)	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Expansion of national roads	656.4	616.5	1,262.3	161.0	1,600.3	-87.2	☐	*	*
Expansion of provincial roads	129.7	421.0	115.8	188.4	352.0	62.7	86.8	*	*
Road transportation	129,510.4	24.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Road keeping	150,786.8	173,157.0	73,920.0	315,102.6	118,767.9	326.3	-62.3	8.8	3.1
Expansion of railways	285,530.0	493,075.0	947,420.0	1,256,092.8	1,198,113.0	32.6	-4.6	35.0	31.7
Establishment of ports	150,597.4	186,580.0	136,834.5	305,400.0	270,583.4	123.2	-11.4	8.5	7.2
Establishment of forest roads	5,000.0	8,000.0	9,031.8	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0
Establishment of airports	410,187.6	679,220.0	522,539.0	349,044.0	385,122.0	-33.2	10.3	9.7	10.2
Study and establishment of rural roads	12,400.0	9,300.0	12,220.0	11,800.0	0	-3.4	-100.0	0.3	0
Establishment of freeways	64,711.8	90,065.0	85,474.0	72,343.0	99,885.3	-15.4	38.1	2.0	2.6
Establishment of highways	67,002.1	109,917.0	309,844.0	266,083.0	381,057.6	-14.1	43.2	7.4	10.1
Establishment of main roads	189,524.2	264,505.0	373,231.0	372,305.0	514,278.1	-0.2	38.1	10.4	13.6
Establishment of secondary roads	93,243.2	123,145.0	207,647.5	213,526.0	1,865.0	2.8	-99.1	6.0	*
Renovation of main roads	75,719.6	105,313.0	188,475.7	180,165.0	171,687.3	-4.4	-4.7	5.0	4.5
Renovation of secondary roads	18,589.1	30,908.5	750.0	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0
Asphalt coverage of freeways and highways	24,060.4	27,424.8	34,500.0	25,000.0	21,000.0	-27.5	-16.0	0.7	0.6
Asphalt coverage of main roads	91,738.0	115,224.5	131,000.0	125,985.8	103,667.2	-3.8	-17.7	3.5	2.7
Asphalt coverage of secondary roads	30,075.2	30,920.7	37,000.0	35,280.0	0	-4.6	-100.0	1.0	0
Studies of freeways, highways and main and secondary roads	0	0	7,450.0	10,000.0	20,300.0	34.2	103.0	0.3	0.5
Provision of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Establishment of special roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Road keeping	0	0	0	0	29,250.0	0	0	0	0.8
Technical and financial aid	0	0	50,000.0	46,000.0	462,200.0	-8.0	☐	1.3	12.2
Feasibility studies of road and transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,799,461.9	2,447,817.5	3,128,715.6	3,584,476.6	3,779,729.1	14.6	5.4	100.0	100.0

Source: General budget laws

(1) Based on the data released by Management and Planning Organization

(2) Based on the data released by Treasury General of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN ACTIVE POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND OVER

Table 59

BY GENDER, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (1)

(percent)

	Total			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Male & female	Male	Female	Male & female	Male	Female	Male & female	Male	Female
1378	13.5	13.5	13.6	14.0	13.1	20.4	13.0	14.2	7.8
1379	14.3	13.8	16.5	14.9	13.5	23.5	13.4	14.2	10.0
1380:									
Ordibehesht	13.9	13.3	16.9	15.4	13.7	25.8	12.0	12.6	9.3
Mordad	14.0	13.0	19.5	15.4	13.3	28.1	12.3	12.6	11.1
Aban	14.2	13.2	19.9	14.8	12.6	28.5	13.5	13.9	11.8
Bahman	14.7	13.9	18.9	15.0	13.3	26.5	14.3	14.8	11.7
1381:									
Ordibehesht	12.6	11.7	17.6	14.7	12.2	28.1	10.0	10.4	8.6
Mordad	12.2	10.9	19.6	14.1	11.6	29.6	9.9	9.9	10.1
Aban	12.8	11.2	22.4	14.3	11.8	30.6	10.9	10.4	13.4
Bahman	12.2	10.9	19.5	13.1	10.9	28.4	11.1	11.0	11.3

Source: Household employment survey, Statistical Center of Iran

(1) Household employment survey was done annually during 1376-79 and since 1380 it has been conducted quarterly and in the second month of each season.

Table 60

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (1)

(thousand persons)

	1377▲	1378▲	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Urban areas									
Population	38,605	39,586	40,627	41,722	42,835	2.7	2.7	64.6	65.2
Rural areas (1)									
Population	22,986	22,926	22,888	22,862	22,822	-0.1	-0.2	35.4	34.8
Total									
Active ▲	17,755	18,450	19,135	19,812	20,429	3.5	3.1	30.7	31.1
Total	61,591	62,512	63,515	64,584	65,657	1.7	1.7	100.0	100.0

Source: Management and Planning Organization

(1) Includes non-resident population.

Table 61

GINI COEFFICIENT IN URBAN AREAS

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381
Gini coefficient	0.3965	0.4009	0.3991	0.3985	0.4191
Percentage changes in gini coefficient	-1.59	1.11	-0.45	-0.15	5.17

Source: Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Statistical Research and Study Department

Table 62 **ANNUAL AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER URBAN HOUSEHOLD BY INCOME GROUPS** (Rial)

Income groups	1379		1380		1381		Percentage change	
	Income	Share (percent)	Income	Share (percent)	Income	Share (percent)	1380	1381
Gross monetary income	19,066,798	73.5	23,616,290	74.6	29,887,788	74.2	23.9	26.6
Wage and salary – public sector	5,078,096	19.6	6,014,644	19.0	7,576,145	18.8	18.4	26.0
Wage and salary- private sector	2,996,637	11.6	3,779,934	11.9	4,784,578	11.9	26.1	26.6
Self-employed in agricultural sector	558,554	2.1	798,727	2.5	660,400	1.6	43.0	-17.3
Self-employed in non-agricultural sector	6,118,781	23.6	7,747,156	24.5	9,617,927	23.9	26.6	24.1
Miscellaneous	2,675,807	10.3	3,682,409	11.6	5,056,317	12.6	37.6	37.3
Sale of second – hand goods	1,638,923	6.3	1,593,420	5.0	2,192,421	5.4	-2.8	37.6
Non-monetary income	6,859,199	26.5	8,057,904	25.4	10,365,499	25.8	17.5	28.6
Rental equivalence of owner occupied houses	5,417,933	20.9	6,380,603	20.1	8,299,933	20.6	17.8	30.0
Other (1)	1,441,266	5.6	1,677,301	5.3	2,065,566	5.1	16.4	23.1
Total	25,925,997	100.0	31,674,194	100.0	40,253,287	100.0	22.2	27.1

(1) Includes estimate of rental equivalence of house in lieu of services and rent free, goods and services in lieu of wage and salary and free of charge (not from another household) and production out of agricultural and non-agricultural proceeds to be used at home.

**ANNUAL AVERAGE GROSS EXPENDITURE PER URBAN HOUSEHOLD
BY EXPENDITURE GROUPS**

Table 63 (Rial)

Expenditure groups	1379		1380		1381		Percentage change	
	Expenditure	Share (percent)	Expenditure	Share (percent)	Expenditure	Share (percent)	1380	1381
Food, beverages and tobacco	9,048,315	29.9	10,067,005	28.7	11,966,723	27.3	11.3	18.9
Food and beverages	8,856,352	29.3	9,851,794	28.1	11,735,917	26.7	11.2	19.1
Tobacco	191,963	0.6	215,211	0.6	230,806	0.5	12.1	7.2
Clothing and footwear	2,165,698	7.2	2,407,093	6.9	2,635,262	6.0	11.1	9.5
Housing, water, fuel and power	7,855,376	26.0	9,377,318	26.8	11,852,570	27.0	19.4	26.4
Furnishings & household equipment & operation	1,940,629	6.4	2,201,868	6.3	2,692,564	6.1	13.5	22.3
Medical care and health expenses	1,299,932	4.3	1,698,061	4.8	2,446,004	5.6	30.6	44.0
Transportation and communications	4,217,310	13.9	4,803,184	13.7	6,786,794	15.5	13.9	41.3
Transportation	3,914,978	12.9	4,323,302	12.3	6,149,913	14.0	10.4	42.2
Communications	302,332	1.0	479,882	1.4	636,881	1.5	58.7	32.7
Recreation, entertainment, education & cultural services	1,118,864	3.7	1,410,224	4.0	1,737,984	3.9	26.0	23.2
Recreation and entertainment	544,640	1.8	683,346	1.9	843,644	1.9	25.5	23.5
Education and cultural services	574,224	1.9	726,878	2.1	894,340	2.0	26.6	23.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	2,606,996	8.6	3,072,973	8.8	3,757,904	8.6	17.9	22.3
Total	30,253,120	100.0	35,037,726	100.0	43,875,805	100.0	15.8	25.2

Table 64		INCOME DISTRIBUTION INEQUALITY INDEX IN URBAN AREAS					(percent)	
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381		
Share of income deciles								
1 st decile		2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9		
2 nd decile		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3		
3 rd decile		4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4		
4 th decile		5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4		
5 th decile		6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6		
6 th decile		8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9		
7 th decile		9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6		
8 th decile		12.3	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.0		
9 th decile		16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.5		
10 th decile		30.6	30.9	30.9	30.8	32.4		
Ratio of reachest 10% of households to poorest 10% (1)		13.9	15.4	15.0	14.4	16.9		

Source: Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Statistical Research and Study Department (1) In determining the mentioned ratios, shares are calculated based on 4-digit decimals.

Table 65		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASSES AND TEACHING STAFF (1)								
		Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
		1377-78	1378-79	1379-80	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82
Number of schools										
Urban areas		47,246	49,788	50,889	52,980	59,350	4.1	12.0	42.1	44.1
Rural areas		62,807	63,916	70,991	72,766	75,336	2.5	3.5	57.9	55.9
Total		110,053	113,704	121,880	125,746	134,686	3.2	7.1	100.0	100.0
Number of classes										
Urban areas		401,959	404,093	407,496	420,022	416,296	3.1	-0.9	62.9	62.5
Rural areas		237,274	234,696	243,430	247,644	250,108	1.7	9.9	37.1	37.5
Total		639,233	638,789	650,926	667,666	666,404	2.6	-0.2	100.0	100.0
Teaching staff										
Urban areas		599,416	628,574	615,960	618,160	614,066	0.4	-0.7	67.8	68.0
Rural areas		294,073	298,726	298,798	293,536	289,556	-1.8	-1.4	32.2	32.0
Total		893,489	927,300	914,758	911,696	903,622	-0.3	-0.9	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education (1) Includes kindergartens, primary schools, junior high schools, public high schools and pre-universities.

Table 66		ENROLLMENT AND LITERACY RATES					(percent)	
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381		
Enrollment rate (6-14 years)								
Urban areas		98.9	94.0	95.2	79.6	98.0		
Rural areas		82.1	83.0	85.0	88.9	89.3		
Total		92.1	90.0	91.3	95.0	95.8		
Literacy rate (6-29 years)								
Urban areas		97.5	97.5	97.8	97.5	97.7		
Rural areas		84.9	82.0	82.9	90.2	90.6		
Total		95.1	91.3	92.1	95.1	95.6		

Source: Management and Planning Organization

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377-78	1378-79	1379-80	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82
Kindergartens	220	252	287	329	404	14.6	22.8	1.8	2.3
Primary schools	8,667	8,288	7,969	7,513	7,029	-5.7	-6.5	42.1	41.0
Junior high schools	5,295	5,173	5,027	4,954	4,865	-1.4	-1.8	27.8	28.4
High schools (day and night schools)	3,916	4,009	4,064	3,986	3,828	-1.9	-4.0	22.4	22.3
Former system	148	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New system	3,768	3,995	4,064	3,986	3,828	-1.9	-4.0	22.4	22.3
Technical and professional schools	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-university	367	396	414	477	455	15.2	-4.6	2.7	2.7
Teacher training centers	20	25	14	13	10	-7.1	-23.1	0.1	0.1
Others (1)	383	456	484	551	543	13.8	-1.5	3.1	3.2
Total	18,872	18,599	18,259	17,823	17,134	-2.4	-3.9	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

(1) Includes adult students in primary and general course, high schools and pre-universities since 1380-81 academic year.

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377-78	1378-79	1379-80	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82
Medical sciences	36,493	38,573	42,375	37,840	40,079	-10.7	5.9	4.7	4.4
Humanities	392,101	407,162	452,966	423,585	451,163	-6.4	6.5	52.5	49.9
Basic sciences	50,957	58,952	73,304	68,593	84,436	-6.4	23.1	8.5	9.3
Technical and engineering	136,107	165,919	198,552	203,911	248,182	2.7	21.7	25.3	27.4
Agriculture and veterinary	41,417	44,477	52,895	56,908	59,496	7.6	4.5	7.1	6.6
Arts	9,454	11,145	16,157	15,802	21,513	-2.2	36.1	1.9	2.4
Total	666,529	726,228	836,249	806,693	904,869	-3.5	12.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Islamic Azad University

Table 69 **NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES** (person)

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377-78	1378-79	1379-80	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82	1380-81	1381-82
Education sciences and teacher training	58,227	56,538	25,784	11,136	11,158	-56.8	0.2	1.5	1.4
Humanities, religion and theology	74,051	79,097	84,756	90,642	93,115	6.9	2.7	11.9	11.5
Fine arts	15,862	17,625	21,256	24,839	25,526	16.9	2.8	3.3	3.2
Law	7,499	7,609	7,398	8,710	9,953	17.7	14.3	1.1	1.2
Social and behavioral sciences	52,911	58,736	91,861	97,259	102,547	5.9	5.4	12.8	12.7
Administration, commerce and management	78,981	85,044	95,519	101,288	109,598	6.0	8.2	13.3	13.5
Public relation and mass media	4,213	4,349	5,080	5,538	5,957	9.0	7.6	0.7	0.7
Domestic economy	25	59	81	..	..	0	0	..	..
Service affairs and public services	0	321	..	15,515	14,186	0	-8.6	2.0	1.7
Physical and natural sciences	44,158	46,347	49,354	41,115	42,519	-16.7	3.4	5.4	5.3
Mathematics and computer sciences	35,569	42,096	34,385	61,096	56,452	77.7	-7.6	8.0	7.0
Medical and health sciences	97,673	95,142	99,689	109,946	111,119	10.3	1.1	14.5	13.7
Engineering	123,671	133,495	157,034	107,929	132,788	-31.3	23.0	14.2	16.4
Architecture and urban planning	6,816	7,539	9,144	38,850	44,436	324.9	14.4	5.1	5.5
Professional and industrial affairs and commerce	149	139	88	..	..	0	0	..	..
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	37,408	40,384	47,686	43,633	47,409	-8.5	8.7	5.7	5.9
Others	1,700	4,453	4,412	2,374	2,757	-46.2	16.1	0.3	0.3
Total	638,913	678,652	733,527	759,870	809,567	3.6	6.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology

**NUMBER OF THE INSURED AND PENSIONERS SUPPORTED
BY SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION**

Table 70 (person)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Main and dependent insured	22,205,000	22,676,781	23,192,788	24,196,085	25,050,143	4.3	3.5
Main	5,882,172	5,977,598	6,094,588	6,374,568	6,588,238	4.6	3.6
Employed	5,789,572	5,909,153	6,022,650	6,281,574	5,591,265	4.3	-11.0
Unemployed	92,600	68,445	71,938	92,994	116,268	29.3	25.0
Dependent	16,322,828	16,699,183	17,098,200	17,821,517	18,461,905	4.2	3.6
Main and dependent pensioners	1,971,000	2,102,709	2,168,663	2,309,538	1,463,670	6.5	6.7
Main	1,041,050	1,099,463	1,144,022	1,208,627	1,256,572	5.6	4.0
Retired	344,762	369,784	387,534	419,078	463,404	8.1	10.6
Disabled	69,153	69,112	67,067	69,009	71,471	2.9	3.6
Survivors	627,135	660,567	689,421	720,540	721,697	4.5	0.2
Dependent	929,950	1,003,246	1,024,641	1,100,911	1,207,098	7.4	9.6
Total	24,176,000	24,779,490	25,361,451	26,505,623	27,513,813	4.5	3.8

Source: Social Security Organization

Table 71		COMPOSITION OF THE INSURED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION			(percent)
	by place of occupation		by gender		
	Governmental	Non-governmental	Female	Male	
1376	17.3	82.7	7.3	92.7	
1377	16.1	83.9	7.3	92.7	
1378	15.5	84.5	7.7	92.3	
1379	14.3	85.7	7.8	92.2	
1380	13.1	86.9	8.0	92.0	
1381	12.4	87.6	8.6	91.4	

Source: Social Security Organization

Table 72		NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED BY MEDICAL CARE SERVICES INSURANCE ORGANIZATION (1)					(thousand persons)
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change
							1380 1381
Staff fund		6,157	6,405	6,553	6,561	6,888	0.1 5.1
Self-employed fund		985	503	428	504	774	17.7 5.4
Others fund		762	1,321	1,379	1,661	1,630	20.4 -1.9
Villagers fund		21,231	22,479	22,723	22,933	23,480	0.9 2.4
Total		29,135	30,708	31,083	31,659	32,722	1.8 3.5

Source: Medical Care Services Insurance Organization

(1) Excludes the self-employed urban hospitalized insured.

Table 73		NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS AND HOSPITAL BEDS					(person)
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change
							1380 1381
Physician		59,710	63,331	67,046	72,877	77,755	8.7 6.7
Dentist		11,421	12,168	12,926	13,498	14,751	4.4 9.3
Pharmacist		8,753	9,209	9,774	10,769	11,306	10.2 5.0
Hospital bed		98,669	103,394	105,716	109,152	110,797	3.3 1.5

Source: Medical Council Organization and Ministry of Health, Medical Care and Medical Education

Table 74		MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGE (1)				(rial)
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381
Minimum nominal wage		297,000	361,830	458,010	570,000	700,000
		(16.7)	(21.8)	(26.6)	(24.5)	(22.8)
Average consumer price index (1376=100)		118.1	141.8	159.7	177.9	206
		(18.1)	(20.1)	(12.6)	(11.4)	(15.8)
Minimum real wage		251,482	255,169	286,794	320,404	339,805
		(-1.2)	(1.5)	(12.3)	(11.7)	(6.1)

Source: Social Security Organization

(1) Figures in parentheses indicate percentage change over the previous year.

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)(1)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Corporate tax	7,923.6	10,048.4	11,295.5	12,371.9	14,758.4	9.5	19.3	29.6	29.4
Public legal entities	3,829.5	4,929.3	4,899.2	4,467.9	5,073.2	-8.8	13.5	10.7	10.1
Procurement and distribution centers	0	14.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private legal entities	4,094.1	5,104.5	6,396.3	7,904.0	9,685.2	23.6	22.5	18.9	19.3
Income tax	3,897.1	5,383.1	6,834.0	8,703.7	8,247.6	27.4	-5.2	20.8	16.4
Salary	1,698.5	2,469.2	3,413.5	4,625.1	3,706.9	35.5	-19.9	11.1	7.4
Professions	1,803.1	2,424.2	2,926.9	3,402.0	3,939.3	16.2	15.8	8.1	7.9
Real estate	352.6	398.3	409.2	547.5	538.9	33.8	-1.6	1.3	1.1
Others	42.9	91.4	84.4	129.1	62.6	53.0	-51.5	0.3	0.1
Wealth tax	855.6	1,152.5	1,455.1	1,912.4	2,646.6	31.4	38.4	4.6	5.3
Property transactions and goodwill	440.6	575.2	699.6	874.5	998.7	25.0	14.2	2.1	2.0
Heritage	130.7	169.7	186.4	216.5	248.0	16.1	14.5	0.5	0.5
Stamp fee, check, draft, promissory note, ...	258.0	364.6	529.5	766.9	1,399.9	44.8	82.5	1.8	2.8
Others	26.3	43.0	39.6	54.4	0	37.4	-100.0	0.1	0
Total	12,676.3	16,584.0	19,584.6	22,988.0	25,652.7	17.4	11.6	55.0	51.2
Import tax ▲	4,524.5	5,924.9	8,093.2	11,840.6	16,398.3	46.3	38.5	28.3	32.7
Customs duties	764.9	626.6	700.8	966.3	1,915.2	37.9	98.2	2.3	3.8
Commercial profit	1,772.7	2,419.0	3,457.1	6,207.1	9,950.5	79.5	60.3	14.9	19.8
Order registration fee	1,846.4	2,531.6	3,480.1	4,194.6	4,089.8	20.5	-2.5	10.0	8.2
2% of prices of imported goods for education	0	113.2	224.6	178.3	213.0	-20.6	19.5	0.4	0.4
Export Guarantee Fund-1% of cif value of imported goods	86.4	86.4	101.1	140.2	171.4	38.7	22.3	0.3	0.3
Others▲	54.1	148.1	129.5	154.0	58.4	18.9	-62.1	0.4	0.1
Tax on goods and services▲	7,680.8	17,756.8	8,907.4	6,957.6	8,090.2	-21.9	16.3	16.7	16.1
Oil products	74.5	76.4	76.4	84.5	89.2	10.6	5.6	0.2	0.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	91.4	298.5	326.5	325.7	337.5	-0.2	3.6	0.8	0.7
Automobile (Numbering)	164.5	155.8	160.3	220.9	0	37.8	-100.0	0.5	0
Automobile fixed tax	0	1,007.9	1,396.5	1,769.1	0	26.7	-100.0	4.2	0
Automobile transactions	200.4	238.9	292.4	347.6	448.2	18.9	28.9	0.8	0.9
Cigarettes	111.3	105.5	101.7	73.4	86.9	-27.8	18.4	0.2	0.2
Communication services	313.5	337.9	406.3	330.4	0	-18.7	-100.0	0.8	0
Other items of Note 1 of the budget law	502.7	1,042.5	2,341.1	840.1	3,650.7	-64.1	334.6	2.0	7.3
Ministry of petroleum -receipts from correction of energy bearers' price	0	0	698.3	1,024.3	0	46.7	-100.0	2.5	0
Optimum energy consumption charges	0	0	1,366.9	1,316.6	0	-3.7	-100.0	3.2	0
Provisional taxes of corporations related to energy sector	0	0	0	0	2,393.8	0	0	0	4.8
Iran Tobacco Company-production and import of cigarettes	230.6	189.0	194.0	104.1	35.4	-46.3	-66.0	0.2	0.1
Others	5,991.9	14,304.4	1,547.0	520.9	1,048.5	-66.3	101.3	1.2	2.1
Total	12,205.3	23,681.7	17,000.6	18,798.2	24,488.5	10.6	30.3	45.0	48.8
Grand total	24,881.6	40,265.7	36,585.2	41,786.1	50,141.1	14.2	20.0	100.0	100.0

Source: General budget laws- Figures for 1381 are based on Budget Bill for 1383.

(1) Discrepancy in total is due to rounding.

**GOVERNMENT BUDGET (EXCLUDING SPECIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES) COMPARISON
OF APPROVED AND PERFORMANCE FIGURES OF THE 1381 BUDGET LAW (1)**

Table 76

(billion rials)

	Approved	Performance	Realization percentage
Revenues	82,669.9	62,108.6	75.1
Tax	62,415.5	50,141.1	80.3
Direct	33,630.9	25,652.7	76.3
Corporate tax	19,517.5	14,758.4	75.6
Income tax	10,003.3	8,247.6	82.4
Wealth tax	4,110.2	2,646.6	64.4
Indirect	28,784.6	24,488.5	85.1
Import tax	21,783.2	16,398.3	75.3
Tax on goods and services	7,001.4	8,090.2	115.6
Others	20,254.4	11,967.4	59.1
Government ownership	4,562.0	3,971.4	87.1
Services and sale of goods	4,737.6	4,181.8	88.3
Offences and losses	1,670.8	904.9	54.2
Miscellaneous	9,284.0	2,909.3	31.3
Expenses (current)	155,635.0	148,297.3	95.3
Expenses- national	119,530.0	114,430.1	95.7
Revenue- expense items of executive organizations	8,400.2	3,245.5	38.6
Enhancing defence power	5,607.0	5,363.1	95.7
Subsidized goods' exchange rate differential	20,704.6	19,662.8	95.0
Subsidy on basic goods	13,652.2	12,790.6	93.7
Others	71,166.0	73,368.1	103.1
Expenses- provincial	36,105.1	33,867.2	93.8
Operating balance	-72,965.2	-86,188.7	118.1
Disposal of non-financial assets	102,558.1	103,101.6	100.5
Sale of oil	100,060.0	102,553.4	102.5
Crude oil	98,560.0	101,053.4	102.5
Oil products-Article 71 of the law regarding government fiscal regulations	1,500.0	1,500.0	100.0
Others	2,498.1	548.2	21.9

Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)	54,987.1	37,212.5	67.7
Acquisition of non-financial assets– national	45,238.7	29,191.4	64.5
Revenue- expense items of executive organizations	7,083.0	1,461.3	20.6
Subsidized goods' exchange rate differential	5,900.0	3,912.5	66.3
Others	32,255.7	23,817.6	73.8
Acquisition of non-financial assets- provincial	9,748.4	8,021.1	82.3
Net disposal of non-financial assets	47,571.0	65,889.1	138.5
Operating and non-financial balance(2)	-25,394.2	-20,299.6	79.9
Net disposal of financial assets	25,394.2	20,299.6	79.9
Disposal of financial assets	55,012.0	47,937.7	87.1
Foreign financing	516.5	287.4	55.6
World Bank facilities	154.0	247.7	160.8
Islamic Development Bank facilities	359.5	36.4	10.1
Principal of government loans abroad	3.1	3.3	108.2
Domestic financing	54,495.5	47,650.3	87.4
Sale of participation papers	2,400.0	2,498.1	104.1
Privatization proceeds	15,000.0	8,364.0	55.8
Subject of Note 5, Budget Law for 1381	9,000.0	7,306.7	81.2
Subject of Article 19, 3 rd Plan Law	6,000.0	1,057.3	17.6
Principal of domestic loans	185.5	128.2	69.1
Unspent cash carried over from previous years	1,490.0	784.0	52.6
OSF utilization	35,420.0	35,876.0	101.3
Subject of Note 21, Budget Law for 1381	16,170.0	16,626.0	102.8
Repayment of foreign facilities	19,250.0	19,250.0	100.0
Acquisition of financial assets	29,617.8	27,638.1	93.3
Repayment of foreign facilities	19,250.0	19,250.0	100.0
Others	10,367.8	8,388.1	80.9

(1) Performance figures of revenues and disposal of non-financial and financial assets for 1381 are derived from Budget Bill for 1383 and for expenses and acquisition of non-financial and financial assets from Treasury General of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

(2) It is the sum of operating balance and net disposal of non-financial assets.

	Year (1)					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Revenues	30,991.5	47,971.5	44,846.6	53,146.1	62,108.6	18.5	16.9	100.0	100.0
Taxes	24,881.6	40,265.7	36,585.2	41,786.1	50,141.1	14.2	20.0	78.6	80.7
Direct taxes	12,676.3	16,584.0	19,584.6	22,988.0	25,652.7	17.4	11.6	43.3	41.3
Corporate tax	7,923.6	10,048.4	11,295.5	12,371.9	14,758.4	9.5	19.3	23.3	23.8
Income tax	3,897.1	5,383.1	6,834.0	8,703.7	8,247.6	27.4	-5.2	16.4	13.3
Wealth tax	855.6	1,152.5	1,455.1	1,912.4	2,646.6	31.4	38.4	3.6	4.3
Indirect taxes	12,205.3	23,681.7	17,000.6	18,798.2	24,488.5	10.6	30.3	35.4	39.4
Import tax	4,524.5	5,924.9	8,093.2	11,840.6	16,398.3	46.3	38.5	22.3	26.4
Tax on goods and services	7,680.8	17,756.8	8,907.4	6,957.6	8,090.2	-21.9	16.3	13.1	13.0
Others	6,109.9	7,705.8	8,261.4	11,360.0	11,967.4	37.5	5.3	21.4	19.3
Government ownership	1,481.2	1,370.4	401.2	1,292.3	3,971.4	222.1	207.3	2.4	6.4
Services and sale of goods	2,586.2	4,003.9	5,075.4	5,152.2	4,181.8	1.5	-18.8	9.7	6.7
Offences and losses	276.1	315.2	343.0	391.6	904.9	14.2	131.1	0.7	1.5
Miscellaneous	1,766.4	2,016.3	2,441.8	4,523.9	2,909.3	85.3	-35.7	8.5	4.7
Expenses (current)	53,299.6	67,736.0	85,061.8	103,962.8	148,297.3	22.2	42.6	-	-
Operating balance	-22,308.1	-19,764.5	-40,215.2	-50,816.7	-86,188.7	26.4	69.6	-	-
Disposal of non-financial assets	22,634.5	44,344.2	59,794.2	72,333.4	103,101.6	21.0	42.5	100.0	100.0
Sale of oil	22,530.0	44,170.4	59,448.5	71,957.1	102,553.4	21.0	42.5	99.5	99.5
Crude oil	20,536.2	40,022.0	57,624.7	71,957.1	101,053.4	24.9	40.4	99.5	98.0
Differential of sale of foreign exchange proceeds from oil exports	5,931.9	18,215.0	37,499.7	49,445.1	0	31.9	-100.0	68.4	0
Fuel oil and oil products-Article 71 of the law regarding government fiscal regulations	1,993.7	4,148.4	1,823.8	0	1,500.0	-100.0	0	0	1.5
Others	104.5	173.8	345.7	376.3	548.2	8.9	45.7	0.5	0.5
Sale of public buildings and establishments	14.7	26.1	23.1	21.3	52.1	-7.8	144.6	0	0.1
Cession of lands	72.1	77.9	76.5	98.1	138.2	28.2	40.9	0.1	0.1
Sale of machinery and equipment	17.7	69.8	75.8	120.5	142.7	59.0	18.4	0.2	0.1
Sale and disposal of other non-financial assets	0	0	170.3	136.4	215.2	-19.9	57.8	0.2	0.2

Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)	17,424.7	25,023.6	23,559.8	24,087.6	37,212.5	2.2	54.5	-	-
Net disposal of non-financial assets	5,209.8	19,320.6	36,234.4	48,245.8	65,889.1	33.1	36.6	-	-
Operating and non-financial balance (2)	-17,098.3	-443.9	-3,980.8	-2,570.9	-20,299.6	-35.4	☐	-	-
Net disposal of financial assets	17,098.3	443.9	3,980.8	2,570.9	20,299.6	-35.4	☐	-	-
Disposal of financial assets	17,847.8	2,895.7	4,766.3	3,380.1	47,937.7	-29.1	☐	100.0	100.0
Foreign financing	136.9	171.7	175.7	229.6	287.4	30.7	25.2	6.8	0.6
World Bank facilities	135.7	154.0	175.0	228.9	247.7	30.8	8.2	6.8	0.5
Islamic Development Bank facilities	0	0	0	0	36.4	0	0	0	0.1
Principal of government loans abroad	1.2	17.7	0.7	0.7	3.3	0	371.4	0	0
Domestic financing	17,710.9	2,724.0	4,590.6	3,150.5	47,650.3	-31.4	☐	93.2	99.4
Borrowing from banking system	6,636.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of participation papers	2,500.0	1,884.3	2,049.8	2,305.3	2,498.1	12.5	8.4	68.2	5.2
Privatization proceeds	0	4.2	0.2	93.6	8,364.0	☐	☐	2.8	17.4
Subject of Note 5, Budget Law for 1381	0	0	0	0	7,306.7	0	0	0	15.2
Subject of Article 19, 3 rd Plan Law	0	4.2	0.2	93.6	1,057.3	☐	☐	2.8	2.2
Principal of domestic loans	187.2	195.5	162.6	135.8	128.2	-16.5	-5.6	4.0	0.3
Unspent cash carried over from previous years	479.0	640.0	1,287.2	615.8	784.0	-52.2	27.3	18.2	1.6
OSF utilization	0	0	0	0	35,876.0	0	0	0	74.8
Subject of Note 21, 1381	0	0	0	0	16,626.0	0	0	0	34.7
Repayment of foreign facilities	0	0	0	0	19,250.0	0	0	0	40.2
Others	7,908.7	0	1,090.8	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0
Acquisition of financial assets	749.5	2,451.8	785.5	809.2	27,638.1	3.0	☐	100.0	100.0
Repayment of foreign facilities	0	0	0	0	19,250.0	0	0	0	69.7
Others	749.5	2,451.8	785.5	809.2	8,388.1	3.0	☐	100.0	30.3

Source: General budget laws- Performance figures of revenues and disposal of non-financial and financial assets for 1381 are derived from Budget Bill for 1383 and for expenses and acquisition of non-financial and financial assets for 1380 and 1381 from Treasury General of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

(1) Due to changes in classification of budgetary items in 1381, figures for 1381 are not comparable with those of the previous years.

(2) It is the sum of operating balance and net disposal of non-financial assets.

OTHER GOVERNMENT REVENUES
(excluding special revenues)

(billion rials)

	Year (1)					Percentage change		Share (percent)(2)	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	1380	1381
Revenues received from government ownership	1,481.2	1,370.4	401.2	1,292.3	3,971.4	222.1	207.3	11.4	33.2
Public corporations' dividend	167.2	158.7	247.4	402.4	226.2	62.7	-43.8	3.5	1.9
Return on government loans abroad	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0	300.0	0	0
Others	1,312.2	1,211.4	153.5	889.6	3,744.0	479.5	320.9	7.8	31.3
Revenues received from services and sale of goods	2,586.2	4,003.9	5,075.4	5,152.2	4,181.8	1.5	-18.8	45.4	34.9
Services	2,260.1	3,417.3	4,313.6	4,078.1	3,993.0	-5.5	-2.1	35.9	33.4
Judicial and notary services	741.4	929.8	1,330.7	1,738.0	1,770.9	30.6	1.9	15.3	14.8
Law enforcement services	112.9	132.2	143.4	181.4	205.0	26.5	13.0	1.6	1.7
Educational and cultural services	138.1	195.4	224.7	123.0	145.0	-45.3	17.9	1.1	1.2
Agricultural and industrial services	187.1	239.0	300.2	395.8	505.6	31.8	27.7	3.5	4.2
Airports Corporation – price of flight services	503.3	374.0	613.5	804.8	600.3	31.2	-25.4	7.1	5.0
Others	577.3	1,546.9	1,701.1	835.1	766.2	-50.9	-8.3	7.4	6.4
Sale of goods	318.2	577.3	749.9	1,062.8	174.5	41.7	-83.6	9.4	1.5
Rent	7.9	9.3	11.9	11.3	14.3	-5.2	26.8	0.1	0.1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts from offences and losses	276.1	315.2	343.0	391.6	904.9	14.2	131.1	3.4	7.6
Law Enforcement-traffic offences	221.1	259.8	283.2	307.4	365.7	8.5	19.0	2.7	3.1
Social Security Organization-offences and losses	24.6	19.0	19.1	29.8	201.6	56.0	0	0.3	1.7
Combating smuggling	0	0	0	0	263.4	0	0	0	2.2
Others	30.4	36.4	40.7	54.4	74.2	33.7	36.4	0.5	0.6
Miscellaneous revenues	1,766.4	2,016.3	2,441.8	4,523.9	2,909.3	85.3	-35.7	39.8	24.3
Iran Customs	50.2	70.4	125.2	106.8	143.3	-14.7	34.2	0.9	1.2
Organization for Protection of Consumers and Producers, Note 5 of budget law	577.3	978.8	671.0	457.3	695.3	-31.8	52.0	4.0	5.8
Excess provincial revenues – Note 45 of budget law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue subject of Article 142 of 3 rd Plan Law	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	0	0	0.1
Others	1,138.9	967.1	1,645.6	3,959.8	2,060.2	140.6	-48.0	34.9	17.2
Total	6,109.9	7,705.8	8,261.4	11,360.0	11,967.4	37.5	5.3	100.0	100.0

Source: General budget laws- Figures for 1381 are based on Budget Bill for 1383.

(1) Due to changes in classification of budgetary items, figures for 1379-81 are not comparable with those of the previous years.

(2) Discrepancy in total is due to rounding.

	Subsidy on	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381(1)
Agriculture Supportive Services Corporation	Chemical fertilizer	453.1	470.7	543.1	428.4	555.0
State Grain Organization	Purchase of wheat	4,447.5	5,200.0	5,835.0	6,818.7	10,060.5
Iran Milk Industries Corporation	Cheese	0	189.6	193.0	247.4	183.0
Iran Milk Industries Corporation	Milk	284.0	291.0	200.0	542.0	468.4
Organization for Commercial Services Development	Sugar and cube sugar	85.0	20.0	434.0	439.0	0
Commercial Services Development Corporation (2)	Oil	176.7	0	-316.0	-70.0	0
Commercial Services Development Corporation	Rice	159.4	98.5	42.0	70.0	0
State Meat Organization	Meat	84.2	335.0	323.6	328.2	298.5
Ministry of Defense and Logistics	Subsidy paid on foodstuff for armed forces	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
State Veterinary Organization	Livestock drugs	9.3	13.5	12.5	20.0	21.1
Central Organization of Rural Cooperative	Freight charges of rural ration goods	10.5	21.4	31.8	41.0	185.4
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance	Support for book publishing	..	..	..	35.0	45.0
Ministry of Industries and Mines	Detergents	..	..	..	69.9	61.0
Pars and Mazandaran Paper	Paper	..	..	..	30.0	0
Agriculture Supportive Services Corporation	Pesticides, seed	42.8	58.9	58.0	100.0	72.5
Hadj Organization	Exchange rate differential for Hadj pilgrims	196.6	348.7	0	0	0
Ministry of Commerce	Basij Committee expenses	1.8	8.2	4.0	0	0
Ministry of the Interior	Special expenditures of the Basij Committee of provinces	10.5	14.0	20.0	0	0
Insurance Fund for Agricultural Products-Bank Keshavarzi	Insurance charges of agricultural products	11.5	62.0	75.0	0	0
Ministry of Agriculture Jihad-State Tea Organization	Tea	29.8	38.0	0	0	0
Ministry of Health, Medical Care and Medical Education	Medicine, powder milk and hygienic products	289.7	231.2	259.0	213.0	201.7
Note 5 of budget law (paragraph M)	Rice, oil, tea, cheese, poultry and allowance to theologians	...	...	...	227.8	276.6
Subway Company	Sale of subway tickets	0	0	0	28.5	...
Ministry of Agriculture Jihad	Tuba Project	...	...	211.4	214.6	228.0
Others	Various projects	0	293.4	192.1	0	40.9
Note 5 of budget law (Paragraph E) and Article 46 of 3 rd Plan Law (Paragraph B)	Various projects	..	..	272.0	584.5	354.9
Total subsidy paid	—	6,292.4	7,694.1	8,390.5	10,468.0	13,152.5

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and Organization for Protection of Consumers and Producers

(1) In 1381, in addition to the mentioned figures, a sum of Rls. 23,575.3 billion was paid for exchange rate differential of subsidized goods out of government budget.

(2) The negative figure of subsidy paid on oil is the algebraic sum of differentials received for distribution of oil at guild and industrial rates and the subsidy paid on distribution of oil at household rate.

Table 80		BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (1)			(million dollars)
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381
Current account balance	-2,140	6,589	12,500	5,985	3,585
Trade balance	-1,168	7,597	13,375	5,775	6,201
Exports	13,118	21,030	28,461	23,904	28,237
Oil and gas and oil products	9,933	17,089	24,280	19,339	22,966
Others	3,185	3,941	4,181	4,565	5,271
Imports	14,286	13,433	15,086	18,129	22,036
Services	-1,469	-1,533	-1,485	-495	-3,503
Receipts	2,023	1,396	2,012	3,488	5,025
Freight and insurance	298	310	450	731	1,316
Passenger services	166	183	210	231	250
Travel	490	403	467	891	1,357
Investment income	230	181	215	655	653
Other public services	436	239	368	576	632
Other private services	403	80	302	404	817
Payments	3,492	2,929	3,497	3,983	8,528
Freight and insurance	1,711	1,240	1,347	1,539	434
Passenger services	2	8	3	6	240
Travel	153	631	668	708	3,750
Investment income	731	473	370	397	1,082
Other public services	817	552	966	1,135	2,065
Other private services	78	25	143	198	957
Transfers (net)	497	525	610	705	887
Public	-3	17	74	23	36
Private	500	508	536	682	851
Capital account (net)	2,270	-5,894	-4,573	1,150	2,534
Long-term	-1	-3,342	-3,218	2,361	3,329
Public	-13	-3,371	-3,299	2,455	3,079
Liabilities	-206	-3,365	-3,297	2,456	3,081
Assets	193	-6	-2	-1	-2
Others	12	29	81	-94	250
Short-term	2,271	-2,552	-1,355	-1,211	-796
Public	93	-130	260	94	-64
Banks and others	2,178	-2,422	-1,615	-1,305	-732
Changes of exchange rate	-150	-157	211	-156	-210
Errors and omissions	-1,552	1,307	-1,609	-2,219	-1,242
Overall balance (change in international reserves)	-1,572	1,845	6,529	4,760	4,667

(1) Increase in services receipts and payments during 1380-81 is due to expansion of statistical bases coverage.

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change	
						1380	1381
Net current account	-3,485	3,222	10,645	9,124	11,621	-14.3	27.4
Current receipts	9,782	16,725	22,649	21,224	23,266	-6.3	9.6
Goods	8,535	15,777	21,894	19,991	22,084	-8.7	10.5
Foreign exchange receipts from oil exports	6,991	13,265	20,290	16,552	19,405	-18.4	17.2
Foreign exchange receipts from gas exports	192	229	317	201	220	-36.4	9.3
Purchase of foreign exchange from export of goods	1,353	2,283	1,287	3,238	2,459	151.5	-24.0
Services	1,247	948	755	1,233	1,181	63.4	-4.2
Non-public sector	582	521	219	260	507	19.0	94.7
Public sector	436	246	20	47	34	130.4	-28.3
Interest received	230	181	516	926	641	79.6	-30.8
Current Payments	13,267	13,503	12,004	12,100	11,645	0.8	-3.8
Goods	12,152	11,398	10,528	10,459	10,365	-0.6	-0.9
Non-public sector	6,124	6,128	5,812	5,300	7,220	-8.8	36.2
Public sector	6,028	5,270	4,716	5,159	3,145	9.4	-39.0
Services	1,115	2,105	1,477	1,640	1,280	11.1	-22.0
Non-public sector	232	775	284	237	342	-16.7	44.3
Public sector	717	1,148	773	841	657	8.8	-21.9
Interest paid	166	182	420	562	281	34.0	-50.0
Net capital account	1,816	1,008	-145	3,673	2,483	□	-32.4
Receipts	2,136	1,642	2,115	18,801	28,189	□	49.9
Government utilization of foreign loans and credits	2,132	1,637	1,800	1,019	1,795	-43.4	76.2
Inflow of private foreign loans and capital	0	0	0	268	1,369	0	410.5
Return of principal of loans and capital	4	4	315	17,514	25,024	□	42.9
SDR utilization	0	1	1	0	0	-100.0	0
Payments	320	634	2,260	15,128	25,706	□	69.9
Repayment of principal of foreign loans and credits	283	616	2,249	2,303	1,734	2.4	-24.7
Outflow of private foreign loans and capital	11	6	3	287	1,217	□	323.9
Investment abroad and extending loans	25	10	8	12,539	22,755	□	81.5
Repayment of SDR	0	2	0	0	0	-101.7	42.5
Adjustments related to exchange rate & unregistered transactions	-904	3,385	-4,347	-8,799	-5,046	0	0
Overall foreign exchange balance	-2,573	7,615	6,153	4,028	9,058	-34.5	124.9

Table 82 VALUE OF EXPORTS (excluding oil, gas, electricity and oil products) (million dollars)									
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Agricultural and traditional goods	1,412.3	1,478.0	1,465.8	1,603.2	1,724.2	9.4	7.5	38.0	37.4
Carpets	570.1	691.2	619.5	552.6	514.3	-10.8	-6.9	13.1	11.2
Fresh and dried fruits	591.9	517.3	504.1	666.2	779.4	32.2	17.0	15.8	16.9
Pistachio	416.0	315.1	318.5	373.7	497.9	17.3	33.2	8.8	10.8
Raisins	37.9	53.9	55.0	59.0	75.0	7.3	27.1	1.4	1.6
All kinds of skin and leather	54.0	55.5	79.4	69.3	81.9	-12.7	18.2	1.6	1.8
Caviar	37.9	26.1	38.5	39.1	21.6	1.6	-44.7	0.9	0.5
Casings	34.3	32.7	30.3	26.7	28.0	-11.9	4.7	0.6	0.6
Gum tragacanth	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	60.0	-8.8	0.1	*
Cumin	21.9	11.4	8.7	6.4	12.4	-26.4	94.2	0.2	0.3
Cotton	5.6	2.6	5.4	2.6	9.5	-51.9	265.0	0.1	0.2
Others	95.0	139.6	178.4	237.9	275.1	33.4	15.6	5.6	6.0
Metallic mineral ores	12.8	36.3	37.7	77.3	32.2	105.0	-58.3	1.8	0.7
Industrial goods	1,588.2	1,847.7	2,259.2	2,543.4	2,852.0	12.6	12.1	60.2	61.9
Detergents and soaps	27.5	28.7	39.0	41.2	56.6	5.6	37.3	1.0	1.2
Chemical and petrochemical products	139.7	83.3	110.2	1,052.7	1,118.4	▣	6.2	24.9	24.3
Footwear	47.1	42.7	65.4	95.0	70.6	45.3	-25.7	2.2	1.5
Ready-made clothes, tricot and all kinds of fabric	17.8	40.9	85.1	70.3	70.6	-17.4	0.4	1.7	1.5
Cement, stones and construction materials	36.7	59.4	95.3	104.3	97.2	9.4	-6.8	2.5	2.1
Transportation vehicles and their spare parts	12.0	34.4	39.3	50.0	38.3	27.2	-23.4	1.2	0.8
Copper bar, aluminum and copper vessels	28.2	85.1	85.4	73.1	72.3	-14.4	-1.1	1.7	1.6
Cast iron, iron and steel	138.6	219.4	300.8	278.1	350.4	-7.5	26.0	6.6	7.6
Others	1,140.6	1,253.8	1,438.7	778.7	977.7	-45.9	25.6	18.4	21.2
Total	3,013.3	3,362.0	3,762.7	4,223.9	4,608.4	12.3	9.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Foreign trade statistics

COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS ACCORDING TO USES

(excluding oil, gas, electricity and oil products) (1)

Table 83

(million dollars)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Raw materials and intermediate goods	1,211.4	1,396.3	1,623.3	1,794.0	2,059.2	10.5	14.8	42.5	44.7
Manufacturing and Mining	958.4	1,064.6	1,410.8	1,621.6	1,879.4	14.9	15.9	38.4	40.8
Textiles	7.7	11.7	30.6	17.4	27.6	-43.1	58.4	0.4	0.6
Chemical	477.7	414.0	632.1	806.3	903.5	27.6	12.1	19.1	19.6
Skin and leather	44.8	46.6	31.9	52.4	17.6	64.1	-66.4	1.2	0.4
Metal smelting	86.2	181.7	224.6	253.9	280.6	13.1	10.5	6.0	6.1
Foodstuffs	57.8	73.5	74.8	91.2	98.5	21.9	8.0	2.2	2.1
Others	284.2	337.1	416.8	400.5	551.6	-3.9	37.7	9.5	12.0
Construction	81.8	153.9	165.9	131.5	128.3	-20.7	-2.4	3.1	2.8
Agriculture	45.2	10.1	4.1	11.5	18.0	179.7	57.2	0.3	0.4
Services	126.0	167.7	42.5	29.5	33.5	-30.6	13.5	0.7	0.7
Capital goods	69.4	91.2	138.9	154.5	178.2	11.2	15.3	3.7	3.9
Consumer goods	1,732.5	1,874.5	2,000.5	2,275.3	2,371.0	13.7	4.2	53.8	51.4
Total	3,013.3	3,362.0	3,762.7	4,223.8	4,608.4	12.3	9.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Foreign trade statistics

(1) Breakdown of goods groups is done on the basis of Central Bank's instructions.

Table 84

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS BY CONTINENTS

(million dollars)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
America	73	135	157	157	187	0.1	19.3	3.7	4.1
Europe	1,187	1,243	1,245	1,069	968	-14.2	-9.4	25.3	21.0
Asia	1,706	1,911	2,274	2,896	3,317	27.4	14.5	68.6	72.0
Africa	39	62	74	90	122	21.2	35.5	2.1	2.6
Oceania	9	13	13	12	14	-4.8	17.0	0.3	0.3
Total exports	3,013	3,362	3,763	4,224	4,608	12.3	9.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Table 85 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS BY GROUP OF COUNTRIES						(million dollars)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
European Union (EU)	889	889	842	760	701	-9.7	-7.8	18.0	15.2
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	1,194	1,271	1,605	1,782	1,933	11.0	8.5	42.2	41.9
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	542	601	775	758	937	-2.2	23.5	18.0	20.3
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	625	852	749	1,075	1,311	43.5	21.9	25.5	28.4
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	200	191	247	283	354	14.6	24.7	6.7	7.7

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Table 86 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES (excluding oil, gas, electricity and oil products)						(million dollars)			
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
U.A.E.	515.7	598.8	444.3	641.1	753.8	44.3	17.6	15.2	16.4
Germany	410.1	424.0	354.3	312.5	288.9	-11.8	-7.6	7.4	6.3
Azerbaijan	120.3	119.2	248.8	313.6	250.1	26.0	-20.2	7.4	5.4
Japan	43.0	57.2	126.7	238.7	236.6	88.4	-0.9	5.7	5.1
China	92.3	77.3	170.0	177.0	198.3	4.1	12.0	4.2	4.3
India	144.7	128.6	152.5	187.0	189.2	22.6	1.2	4.4	4.1
Italy	202.2	180.1	191.4	191.5	156.6	0.1	-18.2	4.5	3.4
Afghanistan	3.8	11.8	41.2	51.9	150.1	26.0	189.2	1.2	3.3
Pakistan	35.6	50.1	64.6	87.0	141.9	34.7	63.1	2.1	3.1
Kuwait	36.0	54.2	74.3	106.0	135.0	42.7	27.3	2.5	2.9
U.S.A.	3.5	5.1	98.7	107.5	132.2	8.9	23.0	2.5	2.9
Turkey	158.3	183.6	165.5	58.2	102.7	-64.8	76.4	1.4	2.2
Spain	51.0	56.2	52.7	78.0	99.0	48.0	26.9	1.8	2.1
Saudi Arabia	40.5	54.9	88.3	67.6	93.4	-23.4	38.1	1.6	2.0
Turkmenistan	102.3	122.3	87.2	75.5	88.4	-13.4	17.1	1.8	1.9
Russia	36.3	62.0	68.5	58.9	73.2	-14.0	24.3	1.4	1.6
Uzbekistan	53.7	49.6	81.4	82.5	69.6	1.4	-15.7	2.0	1.5
Singapore	76.0	29.3	43.1	43.6	65.7	1.2	50.7	1.0	1.4
Hong Kong	39.0	21.3	49.2	72.8	64.0	48.0	-12.1	1.7	1.4
Syria	29.7	27.1	38.5	52.5	62.9	36.4	19.9	1.2	1.4
Armenia	37.2	37.0	50.1	52.5	61.7	4.8	17.5	1.2	1.3
Tadzhikistan	25.8	22.0	32.7	39.1	61.0	19.6	56.0	0.9	1.3
Taiwan	58.8	97.2	52.4	53.2	60.6	1.5	14.0	1.3	1.3
Thailand	13.4	52.4	53.4	43.8	38.7	-18.0	-11.6	1.0	0.8
France	61.7	45.7	44.8	59.3	35.3	32.4	-40.4	1.4	0.8
Others	622.4	795.0	888.1	972.7	999.6	9.5	2.8	23.0	21.7
Total	3,013.3	3,362.0	3,762.7	4,224.0	4,608.4	12.3	9.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Table 87

VALUE OF IMPORTS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS

(million dollars)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Food and live animals	1,583	1,953	1,977	2,106	1,522	6.5	-27.7	11.9	6.8
Dairy and eggs	77	37	62	32	66	-47.3	104.1	0.2	0.3
Grains and derivatives	878	1,319	1,390	1,472	899	5.9	-38.9	8.3	4.0
Sugar, its derivatives and honey	230	281	213	219	161	2.8	-26.6	1.2	0.7
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	37	62	74	50	21	-32.4	-57.2	0.3	0.1
Fruits and vegetables	3	6	14	47	68	239.6	44.4	0.3	0.3
Others	358	248	226	287	307	27.1	7.2	1.6	1.4
Beverages and tobacco	9	6	17	18	138	10.2	□	0.1	0.6
Raw non-edible products (excluding petroleum fuels)	596	648	707	675	742	-4.6	9.9	3.8	3.3
Raw caoutchouc	52	58	63	76	89	20.2	17.4	0.4	0.4
Textile fibers unlisted	201	219	195	209	214	7.4	2.3	1.2	1.0
Various raw fertilizers and minerals	64	68	59	65	60	11.3	-7.8	0.4	0.3
Others	279	303	391	325	379	-16.9	16.6	1.8	1.7
Mineral products, fuel, oily products and their derivatives	186	215	330	578	1,067	75.1	84.5	3.3	4.8
Vegetable and animal shortenings	654	516	417	388	489	-6.8	25.8	2.2	2.2
Vegetable shortenings	633	499	408	382	477	-6.4	24.8	2.2	2.1
Others	21	17	9	6	11	-27.6	84.0	0	0.1
Chemical products	1,774	1,894	2,027	2,384	2,580	17.6	8.2	13.5	11.6
Chemicals and their compounds	458	470	460	562	642	22.0	14.4	3.2	2.9
Materials for paints, dyes and tanning	135	129	125	154	171	23.0	11.3	0.9	0.8
Medical and pharmaceutical products	329	393	395	502	543	26.9	8.2	2.8	2.4
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	413	391	428	579	597	35.4	3.1	3.3	2.7
Other unlisted chemical products	316	361	408	414	452	1.6	9.0	2.4	2.0
Others	123	150	211	173	175	-18.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Goods classified according to their compositions	2,520	2,213	3,185	3,319	3,220	4.2	-3.0	18.8	14.5
Paper, cardboard and derivatives	266	292	422	358	395	-15.1	10.1	2.0	1.8
Various textile yarns and related products	310	266	303	289	255	-4.7	-11.8	1.6	1.1
Non-metal mineral goods	166	139	124	183	200	47.3	9.1	1.0	0.9
Iron and steel	1,287	1,173	1,819	1,895	1,738	4.1	-8.3	10.8	7.8
Others	491	343	516	594	633	15.0	6.6	3.4	2.8
Machinery and transportation tools	6,348	4,785	5,172	7,565	10,221	46.2	35.1	42.9	45.9
Non-electrical machinery	3,501	3,021	2,976	4,051	4,928	36.1	21.7	23.0	22.1
Electrical machinery, tools and appliances	1,521	961	1,085	1,819	1,808	67.6	-0.6	10.3	8.1
Transportation vehicles	1,326	803	1,111	1,696	3,484	52.6	105.5	9.6	15.6
Miscellaneous finished products	538	305	447	535	716	19.8	33.8	3.0	3.2
Scientific and professional tools	380	237	288	374	461	30.0	23.4	2.1	2.1
Artificial goods unlisted elsewhere	155	67	154	156	240	1.1	53.8	0.9	1.1
Others	3	1	5	6	15	17.3	170.9	0	0.1
Goods not classified according to their use	115	148	67	57	1,581	-13.9	□	0.3	7.1
Total	14,323	12,683	14,347	17,626	22,275	22.9	26.4	100.0	100.0
Total adjusted imports	13,708	11,972	13,187	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1		

Source: Foreign trade statistics

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Raw materials and intermediate goods	6,310	6,225	7,401	8,228	9,766	11.2	18.7	46.7	43.8
Manufacturing and mining	5,372	5,464	6,421	7,107	8,396	10.7	18.1	40.3	37.7
Textiles	274	297	281	318	294	13.0	-7.4	1.8	1.3
Chemical	1,479	1,396	1,512	1,848	2,251	22.2	21.8	10.5	10.1
Skin and leather	5	6	4	5	4	22.7	-14.5	*	*
Metal smelting	139	130	205	278	494	35.9	77.8	1.6	2.2
Food	1,354	1,556	1,501	1,694	1,100	12.8	-35.1	9.6	4.9
Others	2,121	2,079	2,918	2,966	4,254	1.6	43.4	16.8	19.1
Construction	571	402	438	502	535	14.8	6.5	2.9	2.4
Agriculture	138	176	214	193	184	-9.6	-4.6	1.1	0.8
Services	229	183	329	426	650	29.2	52.7	2.4	2.9
Capital goods	6,002	4,510	4,834	7,127	9,668	47.4	35.6	40.4	43.4
Consumer goods	2,011	1,948	2,112	2,270	2,842	7.5	25.2	12.9	12.8
Total	14,323	12,683	14,347	17,626	22,275	22.9	26.4	100.0	100.0
Adjusted imports	13,708	11,972	13,187	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1		

Source: Foreign trade statistics

(1) Breakdown of goods groups is done on the basis of Central Bank's instructions.

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
America	1,589	1,613	1,550	1,786	1,356	15.2	-24.1	10.1	6.1
Europe	7,753	6,509	7,125	8,696	12,773	22.1	46.9	49.3	57.3
Asia	4,362	4,030	4,983	6,497	7,619	30.4	17.3	36.9	34.2
Africa	174	201	241	170	136	-29.4	-19.9	1.0	0.6
Oceania	445	330	449	477	391	6.4	-18.1	2.7	1.8
Value of imports	14,323	12,683	14,347	17,626	22,275	22.9	26.4	100.0	100.0
Adjusted imports	13,708	11,972	13,187	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1		

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Table 90 **DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS BY GROUP OF COUNTRIES** (million dollars)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
European Union (EU)	6,233	5,147	5,321	6,558	9,097	23.2	38.7	37.2	40.8
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	4,605	4,138	4,742	6,500	6,829	37.1	5.1	36.9	30.7
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	477	457	727	716	838	-1.5	17.0	4.1	3.8
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	923	964	1,076	1,990	2,647	84.9	33.0	11.3	11.9
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	281	287	356	676	855	89.9	26.5	3.8	3.8

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Table 91 **DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES** (million dollars)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						1380	1381	1380	1381
Germany	1,660	1,382	1,504	1,807	3,777	20.1	109.0	10.3	17.0
U.A.E.	759	769	1,154	1,633	2,152	41.5	31.8	9.3	9.7
Switzerland	326	336	327	435	1,989	33.3	356.7	2.5	8.9
Italy	1,188	901	856	996	1,389	16.4	39.4	5.7	6.2
France	556	685	617	1,109	1,318	79.6	18.9	6.3	5.9
China	655	613	565	887	1,046	56.8	18.0	5.0	4.7
South Korea	687	708	737	958	894	30.0	6.7	5.4	4.0
Russia	549	532	920	914	874	-0.7	-4.3	5.2	3.9
Brazil	472	681	538	896	843	66.7	-5.9	5.1	3.8
England	574	439	510	666	769	30.7	15.4	3.8	3.5
India	204	199	254	561	717	121.0	27.8	3.2	3.2
Japan	1,005	590	684	787	714	15.2	-9.3	4.5	3.2
Belgium	899	597	426	440	396	3.3	-10.1	2.5	1.8
Turkey	272	228	233	291	369	24.7	26.9	1.6	1.7
Australia	358	298	403	455	357	12.9	-21.6	2.6	1.6
Sweden	148	120	310	377	350	21.8	-7.2	2.1	1.6
Saudi Arabia	68	47	75	222	335	197.3	51.2	1.3	1.5
Singapore	106	100	155	159	321	2.4	101.9	0.9	1.4
Netherlands	362	213	270	346	308	28.1	-11.0	2.0	1.4
Spain	410	341	343	308	300	-10.3	-2.5	1.7	1.3
Kazakhstan	87	132	345	270	262	-21.6	-3.0	1.5	1.2
Austria	267	304	277	239	252	-13.8	5.4	1.4	1.1
Canada	311	531	477	383	199	-19.9	-48.1	2.2	0.9
Malaysia	96	100	122	189	195	54.5	3.3	1.1	0.9
Ukraine	138	87	110	111	195	0.6	76.0	0.6	0.9
Others	2,166	1,750	2,136	2,188	1,955	2.4	-10.7	12.4	8.8
Total	14,323	12,683	14,347	17,626	22,275	22.9	26.4	100.0	100.0
Adjusted imports	13,708	11,972	13,187	16,228	21,761	23.1	34.1		

Source: Foreign trade statistics

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Assets							
Foreign assets	11,737.6	18,325.0	32,832.8	44,397.9	236,073.7	35.2	431.7
Gold	1,937.9	2,652.0	2,589.3	2,394.9	10,798.5	-7.5	350.9
Gold with IMF	90.9	89.4	84.5	83.2	416.7	-1.5	400.8
Foreign exchange	5,734.6	10,951.4	26,518.9	38,378.0	207,519.1	44.7	440.7
Clearing foreign exchange	2,284.8	2,461.3	1,377.9	1,290.2	6,391.2	-6.4	395.4
Quota and subscription to international organizations	1,687.3	1,700.6	1,666.1	1,664.8	8,004.1	-0.1	380.8
Special Drawing Right	2.1	470.3	596.1	586.8	2,944.1	-1.6	401.7
Claims on public sector	109,976.1	117,116.9	122,785.2	138,457.2	206,216.9	12.8	48.9
Government	66,336.0	69,209.5	67,053.8	72,189.8	128,938.5	7.7	78.6
Public corporations and agencies	43,640.1	47,907.4	55,731.4	66,267.4	77,278.4	18.9	16.6
Claims on non-public sector	98,220.0	137,912.9	180,870.7	242,542.6	327,072.9	34.1	34.9
Others	108,757.7	123,000.6	163,608.7	207,788.9	281,323.2	27.0	35.4
Sub-total	328,691.4	396,355.4	500,097.4	633,186.6	1,050,686.7	26.6	65.9
Below the line items	44,718.3	48,460.6	56,295.8	69,164.5	242,381.3	22.9	250.4
Total assets = total liabilities	373,409.7	444,816.0	556,393.2	702,351.1	1,293,068.0	26.2	84.1
Liabilities							
Liquidity	160,401.5	192,689.2	249,110.7	320,957.2	417,524.0	28.8	30.1
Money	74,784.4	86,751.0	114,420.5	142,956.7	182,652.7	24.9	27.8
Quasi-money	85,617.1	105,938.2	134,690.2	178,000.5	234,871.3	32.2	31.9
Public sector deposits and loans	21,363.1	25,653.1	36,563.7	37,969.7	69,321.1	3.8	82.6
Government	17,139.1	20,402.5	27,400.5	33,904.6	64,058.9	23.7	88.9
Public corporations and agencies	4,224.0	5,250.6	9,163.2	4,065.1	5,262.2	-55.6	29.4
Capital account	6,444.3	6,471.0	8,284.5	17,522.3	19,143.3	111.5	9.3
Foreign loans and credits and foreign exchange deposits	12,373.2	14,995.6	27,322.6	34,322.8	175,038.9	25.6	410.0
Import order registration deposits of non-public sector	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Advance payments on letters of credit by public sector	3,774.7	3,487.3	3,064.4	3,021.9	1,557.3	-1.4	-48.5
Others	124,332.6	153,057.2	175,749.5	219,390.7	368,100.1	24.8	67.8
Sub -total	328,691.4	396,355.4	500,097.4	633,186.6	1,050,686.7	26.6	65.9
Below the line items	44,718.3	48,460.6	56,295.8	69,164.5	242,381.3	22.9	250.4

(1) Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad, while includes private banks and credit institutions. Since Farvardin, 1381 figures have been revised on the basis of exchange rate unification.

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Assets							
Foreign assets	9,313.6	13,035.4	23,566.8	31,809.5	175,854.7	35.0	452.8
Gold	1,930.9	2,645.4	2,573.1	2,378.6	10,770.8	-7.6	352.8
Gold with IMF	90.9	89.4	84.5	83.2	416.7	-1.5	400.8
Foreign exchange	3,317.6	5,668.4	17,269.1	25,805.9 (2)	147,327.8	49.4	470.9
Clearing foreign exchange	2,284.8	2,461.3	1,377.9	1,290.2	6,391.2	-6.4	395.4
Quota and subscription to international organizations	1,687.3	1,700.6	1,666.1	1,664.8	8,004.1	-0.1	380.8
Special Drawing Right	2.1	470.3	596.1	586.8	2,944.1	-1.6	401.7
Notes and coins in till	174.0	219.9	324.3	254.9	341.4	-21.4	33.9
Claims on public sector	72,907.7	75,866.9	75,118.1	82,357.7	131,569.0	9.6	59.8
Government	58,593.6	62,058.5	60,859.0	64,636.3	111,620.3	6.2	72.7
Public corporations and agencies	14,314.1	13,808.4	14,259.1	17,721.4	19,948.7	24.3	12.6
Claims on banks	13,399.8	20,811.0	23,553.4	12,076.7	24,308.4	-48.7	101.3
Others	9,844.3	7,619.7	26,395.4	49,857.8	4,770.5	88.9	-90.4
Sub-total	105,639.4	117,552.9	148,958.0	176,356.6	336,844.0	18.4	91.0
Below the line items	10,343.3	7,490.6	5,400.8	4,372.4	16,073.4	-19.0	267.6
Total assets = total liabilities	115,982.7	125,043.5	154,358.8	180,729.0	352,917.4	17.1	95.3
Liabilities							
Notes and coins	20,345.1	24,133.6	27,555.4	31,790.1	37,517.3	15.4	18.0
With the public	18,773.1	22,119.3	25,158.3	29,188.7	34,780.1	16.0	19.2
With banks and non-bank credit institutions	1,398.0	1,794.4	2,072.8	2,346.5	2,395.8	13.2	2.1
With the Central Bank	174.0	219.9	324.3	254.9	341.4	-21.4	33.9
Deposits of banks and credit institutions	41,793.5	47,908.9	57,167.0	65,649.6	82,440.0	14.8	25.6
Legal (3)	37,834.8	45,377.4	51,830.4	50,842.6	62,568.6	-1.9	23.1
Sight (4)	3,958.7	2,531.5	5,336.6	14,807.0	19,871.4	177.5	34.2
Public sector deposits	18,865.2	21,886.8	33,807.2	34,132.3	51,495.7	1.0	50.9
Government	14,641.2	16,636.2	24,644.0	30,067.2	46,233.5	22.0	53.8
Public corporations and agencies	4,224.0	5,250.6	9,163.2	4,065.1	5,262.2	-55.6	29.4
Capital account	511.3	598.0	680.9	683.3	1,165.4	0.4	70.6
Foreign exchange liabilities	6,848.2	8,585.6	15,990.0	20,068.7	94,467.2	25.5	370.7
Foreign loans and foreign exchange deposits (5)	5,292.1	7,177.6	15,243.1	19,286.2	90,692.2	26.5	370.2
Clearing foreign exchange	971.3	832.8	203.6	247.2	1,094.8	21.4	342.9
Special Drawing Right allocations	584.8	575.2	543.3	535.3	2,680.2	-1.5	400.7
Import order registration deposits of non-public sector	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Advance payments on letters of credit by public sector	3,774.7	3,487.3	3,064.4	3,021.9	1,557.3	-1.4	-48.5
Others	13,499.4	10,950.7	10,691.1	21,008.7	68,199.1	96.5	224.6
Sub-total	105,639.4	117,552.9	148,958.0	176,356.6	336,844.0	18.4	91.0
Below the line items	10,343.3	7,490.6	5,400.8	4,372.4	16,073.4	-19.0	267.6

(1) Since Farvardin, 1381 figures have been revised on the basis of exchange rate unification.

(2) Includes CBI's foreign exchange claims on government.

(3) Includes adjustments made in advance payments on letters of credit.

(4) Includes banks' special term deposits.

(5) Includes issued euro bonds.

**SUMMARY OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS
AND NON-BANK CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (1)**

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Assets							
Foreign assets	2,424.0	5,289.6	9,266.0	12,588.4	60,219.0	35.9	378.4
Gold	7.0	6.6	16.2	16.3	27.7	0.6	69.9
Foreign exchange	2,417.0	5,283.0	9,249.8	12,572.1	60,191.3	35.9	378.8
Notes and coins in till	1,398.0	1,794.4	2,072.8	2,346.5	2,395.8	13.2	2.1
Deposit with the Central Bank	41,793.5	47,908.9	57,167.0	65,649.6	82,440.0	14.8	25.6
Legal (2)	37,834.8	45,377.4	51,830.4	50,842.6	62,568.6	-1.9	23.1
Sight (3)	3,958.7	2,531.5	5,336.6	14,807.0	19,871.4	177.5	34.2
Claims on public sector	37,068.4	41,250.0	47,667.1	56,099.5	74,647.9	17.7	33.1
Government (4)	7,742.4	7,151.0	6,194.8	7,553.5	17,318.2	21.9	129.3
Public corporations and agencies	29,326.0	34,099.0	41,472.3	48,546.0	57,329.7	17.1	18.1
Claims on non-public sector	98,220.0	137,912.9	180,870.7	242,542.6	327,072.9	34.1	34.9
Others	42,148.1	44,646.7	54,095.8	77,603.4	167,067.1	43.5	115.3
Sub-total	223,052.0	278,802.5	351,139.4	456,830.0	713,842.7	30.1	56.3
Below the line items	34,375.0	40,970.0	50,895.0	64,792.1	226,307.9	27.3	249.3
Total assets = total liabilities	257,427.0	319,772.5	402,034.4	521,622.1	940,150.6	29.7	80.2
Liabilities							
Deposits of non-public sector	141,628.4	170,569.9	223,952.4	291,768.5	382,743.9	30.3	31.2
Sight	56,011.3	64,631.7	89,262.2	113,768.0	147,872.6	27.5	30.0
Savings and time	85,617.1	105,938.2	134,690.2	178,000.5	234,871.3	32.2	31.9
Claims of the Central Bank	13,399.8	20,811.0	23,553.4	12,076.7	24,308.4	-48.7	101.3
Deposits and loans of public sector	2,497.9	3,766.3	2,756.5	3,837.4	17,825.4	39.2	364.5
Government	2,497.9	3,766.3	2,756.5	3,837.4	17,825.4	39.2	364.5
Public corporations and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital account	5,933.0	5,873.0	7,603.6	16,839.0	17,977.9	121.5	6.8
Foreign exchange loans and deposits	5,525.0	6,410.0	11,332.6	14,254.1	80,571.7	25.8	465.3
Others	54,067.9	71,372.3	81,940.9	118,054.3	190,415.4	44.1	61.3
Sub-total	223,052.0	278,802.5	351,139.4	456,830.0	713,842.7	30.1	56.3
Below the line items	34,375.0	40,970.0	50,895.0	64,792.1	226,307.9	27.3	249.3

(1) Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad, while includes private banks and credit institutions. Since Farvardin, 1381, figures have been revised on the basis of exchange rate unification.

(2) Includes adjustments made in advance payments on letters of credit.

(3) Includes banks' special term deposits.

(4) Includes public sector participation papers.

Table 95

SUMMARY OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS(1)

(billion rials)

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Assets							
Foreign assets	2,103.0	4,889.2	7,567.3	10,593.2	53,937.1	40.0	409.2
Gold	7.0	6.2	15.5	15.0	25.8	-3.2	72.0
Foreign exchange	2,096.0	4,883.0	7,551.8	10,578.2	53,911.3	40.1	409.6
Notes and coins in till	1,270.0	1,580.8	1,757.6	2,023.5	2,038.8	15.1	0.8
Deposit with the Central Bank	40,527.5	46,089.3	54,439.5	60,773.1	75,413.2	11.6	24.1
Legal (2)	36,656.2	43,741.8	49,914.6	47,983.7	58,359.7	-3.9	21.6
Sight (3)	3,871.3	2,347.5	4,524.9	12,789.4	17,053.5	182.6	33.3
Claims on public sector	36,039.4	40,048.1	46,786.0	53,505.3	68,890.6	14.4	28.8
Government	6,947.4	6,139.1	5,506.6	5,378.3	12,458.3	-2.3	131.6
Public corporations and agencies	29,092.0	33,909.0	41,279.4	48,127.0	56,432.3	16.6	17.3
Claims on non-public sector	69,553.0	95,199.9	124,118.8	168,932.7	230,292.2	36.1	36.3
Others	37,547.1	38,833.7	47,093.4	66,921.0	150,493.1	42.1	124.9
Sub-total	187,040.0	226,641.0	281,762.6	362,748.8	581,065.0	28.7	60.2
Below the line items	33,312.0	39,530.0	46,992.7	58,354.7	204,372.2	24.2	250.2
Total assets = total liabilities	220,352.0	266,171.0	328,755.3	421,103.5	785,437.2	28.1	86.5
Liabilities							
Deposits of non-public sector	129,004.7	152,725.2	197,565.8	255,092.3	328,539.0	29.1	28.8
Sight	52,906.6	60,201.0	83,201.4	106,111.0	135,727.0	27.5	27.9
Savings and time	76,098.1	92,524.2	114,364.4	148,981.3	192,812.0	30.3	29.4
Claims of the Central Bank	8,474.0	13,009.3	14,539.2	10,116.8	20,246.6	-30.4	100.1
Deposits and loans of public sector	2,419.9	3,697.2	2,669.1	3,725.1	16,244.3	39.6	336.1
Government	2,419.9	3,697.2	2,669.1	3,725.1	16,244.3	39.6	336.1
Public corporations and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital account	3,760.0	3,662.0	3,822.3	9,492.5	9,168.7	148.3	-3.4
Foreign exchange loans and deposits	5,194.0	5,951.0	10,842.5	13,392.0	77,140.5	23.5	476.0
Others	38,187.4	47,596.3	52,323.7	70,930.1	129,725.9	35.6	82.9
Sub-total	187,040.0	226,641.0	281,762.6	362,748.8	581,065.0	28.7	60.2
Below the line items	33,312.0	39,530.0	46,992.7	58,354.7	204,372.2	24.2	250.2

(1) Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad. Since Farvardin, 1381 figures have been revised on the basis of exchange rate unification.

(2) Includes adjustments made in advance payments on letters of credit.

(3) Includes banks' special term deposits.

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Assets							
Foreign assets	321.0	398.4	1,695.4	1,971.1	6,101.8	16.3	209.6
Gold	0	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.9	85.7	46.2
Foreign exchange	321.0	398.0	1,694.7	1,969.8	6,099.9	16.2	209.7
Notes and coins in till	128.0	208.6	307.0	310.6	322.1	1.2	3.7
Deposit with the Central Bank	1,266.0	1,793.0	2,666.3	4,677.4	6,771.0	75.4	44.8
Legal	1,178.6	1,616.6	1,855.4	2,665.7	3,955.4	43.7	48.4
Sight	87.4	176.4	810.9	2,011.7	2,815.6	148.1	40.0
Claims on public sector	1,029.0	1,141.5	691.2	1,797.5	3,587.5	160.1	99.6
Government	795.0	951.5	498.3	1,378.5	2,690.3	176.6	95.2
Public corporations and agencies	234.0	190.0	192.9	419.0	897.2	117.2	114.1
Claims on non-public sector	28,667.0	42,505.0	56,313.2	72,513.3	92,757.7	28.8	27.9
Others	4,601.0	5,706.1	6,764.1	10,234.4	14,481.0	51.3	41.5
Sub-total	36,012.0	51,752.6	68,437.2	91,504.3	124,021.1	33.7	35.5
Below the line items	1,063.0	1,383.0	3,695.2	6,026.4	19,556.0	63.1	224.5
Total assets = total liabilities	37,075.0	53,135.6	72,132.4	97,530.7	143,577.1	35.2	47.2
Liabilities							
Deposits of non-public sector	12,623.7	17,538.8	25,652.4	34,767.3	48,073.7	35.5	38.3
Sight	3,104.7	4,428.7	6,058.1	7,649.1	10,992.3	26.3	43.7
Savings and time	9,519.0	13,110.1	19,594.3	27,118.2	37,081.4	38.4	36.7
Claims of the Central Bank	4,925.8	7,801.7	9,014.2	1,959.9	4,061.8	-78.3	107.2
Deposits and loans of public sector	78.0	69.1	87.4	112.3	1,581.1	28.5	□
Government	78.0	69.1	87.4	112.3	1,581.1	28.5	□
Public corporations and agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital account	2,173.0	2,162.0	3,721.0	7,040.1	7,684.7	89.2	9.2
Foreign exchange loans and deposits	331.0	457.0	487.1	855.0	3,323.2	75.5	288.7
Others	15,880.5	23,724.0	29,475.1	46,769.8	59,296.6	58.7	26.8
Sub-total	36,012.0	51,752.6	68,437.2	91,504.4	124,021.1	33.7	35.5
Below the line items	1,063.0	1,383.0	3,695.2	6,026.4	19,556.0	63.1	224.5

(1) Since Farvardin, 1381 figures have been revised on the basis of exchange rate unification.

**SUMMARY OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NON-PUBLIC BANKS
AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS(1)**

Table 97		(billion rials)					
	Outstanding at the end of the year		Percentage change○		Outstanding at the end of the year		Percentage change○
	1380	1381	1381		1380	1381	1381
Assets				Liabilities			
Foreign assets	24.1	180.1	□	Deposits of non-public sector	1,908.9	6,131.2	221.2
Gold	0	0	0	Sight	7.9	1,153.3	□
Foreign exchange	24.1	180.1	□	Savings and time	1,901.0	4,977.9	161.9
Notes and coins in till	12.4	34.9	181.5	Claims of the Central Bank	0	0	0
Deposit with the Central Bank	199.1	255.8	28.5	Deposits and funds of public sector	0	0	0
Legal	193.2	253.5	31.2	Government	0	0	0
Sight	5.9	2.3	-61.0	Public corporations and agencies	0	0	0
Claims on public sector	796.7	2,169.8	172.3	Capital account	306.4	1,124.5	267.0
Government (2)	796.7	2,169.6	172.3	Foreign exchange loans and deposits	7.1	108.0	□
Public corporations and agencies	0	0.2	0	Others	354.4	1,392.9	293.0
Claims on non-public sector	1,096.6	4,023.0	266.9	Sub-total	2,576.8	8,756.6	239.8
Others	448.0	2,093.0	367.2				
Sub-total	2,576.9	8,756.6	239.8	Below the line items	411.0	2,379.7	479.0
Below the line items	411.0	2,379.7	479.0				
Total	2,987.9	11,136.3	272.7	Total	2,987.8	11,136.3	272.7

(1) Since Shahrivar, 1381 it includes Karafarin, Saman Eghtesad, Eghtesad Novin and Parsian private banks and Credit Institution for Development.

(2) Includes only participation papers of public sector.

**BANKS AND NON-BANK CREDIT INSTITUTIONS CLAIMS
ON NON-PUBLIC SECTOR**

Table 98 (billion rials)

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Banks and credit institutions	98,220.0	137,912.9	180,870.7	242,542.6	327,072.9	34.1	34.9
Facilities (1)	88,243.0	128,435.0	170,894.9	231,353.8	314,039.2	35.4	35.7
Direct investment and legal partnership	4,544.0	5,613.0	6,012.6	6,096.1	6,757.0	1.4	10.8
Loans and credits (2)	5,433.0	3,864.9	3,963.2	5,092.7	6,276.7	28.5	23.2
Commercial banks	69,553.0	95,199.9	124,118.9	168,932.7	230,292.2	36.1	36.3
Facilities	60,695.0	86,960.0	115,501.4	159,108.0	219,483.4	37.8	37.9
Direct investment and legal partnership	3,737.0	4,672.0	5,034.5	5,102.9	5,145.5	1.4	0.8
Loans and credits	5,121.0	3,567.9	3,583.0	4,721.8	5,663.3	31.8	19.9
Specialized banks	28,667.0	42,505.0	56,313.2	72,513.3	92,757.7	28.8	27.9
Facilities	27,548.0	41,269.0	54,969.9	71,174.8	90,709.3	29.5	27.4
Direct investment and legal partnership	807.0	941.0	964.7	971.1	1,467.5	0.7	51.1
Loans and credits	312.0	295.0	378.6	367.4	580.9	-3.0	58.1
Non-bank credit institutions	...	208.0	438.6	1,096.6	4,023.0	150.0	266.9
Facilities	...	206.0	423.6	1,071.0	3,846.5	152.8	259.2
Direct investment and legal partnership	...	0	13.4	22.1	144.0	64.9	☐
Loans and credits	...	2.0	1.6	3.5	32.5	118.8	☐

(1) Facilities extended by banks are based upon the Usury-free Banking Law (excluding direct investment and legal partnership), debt purchase and property transactions.

(2) Includes former housing loans, customers' indebtedness for letters of credit, paid guarantees, exchange rate differential, participation papers, former claims and protested promissory notes.

Table 99 (billion rials)

LIQUIDITY

	Outstanding at the end of the year					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
1. Money (M1)	74,784.4	86,751.0	114,420.5	142,956.7	182,652.7	24.9	27.8
Notes and coins with the public	18,773.1	22,119.3	25,158.3	29,188.7	34,780.1	16.0	19.2
Sight deposits	56,011.3	64,631.7	89,262.2	113,768.0	147,872.6	27.5	30.0
2. Quasi-money	85,617.1	105,938.2	134,690.2	178,000.6	234,871.3	32.2	31.9
Gharz-al-hasaneh savings deposits	12,420.0	16,296.0	22,014.4	29,847.5	38,108.0	35.6	27.7
Term investment deposits	62,429.1	79,532.0	103,363.6	141,066.5	185,862.4	36.5	31.8
Short-term	32,046.0	39,564.0	50,442.8	66,983.0	88,452.6	32.8	32.1
Long-term	30,383.1	39,968.0	52,920.8	74,083.5	97,409.8	40.0	31.5
Miscellaneous deposits (1)	10,768.0	10,110.2	9,312.2	7,086.6	10,900.9	-23.9	53.8
3. Liquidity (1+2) (M2)	160,401.5	192,689.2	249,110.7	320,957.3	417,524.0	28.8	30.1

(1) Includes advance payments for letters of credit, guarantees' deposits, advance payments for transactions and retirement and savings funds of banks' employees.

**CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS'
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS**

Table 100 (billion rials)

	End of the year		
	1379	1380	1381
Non-public sector deposits	44,840.6	57,526.6	73,446.7
Sight	23,000.4	22,909.6	29,616.0
Non-sight	21,840.2	34,617.0	43,830.7
Blocked resources	5,735.0	-1,665.0	10,391.3
Notes and coins in till	176.8	265.9	15.3
Legal deposits (1)	6,172.8	-1,930.9	10,376.0
Government bonds (1)	-614.6	0	0
Free resources out of non-public sector deposits	39,105.6	59,191.6	63,055.4
Other resources	-867.8	6,726.2	12,195.4
Capital account	160.3	5,670.2	-323.8
Public sector funds and deposits	-1,028.1	1,056.0	12,519.2
Total free resources	38,237.8	65,917.8	75,250.8
Uses	31,345.5	45,905.6	70,351.9
Non-public sector indebtedness (2)	25,222.2	39,186.4	54,966.6
Public sector indebtedness	6,123.3	6,719.2	15,385.3
Deficit (-) or surplus (+)	6,892.3	20,012.2	4,898.9

(1) Figures are extracted from Central Bank's Balance Sheet.

(2) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

**CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF SPECIALIZED BANKS'
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS**

Table 101 (billion rials)

	End of the year		
	1379	1380	1381
Non-public sector deposits	8,113.6	9,114.9	13,306.4
Sight	1,629.4	1,591.0	3,343.2
Non-sight	6,484.2	7,523.9	9,963.2
Blocked resources	337.4	813.8	1,301.2
Notes and coins in till	98.4	3.6	11.5
Legal deposits (1)	238.8	810.3	1,289.7
Government bonds (1)	0.2	-0.1	0
Free resources out of non-public sector deposits	7,776.2	8,301.1	12,005.2
Capital account	1,559.0	3,319.1	644.6
Claims of the Central Bank (1)	1,212.5	-7,054.3	2,101.9
Claims of other banks	-160.0	-314.0	7,764.0
External debts	30.1	367.9	2,468.2
Public sector funds and deposits	18.3	24.9	1,468.8
Other funds	-611.4	8,956.3	-8,278.2
Total free credit resources	9,824.7	13,601.0	18,174.5
Non-public sector indebtedness (2)	10,275.2	12,494.6	16,384.5
Public sector indebtedness	-450.5	1,106.3	1,790.0

(1) Figures are derived from Central Bank's Balance Sheet.

(2) Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

Field	Insurance premium							Claim							Claim coefficient		
	Issued				Year-end stock	Stock at the beginning of the year	Proceeds	Paid				Non-performing (year-end)	Non-performing (beginning of the year)	Occurred			
	1380	1381	Percentage changes	Share (percent)				1380	1381	Percentage changes	Share (percent)				1380 (percent)	1381 (percent)	Change (unit)
Non-life	5,170.9	8,208.2	58.74	90.22	3,484.4	2,199.0	6,922.7	3,357.2	5,085.3	51.47	92.01	1,339.4	849.0	5,575.7	81.60	80.54	-1.06
Life	568.8	889.3	56.37	9.78	783.0	546.8	653.2	337.1	441.3	30.92	7.99	46.9	24.7	463.5	79.57	70.96	-8.61
Total	5,739.7	9,097.5	58.50	100.00	4,267.4	2,745.8	7,575.9	3,694.3	5,526.6	49.60	100.00	1,386.3	873.7	6,039.3	81.43	79.72	-1.71

Source: Statistical report of insurance industry performance, 1381, Iran Central Insurance

Company	Issued insurance premium				Paid claim				Claim coefficient		
	1380	1381	Percentage changes	Share (percent)	1380	1381	Percentage changes	Share (percent)	1380 (percent)	1381 (percent)	Change (unit)
Iran	3,292.1	5,120.8	55.6	56.29	2,334.2	3,170.7	35.8	57.37	88.55	78.89	-9.66
Asia	1,357.3	2,249.2	65.7	24.72	787.7	1,415.8	79.7	25.62	75.42	91.04	15.62
Alborz	321.8	499.2	55.1	5.49	148.4	239.3	61.3	4.33	52.51	64.08	11.58
Dana	760.0	1,216.7	60.1	13.37	423.3	699.6	65.3	12.66	73.74	71.42	-2.32
Export and Investment	8.4	11.6	38.0	0.13	0.7	1.3	88.4	0.02	148.70	...	0
Total	5,739.7	9,097.5	58.5	100.00	3,694.3	5,526.6	49.6	100.00	81.43	79.72	-1.72

Source: Statistical report of insurance industry performance, 1381, Iran Central Insurance

	Year-end					Percentage change	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Foodstuffs and beverages	2,069.43	2,908.44	3,177.42	3,505.10	3,271.46	10.3	-6.7
Textiles	268.30	261.03	255.49	263.80	186.95	3.3	-29.1
Wood and wood products	1,938.25	2,731.52	3,697.68	3,993.94	2,839.35	8.0	-28.9
Paper and paper products	598.83	638.03	1,811.63	1,335.16	730.67	-26.3	-45.3
Print and publication	3,051.96	4,489.94	6,436.08	14,238.65	30,163.77	121.2	111.8
Oil refining and nuclear fuels	2,139.48	4,601.60	9,905.76	15,721.72	25,677.97	58.7	63.3
Chemical products	2,077.81	3,155.89	3,510.34	3,508.93	4,829.20	0	37.6
Plastic and rubber	982.77	1,454.08	2,126.03	1,977.54	1,779.32	-7.0	-10.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1,126.61	2,028.35	3,105.27	6,402.12	12,228.22	106.2	91.0
Basic metals	759.46	1,307.74	1,379.74	1,214.16	1,486.95	-12.0	22.5
Fabricated metals	1,145.02	1,553.61	1,937.60	2,557.46	3,185.57	32.0	24.6
Machinery and equipment	1,841.85	1,821.21	1,720.79	1,665.74	2,055.64	-3.2	23.4
Electrical apparatus	6,448.48	11,946.54	12,326.89	24,724.55	21,950.33	100.6	-11.2
Radio and television	1,457.36	1,972.58	1,287.81	755.55	546.97	-41.3	-27.6
Motor vehicles	576.04	823.13	985.76	1,190.24	1,398.64	20.7	17.5
Transportation equipment	1,346.33	2,010.23	1,840.56	1,928.46	1,700.11	4.8	-11.8
Financial intermediations	4,048.17	4,683.56	6,347.29	8,497.86	8,985.95	33.9	5.7
Manufacturing of office machinery	...	...	102.22	97.08	69.97	-5.0	-27.9
Construction	...	...	...	180.26	1,360.12	0	0
Exploitation of metal ores	...	...	...	352.83	245.48	0	-30.4
Exploitation of other mines	159.33	276.72	341.97	457.26	702.50	33.7	53.6
Production of furniture and manufactured goods	...	...	...	90.06	107.34	0	19.2
Manufacturing of medical and precision tools	...	...	...	...	100.00	0	0
Farming and affiliated services	...	...	...	...	100.00	0	0
General index	1,653.06	2,206.19	2,978.26	3,758.77	5,062.76	26.2	34.7

Source: Tehran Stock Exchange, statistical report of various years

Table 105

SHARES AND PRIORITY SHARES TRADINGS BY INDUSTRIES ON THE TSE

	Number (million shares)			Value (billion rials)			Share in 1381(percent)	
	1380	1381	Percentage change	1380	1381	Percentage change	Number	Value
Foodstuffs and beverages	74.6	207.2	177.7	459.1	950.8	107.1	5.0	4.2
Textiles	19.8	26.1	31.8	8.0	31.0	287.5	0.6	0.1
Wood and wood products	0.5	0.6	20.0	1.7	1.9	11.8	0	0
Paper and paper products	5.6	4.7	-16.1	48.1	15.3	-68.2	0.1	0.1
Print and publication	0.5	3.6	□	13.9	159.5	□	0.1	0.7
Oil refining and nuclear fuels	4.3	16.6	286.0	185.2	861.3	365.1	0.4	3.8
Chemical products	185.6	696.9	275.5	1,672.7	4,739.1	183.3	16.8	20.8
Plastic and rubber	23.3	67.5	189.7	257.0	369.6	43.8	1.6	1.6
Non-metallic mineral products	117.7	361.9	207.5	1,196.7	6,841.2	471.7	8.7	30.0
Basic metals	19.8	237.1	□	117.8	1,123.5	□	5.7	4.9
Fabricated metals	7.1	81.0	□	37.2	423.5	□	2.0	1.9
Machinery and equipment	43.1	150.9	250.1	112.4	397.0	253.2	3.6	1.7
Electrical apparatus	9.9	42.2	326.3	102.4	389.8	280.7	1.0	1.7
Radio and television	28.1	16.4	-41.6	164.5	46.8	-71.6	0.4	0.2
Motor vehicles	343.9	617.4	79.5	1,222.9	2,044.5	67.2	14.9	9.0
Transportation equipment	10.5	1.1	-89.5	11.4	1.9	-83.3	0	0
Financial intermediations	772.1	1,470.3	90.4	2,123.0	3,206.2	51.0	35.5	14.1
Manufacturing of office machinery	2.1	10.9	419.0	9.6	49.7	417.7	0.3	0.2
Construction	5.0	57.1	□	8.9	973.5	□	1.4	4.3
Exploitation of metal ores	29.8	60.2	102.0	72.0	98.5	36.8	1.5	0.4
Exploitation of other mines	2.3	8.6	273.9	6.4	37.8	490.6	0.2	0.2
Production of furniture and manufactured goods	0	5.6	θ	0	5.6	θ	0.1	0
Manufacturing of medical and precision tools	0	0.5	θ	0	4.3	θ	0	0
Farming and affiliated services	0	1.1	θ	0	3.8	θ	0	0
General index	1,705.6	4,145.4	143.0	7,830.9	22,776.1	190.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Tehran Stock Exchange, statistical report of various years

Table 106

SHARES OFFERED BY PUBLIC SECTOR AND BANKS

	Number (million shares)			Value (billion rials)			Share in 1381 (percent)(1)	
	1380	1381	Percentage change	1380	1381	Percentage change	Number	Value
Public organizations and corporations	75.2	586.5	□	315.1	3,350.9	□	60.7	75.8
National Iranian Industries Organization	0	66.1	□	0	163.2	□	6.8	3.7
Industrial Development and Renovation Organization	9.3	289.1	□	68.6	1,880.2	□	29.9	42.6
Privatization Organization	65.9	231.3	251.0	246.5	1,307.5	430.4	23.9	29.6
National Petrochemical Industries Corporation	0	0	□	0	0	□	0	0
Foundations	9.3	10.7	15.1	11.3	49.7	339.8	1.1	1.1
Mostazafan va Janbazan	8.8	1.8	-79.5	9.0	24.9	176.7	0.2	0.6
Shahid	0.3	0.2	□	1.2	0.7	-41.7	0	0
Sadoogh-e bozorg	0	8.7	□	0	24.0	□	0.9	0.5
15 th khordad	0.2	0	-100.0	1.1	0.1	-90.9	0	0
Banking system	52.1	369.8	□	142.1	1,017.5	□	38.2	23.0
Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	□	0	0
Commercial banks	14.3	237.5	□	30.3	395.0	□	24.6	8.9
Bank Melli Iran	0.6	0	-100.0	4.0	0	-100.0	0	0
Bank Saderat Iran	0	0	0	0	0	□	0	0
Bank Tejarat	0.7	1.7	142.9	8.7	2.7	-69.0	0.2	0.1
Bank Sepah	2.8	66.8	□	4.3	80.7	□	6.9	1.8
Bank Mellat	10.2	166.8	□	13.0	299.9	□	17.2	6.8
Bank Refah Kargaran	0	2.2	□	0.3	11.7	□	0.2	0.3
Specialized banks	37.8	132.3	250.0	111.8	622.5	456.8	13.7	14.1
Bank of Industry and Mine	35.4	84.1	137.6	103.8	403.4	288.6	8.7	9.1
Bank Keshavarzi	0	0.2	□	0	3.8	□	0	0.1
Bank Maskan	2.4	48.0	□	8.0	215.3	□	5.0	4.9
Total	136.6	967.0	□	468.5	4,418.1	□	100.0	100.0

Source: Tehran Stock Exchange, statistical report for 1380 and 1381

(1) Discrepancy in total is due to rounding.

Name of participation papers	Issuer	Date of first issuance	Place-ment of issuance	Approved amount	Issued amount	Amount sold	Term maturity (year)	Agent bank	Provisional profit rate (% per annum)	Guarantor organization
Governmental – budgetary (1)				5,400	5,400	4,677				
Water sector projects	Ministry of Energy	25.8.1381	1	1,000	1,000	999.4	4	Saderat	15	Management and Planning
National participation	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	25.9.1381	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	5	Banks ⁽²⁾	15	Management and Planning
Development projects of road sector	Ministry of Road and Transportation	7.10.1381	2	2,000	2,000	1,277.6	4	Melli, Tejarat and Sepah	15	Management and Planning
Governmental – off-budgetary (3)				2,600	2,400	2,400				
Electricity sector projects	Ministry of Energy	18.4.1381	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	4	Saderat Iran	15	Management and Planning
Sugar cane Development Project	Ministry of Agriculture Jihad	9.9.1381	1	800	800	800	5	Saderat Iran	15	Management and Planning
Fisheries Development Project	Ministry of Agriculture Jihad	–	–	200	0	0	–	–	–	–
Sub-total				8,000	7,800	7,077				
Central Bank (Article 91, 3rd Plan Law)										
Implementation of monetary policies	Central Bank	16.5. 1381	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	1	Banks ⁽⁴⁾	17	Central Bank
Implementation of monetary policies	Central Bank	17.6.1381	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	1	Banks ⁽⁴⁾	17	Central Bank
Implementation of monetary policies	Central Bank	22.10.1381	1	5,000	5,000	4,650	1	Banks ⁽⁴⁾	17	Central Bank
Implementation of monetary policies	Central Bank	5.12. 1381	1	5,000	5,000	4,404	1	Banks ⁽⁵⁾	17	Central Bank
Sub-total				18,000	18,000	17,054				
Corporations – off-budgetary (6)										
Increase in production capacity of Peugeot 6 th Olefin Project	Iran Khodro Company	17.12.1381	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	Tejarat	17	Issuer
	National Petrochemical Industries Corporation	17.12.1381	1	500	500	500	3	Mellat	17	Issuer
Sub- total				1,500	1,500	1,500				
Total				27,500	27,300	25,631				

Source: Central Bank of I.R.Iran, Credits Department

(1) Participation papers repayment of principal and profit of which is projected in annual budget laws

(2) Includes Bank Melli Iran, Bank Mellat, Bank Sepah, Bank Keshavarzi, Bank Saderat Iran and Bank Tejarat.

(3) Participation papers repayment of principal and profit of which is financed through domestic resources of utilizing corporations.

(4) Includes Bank Melli Iran, Bank Mellat, Bank Sepah, Bank Keshavarzi, Bank Saderat Iran, Bank Tejarat and Bank Refah Kargaran.

(5) Includes Bank Melli Iran, Bank Mellat, Bank Sepah, Bank Keshavarzi, Bank Saderat Iran, Bank Tejarat, Bank Refah Kargaran, Bank Karafarin, Bank Saman, Bank Parsian and Bank Eghtesad Novin.

(6) Participation papers subject of Article 4, Law on Participation Papers Issuance (approved in 1376)

Table 108 **ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN URBAN AREAS** (1376=100)

	Relative weight in the base year	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Direct effect on changes of general index in 1381	
							1380	1381	Percentage point	Percent
Special groups										
Goods	60.93	116.7	140.3	153.0	161.8	183.8	5.8	13.6	7.5	47.6
Services	12.03	118.8	145.9	170.8	205.7	239.3	20.4	16.3	2.3	14.4
Housing, water, fuel and power	27.04	120.8	143.4	169.8	201.8	241.2	18.8	19.5	6.0	38.0
General index	100.00	118.1	141.8	159.7	177.9	206.0	11.4	15.8	15.8	100.0
Main and selected minor groups										
Food, beverages and tobacco	32.45	124.5	152.7	166.3	178.5	213.2	7.3	19.4	6.3	40.1
Red meat, poultry and fish	7.91	124.2	158.5	183.1	200.4	261.9	9.4	30.7	2.7	17.3
Bread, rice and cereal products	5.56	148.3	182.4	178.6	188.4	216.1	5.5	14.7	0.9	5.5
Fruits and vegetables	7.95	108.3	134.8	153.5	169.1	198.8	10.2	17.6	1.3	8.4
Dairy products and eggs	3.84	118.4	134.1	153.8	170.5	195.4	10.9	14.6	0.5	3.4
Housing, water, fuel and power	27.04	120.8	143.4	169.8	201.8	241.2	18.8	19.5	6.0	38.0
Housing	25.41	119.6	139.2	164.6	196.5	235.6	19.4	19.9	5.6	35.4
Water, fuel and power	1.63	139.8	209.2	252.1	283.3	329.5	12.4	16.3	0.4	2.7
Clothing and footwear	9.55	105.3	112.1	121.8	127.4	132.6	4.6	4.1	0.3	1.8
Household furnishings and operations	7.22	106.8	122.8	137.6	142.0	150.0	3.2	5.6	0.3	2.1
Transportation and communications	11.40	114.7	146.0	158.4	170.5	187.6	7.6	10.0	1.1	6.9
Medical care	4.57	122.2	152.0	183.5	211.6	246.0	15.3	16.3	0.9	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	3.53	107.1	126.9	144.4	168.9	192.2	17.0	13.8	0.5	2.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.24	113.5	137.5	158.1	187.5	204.6	18.6	9.1	0.4	2.6

Table 109 **MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN URBAN AREAS** (1376=100)

	Before seasonal adjustment					Percentage change (1)	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Farvardin	112.3	135.8	153.9	172.2	192.4	1.8	1.9
Ordibehesht	112.7	137.1	154.2	172.2	196.9	0	2.3
Khordad	112.7	138.2	156.1	172.4	199.8	0.1	1.5
Tir	113.9	137.1	154.9	173.8	200.4	0.8	0.3
Mordad	114.6	137.8	156.4	174.9	201.0	0.6	0.3
Shahrivar	115.5	139.0	158.0	175.7	204.3	0.5	1.6
Mehr	116.9	140.7	158.8	176.7	203.8	0.6	-0.2
Aban	118.7	141.5	160.5	177.6	206.6	0.5	1.4
Azar	121.8	145.0	163.6	181.0	210.7	1.9	2.0
Dey	123.6	148.1	164.8	183.7	215.0	1.5	2.0
Bahman	125.7	149.8	166.2	185.8	219.0	1.1	1.9
Esfand	128.8	151.9	169.1	188.9	221.9	1.7	1.3
Annual average	118.1	141.8	159.7	177.9	206.0		

(1) Percentage change over previous month

Table 110 **MONTHLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN URBAN AREAS** (1376=100)

	After seasonal adjustment (1)					Percentage change (2)	
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381
Farvardin	109.0	131.6	151.7	168.7	191.3	0.7	1.5
Ordibehesht	110.3	134.2	152.5	170.1	194.4	0.8	1.6
Khordad	111.8	136.1	153.7	171.8	197.4	1.0	1.5
Tir	113.5	137.5	155.4	173.8	200.1	1.2	1.4
Mordad	115.3	138.9	157.3	175.8	202.3	1.2	1.1
Shahrivar	117.1	140.5	159.3	177.4	204.5	0.9	1.1
Mehr	118.9	142.4	161.3	178.9	206.7	0.8	1.1
Aban	120.7	144.3	162.9	180.4	209.4	0.8	1.3
Azar	122.5	146.4	164.3	182.1	212.4	0.9	1.4
Dey	124.2	148.3	165.5	183.9	215.5	1.0	1.5
Bahman	126.3	149.9	166.6	186.0	218.5	1.1	1.4
Esfand	128.8	151.0	167.6	188.4	221.3	1.3	1.3
Annual average	118.2	141.8	159.8	178.1	206.2		

(1) Figures are based on the revision in 1381.

(2) Percentage change over previous month

Table 111 **ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS** (1374=100)

	Relative weight in the base year						Percentage change		Direct effect on changes of general index in 1381	
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	Percentage point	Percent
Special groups										
Goods	83.4	186.2	234.8	277.8	315.0	373.4	13.4	18.5	14.5	73.3
Services	16.6	218.4	292.9	361.9	434.7	541.5	20.1	24.6	5.3	26.7
General index	100.0	191.6	244.5	291.8	335.0	401.4	14.8	19.8	19.8	100.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	50.6	186.8	234.1	275.2	312.5	381.1	13.5	22.0	10.4	52.5
Bread, rice and cereal products	13.5	173.6	216.1	233.6	259.3	299.2	11.0	15.4	1.6	8.1
Red meat, poultry and fish	10.6	181.6	232.3	274.6	304.5	384.8	10.9	26.4	2.5	12.8
Dairy products and eggs	5.4	206.4	246.4	296.3	347.1	412.2	17.1	18.8	1.0	5.3
Fruits and vegetables	6.6	261.6	340.9	461.7	575.5	762.9	24.6	32.6	3.7	18.6
Non-edible goods and services	49.4	196.5	255.2	308.7	358.1	422.3	16.0	17.9	9.4	47.5
Clothing and footwear	13.1	198.0	241.3	295.6	343.0	393.1	16.0	14.6	2.0	9.9
Housing, electricity, water, fuel and lighting	12.3	210.8	277.6	329.5	380.5	459.7	15.5	20.8	2.9	14.6
Household furnishings and operations	8.4	164.1	196.7	231.3	256.8	285.7	11.0	11.2	0.7	3.6
Medical care	4.8	224.7	340.7	445.5	536.3	655.1	20.4	22.2	1.7	8.6
Transportation and communications	6.2	196.8	266.3	316.0	371.9	453.0	17.7	21.8	1.5	7.5
Recreation, reading and education	1.9	176.4	225.2	269.9	310.1	349.9	14.9	12.8	0.2	1.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.7	189.9	247.2	288.6	332.4	389.1	15.2	17.0	0.4	2.2

Source: Statistical Center of Iran, CPI of rural households, various years

	Relative weight in the base year	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Direct effect on changes of general index in 1381	
							1380	1381	Percentage point	Percent
East Azerbaijan	4.29	118.0	144.3	159.3	173.3	199.3	8.8	15.0	0.6	4.0
West Azerbaijan	2.55	117.9	142.0	157.4	167.8	192.9	6.6	15.0	0.4	2.3
Ardebil	1.14	119.0	138.6	153.0	166.3	197.0	8.7	18.5	0.2	1.2
Isfahan	8.13	118.3	141.2	155.3	173.0	199.7	11.4	15.4	1.2	7.7
Eilam	0.49	118.2	139.8	159.9	173.3	205.8	8.4	18.8	0.1	0.6
Booshehr	0.91	116.8	138.3	152.9	166.0	191.8	8.6	15.5	0.1	0.8
Tehran	34.92	116.6	139.0	159.9	183.6	213.8	14.8	16.4	5.9	37.5
Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari	0.97	117.2	139.2	153.9	168.3	190.9	9.4	13.4	0.1	0.8
Khorasan	7.62	119.3	143.6	160.4	176.4	202.1	10.0	14.6	1.1	7.0
Khoozestan	4.94	119.4	147.5	166.7	179.5	207.4	7.7	15.5	0.8	4.9
Zanjan	0.82	120.5	145.2	162.4	178.5	211.6	9.9	18.5	0.2	1.0
Semnan	0.73	118.2	144.9	162.7	179.2	209.2	10.1	16.7	0.1	0.8
Systan va Baluchestan	1.56	120.6	146.0	163.5	176.9	199.2	8.2	12.6	0.2	1.2
Fars	6.43	117.8	141.5	157.8	174.1	196.8	10.3	13.0	0.8	5.2
Ghazvin	2.00	118.3	142.8	159.3	174.8	205.2	9.7	17.4	0.3	2.2
Ghom	1.68	120.0	145.1	160.8	176.9	205.9	10.0	16.4	0.3	1.7
Kordestan	1.15	120.4	145.2	160.5	177.7	210.0	10.7	18.2	0.2	1.3
Kerman	2.21	119.7	144.6	164.4	183.7	208.0	11.7	13.2	0.3	1.9
Kermanshah	2.01	123.4	145.9	163.9	180.9	215.1	10.4	18.9	0.4	2.4
Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad	0.46	120.0	145.9	163.6	180.3	206.5	10.2	14.5	0.1	0.4
Golestan	1.15	116.8	140.4	152.5	167.5	191.3	9.8	14.2	0.2	1.0
Guilan	3.11	118.4	142.6	158.6	172.5	206.3	8.8	19.6	0.6	3.7
Lorestan	1.42	119.3	144.2	160.6	180.3	208.2	12.3	15.5	0.2	1.4
Mazandaran	3.54	120.3	147.7	166.3	179.8	205.3	8.1	14.2	0.5	3.2
Markazi	1.78	118.2	144.2	159.7	174.6	204.2	9.3	17.0	0.3	1.9
Hormozgan	0.90	115.8	135.7	149.2	160.3	190.9	7.4	19.1	0.2	1.0
Hamedan	1.83	117.9	140.5	155.1	167.3	194.6	7.9	16.3	0.3	1.8
Yazd	1.26	118.6	145.9	160.8	175.9	199.6	9.4	13.5	0.2	1.1
Total average	100.00	118.1	141.8	159.7	177.9	206.0	11.4	15.8	15.8	100.0

Table 113		ANNUAL AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX						(1376=100)		
	Relative weight in the base year	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Direct effect on changes of general index in 1381	
							1380	1381	Percentage point	Percent
Major groups										
Domestically produced and consumed goods	71.75	118.7	145.8	167.4	178.8	198.7	6.8	11.1	8.2	85.1
Imported goods	24.29	110.0	134.2	152.1	153.3	159.7	0.8	4.1	0.9	9.2
Exported goods	3.96	121.9	195.9	234.5	233.4	257.5	-0.5	10.3	0.5	5.7
General index	100.00	116.7	144.9	166.3	174.7	191.5	5.1	9.6	9.6	100.0
Main groups										
Food	35.40	126.4	155.4	177.0	191.8	217.4	8.4	13.3	5.2	54.1
Beverages and tobacco	0.78	118.6	150.6	172.6	180.5	220.2	4.6	22.0	0.2	1.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3.86	113.0	134.5	166.3	171.8	176.3	3.3	2.6	0.1	1.0
Mineral fuels and related materials	2.76	139.5	216.8	242.6	271.0	342.3	11.7	26.3	1.1	11.9
Chemical and petrochemical products	8.60	114.4	148.6	179.7	190.0	201.3	5.7	5.9	0.5	5.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	26.92	106.5	131.4	152.8	157.4	169.5	3.0	7.7	1.9	19.4
Machinery and transport equipment	19.45	112.7	135.9	151.0	150.7	155.7	-0.2	3.3	0.6	5.9
Miscellaneous	2.23	108.6	134.0	146.1	148.1	149.9	1.4	1.2	0	0.2
Special groups										
Farm, livestock and fishing products	26.82	122.6	154.5	176.5	193.5	219.6	9.6	13.5	4.0	41.8
Farm products	16.83	122.6	155.1	173.2	189.0	213.5	9.1	13.0	2.4	24.6
Livestock and fishing products	9.99	122.5	153.6	182.0	201.0	229.9	10.4	14.4	1.6	17.2
Building materials	10.74	108.7	134.8	155.2	160.9	192.1	3.7	19.4	1.9	20.0
Metallic	6.23	103.6	132.5	151.1	152.8	168.4	1.1	10.2	0.5	5.8
Non-metallic	4.51	115.7	138.1	160.9	172.0	224.8	6.9	30.7	1.4	14.2

Table 114		MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX					(1376=100)	
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change (1)	
							1380	1381
Farvardin		112.4	135.3	162.0	172.4	183.4	0.9	1.9
Ordibehesht		111.5	135.1	162.8	173.4	186.0	0.6	1.4
Khordad		113.6	137.6	165.8	171.5	187.4	-1.1	0.8
Tir		113.1	139.9	165.2	173.3	189.8	1.1	1.3
Mordad		113.6	140.7	165.7	173.8	190.1	0.3	0.2
Shahrivar		114.6	142.6	166.3	173.7	190.4	-0.1	0.2
Mehr		115.3	145.0	165.3	173.1	189.5	-0.3	-0.5
Aban		117.6	147.0	166.3	173.3	190.6	0.1	0.6
Azar		119.7	150.1	167.8	175.9	194.5	1.5	2.0
Dey		122.3	153.8	168.3	177.0	196.6	0.6	1.1
Bahman		122.8	155.2	169.4	179.5	200.0	1.4	1.7
Esfand		124.3	157.1	170.9	180.0	199.8	0.3	-0.1
Annual average		116.7	144.9	166.3	174.7	191.5		

(1) Percentage change over previous month

Table 115		ANNUAL AVERAGE PRODUCER PRICE INDEX							(1376=100)	
	Relative weight in the base year	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change		Direct effect on changes of general index in 1381	
							1380	1381	Percentage point	Percent
Special groups										
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry & fishing	23.61	122.7	152.7	180.1	195.2	219.4	8.4	12.4	3.1	22.7
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply	47.91	117.7	146.2	169.0	178.0	195.7	5.3	9.9	4.5	33.5
Services	28.48	117.2	139.7	162.0	199.4	238.3	23.1	19.5	5.9	43.8
General index	100.00	118.7	145.9	169.6	188.1	213.4	10.9	13.5	13.5	100.0
Main groups										
Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry	23.19	122.6	152.7	180.0	194.9	218.7	8.3	12.2	2.9	21.8
Fishing	0.42	128.0	152.5	190.8	211.8	260.7	11.0	23.1	0.1	0.8
Mining and quarrying	0.94	122.8	130.5	152.8	146.1	151.3	-4.4	3.6	0	0.2
Manufacturing	45.17	117.0	145.7	168.5	177.3	195.5	5.2	10.3	4.4	32.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.80	131.4	166.8	190.8	211.6	226.0	10.9	6.8	0.1	1.0
Repairing of motor vehicles	0.32	121.1	146.6	161.9	178.7	201.2	10.4	12.6	0	0.3
Hotels and restaurants	0.73	125.7	156.7	185.2	210.0	246.7	13.4	17.5	0.2	1.1
Transport, storage and communications	10.53	115.3	138.1	152.1	188.3	223.1	23.8	18.5	1.9	14.5
Financial intermediation	1.17	100.2	120.1	156.6	267.7	370.3	70.9	38.3	0.7	4.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	11.19	119.3	139.2	164.4	195.8	234.1	19.1	19.6	2.3	16.9
Education	0.59	110.4	132.0	168.9	224.2	275.9	32.7	23.1	0.2	1.2
Health and social work	2.23	122.7	153.6	183.7	213.7	251.4	16.3	17.6	0.5	3.3
Other community, social & personal service activities	1.72	118.0	141.8	170.8	216.5	242.0	26.8	11.8	0.2	1.7

Table 116 MONTHLY PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (1376=100)							
	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change (1)	
						1380	1381
Farvardin	111.7	134.4	162.2	180.4	200.7	0.8	1.8
Ordibehesht	112.7	136.1	163.0	182.1	202.5	0.9	0.9
Khordad	114.1	138.3	165.1	182.6	204.5	0.3	1.0
Tir	114.7	141.6	166.5	185.4	208.3	1.5	1.9
Mordad	115.9	143.6	168.0	186.4	210.4	0.5	1.0
Shahrivar	118.4	145.5	169.3	187.3	212.7	0.5	1.1
Mehr	119.6	147.3	169.9	189.2	212.7	1.0	0
Aban	120.6	148.5	171.6	190.0	216.5	0.4	1.8
Azar	121.1	150.3	173.0	191.3	219.0	0.7	1.2
Dey	124.6	152.7	173.8	191.8	221.8	0.3	1.3
Bahman	125.3	154.7	174.5	194.1	225.1	1.2	1.5
Esfand	126.3	157.7	178.9	197.1	227.1	1.5	0.9
Annual average	118.7	145.9	169.6	188.1	213.4		

(1) Percentage change over previous month

Table 117 **ANNUAL AVERAGE INDEX OF EXPORTED GOODS(1)** (1376=100)

	Relative weight in the base year						Percentage change		Direct effect on changes of general index in 1381	
		1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1380	1381	Percentage point	Percent
General index	100.00	122.2	195.3	229.8	232.8	246.0	1.3	5.7	5.7	100.0
Animal products	1.85	125.4	222.9	288.1	325.0	376.4	12.8	15.8	0.4	7.2
Vegetable products	11.40	103.9	210.1	225.3	216.1	212.8	-4.1	-1.5	-0.2	-2.9
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0.43	137.3	205.0	181.4	165.3	193.8	-8.9	17.2	0.1	0.9
Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	8.87	137.9	203.4	230.9	235.9	244.9	2.2	3.8	0.3	6.0
Mineral products	9.69	162.6	373.4	492.4	487.9	525.8	-0.9	7.8	1.6	27.8
Products of the chemical or allied industries	15.57	125.8	168.8	196.0	212.9	243.8	8.6	14.5	2.1	36.4
Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles thereof	3.63	119.7	194.2	206.9	208.1	213.2	0.6	2.5	0.1	1.4
Skins, leather and articles thereof	3.49	105.9	183.8	282.1	369.1	365.6	30.8	-0.9	-0.1	-0.9
Wood and articles of wood	0.29	136.2	178.3	199.0	207.6	237.4	4.3	14.4	0.1	0.7
Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard (2)	0.98	108.2	134.2	186.3	194.2	194.2	4.2	0	0	0
Textiles and textile articles	27.73	108.2	136.4	157.8	154.7	160.3	-2.0	3.6	0.7	11.9
Footwear	2.09	124.6	202.9	217.9	198.4	224.2	-8.9	13.0	0.2	4.1
Articles of stone	1.56	148.2	251.9	249.5	233.1	237.2	-6.6	1.8	0	0.5
Base metals and articles of base metal	9.82	117.9	196.3	217.7	207.1	215.7	-4.9	4.2	0.4	6.5
Machinery and mechanical appliances & electrical equipment	0.72	131.2	211.3	222.4	220.9	220.0	-0.7	-0.4	0	0
Vehicles and associated transport equipment	1.12	125.3	173.9	181.2	178.9	183.1	-1.3	2.3	0	0.3
Optical, precision and medical instruments	0.76	206.8	237.7	310.1	337.8	339.0	8.9	0.4	0	0.1

(1) Since Tir, 1379 the index of exported goods is calculated and reported by Economic Statistics Department of Central Bank of I.R. Iran.

(2) Due to lack of precise data, the index of this group for 1381 is kept unchanged, and it will be revised in 1382.

Table 118 **MONTHLY PRICE INDEX OF EXPORTED GOODS** (1376=100)

	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	Percentage change (1)	
						1380	1381
Farvardin	102.2	157.5	223.3	238.6	226.4	-0.4	0.2
Ordibehesht	102.1	161.8	220.3	237.8	229.0	-0.3	1.1
Khordad	101.9	177.1	221.8	235.8	228.3	-0.8	-0.3
Tir	101.1	184.9	223.2	235.8	231.4	0	1.4
Mordad	103.6	194.9	224.8	243.8	234.8	3.4	1.5
Shahrivar	105.4	204.1	225.0	235.5	239.0	-3.4	1.8
Mehr	133.8	206.0	225.4	231.6	241.8	-1.7	1.2
Aban	141.8	201.8	237.0	227.1	251.1	-1.9	3.8
Azar	143.3	207.2	238.8	227.7	257.9	0.3	2.7
Dey	141.1	210.2	239.3	225.9	263.8	-0.8	2.3
Bahman	143.4	215.6	239.7	228.3	271.3	1.1	2.8
Esfand	147.1	222.7	239.6	226.0	277.6	-1.0	2.3
Annual average	122.2	195.3	229.8	232.8	246.0		

(1) Percentage change over previous month

**CORRESPONDENCE OF IRANIAN (1)
AND GREGORIAN CALENDARS**

Table 119

Months		1374		1375		1376		1377		1378		1379		1380		1381	
		<u>1995</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>1997</u>		<u>1998</u>		<u>1999</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2002</u>	
Farvardin	1	March	21	March	21	March	21	March	21	March	21	March	21	March	21	March	21
	31	April	20	April	20	April	20	April	20	April	20	April	20	April	20	April	20
Ordibehesht	1	April	21	April	21	April	21	April	21	April	21	April	21	April	21	April	21
	31	May	21	May	21	May	21	May	21	May	21	May	21	May	21	May	21
Khordad	1	May	22	May	22	May	22	May	22	May	22	May	22	May	22	May	22
	31	June	21	June	21	June	21	June	21	June	21	June	21	June	21	June	21
Tir	1	June	22	June	22	June	22	June	22	June	22	June	22	June	22	June	22
	31	July	22	July	22	July	22	July	22	July	22	July	22	July	22	July	22
Mordad	1	July	23	July	23	July	23	July	23	July	23	July	23	July	23	July	23
	31	Aug	22	Aug	22	Aug	22	Aug	22	Aug	22	Aug	22	Aug	22	Aug	22
Shahrivar	1	Aug	23	Aug	23	Aug	23	Aug	23	Aug	23	Aug	23	Aug	23	Aug	23
	31	Sept	22	Sept	22	Sept	22	Sept	22	Sept	22	Sept	22	Sept	22	Sept	22
Mehr	1	Sept	23	Sept	23	Sept	23	Sept	23	Sept	23	Sept	23	Sept	23	Sept	23
	30	Oct	22	Oct	22	Oct	22	Oct	22	Oct	22	Oct	22	Oct	22	Oct	22
Aban	1	Oct	23	Oct	23	Oct	23	Oct	23	Oct	23	Oct	23	Oct	23	Oct	23
	30	Nov	21	Nov	21	Nov	21	Nov	21	Nov	21	Nov	21	Nov	21	Nov	21
Azar	1	Nov	22	Nov	22	Nov	22	Nov	22	Nov	22	Nov	22	Nov	22	Nov	22
	30	Dec	21	Dec	21	Dec	21	Dec	21	Dec	21	Dec	21	Dec	21	Dec	21
Dey	1	Dec	22	Dec	22	Dec	22	Dec	22	Dec	22	Dec	22	Dec	22	Dec	22
	30	<u>1996</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>20</u>
Bahman	1	Jan	21	Jan	21	Jan	21	Jan	21	Jan	21	Jan	21	Jan	21	Jan	21
	30	Feb	19	Feb	19	Feb	19	Feb	19	Feb	19	Feb	19	Feb	19	Feb	19
Esfand	1	Feb	20	Feb	20	Feb	20	Feb	20	Feb	20	Feb	20	Feb	20	Feb	20
	29/30	March	20	March	20	March	20	March	20	March	20	March	20	March	20	March	20

(1) There are 31 days in each of the first six months of the Iranian calendar, 30 days in each of the next 5 months, 29 days in the last month, except in leap year when it has 30 days.

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