

Part One

**Economic Developments
of Iran in 1394**

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

Gross Domestic Product

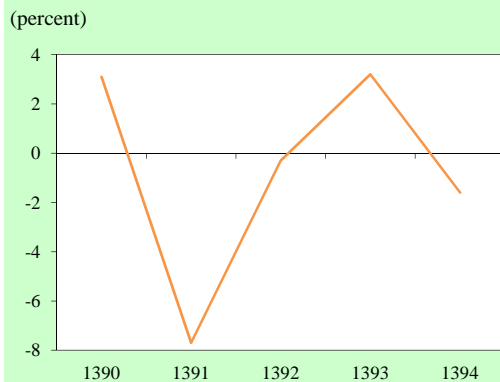
Based on preliminary estimates, in 1394, GDP indicated -1.6 percent growth at constant 1390 prices and reached Rls. 11,129 trillion at current prices. Reviewing the value-added growth of different economic sectors reveals that the agriculture sector had a growth rate of 4.6 percent, oil 7.2 percent, manufacturing and mining -6.1 percent, and services -2.3 percent at constant 1390 prices. The share of the agriculture sector in GDP was 10.8 percent, oil 9.4 percent, manufacturing and mining 24.5 percent, and services 57.3 percent at current prices.

(7.2 percent), non-oil GDP showed -3.1 percent growth at constant 1390 prices, compared with -1.6 percent GDP growth.

Table 1.1. Gross Domestic Product by Various Economic Sectors (at constant 1390 prices) (percentage change)

	1392	1393	1394
Agriculture	5.5	5.4	4.6
Oil	-5.1	4.5	7.2
Manufacturing and mining	-4.2	5.4	-6.1
Services	2.3	1.4	-2.3
GDP	-0.3	3.2	-1.6
Non-oil GDP	0.5	3.0	-3.1

Figure 1.1. GDP growth (1390=100)



Despite the increase in the value-added growth of the oil sector at constant prices

The value-added growth of the agriculture sector was estimated at Rls. 1,197.0 trillion at current prices in 1394. This was indicative of 4.6 percent rise at constant prices compared with the year before. The share of the value-added figure of this sector in GDP increased from 10.0 percent in 1393 to 10.8 percent in 1394 at current prices.

According to preliminary data, the value-added figure of the oil sector rose 7.2 percent, at constant prices, to Rls. 1,041.0 trillion at current prices in 1394. The share of the value-added growth of the oil sector in GDP declined from 13.6 percent in 1393 to 9.4 percent in 1394 at current prices.

Based on preliminary estimates, the value-added figure of the manufacturing and mining sector experienced -6.1 percent growth in 1394 at constant prices. Moreover, the value-added figure of the "mining", "manufacturing", "electricity, gas, and water", and "construction" sectors grew by respectively -10.5, -4.6, 3.3, and -17.0 percent at constant prices.

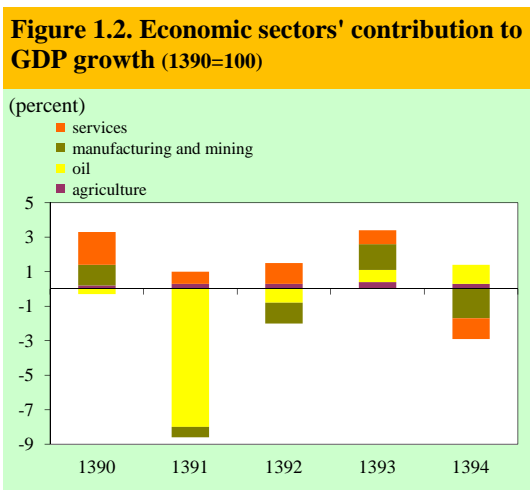
In 1394, private sector investment in the buildings of urban areas decreased by 13.5 percent at current prices. This growth was adjusted to -16.6 percent at constant 1390 prices, given the value-added growth in the construction of buildings in rural areas. Considering this figure and rise in the value-added figure of government buildings, the growth rate of construction sector in 1394 is -17.0 percent at constant prices.

The value-added figure of the services sector, which had the highest share in GDP, grew by -2.3 percent at constant prices in 1394. The share of the value-added figure of the mentioned group in GDP was 57.3 percent at current prices. In this group, the share of "trade, restaurant and hotel" in GDP was 13.5 percent, "transport, storage, and communication" 11.0 percent, "financial and monetary institutions' services" 2.9 percent, "real estate, specialized, and professional services" 14.8 percent, "public services" 11.2 percent, and "social, personal, and household services" 4.0 percent at current prices. The growth rates of these groups were respectively -6.1, -6.1, 1.0, 0.8, 1.2, and -4.4 percent at constant prices.

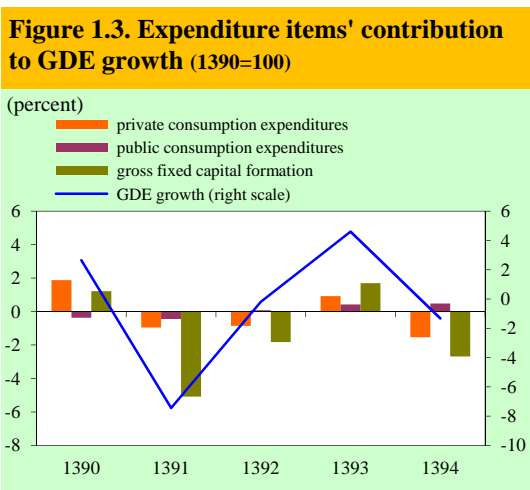
Gross Domestic Expenditure

Based on preliminary data, GDE growth was -1.3 percent at constant 1390 prices in 1394. Reviewing the components of GDE shows that private consumption expenditures had the highest share in GDE by 50.3 percent at current prices. Furthermore,

private consumption expenditures fell by 3.5 percent at constant prices.



Public consumption expenditures in ministries and affiliated institutions, municipalities, and Social Security Organization (SSO) had a 12.7 percent share of GDE at current prices, showing 4.8 percent increase at constant 1390 prices. Gross fixed capital formation, with a share of 22.7 percent in GDE at current prices, reached Rls. 2,594.0 trillion. Moreover, it decreased by 13.6 percent at current prices compared with the year before.



In 1394, gross fixed capital formation experienced -12.0 percent growth at constant prices. Moreover, gross fixed capital formation for machinery and construction declined by 15.2 and 10.7 percent, respectively, at constant 1390 prices.

Imports of goods and services decreased by 20.2 percent in 1394 while exports of goods and services experienced 12.1 percent increase at constant prices. Therefore, gross domestic expenditure amounted to

Rls. 6,099.0 trillion at constant prices, indicating 1.3 percent reduction.

Table 1.2. Gross Domestic Expenditure
(at constant 1390 prices) (percentage change)

	1392	1393	1394
Private consumption expenditures	-1.9	2.0	-3.5
Public consumption expenditures	0.8	4.2	4.8
Gross fixed capital formation	-7.8	7.8	-12.0
GDE	-0.2	4.6	-1.3
National income	-1.6	-0.5	-10.1