

Part One

**Economic Developments
of Iran in 1392**

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

Gross Domestic Product

Based on preliminary estimates, in 1392, GDP grew by -1.9 percent at constant 1383 prices and reached Rls. 9,343.1 trillion at current prices. Reviewing the value-added growth of different economic sectors reveals that the agriculture sector had a growth rate of 4.7 percent, oil -8.9 percent, manufacturing and mining -2.9 percent, and services -1.5 percent, at constant prices. The share of the agriculture sector in GDP was 9.0 percent, oil 17.0 percent, manufacturing and mining 23.2 percent, and services 52.8 percent, at current prices.

Given the reduction in the value-added growth of the oil sector at constant prices (-8.9 percent), non-oil GDP grew by -1.1 percent at constant prices, compared with -1.9 percent GDP growth. This indicates that decline in the growth rate of GDP in 1392 was partly attributable to the fall in the value-added of the oil sector.

The value-added of the agriculture sector was estimated at Rls. 843.6 trillion at current prices, in 1392. This was indicative of 4.7 percent rise at constant prices when compared with the year before. The share of the value-added of this sector in GDP increased from 7.9 percent in 1391 to 9.0 percent in 1392, at current prices.

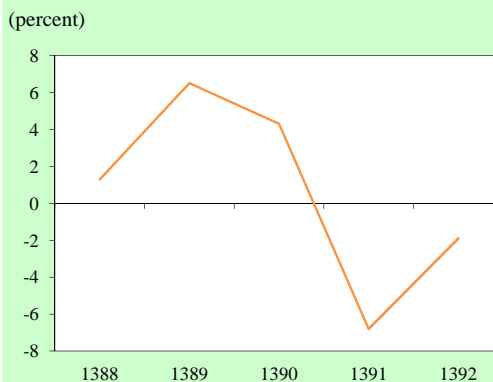
According to preliminary data, the value-added of the oil sector decreased by 8.9

percent, at constant prices, to Rls. 1,589.6 trillion, at current prices, in 1392. Share of the value-added of the oil sector in GDP increased from 16.4 percent in 1391 to 17.0 percent in 1392, at current prices.

Table 1.1. Gross Domestic Product by Various Economic Sectors (at constant 1383 prices) (percentage change)

	1390	1391 □	1392 □
Agriculture	-0.1	3.7	4.7
Oil	-1.0	-37.4	-8.9
Manufacturing and mining	5.0	-6.4	-2.9
Services	5.8	1.1	-1.5
GDP	4.3	-6.8	-1.9
Non-oil GDP	5.4	-0.9	-1.1

Figure 1.1. GDP growth (1383=100)



Based on preliminary estimates, the value-added of the manufacturing and mining sector experienced -2.9 percent growth in 1392, at constant prices. Moreover, the value-added of the "mining", "manufacturing", "electricity, gas, and water", and "construction" sectors grew by 0.9, -3.9, 5.4, and -3.1 percent, respectively, at constant prices.

In 1392, private sector investment in the buildings of urban areas went up by 23.1 percent at current prices. This growth was adjusted to -7.5 percent at constant 1383 prices, given the value-added growth in the construction of buildings in rural areas. Considering this figure and rise in the value-added of government buildings, the growth rate of construction sector is estimated at -3.1 percent at constant prices.

The value-added of the services sector, which had the highest share in GDP, grew by -1.5 percent, at constant prices, in 1392. The share of the value-added of the mentioned group in GDP was 52.8 percent at current prices. In this group, the share of "trade, restaurant and hotel" in GDP was 14.6 percent; "transport, storage, and communication" 8.5 percent; "financial and monetary institutions' services" 2.9 percent; "real estate, specialized and professional services" 14.8 percent; "public services" 8.6 percent; and "social, personal and household services" 3.4 percent, at current prices. The growth rates of these groups were respectively -5.0, 1.9, -12.7, -0.3, 0.0, and 5.6 percent, at constant prices.

Gross Domestic Expenditure

Based on preliminary data, GDE growth was -1.9 percent, at constant prices, in 1392. A review of the components of GDE reveals that private consumption expenditures accounted for the highest share in GDE by 49.8 percent at current prices. Furthermore,

private consumption expenditures fell by 1.0 percent at constant prices.

Public consumption expenditures in ministries and affiliated institutions, municipalities, and Social Security Organization (SSO) had a 10.4 percent share of GDE at current prices, showing 1.6 percent increase at constant prices. Gross fixed capital formation, with a share of 26.8 percent in GDE at current prices, amounted to Rls. 2,528.1 trillion. Moreover, it decreased by 6.9 percent compared with 1391, at constant 1383 prices.

Figure 1.2. Economic sectors' contribution to GDP growth (1383=100)

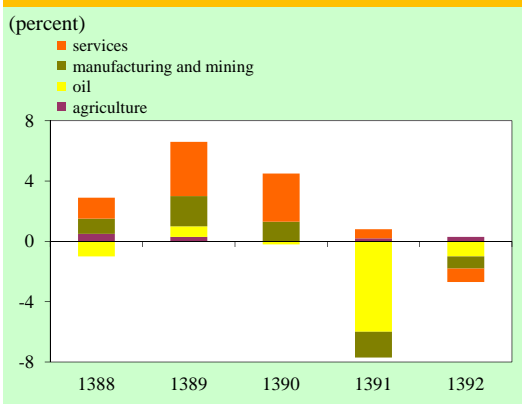
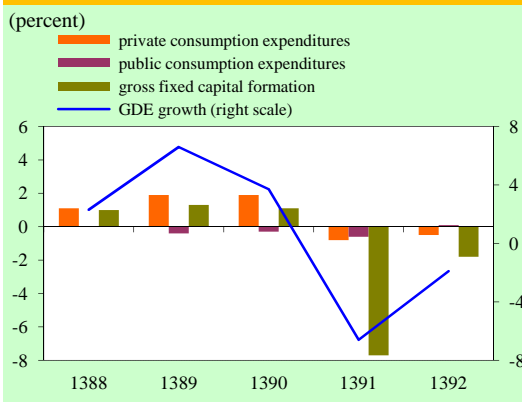


Figure 1.3. Expenditure items' contribution to GDE growth (1383=100)



In 1392, gross fixed capital formation for machinery and construction decreased by 16.1 and 1.1 percent, respectively, at constant 1383 prices.

Imports of goods and services decreased by 18.7 percent in 1392, and exports of goods and services remained the same as the year before. Therefore, gross domestic expenditure reached Rls. 1,989.3 trillion at constant prices, indicating -1.9 percent growth.

Table 1.2. Gross Domestic Expenditure
(at constant 1383 prices) (percentage change)

	1390	1391 □	1392 □
Private consumption expenditures	4.2	-1.7	-1.0
Public consumption expenditures	-3.4	-7.2	1.6
Gross fixed capital formation	3.5	-23.8	-6.9
GDE	3.7	-6.6	-1.9
National income	6.3	-17.1	-2.6