

Part One

**Economic Developments
of Iran in 1393**

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

Gross Domestic Product

Based on preliminary estimates, in 1393, GDP grew by 3.0 percent at constant 1383 prices and reached Rls. 10,807.5 trillion at current prices. Reviewing the value-added growth of different economic sectors reveals that the agriculture sector had a growth rate of 3.8 percent, oil 4.8 percent, manufacturing and mining 5.0 percent, and services 2.4 percent, at constant prices. The share of the agriculture sector in GDP was 9.3 percent, oil 15.3 percent, manufacturing and mining 23.0 percent, and services 53.8 percent, at current prices.

Given the increase in the value-added growth of the oil sector at constant prices (4.8 percent), non-oil GDP grew by 2.8 percent at constant prices, compared with 3.0 percent GDP growth. This indicates that rise in the growth rate of GDP in 1393 was partly attributable to the increase in the value-added of the oil sector.

The value-added of the agriculture sector was estimated at Rls. 1,009.1 trillion at current prices, in 1393. This was indicative of 3.8 percent rise at constant prices when compared with the year before. The share of the value-added of this sector in GDP increased from 9.0 percent in 1392 to 9.3 percent in 1393, at current prices.

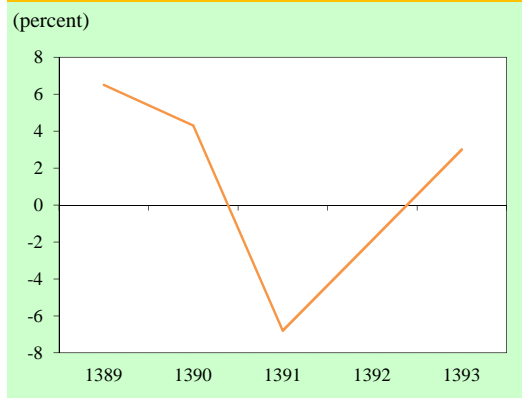
According to preliminary data, the value-added of the oil sector went up by 4.8

percent, at constant prices, to Rls. 1,649.5 trillion, at current prices, in 1393. Share of the value-added of the oil sector in GDP declined from 17.0 percent in 1392 to 15.3 percent in 1393, at current prices.

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

	1391	1392	1393
Agriculture	3.7	4.7	3.8
Oil	-37.4	-8.9	4.8
Manufacturing and mining	-6.4	-2.9	5.0
Services	1.1	-1.5	2.4
GDP	-6.8	-1.9	3.0
Non-oil GDP	-0.9	-1.1	2.8

Figure 1.1. GDP growth (1383=100)



Based on preliminary estimates, the value-added of the manufacturing and mining sector experienced 5.0 percent growth in 1393, at constant prices. Moreover, the value-added of the "mining", "manufacturing", "electricity, gas, and water", and "construction" sectors grew by 9.8, 6.7, 7.5, and -0.4 percent, respectively, at constant prices.

In 1393, private sector investment in the buildings of urban areas went up by 7.5 percent at current prices. This growth was adjusted to -2.1 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 -0.4 percent at constant prices.

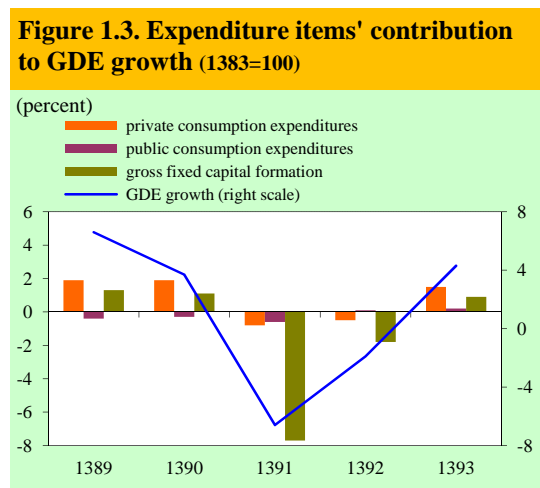
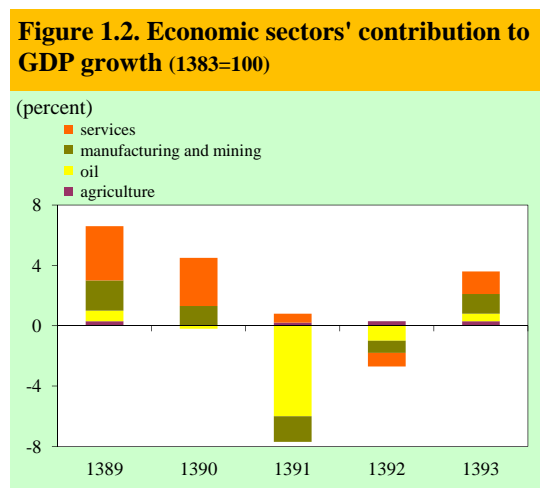
The value-added of the services sector, which had the highest share in GDP, grew by 2.4 percent, at constant prices, in 1393. The share of the value-added of the mentioned group in GDP was 53.8 percent at current prices. In this group, the share of "trade, restaurant and hotel" in GDP was 15.0 percent, "transport, storage, and communication" 9.2 percent; "financial and monetary institutions' services" 2.1 percent; "real estate, specialized, and professional services" 15.0 percent; "public services" 8.9 percent; and "social, personal, and household services" 3.5 percent, at current prices. The growth rates of these groups were respectively 3.7, 2.9, 15.7, -0.4, 0.0, and -1.5 percent, at constant prices.

Gross Domestic Expenditure

Based on preliminary data, GDE growth was 4.3 percent, at constant prices, in 1393. A review of the components of GDE reveals that private consumption expenditures accounted for the highest share in GDE by 50.6 percent at current prices. Furthermore,

private consumption expenditures rose by 3.1 percent at constant prices.

Public consumption expenditures in ministries and affiliated institutions, municipalities, and Social Security Organization (SSO) had a 10.7 percent share of GDE at current prices, showing 2.7 percent increase at constant prices. Gross fixed capital formation, with a share of 26.2 percent in GDE at current prices, amounted to Rls. 2,886.9 trillion. Moreover, it increased by 3.5 percent compared with 1392, at constant 1383 prices.



In 1393, gross fixed capital formation, contrary to the negative trends of 1391 and 1392, experienced 3.5 percent positive growth. Moreover, gross fixed capital formation for machinery and construction grew by 8.7 and 0.7 percent, respectively, at constant 1383 prices.

Imports of goods and services decreased by 5.7 percent in 1393, while exports of goods and services experienced 12.0 percent growth. Therefore, gross domestic expenditure

reached Rls. 2,075.7 trillion at constant prices, indicating 4.3 percent growth.

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

	1391	1392	1393
Private consumption expenditures	-1.7	-1.0	3.1
Public consumption expenditures	-7.2	1.6	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	-23.8	-6.9	3.5
GDE	-6.6	-1.9	4.3
National income	-17.1	-2.6	-1.6