

# **Annual Review**

**1397**  
**(2018/19)**

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

**(BANK MARKAZI JOMHOURI ISLAMI IRAN)**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CBI	Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran
CHAKAVAK	Infrastructure of Systematic and Electronic Processing of Checks
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
IRICA	Islamic Republic of Iran's Customs Administration
JCPOA	Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
mb/d	Million Barrels per Day
NDFI	National Development Fund of Iran
NIGC	National Iranian Gas Company
NIMA	Iran's Integrated System of Foreign Exchange Management
NIOC	National Iranian Oil Company
NIORDC	National Iranian Oil Refining and Distribution Company
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSF	Oil Stabilization Fund
POS	Point of Sale
PPI	Producer Price Index
Rls.	Rials
SCI	Statistical Center of Iran
SHAPARAK	Electronic Card Payment and Settlement System
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TEPIX	Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TSE	Tehran Stock Exchange
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

## SYMBOLS

—	Negligible fraction.
..	Figures not available.
*	The figure is not a significant decimal fraction.
□	Figures are preliminary.
▲	Figures are revised.
∅	Calculation (of percentage change) is not possible.
⊞	More than 500 percent increase.

The year 1397 corresponds to 2018/19 (starting March 21, 2018 and ending March 20, 2019).

In all tables, components may not sum to total because of rounding.

"Billion" means a thousand million; "trillion" means a thousand billion.

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*Part One*

*Economic Developments  
of Iran in 2018/19*

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



## ***Introduction***

In 2018/19, the resentment on the part of the USA and some other countries in the region against Iran (especially with regard to their approach towards the JCPOA) intensified uncertainties, negative expectations, and price fluctuations in most markets, particularly in the foreign exchange market. Accordingly, the Cabinet approved a set of measures aimed at lowering turmoil in the foreign exchange market and stabilizing the macroeconomic conditions in the economy. The core element of the said measures was the announcement that the government was prepared to allocate, provide, and meet foreign exchange requirements of manufacturing and commercial entities as well as other legitimate demands in line with the rules and regulations of the country. Meanwhile, the parity rate for the Iranian rial versus the US dollar was set and announced at Rls. 42,000 which was declared to be unequivocally applicable to all foreign exchange market demands and uses. This decision brought the CBI face to face with unprecedented demand for foreign exchange; a serious condition that

compelled the CBI to adopt other supplementary measures for the proper management and control of market demand for foreign exchange and restraints from depletion of foreign resources. Based on the newly revised measures by the CBI declared in August 2018, the allocation of the foreign exchange at the official rate was solely restricted to essential goods and services, pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment. The foreign exchange required for the importation of goods other than the ones mentioned above was to be allocated through the non-oil export receipts and the secondary market, where the exchange rate was to be determined based on the supply and demand conditions.

With the rise in the exchange rate in 2018/19 as affected by factors such as liquidity growth of previous years, the monthly inflation rate started a soaring trend. Restrictions on the imports of raw materials and intermediate goods in the aftermath of financial sanction intensification brought about reduced supply of commodities which, coupled with the recessionary conditions, led to a sharp increase in the price of goods and services. Thus, the CPI inflation which had recorded a single-digit level for the two consecutive years before 2018/19, started to soar, registering the two-digit rate of 31.2 percent in March 2019.

Based on preliminary estimates, the GDP contracted by 5.4 percent (at constant 2011/12 prices) in 2018/19, compared with the year before. This was indicative of 9.1 percentage points decline compared with the 3.7 percent positive growth of the year before. This reduction was mainly attributable to the negative performance of the oil sector with -18.1



percent growth. Oil, manufacturing and mining, and services groups had the highest contribution to the 5.4 percent negative growth of the GDP by respectively -4.0, -1.0, and -0.3 percentage points.

Final private and public consumption expenditures decreased by respectively 2.6 and 2.9 percent, at constant 2011/12 prices, in 2018/19. Moreover, preliminary estimates indicated that the gross fixed capital formation declined by 12.3 percent, with the "machinery" and "constructions" subgroups recording 18.7 and 9.4 percent fall, respectively.

M2 amounted to Rls. 18,828.9 trillion in 2018/19, indicating 23.1 percent growth which, compared with the 22.1 percent increase of the year before, points to a rise of 1.0 percentage point. The major factor behind the rise in M2 was the increase in the net domestic assets of the banking system, which raised M2 by 20.5 percentage points. The share of money in M2 was 15.1 percent, showing 2.4 percentage points increase compared with 2017/18. The share of sight deposits in M2 increased by 2.4 percentage points compared with March 2018, reaching 12.2 percent in March 2019.

Monetary base indicated 24.2 percent growth, showing 5.2 percentage points increase compared with the 19.0 percent increase in 2017/18. This was mainly attributable to the rise in the CBI net claims on the public sector in March 2019. The rise in the government debt to the CBI was due to the debt swap of part of the CBI claims on banks and credit institutions (subject to Paragraph F, Note 5 of the Budget Law for 2018/19), as well as the debt swap

of the CBI claims on public institutions (subject to Article 6 of the Law on Facilitation of Competitive Production and Financial Sector Reform approved in 2015/16) to the CBI claims on the government.

Money multiplier reached 7.087 in 2018/19, indicating 0.9 percent decrease which, compared with the 2.6 percent increase of the year before, points to 3.5 percentage points decline.

A major orientation of the CBI policies in 2018/19 was to ensure that sufficient liquidity is provided to productive firms as working capital so that the level of output in manufacturing establishments is preserved. Total facilities extended by the banking system in 2018/19 amounted to Rls. 7,737.3 trillion, up by 26.0 percent compared with March 2018.

The unemployment rate reached 12.0 percent in 2018/19, indicating 0.1 percentage point increase compared with the growth figure of the year before. This slight rise was due to the higher number of labor supply cases (economically active population) compared with labor demand (employed population).

Reviewing the trends of the macroeconomic indicators signifies that Iran's economy was mostly influenced by developments in the international arena, manifesting itself in decline of oil production and exports, rise in the exchange rate, and surge in the inflation rate, all happening in the aftermath of the reimposition of economic sanctions. As a result, the CBI mainly focused on stabilizing the foreign exchange market and supporting the productive units for the better controlling of economic fluctuations.

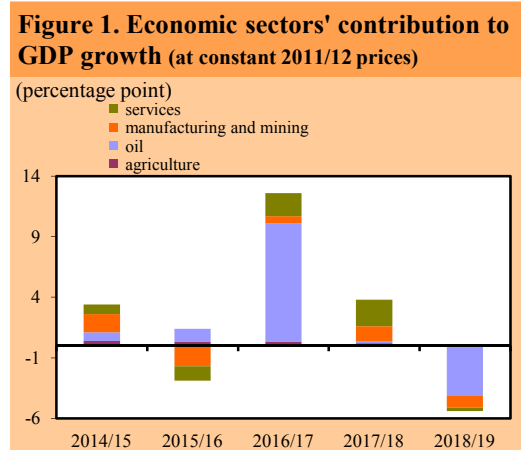
## Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure

Based on preliminary estimates, gross domestic product at basic prices (current prices) increased from Rls. 14,807 trillion in 2017/18 to Rls. 18,619 trillion in 2018/19, indicating 25.7 percent nominal growth. Considering the changes in the general price level, preliminary data on the real sector of the economy point to 5.4 percent decrease in GDP in 2018/19 (at constant 2011/12 prices), as against 3.7 percent growth in the year before.

According to preliminary data for 2018/19, "oil", "manufacturing and mining" and "services" groups, with respectively 4.0, 1.0 and 0.3 percentage points fall, held the highest shares in the -5.4 percent GDP growth at constant prices. In "services" group, "trade, restaurant, and hotel", "public services" and "social, personal, and household services" subgroups, with respectively -0.8, -0.2, and -0.1 percentage points growth and in "manufacturing and mining" group, "manufacturing" and "construction" subgroups, with respectively 0.9 and 0.2 percentage points decrease, had the lion's share in the 5.4 percent GDP negative growth.

Based on preliminary data, final private and public consumption expenditures fell by respectively 2.6 and 2.9 percent, at constant 2011/12 prices, in 2018/19. Gross fixed capital formation showed 12.3 percent decrease at constant 2011/12 prices, with the machinery and construction subgroups growing by -18.7 and -9.4 percent, respectively, compared with the year before.

According to preliminary estimates for the foreign trade sector, the exports and imports of goods and services recorded respectively -12.5 and -29.5 percent growth at constant 2011/12 prices. Therefore, the gross domestic expenditure (GDE) indicated 6.0 percent decline in 2018/19, at constant 2011/12 prices.



## Real Sector Developments

### Energy

Based on the British Petroleum (BP) data, the average world crude oil production<sup>1</sup> amounted to 94.7 mb/d in 2018, up by 2.4 percent compared with 2017. Crude oil production by the OPEC member countries, accounting for 41.5 percent of world crude oil production, declined by 0.8 percent to 39.3 mb/d. Moreover, world crude oil consumption<sup>2</sup> grew by 1.5 percent to reach 99.8 mb/d<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Natural Gas Liquids (NGL), shale oil, and oil sands.

<sup>2</sup> Includes domestic demand for crude oil, aviation and marine fuels, fuel for refineries, oil wastes, ethanol, and biodiesel.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the OPEC data, world crude oil supply and demand were respectively 99.0 and 98.7 mb/d in 2018. This does not match the BP figures on world crude oil production and consumption.



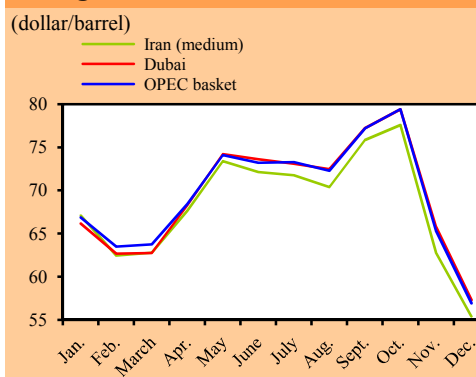
In 2018, world primary energy<sup>1</sup> consumption reached 13.9 billion tons oil equivalent, indicating about 2.9 percent increase compared with 2017. Of this amount, 0.9 billion tons oil equivalent was consumed by the OPEC member countries and 12.9 billion tons oil equivalent by non-OPEC countries. In this year, the highest amount of world primary energy consumption was related to crude oil (33.6 percent) and the lowest to nuclear energy (4.4 percent) and other renewable energies<sup>2</sup> (4.0 percent). In 2018, Iran's primary energy consumption amounted to 285.7 million tons oil equivalent, showing 5.0 percent increase compared with 2017. The main primary energies consumed by Iran included natural gas and crude oil while other energies were consumed sparingly.

The average price of OPEC basket<sup>3</sup> of crude oil rose by almost 33.1 percent to reach \$69.8 per barrel in 2018, compared with \$52.4 per barrel in 2017. Prices of Brent Crude and WTI rose by about 31.3 and 28.2 percent, respectively to \$71.2 and \$65.2 a barrel in 2018.

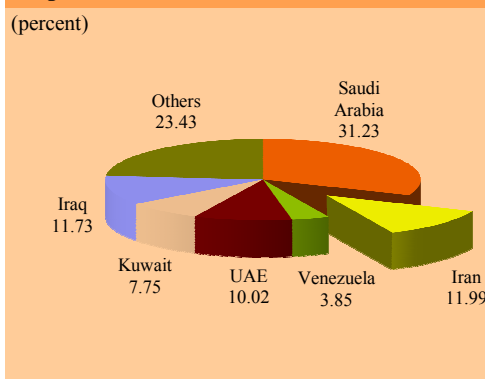
Factors such as the producers' adherence to the agreement between the OPEC member states and non-member countries on production cut, Iran's oil sanctions, world economy's favorable growth, diminishing world oil stocks, uncertainties about the world's oil shortages, and the geopolitical tensions augmented global demand

for crude oil in 2018. The buoyant growth of crude oil demand, combined with an effective supply management, strengthened the global prices of crude oil.

**Figure 2. Average spot prices of crude oil during 2018**



**Figure 3. Share of OPEC members in crude oil production in 2018**



According to the NIGC, in 2018/19, Iran's domestic consumption of natural gas went up by 3.5 percent to 209.0 billion cubic meters. The highest amount of consumption was related to residential, commercial, and industrial sectors by 101.9 billion cubic meters (48.8 percent), followed by power plants by 67.7 billion cubic meters (32.4 percent). The amount of natural gas consumption by major industries

<sup>1</sup> Includes crude oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, and other renewable energies.

<sup>2</sup> Includes wind, geothermal, solar, and biomass energies.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Arab Light (Saudi Arabia), Basra Light (Iraq), Merey (Venezuela), Bonny Light (Nigeria), Ess Sider (Libya), Iran Heavy (Islamic Republic of Iran), Kuwait Export (Kuwait), Qatar Marine (Qatar), Murban (UAE), Saharan Blend (Algeria), Oriente (Ecuador), and Girassol (Angola).

(39.4 billion cubic meters) accounted for 18.8 percent of total consumption. In this year, Iran's natural gas exports reached 13.9 billion cubic meters, up by 5.1 percent compared with 2017/18. On the other hand, imports of natural gas from neighboring countries decreased by 45.2 percent to 2.1 billion cubic meters. Therefore, the net natural gas transactions (net exports) reached 11.8 billion cubic meters.

Iran's electricity generation grew by 1.0 percent to 310.9 billion kWh. Of total generation, 56.3 percent (175.1 billion kWh) was generated by power plants affiliated to the private sector and 42.1 percent (130.8 billion kWh), by power plants affiliated to the Ministry of Energy. Large industries, with a production of 5.0 billion kWh, accounted for 1.6 percent of total electricity generation. In 2018/19, the highest amount of electricity generation by 103.6 billion kWh was related to the combined cycle power plants affiliated to the private sector and regarding the power plants affiliated to the Ministry of Energy, the highest amount of electricity by 60.4 billion kWh was generated by steam power plants, together accounting for 52.7 percent of total electricity generation.

In 2018/19, Iran's consumption of electricity went up by 2.5 percent and reached 261.4 billion kWh. The residential and industrial sectors, with respectively 33.5 percent (87.7 billion kWh) and 33.4 percent (87.4 billion kWh), accounted for the highest amounts of consumption in 2018/19. The consumption of electricity by residential and industrial sectors rose by 5.1 and 3.8 percent, respectively, while the consumption of electricity by other sectors declined. Electricity consumption for street

lighting, public utility uses, commercial sector, and agriculture sector decreased by 5.4, 2.0, 1.6 and 0.1 percent, respectively. In 2018/19, Iran's electricity exports to neighboring countries amounted to 6.3 billion kWh, down by 22.6 percent compared with the year before. A total of 2.6 billion kWh of electricity was imported from neighboring countries in 2018/19, which indicates 33.7 percent reduction compared with 2017/18. Thus, the net exports of electricity decreased by 12.7 percent to reach 3.8<sup>1</sup> billion kWh. Electricity shortages were mainly covered by imports from Turkmenistan and Armenia, with shares of respectively 49.8 and 47.3 percent, accounting for 97.1 percent of Iran's total electricity imports. Iran's exports of electricity were mainly headed for Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, with 78.7, 11.6 and 8.2 percent shares, respectively.

## *Agriculture*

### *Precipitation*

According to Iran Water Resources Management Company, as of October 2017 until September 2018 (farming year 2017/18), total cumulative precipitation amounted to 171.1 millimeters, showing 31.6 percent reduction compared with the long-term average (49 years) and 26.6 percent decrease compared with the farming year 2016/17.

### *Agricultural Products*

Based on the data released by the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, total farming, horticultural, livestock, and fishery products were about 117.8

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<sup>1</sup> Discrepancy is due to rounding.



million tons in 2018/19, showing 0.8 percent decrease compared with 2017/18.

### Agricultural Commodity Exchange

The total value of agricultural products traded on Iran Mercantile Exchange decreased by 19.9 percent to approximately Rls. 26.5 trillion in 2018/19. Moreover, the total weight of traded agricultural goods amounted to 1.9 million tons, down by 34.6 percent compared with 2017/18. The highest weight and value of trading in 2018/19 was related to "wheat". The reduction in the weight of agricultural goods led to a fall in the share of agricultural goods in total goods traded on Iran Mercantile Exchange from 11.1 percent in 2017/18 to 7.8 percent in 2018/19.

### Financing the Agriculture Sector

Total facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to the agriculture sector amounted to Rls. 584.9 trillion in 2018/19, indicating 18.7 percent increase compared with the year before. Therefore, the agriculture sector accounted for 7.6 percent of the total facilities extended to economic sectors. Meanwhile, 60.2 percent of the banking facilities were allocated as the working capital to the agricultural economic units. According to the report released by Bank Keshavarzi (Agriculture Bank), the total value of facilities extended by this bank to the public and non-public sectors of the economy amounted to Rls. 479.5 trillion in 2018/19, showing 23.5 percent increase compared with 2017/18.

### Cumulative Precipitation

(millimeters)

Water basins	Farming year		Long-term average (49 years)	Percentage change compared with	
	2016/17	2017/18		Farming year 2016/17	Long-term average (49 years)
Caspian Sea	345.3	400.2	429.4	15.9	-6.8
The Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman	368.9	211.9	366.5	-42.6	-42.2
Lake Urmia	277.2	409.2	341.6	47.6	19.8
The Central Plateau	161.0	104.5	165.6	-35.1	-36.9
Lake Hamoon	62.4	40.4	110.3	-35.3	-63.4
Kara-Kum	180.3	142.5	222.8	-21.0	-36.0
<b>Iran</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>250.2</b>	<b>-26.6</b>	<b>-31.6</b>

Source: Iran Water Resources Management Company.

### Agricultural Products

(thousand tons)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Growth (percent)		Share in total (percent)	
				2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Farming products	82,992	82,200	81,213	-1.0	-1.2	69.3	69.0
Horticultural products	21,021	21,033	20,530	0.1	-2.4	17.7	17.4
Livestock products	13,567	14,232	14,765	4.9	3.7	12.0	12.5
Fishery products	1,094	1,202	1,262	9.9	5.0	1.0	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,674</b>	<b>118,667</b>	<b>117,771</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad.

About 76.4 percent of the total credits paid by Bank Keshavarzi were allocated from non-statutory facilities and the remaining credits were paid from statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts<sup>1</sup>. In this year, 88.9 percent of the credits paid by this bank were allocated to the agriculture sector and related activities and the remaining credits were extended to the other sectors. In 2018/19, a total of 75.4 percent of facilities extended by the bank were in the form of civil partnership contracts

(53.4 percent) and debt purchase and Murabaha contracts (22.0 percent).

In the farming year 2017/18, the guaranteed purchase price of certain farming products was raised with the aim of supporting the agriculture sector. The highest increase in the guaranteed purchase price of farming products compared with the year before was 4.0 percent, which was related to tea (highest quality), lentil, kidney bean, pinto bean, and peas.

**Share of Various Economic Sectors in Facilities Extended by Banking Sector** (trillion rials)

Sectors	Value		Percentage change	Share in total (percent)	
	2017/18	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19
Agriculture	492.9	584.9	18.7	8.0	7.6
Manufacturing and mining	1,742.2	2,089.3	19.9	28.4	27.0
Construction and housing	517.4	1,037.3	100.5	8.4	13.4
Trade	851.7	1,125.9	32.2	13.9	14.6
Services	2,528.3	2,892.4	14.4	41.2	37.4
Miscellaneous	6.6	7.4	13.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,139.1</b>	<b>7,737.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi by Use** (billion rials)

	Value		Percentage change	Share in total (percent)	
	2017/18	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19
Farming	67,566	76,453	13.2	17.4	15.9
Horticulture	25,393	35,016	37.9	6.5	7.3
Animal husbandry	63,464	104,423	64.5	16.3	21.8
Aquatic plants and animals	7,540	7,639	1.3	1.9	1.6
Agricultural industries and services <sup>1</sup>	178,984	196,686	9.9	46.1	41.0
Carpet-weaving and handicrafts	2,358	6,204	163.1	0.6	1.3
Others <sup>2</sup>	43,051	53,114	23.4	11.1	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>388,356</b>	<b>479,536</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bank Keshavarzi.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Gharz-al-hasaneh facilities (marriage grant, health benefits, basic needs, and employment generation).

<sup>2</sup> Includes industries other than agriculture, as well as trade services.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Memoranda of Understanding between Bank Keshavarzi and the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad.



According to the Agricultural Insurance Fund, the total compensation paid to farmers reached RIs. 13.1 trillion in the farming year 2017/18, up by 17.6 percent compared with 2016/17. "Horticulture" and "farming" sectors accounted for the highest shares of the paid compensation by 61.7 and 25.9 percent, respectively. The premium paid by farmers covered part of the paid compensation and the remaining part was paid by the government and Bank Keshavarzi (in case of non-payment by the government in due time).

### Foreign Trade

According to the report released by the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad and the IRICA, about 6.9 million tons of various agricultural goods with a value of \$6.4 billion were exported in 2018/19, showing 5.4 percent increase and 2.8 percent decrease, in terms of the weight and value, respectively. The average value of agricultural exports per ton indicated 7.8 percent decrease to reach \$921 in this year.

Approximately 20.5 million tons of various agricultural products, worth \$10.7 billion, were imported in 2018/19, up by 4.7 percent in terms of the weight and down by 0.4 percent in terms of the value. The per ton value of agricultural product imports was \$523 on average, indicating 4.9 percent decrease compared with 2017/18. A total of 13.3 million tons of grains including wheat, rice, barley, and corn, worth \$4.3 billion, were imported, up by respectively 16.7 and 27.8 percent in terms of the weight and value.

Developments in agricultural product imports and exports indicated that the trade deficit of the agricultural sector increased by 3.4 percent and reached \$4.3 billion in 2018/19. Among the subgroups of the agriculture sector, "farming products" experienced the highest trade deficit by \$5.4 billion. A study on foreign trade data of agricultural products indicates the decreasing trend of the trade deficit in the exports and imports of these products in the period of 2012-2019; an annual average decline in the trade deficit by 0.4 percent.

### Exports of Agricultural Products

	Value (million dollars)		Percentage change	Share in total (percent)	
	2017/18 ▲	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19
Livestock, poultry, and pharmaceuticals	1,180	1,093	-7.4	17.9	17.1
Fishery products	428	333	-22.1	6.5	5.2
Farming products	2,056	2,630	27.9	31.3	41.1
Horticultural products	2,849	2,278	-20.1	43.3	35.6
Forest and grassland products	65	58	-11.4	1.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,578</b>	<b>6,392</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad.



### Imports of Agricultural Products

	Value (million dollars)		Percentage change	Share in total (percent)	
	2017/18 ▲	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19
Livestock, poultry, and pharmaceuticals	1,292	1,310	1.4	12.0	12.2
Fishery products	141	59	-58.2	1.3	0.5
Farming products	7,582	8,020	5.8	70.5	74.8
Horticultural products	1,701	1,292	-24.1	15.8	12.1
Forest and grassland products	44	36	-19.1	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad.

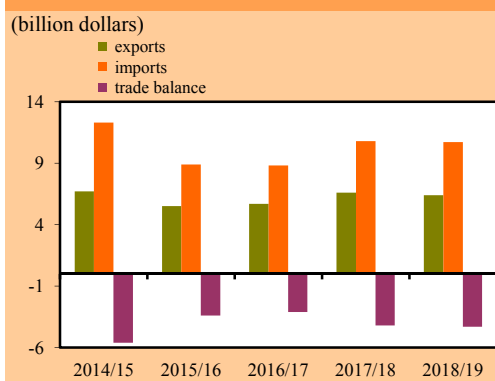
### Trade Balance of Agriculture Sector in 2018/19

(million dollars)

	Exports	Imports	Trade deficit or surplus		Balance of foreign trade
			Value	Percentage change compared with 2017/18	
Livestock, poultry, and pharmaceuticals	1,093	1,310	-217	93.5	Negative balance
Fishery products	333	59	275	-4.5	Positive balance
Farming products	2,630	8,020	-5,391	-2.4	Negative balance
Horticultural products	2,278	1,292	986	-14.1	Positive balance
Forest and grassland products	58	36	22	4.7	Positive balance
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,392</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>-4,325</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Negative balance</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad.

**Figure 4. Trade balance of agriculture sector**



### Self-sufficiency Ratio of Major Agricultural Products

Reviewing the production, imports, and exports of grains (including wheat, rice, barley, and corn) indicates that the self-sufficiency ratio of the mentioned grains was 60.5 percent on average during the period 2008-2019. Due to Iran's reliance on the imports of grains over the said period, a sum of \$4.1 billion was spent on the imports of these commodities on an annual average basis.



The self-sufficiency ratios of red meat and poultry were respectively 86.8 and 100.6 percent on average during 2008-2019. This is indicative of favorable local supply conditions for these products. The self-sufficiency ratios of oilseeds, oilseed meals, and raw vegetable oil were only 32.5, 38.4, and 28.5 percent, respectively, during the mentioned period. These low figures indicate that the domestic economy is highly reliant on the imports of these agricultural products. Therefore, during 2008-2019, a sum of \$3.0 billion on average was allocated to the imports of oilseeds and oilseed products annually.

### Manufacturing and Mining

The performance indicators of the manufacturing and mining sector, including the production of selected industries and the production index of large manufacturing establishments, point to unfavorable conditions in 2018/19. However, the

review of this sector's performance indicates that the issuance of permits for the manufacturing and mining sector had an acceptable growth rate in 2018/19.

### Production Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments

The production index of large manufacturing establishments fell by 8.0 percent in 2018/19 compared with the preceding year. Out of 24 industrial groups, the production index of 6 groups (with the total relative weight of 41.9 percent) showed positive growth rates, including "repair and installation of machinery and equipment", "textiles" and "non-metallic mineral products" groups, with respectively 13.0, 5.8, and 1.5 percent compared with 2017/18. However, the production index of 18 industrial groups declined, with "motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers" group experiencing the highest decrease by 38.5 percent.

### Self-sufficiency Ratio of Agricultural Products<sup>1</sup>

(percent)

		2016/17	2017/18 ▲	2018/19	Average of 2008-2019
	<b>Average (grains)</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>
<b>Grains</b>	Wheat	91.0	103.0	101.7	79.9
	Rice	69.6	62.1	55.6	56.2
	Barley	73.6	52.7	54.0	66.0
	Corn	15.2	12.8	9.5	23.3
<b>Oilseed products</b>	Oilseeds	12.2	13.1	16.0	32.5
	Oilseed meals	53.3	60.0	60.6	38.4
	Raw vegetable oil	45.5	39.6	43.9	28.5
<b>Livestock products</b>	Red meat	89.9	85.0	84.0	86.8
	Poultry	103.3	102.1	102.3	100.6
<b>Average (9 products)</b>		<b>64.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> The self-sufficiency ratio is the fraction of domestic production to consumption. Consumption is defined as the sum of domestic production and imports minus exports. For the calculation of the ratio, change in stock is considered as zero.

**Production Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments  
by Major Industrial Groups**

(2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year	2016/17	2017/18▲	2018/19	Percentage change	
					2017/18	2018/19
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
Chemical products	27.0	100.0	106.3	104.0	6.3	-2.2
Base metals	20.0	100.0	103.3	103.5	3.3	0.2
Motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	13.3	100.0	110.9	68.2	10.9	-38.5
Food products	8.5	100.0	108.0	109.2	8.0	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	6.3	100.0	109.9	111.6	9.9	1.5
Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical, and botanical products	4.9	100.0	96.9	97.0	-3.1	0.1

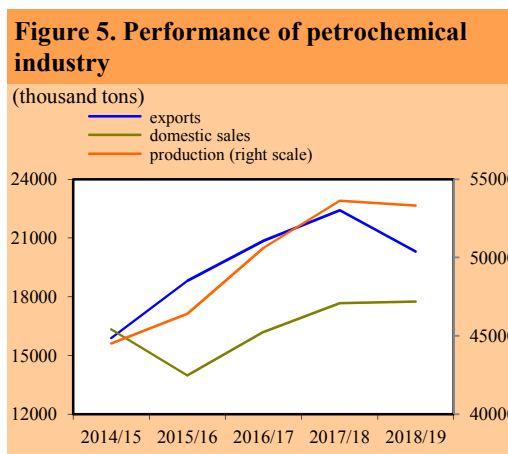
**Selected Products and Industrial Exports**

Based on data released by Supplying Automotive Parts Company (SAPCO), a total of 956.1 thousand motor vehicles (including light- and heavy-duty cars) were manufactured during 2018/19, down by 37.7 percent compared with 2017/18. Meanwhile, the manufacture of different passenger cars decreased by 38.2 percent to 892.0 thousand. Therefore, the share of passenger cars in total manufactured cars was 93.3 percent.

Based on the report released by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade, the production of cement increased by 4.0 percent to 56.9 million tons in 2018/19. Moreover, the production of "crude steel" and "steel products" amounted to 23.6 million tons and 19.6 million tons, up by 13.3 and 4.2 percent, respectively.

According to the National Petrochemical Company, petrochemical products reached 53.3 million tons in 2018/19, down by 0.6 percent compared with the 6.0 percent rise in 2017/18. The weight and value of petrochemical exports reached 20.3 million tons and \$11.4 billion, down by respectively 9.4 and 4.8 percent. The weight and value of domestic

sales of petrochemical products rose by 0.5 and 73.5 percent, respectively, in 2018/19.



Based on data released by the IRICA, Iran's industrial exports (through Customs) amounted to 84.2 million tons worth \$33.2 billion in 2018/19, indicating 4.1 percent decrease and 3.2 percent increase in terms of the weight and value, respectively. In this year, the share of the industrial exports in the total exports through Customs was 84.0 percent in terms of the value and 77.8 percent in terms of the weight. The share of the petrochemical exports in the total value of industrial exports was 34.4 percent, down by 2.9 percentage points compared with 2017/18.



### Manufacturing and Mining Permits

According to the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade, a total of 5.9 thousand operation permits, with an investment of Rls. 598.3 trillion, were issued in 2018/19. This is indicative of 8.9 and 132.0 percent increase in the number and amount of investment, respectively, compared with 2017/18. Job opportunities created based on issued operation permits grew by 3.8 percent and reached 101.6 thousand in 2018/19. The ratio of industrial investment to issued operation permits was Rls. 102.3 billion.

The number of establishment permits issued by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade for new manufacturing establishments and the expansion of the existing units increased by 17.7 percent to 22.6 thousand. The projected capital required for the establishment of manufacturing units increased by 54.3 percent and the expected job opportunities rose by 15.8 percent compared with the year before.

A total of 559 mining sector discovery certificates with a projected reserve of 1,990.2 million tons were issued in 2018/19, indicating 9.2 and 157.0 percent increase, respectively. In order to put the new mines into operation, 648 operation permits were issued, indicating 14.2 percent decrease compared with the year before. The extraction capacity of these mines declined by 34.0 percent to 27.4 million tons. Moreover, the number of exploration permits, with 3.1 percent growth compared with 2017/18, reached 1,029 in 2018/19.

### Financing the Manufacturing and Mining Sector

The amount of facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to the manufacturing and mining sector amounted to Rls. 2,089.3 trillion in 2018/19, showing 19.9 percent increase compared with the year before. The share of the manufacturing and mining sector in the total extended facilities was 27.0 percent.

#### Performance of Manufacturing Operation Permits

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Number	5,207	5,372	5,850	3.2	8.9
Investment (trillion rials)	283.5	257.8	598.3	-9.1	132.0
Employment (thousand persons)	85.0	97.9	101.6	15.2	3.8

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade.

#### Issued Mining Permits

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Exploration permits	795	998	1,029	25.5	3.1
Discovery certificates	562	512	559	-8.9	9.2
Operation permits	860	755	648	-12.2	-14.2

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade.

**Facilities Extended to Manufacturing and Mining Sector**

(trillion rials/percent)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share of the sector in total facilities	
				2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>1,609.2</b>	<b>1,742.2</b>	<b>2,089.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Public banks</b>	<b>265.3</b>	<b>267.4</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Commercial banks	182.3	193.7	246.6	6.3	27.3	23.0	21.8
Specialized banks	83.0	73.7	135.2	-11.2	83.4	11.7	17.3
<b>Private banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>1,343.9</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,707.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Privatized banks	708.6	745.5	857.4	5.2	15.0	37.0	37.7
Private banks and credit institutions	635.3	729.2	850.1	14.8	16.6	27.5	24.0

The Bank of Industry and Mine, as the sole specialized bank in this sector, paid Rls. 79.2 trillion facilities out of its resources (excluding administered funds and the OSF/NDFI accounts), up by 53.1 percent compared with 2017/18.

**Financing SMEs by Banking System**

The supportive plan for the financing of the SMEs, implemented during the 2016-2018 period, continued through 2018/19, benefitting from the CBI policy support aimed at the further advancing of production, preserving the employment level, generating new job opportunities, and expanding economic growth. Based on the "Guideline on Financing the SMEs for 2018/19", it was decided that the provision of the working capital of economic firms, financing of facilities required for the completion of semi-finished projects with a minimum physical progress of 60 percent, and provision of facilities for the renovation and refurbishment projects and financing of business establishments be set on the top of the priority list of banks and credit institutions. Based on data received from the registration platform containing information on facility-requiring manufacturing units, Rls. 189.3 trillion facilities were allocated to a total of 23.3 thousand eligible manufacturing establishments by year-end (March 2019).

**Construction and Housing**

Reviewing data on construction activities in 2018/19 shows relative improvement in the performance of construction and housing indicators. The number of construction permits and the total floor space stipulated in construction permits issued by municipalities in all urban areas, as an indicator of private sector willingness for higher participation in construction activities, increased favorably compared with 2017/18.

The amount of investment in newly-constructed buildings in urban areas increased substantially at current prices in 2018/19 compared with the year before. Nevertheless, the sharp increase in construction costs restrained investment growth in real terms to 1.6 percent.

In 2018/19, the number of buildings stipulated in construction permits in all urban areas increased by 20.8 percent and the total floor space of buildings rose by 24.3 percent compared with the year before. The mentioned indicators showed respectively 6.7 and 11.5 percent increase in Tehran. These indicators rose in other large cities and other urban areas as well when compared with the year before.



In 2018/19, the private sector investment in new buildings of urban areas increased by 45.8 percent (at current prices) to Rls. 1,075.9 trillion. Private sector investment in the buildings of Tehran, other large cities, and small and medium-sized cities rose by 29.0, 55.3 and 47.6 percent, respectively, compared with the year before.

The number of residential units constructed by private sector in all urban areas reached 427.5 thousand with a floor space of 66.5 million square meters in 2018/19, showing 6.3 and 6.4 percent growth, respectively, compared with 2017/18.

The private sector investment according to construction phases indicates a rise of investment in housing starts, semi-finished buildings, and completed buildings by 39.2, 44.4, and 59.0 percent, respectively, at current prices. The private sector investment in the buildings of

urban areas (at constant 2016/17 prices) showed 10.9 and 0.7 percent growth in completed and semi-finished buildings, respectively, as against 3.0 percent decrease in housing starts.

### *Facilities Extended to the Construction and Housing Sector*

The total facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to the construction and housing sector rose 100.5 percent to Rls. 1,037.3 trillion. Accordingly, this sector had a share of 13.4 percent in the total facilities extended by banks and credit institutions to economic sectors. Reviewing the performance of Bank Maskan (the Housing Bank of Iran) indicates that the construction and housing sector had an 88.6 percent share in the total extended facilities. The value of facilities extended by Bank Maskan to the construction and housing sector amounted to Rls. 217.5 trillion, pointing to 14.1 percent increase compared with 2017/18.

### **Facilities Extended to Construction and Housing Sector** (trillion rials/percent)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share of the sector in total facilities	
				2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>501.2</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>1,037.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Public banks</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Commercial banks	36.0	29.2	31.8	-19.0	8.9	3.5	2.8
Specialized banks	182.6	199.8	226.5	9.4	13.4	31.8	28.9
Bank Maskan	166.0	190.5	217.5	14.8	14.1	89.9	88.6
<b>Private banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>288.5</b>	<b>779.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Privatized banks	67.7	69.7	103.9	3.0	49.0	3.5	4.6
Private banks and credit institutions	214.9	218.7	675.1	1.8	208.6	8.2	19.0

As of the implementation of Mehr Housing Program<sup>1</sup> until March 2019, a total of 3,394 thousand scheduled facilities worth Rls. 662.1 trillion, were extended by banks to the housing sector. These facilities were in the form of government support policies. The highest share of these facilities by 67.8 percent (Rls. 449.0 trillion) was extended in the form of land allocation on a 99-year lease (for the construction of Mehr Housing). The share of the value of facilities extended by the banking sector to the renovation and refurbishment of rural housing was 14.9 percent.

### Price Indices

#### Construction Price Indices

In 2018/19, the construction services price index (base year 2016/17) went up by 22.2 percent compared with the preceding year. The highest

growth rates in the subgroups of the mentioned index were related to "wage of skilled electrician" by 42.0 percent and "wage paid for asphaltting" by 35.5 percent. Moreover, the PPI for construction materials (base year 2016/17) increased by 55.7 percent compared with 2017/18. The PPI for metallic and non-metallic construction materials rose 70.4 and 39.3 percent, respectively.

The ratio of land price to the total cost price of completed buildings in urban areas was 54.5 percent in 2018/19. This indicated 3.9 percentage points rise compared with 2017/18.

#### Housing Rental Index in Urban Areas

In 2018/19, the housing rental index surged in all urban areas by 13.4 percent (base year 2016/17). The highest growth of this index by 15.8 percent was related to Tehran.

### Scheduled Facilities Extended as of Implementation of Mehr Housing Program until March 2019<sup>1</sup>

	March 2019		Share of value in total (percent)
	Number of facilities (thousand units)	Value (trillion rials)	
Land preparation	843 <sup>2</sup>	8.4	1.3
Land allocation on a 99-year lease	1,912	449.0	67.8
Rental housing	46	6.1	0.9
Housing construction in the old urban texture	157	28.9	4.4
New technologies and industrial construction	34	4.8	0.7
Renovation and refurbishment of rural housing	1,061	98.8	14.9
Special groups	185	66.2	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>662.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> These facilities were paid according to Note 6, Budget Law for 2007/08, and the Law on Organization and Support for Home Construction.

<sup>2</sup> A total of 843 thousand units included in the list of loan receivers at the "land preparation" phase were also included under "land allocation on a 99-year lease". Therefore, this figure has been excluded from the sum total to avoid double counting.

<sup>1</sup> In implementation of Paragraph D, Note 6 to the Budget Law for the year 2007/08, the government took measures to implement the Mehr Housing Program aimed at housing provision for the low-income groups. According to this program, the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development allocated land on the basis of 99-year leases to eligible members of cooperatives deprived of housing to construct residential units.



### Construction Price Indices

(2016/17=100)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Construction services price index	100.0	107.8	131.7	7.8	22.2
Producer Price Index (PPI) for construction materials	100.0	114.1	177.7	14.1	55.7

### Housing Rental Index in Urban Areas

(2016/17=100)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Tehran	100.0	109.2	126.4	9.2	15.8
Other large cities <sup>1</sup>	100.0	108.2	123.0	8.2	13.7
Medium-sized cities	100.0	108.8	121.5	8.8	11.7
Small cities	100.0	109.5	125.4	9.5	14.5
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Tehran.

### Land Price Index in Urban Areas

The land price index in all urban areas rose 53.7 percent (base year 2016/17). The highest rise by 63.0 percent was related to Tehran.

### Transportation

In 2018/19, a total number of 278 million passengers carried by public road transportation system indicated 11.2 percent increase compared with the year before. The number of passengers carried by public road transportation system, with manifest, decreased by 3.9 percent to 148 million. This took place in 15.1 million travels, showing a slight rise of about 0.1 percent compared with 2017/18. Thus, the number of carried passengers in each travel, with manifest, was about 10 on average. Moreover, 442 million

tons of merchandise (with bill of lading) and 9.1 million tons of goods in transit were carried by road, showing 3.3 percent growth and 2.2 percent decrease, respectively, compared with 2017/18. The length of the roads under the supervision of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development (excluding rural roads) reached 88.9 thousand kilometers by March 2019, of which 2.7 percent were freeways, 20.4 percent highways, 29.0 percent main roads, and 47.9 percent side roads and others. The average age of vehicles in public transport system (buses) increased by 5.4 percent to 9.9 years and the average age of freight vehicles rose by 4.2 percent to 17.5 years.

Total goods carried by rail rose 7.9 percent to 50.5 million tons and the number of passengers carried by railway reached 28.1 million, indicating 14.8 percent rise.

### Land Price Index in Urban Areas

(2016/17=100)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Tehran	100.0	107.4	175.1	7.4	63.0
Other large cities	100.0	106.0	156.0	6.0	47.2
Small and medium-sized cities	100.0	107.2	147.2	7.2	37.3
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>53.7</b>



About 1.6 million tons of goods in transit (including oil and non-oil goods) were carried by rail, showing a slight decrease of 0.1 percent compared with 2017/18. In the rail transport sector, 73.8 kilometers of railroads were put under renovation programs, indicating 43.9 percent reduction compared with 2017/18. Meanwhile, 80.8 kilometers of railroads underwent reconstruction in 2018/19, showing 24.4 percent decrease. By March 2019, the total length of railway tracks increased by 3.6 percent to 11,461 kilometers. The total number of locomotives rose by 1.2 percent to 928 in 2018/19. Accordingly, the share of the operating locomotives in total equaled 62.8 percent.

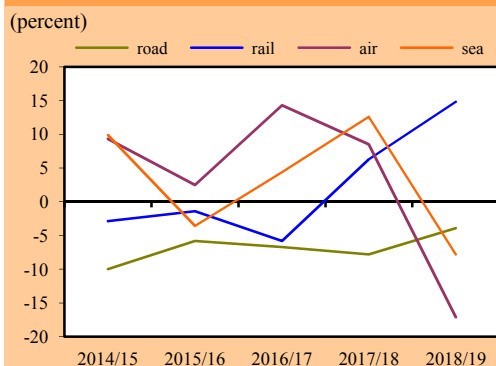
In the sea transport sector, loading and unloading of oil products amounted to 44.0 million tons in 2018/19, showing 7.9 percent fall compared with the year before. Moreover, the loading and unloading of non-oil goods fell by 12.4 percent to 95.6 million tons. The total number of passengers embarking and disembarking

at ports reached 17.9 million persons, down by 7.8 percent compared with 2017/18.

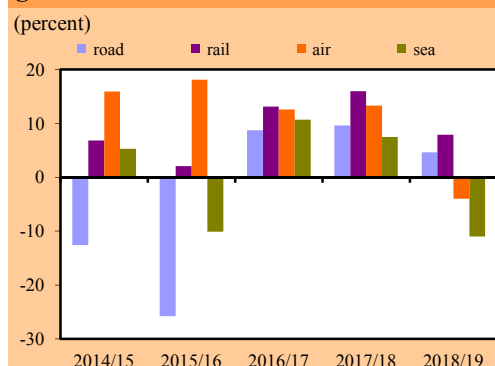
Port container traffic decreased by 30.5 percent from 3,077 thousand TEU in 2017/18 to 2,137 thousand TEU in 2018/19. Furthermore, port container capacity amounted to 7.6 million TEU, showing 7.1 percent increase compared with 2017/18.

In 2018/19, the total number of outgoing and incoming air passengers reached 49.6 million, indicating 16.5 percent decrease compared with the year before. The number of passengers transported through airports in 2018/19 declined by 17.1 percent to 29.6 million. The amount of cargo carried by air domestically increased by 2.1 percent to 12.6 thousand tons while the amount of cargo carried by air abroad amounted to 93.3 thousand tons in 2018/19, down by 4.6 percent compared with 2017/18. The total number of passenger aircraft went up slightly by 0.6 percent to reach 311, of which 144 aircraft were active and operating.

**Figure 6. Growth in number of carried passengers**



**Figure 7. Growth in weight of carried goods**





### Performance of Key Indices in Air Transport Sector

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Number of passenger aircraft	287	309	311	7.7	0.6
Number of outgoing and incoming air passengers (million persons)	54.9	59.4	49.6	8.2	-16.5
Share of non-public sector in domestic flights (percent)	91.7	90.5	85.9	-1.2 <sup>1</sup>	-4.6 <sup>1</sup>
Share of non-public sector in international flights (percent)	75.2	80.1	77.0	4.9 <sup>1</sup>	-3.1 <sup>1</sup>

Source: Civil Aviation Organization.

<sup>1</sup> Percentage change is in percentage points.

### Population and Employment

Based on estimates by the SCI, Iran's total population grew by 1.3 percent and reached 82.1 million in 2018/19. The share of the male population in total was 50.6 percent. Moreover, 74.7 percent of the population dwelled in urban areas. Total number of households was 25.2 million in 2018/19, out of which 19.1 million were residing in urban and 6.1 million, in rural areas. Gender ratio (the number of males per 100 females) was about 102.4 in 2018/19.

Based on the SCI data drawn from the labor force census, the economically active population<sup>1</sup> was estimated at 27.1 million in 2018/19, up by 2.1 percent compared with the year before. The active population of women rose by 3.7 percent (192.9 thousand) and that of men increased by 1.7 percent (366.6 thousand) compared with 2017/18.

According to reports of the SCI, in 2018/19, participation rate rose by 0.4 percentage point

to 40.5 percent, higher than the average rate of the 2005-2018 period (38.7 percent). The participation rates of women and men were 16.1 and 64.8 percent, respectively, up by 0.4 percentage point for both groups compared with 2017/18. With the jump in the costs of living and the rise in inflation and the exchange rate, subsequent to the US unilateral withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal (JCPOA), the active population, driven by the need to maintain the standards of living and to find better job opportunities, appears to have shown an interest in joining labor force. The remarkable growth in the active population of university graduates, who basically have a higher participation rate, was responsible for the increase in the participation rate of the population in 2018/19 compared with the year before. The number of available jobs reached 23.8 million in 2018/19, which is higher than the year before by 463.9 thousand (2.0 percent). In 2018/19, the highest increase in the number of jobs by 246.9 thousand was related to the services sector. Furthermore, 135.8 thousand new job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector and 83.0 thousand new job opportunities were generated in the industry sector in 2018/19.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the latest definition released by the SCI, the economically active population comprises the population of 10 years of age and over (minimum defined age) who either participated in the production of goods and services (were employed) in conformance with the definition of labor or were capable of participation (unemployed), in the immediate week before the data collection week (reference week).

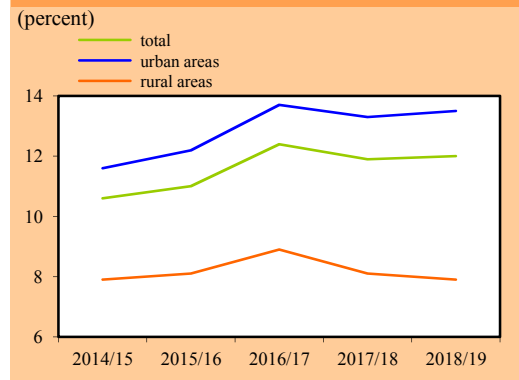
Shares of services, industry, and agriculture sectors in employment were respectively 50.3, 32.0, and 17.7 percent in 2018/19. Comparing these shares with the previous year is indicative of 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points increase in the shares of the agriculture and services sectors but 0.3 percentage point decrease in the share of the industry sector.

Of total new employment generation (463.9 thousand), 271.7 thousand employment opportunities were added to male employment and the remaining 192.2 thousand were added to female employment. With the rise in the number of employed women over the past four years, the share of female employment in the total employed population increased from 14.5 percent in 2014/15 to 18.2 percent in 2018/19. This indicates that labor market developments have been in favor of female employment in recent years.

The SCI estimates indicate that the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 12.0 percent in 2018/19. The slight rise in the unemployment rate was the result of the higher increase in labor supply (economically active population) than the rise in labor demand (employed population). Unemployment rate in urban areas increased by 0.2 percentage point to 13.5 percent while in rural areas, this rate reached 7.9 percent, down by 0.2 percentage point.

Unemployment rate for the female population reached 18.9 percent, showing 0.7 percentage point decrease compared with the year before. Unemployment rate for men increased by 0.3 percentage point and reached 10.4 percent in 2018/19.

**Figure 8. Unemployment rate**



In 2018/19, the unemployed population rose by 3.0 percent to 3,260.8 thousand, of which 1,254.1 thousand had university degrees. Moreover, the unemployed population in the age groups of 15-24 and 15-29 years old decreased by 6.1 and 0.3 percent, respectively. The share of the unemployed population of 15-29 years old in total unemployed population fell from 72.0 percent in 2005/06 to 52.9 percent in 2018/19. This downward trend is mainly attributable to the baby boom of the 1980s and the rise in the age of the unemployed population. Meanwhile, the number of the unemployed in the age group of 25-29 years old increased from 564 thousand in 2005/06 to 938 thousand in 2018/19.

In order to provide liquidity to manufacturing establishments and to enable them to maintain their production level, the CBI credit policies were focused on financing the working capital requirements of production units in 2018/19. The total amount of new facilities extended by banks was Rls. 7,737.3 trillion, up by 26.0 percent compared with March 2018.



The share of working capital out of the new facilities extended by the banking system was 55.8 percent. Notwithstanding the decrease in the share of the working capital compared with previous years, banks have performed favorably in providing the working capital to manufacturing units and in effectively managing the unutilized capacities of production units.

In 2018/19, a sum of Rls. 23.8 trillion employment generation facilities were extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions out of Gharz-al-hasaneh resources. Of this figure, Rls. 17.4 trillion was paid in the framework of Note 16 to the 2018/19 Budget Law, for the employment of the beneficiaries of Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation and the State Welfare Organization, and the remaining part was allocated to applicants for home-based businesses. Therefore, out of the Rls. 28 trillion overall approved facilities, roughly 85.0 percent was actually allocated in 2018/19.

Based on the Executive Bylaw on Paragraph (A), Note 18, Budget Law for 2018/19, it was decided that part of the Rls. 300 trillion worth of new banking facilities, along with the NDFI resources and other credits as specified in the Budget Law, be allocated to employment generating projects in border areas as well as for tourism, handicrafts, cultural heritage, and internship projects. Reviewing the performance of *the comprehensive employment programs* (Executive Bylaws on Paragraphs (A) and (B), Note 18, Budget Law for 2017/18 and Paragraph (A), Note 18, Budget Law for 2018/19) and *the Law on Supporting Sustainable Employment and Development in Rural Areas using the NDFI financial resources* indicates that

respectively Rls. 17.6 trillion and 61.9 trillion facilities were extended by selected agent banks by February 2019. This was upon the specification of a sum of \$1,500 million out of the NDFI resources to be leveraged with banks' resources, on allocation of loans and facilities to natural and legal persons (non-public) residing in villages and towns with a population of less than 10 thousand, with priority to be given to border areas and nomadic communities, which had started in 2017/18 and continued through 2018/19.

## *Fiscal Sector Developments*

### *Government Budget and Finance*

The Budget Law for 2018/19 was drawn up in the context of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP Law, as well as the Twenty-Year Vision Plan, sectoral, inter-sectoral, and provincial Development Plan Documents of the country, general policies of Article 44 of the Constitution, and the major policies of the government. As it was submitted by the 12<sup>th</sup> government to the Parliament in due time, the Budget Law for this year was implemented as of the beginning of the 2018/19 fiscal year.

Based on the Circular of the Budget Law for 2018/19 dispatched by the presidential office to all executive agencies, the strategy for the attainment of inclusive economic growth and employment opportunities as well as the fulfillment of anti-poverty measures, with a view to the five aspects of the Resilient Economy, was deemed essential for further consideration. In order to fulfill these targets, major macroeconomic policies were adopted within the budgetary framework for inclusive and sustainable growth,

preservation of economic stability and positive trends of national production, creation of durable employment, strengthening of the role of private and cooperative sectors, attempts toward reducing labor market disequilibrium through supporting private and cooperative sectors' investment especially in regions with higher than average unemployment rates. Adoption of an appropriate monetary policy aimed at boosting growth, increasing job opportunities, achieving low inflation, reorganization of the banking system and the recapitalization of banks for reducing the costs of financing, government debt settlement and reorganization, raising returns on public assets, improvements in fiscal discipline, and reduction of the government's direct and indirect reliance on the CBI resources by exerting discipline on the management of expenditures were among other main approaches. Meanwhile, public-private partnership in public sector projects (the acquisition of non-financial assets), encouraging the private sector for the implementation of such projects, and obligating the executive agencies and public companies for the settlement and improvement of the accrual accounting principle based on the cost price and the regulation of the budget of public companies on performance-based budgeting were among the other mandates of the 2018/19 Budget Bill.

According to the 2018/19 Budget Law, total revenues, disposal of non-financial assets, and disposal of financial assets were approved at Rls. 3,867.9 trillion and total expenses, acquisition of non-financial assets, and acquisition of financial assets were set at Rls. 3,867.9 trillion as well. On this basis, revenues accounted for 55.9 percent, disposal of non-financial assets 27.8 percent, and disposal of financial assets

16.3 percent of the total approved budget sources in 2018/19. Expenses, acquisition of non-financial assets, and acquisition of financial assets constituted 76.0, 16.0, and 8.0 percent of the total approved budget uses, respectively.

In 2018/19, the government general revenues increased by 9.7 percent to Rls. 1,838.4 trillion, representing 85.0 percent realization compared with the approved figure. The share of the tax revenue in total revenues was 68.8 percent and that of the other government revenues was 31.2 percent, as compared with 69.1 and 30.9 percent in 2017/18. Tax revenue increased by 9.1 percent to Rls. 1,264.3 trillion, showing 89.0 percent realization. All the main items of tax revenue indicated growth in 2018/19, except for tax on imports, which decreased due to the decline in import duties. "Wealth tax" had the highest growth rate by 31.9 percent compared with 2017/18. Tax on imports experienced the lowest realization by 64.2 percent while wealth tax enjoyed the highest realization by 108.3 percent. Among the major components of tax revenue, direct tax reflected a realization of 99.8 percent and indirect tax showed 80.2 percent realization.

Other government revenues rose by 10.9 percent to Rls. 574.0 trillion, indicating 77.5 percent realization compared with the approved figure. This increase was mainly due to the 75.1 percent rise in "revenues received from government ownership". The 22.5 percent under-realization of "other government revenues" (Rls. 167.0 trillion) mainly resulted from under-realization of revenues received from government ownership by 31.4 percent and that of sales of goods and services by 30.3 percent.

Government General Budget Revenues<sup>1</sup>

(trillion rials)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Share (percent)		
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>1,460.7</b>	<b>1,676.0</b>	<b>1,838.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tax revenue	1,014.7	1,158.4	1,264.3	69.5	69.1	68.8
Other government revenues	446.0	517.7	574.0	30.5	30.9	31.2

Source: Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes special revenues.

The revenues received from disposal of non-financial assets increased by 20.2 percent to Rls. 1,109.2 trillion, which was 3.1 percent higher than the approved figure. Of total disposal of non-financial assets, Rls. 1,105.4 trillion was related to the sale of crude oil and oil products and Rls. 3.7 trillion to the sale of movable and immovable assets, indicating 20.3 and 3.1 percent increase, respectively, compared with 2017/18. Meanwhile, the disposal of projects related to the acquisition of non-financial assets decreased by 6.5 percent to Rls. 15 billion.

In 2018/19, the disposal of financial assets, including foreign and domestic resources, increased by 58.1 percent to Rls. 950.7 trillion. Receipts from sales of Islamic financial instruments<sup>1</sup> amounted to Rls. 738.8 trillion, accounting for the highest share among the items of the disposal of financial assets and indicating 91.9 percent excess realization. A sum of Rls. 354.4 trillion of these instruments included settlement securities of the first and second types, as subject to Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19. Receipts from the NDFI utilization

<sup>1</sup> Includes Islamic Treasury Bills, Sukuk, etc.

accounted for Rls. 135.3 trillion and the privatization of public companies constituted Rls. 50.2 trillion of the disposal of financial assets.

A review of the sources of the government general budget by oil and non-oil items indicates that the receipts from the sale of crude oil and oil products constituted almost 31.8 percent of total budget sources, showing 0.2 percentage point decrease compared with the corresponding figure for the preceding year (32.0 percent)<sup>2</sup>.

Expenses (current expenditures) went up by 14.3 percent to Rls. 2,776.2 trillion in 2018/19, lower than the approved figure by 5.6 percent. The growth rate of government expenses in the year before was 17.2 percent. In 2018/19, national and provincial expenses accounted for 96.2 and 3.8 percent of government expenses, respectively. Subsidy paid on essential goods, accounting for 0.8 percent of total government expenses, decreased by 85.7 percent as against 17.9 percent rise in 2017/18<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Due to difficulties in accessing data on differentials of foreign exchange sales price related to oil and natural gas condensates' exports and data on price and quantity of crude oil and natural gas condensates' exports in 2017/18 and 2018/19, the said ratio might be underestimated.<sup>3</sup> Approved sources for the budgetary item "subsidy paid on essential goods" declined by 76.2 percent compared with 2017/18.

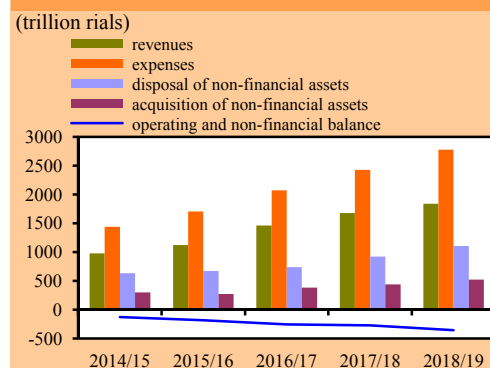
In 2018/19, payments for the acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) increased by 19.0 percent to Rls. 525.9 trillion, indicating 84.8 percent realization compared with the approved figure. Islamic Treasury Bills accounted for 51.5 percent of the acquisition of non-financial assets in 2018/19. In this year, 90.1 percent of total payments by the government for the acquisition of non-financial assets were in the form of national expenses and 9.9 percent of these payments were in the form of provincial expenses. The respective figures for 2017/18 were 92.1 and 7.9 percent.

Considering the performance figures of the revenues and expenses in 2018/19, the operating balance ran Rls. 937.9 trillion deficit, showing 24.5 percent increase compared with the year before. Moreover, the net disposal of non-financial assets<sup>1</sup> recorded a surplus of Rls. 583.2 trillion. Therefore, as the deficit of the operating balance was higher than the surplus in the net disposal of non-financial assets in 2018/19, the operating and non-financial balance posted a deficit of Rls. 354.6 trillion, showing 30.2 percent increase compared with the year before. The mentioned deficit was covered by the net disposal of financial assets.

In 2018/19, disbursements on the acquisition of financial assets totaled Rls. 596.1 trillion and receipts from the disposal of financial assets reached Rls. 950.7 trillion. Therefore, the net disposal of financial assets indicated a surplus of Rls. 354.6 trillion.

<sup>1</sup> Disposal of non-financial assets minus the acquisition of non-financial assets.

Figure 9. Government budget



## External Sector Developments

### Foreign Trade

Based on the data released by the IRICA, total trade through Customs<sup>2</sup> decreased by 12.3 percent, in terms of value, to \$82,749 million in 2018/19. The weight of trade declined by 9.1 percent to 140,545 thousand tons. The share of the value of exports in the total trade value increased by 5.5 percentage points to 47.8 percent. In terms of weight, the share of exports in total trade reached 77.0 percent, up by 2.1 percentage points compared with 2017/18. The value of exports (through Customs) decreased by 0.8 percent to reach \$39,580 million. The weight of exports fell by 6.5 percent to 108,189 thousand tons. Decrease in the value of exports was due to the fall in the export value of metallic mineral ores and agricultural and traditional goods. It is important to note that the unit value of exportable goods reached \$366 per ton in 2018/19, indicating an increase of about 6.0 percent compared with the year before.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes the value and weight of the exports of crude oil and natural gas condensate.



Review of the exported goods, in terms of value, reveals that "gas and oil products", "rubber and plastic products" and "cast iron, iron, steel and their articles" had the lion's share in total exports. The total share of the mentioned groups in the value of exports (through Customs) increased by 1.3 percentage points to about 49.2 percent compared with the year before. The total share of these groups in the value of industrial exports decreased from 59.3 percent in 2017/18 to almost 58.6 percent in 2018/19.

"Soil and stone, cement, plaster, stone and ceramic products" had the highest share in the weight of exported goods by 24.0 percent in 2018/19, followed by "gas and oil products" with 23.4 percent and "metallic mineral ores" with 16.6 percent. The total share of these groups in the weight of exports was about 64.1 percent, down by 2.7 percentage points compared with about 66.8 percent in 2017/18.

The value of imports decreased by 20.7 percent compared with the preceding year to

reach \$43,169 million in 2018/19. The weight of imports fell by 16.7 percent to 32,356 thousand tons. The unit value (price of one ton) of imported goods decreased by 4.8 percent from \$1,402 in 2017/18 to \$1,334 in 2018/19. Reviewing imported goods indicates that "machinery and transportation vehicles", "foodstuffs and live animals", "chemicals", and "crude materials, inedible, except fuels" accounted for respectively 37.4, 18.5, 14.8, and 7.0 percent of the value of imports through Customs. The total share of these groups accounted for 77.7 percent of the total value of imports through Customs, when compared with about 73.3 percent in 2017/18.

In 2018/19, "foodstuffs and live animals", "crude materials, inedible, except fuels" and "mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials" constituted respectively 50.9, 13.8, and 8.5 percent of the weight of imports. The total share of these groups, constituting a high share in the weight of imports, increased by about 8.2 percentage points compared with 2017/18.

### Value of Imports by Main Components

(million dollars)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Machinery and transportation vehicles	17,704	21,916	16,151	23.8	-26.3	40.2	37.4
Foodstuffs and live animals	6,345	7,638	7,971	20.4	4.4	14.0	18.5
Chemicals	6,016	7,234	6,386	20.2	-11.7	13.3	14.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,579	3,129	3,024	21.3	-3.4	5.7	7.0
Others	11,039	14,542	9,637	31.7	-33.7	26.7	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: IRICA.



### Balance of Payments

Based on preliminary data, the current account surplus increased by 79.3 percent in 2018/19 to reach \$26,741 million. One of the reasons for the increase in the current account surplus in 2018/19 was the higher decrease in goods' imports as against goods' exports. As a result, the surplus of the goods account increased and the deficit of the services account declined.

In 2018/19, the surplus of goods account increased by 47.0 percent to \$32,635 million and the deficit of non-oil goods account amounted to \$26,722 million, showing 29.4 percent decrease compared with 2017/18.

The FOB value<sup>1</sup> of goods' exports declined by 2.8 percent to \$93,390 million in 2018/19. The main factor behind this fall was 3.2 percent decrease in oil exports<sup>2</sup>, affected by financial and economic sanctions. In this year, the value of non-oil exports decreased by 1.8 percent and the share of non-oil exports in the total value of exports indicated 0.4 percentage point increase compared with 2017/18.

In 2018/19, the FOB value of goods' imports fell by 17.7 percent to \$60,755 million. Services account ran \$7,350 million deficit in 2018/19, indicating 16.7 percent decrease compared with 2017/18.

<b>Current Account</b>				(million dollars)
	2016/17▲	2017/18▲	2018/19□	Percentage change
<b>Current account</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>26,741</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Goods	18,497	22,193	32,635	47.0
Services	-6,148	-8,826	-7,350	-16.7
Income	331	838	807	-3.6
Current transfers	556	710	650	-8.5
<b>Current account (non-oil)</b>	<b>-37,921</b>	<b>-45,103</b>	<b>-32,616</b>	<b>-27.7</b>
<b>Goods account (non-oil)</b>	<b>-32,660</b>	<b>-37,825</b>	<b>-26,722</b>	<b>-29.4</b>

<b>Value of Goods' Exports</b>				(million dollars)
	2016/17▲	2017/18▲	2018/19□	Percentage change
<b>Exports of goods (FOB)</b>	<b>81,943</b>	<b>96,034</b>	<b>93,390</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Oil exports	53,362	62,768	60,735	-3.2
Non-oil exports	28,581	33,266	32,655	-1.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes the sum of exports through Customs and non-Customs channels (FOB).

<sup>2</sup> Includes value of crude oil, oil products, natural gas, and natural gas liquids and condensate (Tariff Codes: 2709, 2710, and 2711) exported by NIOC, NIGC, and NIORDC, petrochemical companies, and others (customs and non-customs).



The value of exports of services increased by 3.1 percent to \$9,903 million and the value of imports of services decreased by 6.4 percent to \$17,254 million. The main reason for the decrease in the imports of services in 2018/19 was the reduction in the number of Iranian tourists travelling abroad.

In 2018/19, the highest share in the exports of services belonged to "travel" by 50.7 percent, followed by "transportation" by 25.0 percent and "construction services" by 10.9 percent. Furthermore, "travel", "construction services", and "transportation" held the highest shares in the total imports of services by respectively 50.4, 20.0, and 14.4 percent.

Other important developments of Iran's balance of payments in 2018/19 were the 3.6 percent decrease in the income account surplus and 8.5 percent fall in the current transfers account surplus compared with the year before.

Meanwhile, outflows under the capital and financial account rose by about 129.4 percent to \$25.9 billion in 2018/19. The \$9.9 billion increase in reserve assets, as well as the rise in the country's financial claims (net) on the rest of the world were among the major factors for the rise in the debt position of the capital and financial account in 2018/19. Additionally, more than \$5.1 billion was registered as capital flight, mostly disbursed on the purchase of real estate in foreign countries<sup>1</sup>.

According to Foreign Exchange Statistics and Liabilities Department of the CBI, in

<sup>1</sup> Based on data released by the Turkish Statistical Institute, the number of houses purchased by Iranians exceeded 4,237 residential units in 2018/19.

March 2019, total external obligations reached \$28,049 million, of which \$17,426 million (62.1 percent) was related to contingent obligations and \$10,623 million (37.9 percent) to actual external debt. The share of long-term debt in total external debt (excluding arrears) reached almost 78.3 percent in March 2019.

## *Financial Sector Developments*

### *Money and Banking*

#### *M2 and Its Determinants*

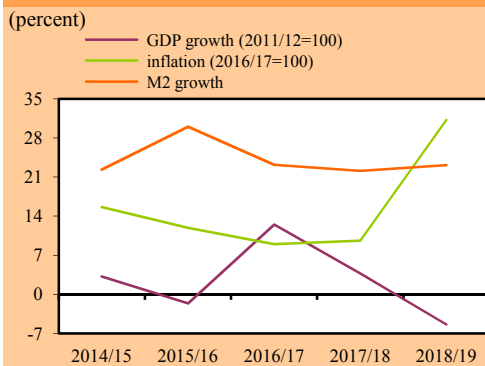
Broad money (M2) amounted to Rls. 18,828.9 trillion in March 2019, showing 23.1 percent growth compared with the previous year-end (March 2018). A comparison of M2 growth in 2018/19 with the growth figure of the previous year (22.1 percent) is indicative of 1.0 percentage point increase in growth performance.

The most important factor behind the rise in M2 in 2018/19 was the surge in banks' net domestic assets by Rls. 3,131.5 trillion, which raised M2 by 20.5 percentage points. Among the items of net domestic assets, claims on non-public sector (excluding profit and revenue receivables), with 17.5 percent rise (Rls. 1,705.4 trillion increase) compared with the year before, had a positive share in the rise of M2 by 11.1 percentage points. Banks' other items (net), with a positive share of 5.7 percentage points in the rise of liquidity, was another important factor behind M2 growth.

In 2018/19, the NFA (net foreign assets) of the banking system grew by 13.9 percent compared with the NFA in the preceding year,

contributing by 2.6 percentage points to the growth in broad money. This growth was due to 11.9 percent rise in the NFA of the CBI (with an increasing share of 1.7 percentage points in M2 growth) and 20.3 percent rise in the NFA of banks and credit institutions (with a contribution of 0.9 percentage point to M2 growth).

**Figure 10. Major economic variables**



In March 2019, the share of M1 in M2 reached 15.1 percent, indicating 2.4 percentage points increase compared with the preceding year. The share of sight deposits in M2 increased by 2.4 percentage points compared with March 2018 to 12.2 percent.

### Monetary Base and Its Determinants

Monetary base surged by 24.2 percent in 2018/19, showing 5.2 percentage points increase compared with the growth figure of 2017/18 (19.0 percent).

The CBI net foreign assets, with 11.9 percent rise compared with March 2018 and an increasing share of 12.0 percentage points, was

the major factor raising the monetary base in March 2019. This was mainly due to growth in the exchange rate used for the revaluation of the foreign assets and liabilities of the CBI.

The CBI net claims on public sector, with 404.3 percent increase compared with March 2018, had a positive share of 10.9 percentage points in growth of monetary base. The rise in the CBI net claims on public sector in this year was the result of 81.5 percent increase in the CBI claims on public sector (with a share of 20.1 percentage points in growth of monetary base) compared to 41.7 percent increase in public sector deposits (-9.2 percentage points share in the growth rate of monetary base).

The increase in the CBI claims on the government in 2018/19 compared with the year before was mainly attributable to the debt swap of part of the CBI claims on banks and credit institutions (subject to Paragraph F, Note 5 of the 2018/19 Budget Law) as well as the debt swap of the CBI claims on public institutions (subject to Article 6 of the Law on Facilitation of Competitive Production and Financial Sector Reform approved in 2015/16) to the CBI claims on the government.

The CBI claims on banks, with 4.7 percent growth (Rls. 61.4 trillion increase), was the other positive factor behind the increase in the monetary base in 2018/19, with a share of 2.9 percentage points. This variable increased by 32.4 percent in the year before, positively affecting the 19.0 percent growth of the monetary base in 2017/18 by 18.0 percentage points.



The CBI other items (net), with 2.5 percent decrease compared with March 2018 and a decreasing share of 1.6 percentage points, was another negative factor behind the fall in the monetary base in 2018/19.

### *Components of Money Multiplier*

The money multiplier decreased by 0.9 percent to 7.087 in 2018/19, showing a decline of 3.5 percentage points compared with the growth figure of the year before (2.6 percent). "The ratio of notes and coins with the public to total deposits" and "the ratio of reserve requirement to total deposits" rose by 0.3 and 2.6 percent, respectively, reducing money multiplier by 0.0062 and 0.1281 points. On the other hand, "the ratio of banks' excess reserves to total deposits" decreased by 14.6 percent, raising the money multiplier by 0.0710 points.

### *Deposits of Non-public Sector*

In March 2019, the balance of the non-public sector deposits with banks and non-bank credit institutions increased by 23.0 percent to Rls. 18,281.4 trillion. The share of private banks and non-bank credit institutions in the total deposits of the non-public sector was 69.0 percent in March 2019, remaining unchanged compared with the respective figure of the previous year (69.0 percent).

### *Non-performing Loans (NPLs) (overdue, deferred, and doubtful claims)*

The ratio of NPLs to total facilities extended by banks and credit institutions (including claims

on public and non-public sectors) decreased by 0.3 percentage point from 10.3 percent in March 2018 to 10.0 percent in March 2019. The ratio of NPLs to total facilities extended by public commercial banks and private banks decreased to 6.1 and 10.2 percent, respectively, compared with 2017/18 while the ratio of NPLs to total facilities extended by public specialized banks increased to 12.8 percent.

### *Payment Systems*

In line with the further expansion of the country's payment systems and the utilization of modern information and communication technologies, the CBI adopted various significant measures in 2018/19, similar to those in 2017/18, with the aim of making money transfers safer and more secure, deepening supervision and oversight, advocating transparency in the monetary and credit areas, preventing corrupt practices, and improving retail payment services. Therefore, the expansion of the Credit Control and Oversight Center (MAKNA), the expansion and completion of the Electronic Banking Authentication System (NAHAB) as the integrated inquiry center of Iran's banking system, the design of Information Security Management System (NAMAD), and the development of Suspicious Transactions Detection System (IMEN) were put on the agenda. The development of the system for the Bank-Wide Standard E-Checkbook Issuance (SAYAD) for raising the security and efficiency of checks as a payment instrument and the transfer of government accounts to the CBI by launching the Integrated Management System of Public Accounts (NASIM) were among other significant measures adopted by the CBI, as

banker to the government. This was aimed at the improved management of public accounts, the implementation of the Comprehensive Road Map of E-Government, and the provision of public services through electronic systems.

### Notes and Coins

Notes and coins, along with Iran-Checks of the CBI, are instruments for cash payment. Notes and coins in circulation (with the public and banks), including Iran-Checks, amounted to Rls. 635.9 trillion in March 2019, indicating 19.0 percent growth compared with March 2018. Notes and coins with the public, including Iran-Checks of the CBI, grew by 23.7 percent from Rls. 442.7 trillion in March 2018 to Rls. 547.5 trillion in March 2019. The share of the notes and coins with the public in M2 remained unchanged at 2.9 percent in 2018/19. Moreover, the share of the notes and coins with the public in M1 decreased from 22.7 percent in March 2018 to 19.2 percent in March 2019.

### Check Clearing System

With the implementation of CHAKAVAK as the infrastructure of systematic and electronic

processing of checks and other banking documents in 2014, which gradually replaced the Interbank Clearing House, check clearance was entirely left to be accomplished through CHAKAVAK system as of 2016/17. The number of checks processed through this system showed 10.2 percent decrease to reach 109.7 million, with their value rising by 74.8 percent to Rls. 39,878 trillion.

### Electronic Payment Instruments

In 2018/19, the number of cards issued in the banking system increased by 5.1 percent compared with 2017/18 and reached 338.5 million. Total issued bank cards in this year included 226.9 million debit cards, 109.0 million prepaid or gift cards, and 2.6 million credit cards, accounting for respectively 67.0, 32.2, and 0.8 percent of total issued cards.

The number of ATMs and PIN pads went up by respectively 2.7 and 2.6 percent compared with the year before to reach 56.3 thousand and 71.1 thousand, respectively, in 2018/19. In addition, the number of POSs increased by 5.1 percent from 6 million in 2017/18 to 6.3 million in 2018/19.

### Number of Electronic Payment Instruments

	Year-end		Percentage change
	2017/18 ▲	2018/19	
Bank cards (million)	322.0	338.5	5.1
ATM	54,765	56,255	2.7
POS (million)	6.0	6.3	5.1
PIN pad	69,290	71,105	2.6



### Electronic Transactions

The number and value of electronic transactions processed through the banking system rose 21.0 and 30.6 percent, respectively. A total of 5,189 million transactions, worth Rls. 12,885 trillion, were processed via ATMs. The number of transactions processed through POSs grew by 29.5 percent from 14,943 million in 2017/18 to 19,348 million in 2018/19. Transactions processed via PIN pads rose 7.2 percent in terms of the number and 95.9 percent in terms of the value. Transactions processed via cell phones, landlines, kiosks, and internet totaled 3,707 million, worth Rls. 7,476 trillion. This reveals an upsurge in the public use of electronic payment instruments and a reduction in cash volume in daily transactions.

### SHETAB

Interbank transactions, accounting for a great number of electronic transactions processed by

the banking system, are settled via the Interbank Information Transfer Network (SHETAB). In 2018/19, the total number of interbank transactions processed via SHETAB reached 27,307 million, up by 26.4 percent compared with 21,608 million in 2017/18. The value of these transactions reached Rls. 45,647 trillion, up by 43.5 percent compared with Rls. 31,815 trillion in 2017/18.

### SAHAB

The operation of the Small-Value Wire Transfer System (SAHAB) for card to card funds transfer was an important item on the list of SHETAB center in 2018/19. Accordingly 2,424 million transactions were settled via various instruments through SAHAB, up by 35.3 percent compared with 2017/18. The total value of transactions processed through SAHAB grew by 41.9 percent from Rls. 12,764 trillion in 2017/18 to Rls. 18,113 trillion in 2018/19.

#### Electronic Transactions Processed through the Banking System

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	2017/18 ▲	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19	
ATM	5,659	5,189	-8.3	17,434	12,885	-26.1
POS <sup>1</sup>	14,943	19,348	29.5	16,106	23,495	45.9
PIN pad	295	316	7.2	8,222	16,104	95.9
Cell phone, landline, kiosk, and internet <sup>1</sup>	2,706	3,707	37.0	4,149	7,476	80.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,603</b>	<b>28,560</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>45,910</b>	<b>59,960</b>	<b>30.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on statistics released by the SHETAB center.

#### Interbank Transactions Processed through SHETAB

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	2017/18 ▲	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19	
ATM	3,887	4,156	6.9	8,724	10,307	18.1
POS	14,943	19,348	29.5	16,106	23,495	45.9
Others (landline, cell phone, internet, kiosk, and bank branches)	2,778	3,802	36.9	6,985	11,845	69.6
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>21,608</b>	<b>27,307</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>31,815</b>	<b>45,647</b>	<b>43.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes transactions processed through SAHAB, reflected in data on total electronic transactions processed through the banking system.

**Interbank Transactions Processed through SAHAB**

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	2017/18	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19	
ATM	1,187	1,278	7.7	7,320	8,773	19.8
PIN pad	61	81	33.9	2,834	4,365	54.1
Internet, kiosk, and cell phone	545	1,065	95.5	2,610	4,975	90.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>12,764</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>41.9</b>

**SATNA**

Real Time Gross Settlement System (SATNA), the main infrastructure of large-value payments, is used for processing and settlement of interbank transactions for individual and online payment orders. The number and value of bank-to-bank transactions processed through SATNA experienced 19.8 and 109.2 percent growth, respectively. Customer-to-customer transactions showed respectively 77.4 and 51.4 percent increase in terms of the number and value. In 2018/19, settlement of payment systems decreased by 30.9 percent in terms of the number but increased by 57.5 percent in terms of the value. The total number and value of transactions processed via SATNA increased by 74.0 and 66.4 percent to 19,536 thousand and Rls. 151,767 trillion, respectively. Customer-to-customer transactions had the highest share in the total number of transactions by 98.2 percent. Settlement of payment systems accounted for the lion's share in the total value of transactions processed through SATNA by 50.7 percent.

**PAYA**

The Automated Clearing System (PAYA), as the main infrastructure for individual and multiple payment orders, together with SATNA and SAHAB, operates for the electronic transfer

of funds throughout the country. SATNA and PAYA are utilized for account-to-account transfers while SAHAB is used for retail funds transfers (card-to-card). In 2018/19, the number and value of payment orders for direct credit transfers increased by 40.8 and 17.0 percent to 148 million and Rls. 6,853 trillion, respectively. The number of transactions through SHAPARAK decreased by 45.4 percent to 1,273 million while their value increased by 46.9 percent to Rls. 25,635 trillion. Therefore, total transactions processed through PAYA decreased by 41.7 percent to 1,420 million in terms of the number while they rose 39.4 percent to Rls. 32,489 trillion in terms of the value.

The decrease in the number of PAYA transactions was mainly due to SHAPARAK settlement transactions which, according to the circular dispatched to the banking system by the CBI, were conducted for every single SHEBA account number on an aggregate basis for all the transactions processed on the previous day as of January 30, 2018. The change in the trend of settlement of customers' payment orders to only once a day on working days at 15:45 and the ban on dispatching payment orders in PAYA and SATNA systems with effective dates on public holidays were among the factors curtailing the number of PAYA transactions.



### Transactions Processed through RTGS (SATNA)

	Number (thousand)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	2017/18	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19	
Bank-to-bank	123	147	19.8	18,544	38,796	109.2
Customer-to-customer	10,816	19,188	77.4	23,837	36,097	51.4
Settlement of payment systems	291	201	-30.9	48,816	76,874	57.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>19,536</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>91,197</b>	<b>151,767</b>	<b>66.4</b>

### Transactions Processed through PAYA

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	2017/18	2018/19		2017/18	2018/19	
Direct credit transfer	105	148	40.8	5,856	6,853	17.0
SHAPARAK	2,330	1,273	-45.4	17,450	25,635	46.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>-41.7</b>	<b>23,307</b>	<b>32,489</b>	<b>39.4</b>

## SIMA

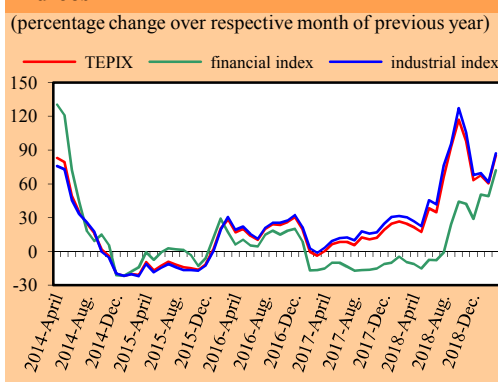
Following the launching of Scripless Securities Settlement System (TABA) in 2010/11, as the infrastructure for the electronic issue and settlement of securities, various feasibility studies were conducted on the operation of the Integrated Management System of Securities (SIMA), aimed at the fully electronic issue of securities. This subsystem was made operational in 2012/13. Accordingly, in 2018/19, Rls. 173.0 trillion electronic securities were issued through SIMA and placed in the market; out of which Rls. 49.5 trillion were participation papers issued by municipalities and Rls. 123.5 trillion were related to banks' electronic general Certificates of Deposit (CDs).

## Asset Market Developments

### Stock Exchange

TEPIX grew by 85.5 percent and reached 178,659 points at year-end (March 2019). Moreover, the financial index increased by 72.2 percent and the industrial index rose 87.1 percent at year-end (March 2019) compared with March 2018.

**Figure 11. Changes in stock exchange indices**



Upon the US withdrawal from the JCPOA as of May 2018 and the surge in the exchange rate, the stock market started an upward trend, which continued until October. However, the US granting of exemptions to eight countries for oil imports from Iran, prior to the reimposition of sanctions, led to a downward trend in oil prices and the exchange rate which in turn caused a decreasing trend in the stock market, continuing until December. This downtrend lasted until March 2019 when the resumption of the rise in the international crude oil and commodity prices as well as the exchange rate put the



TEPIX on a soaring trend, raising it by 13.5 percent over a month. As a result, the year-end TEPIX registered 85.5 percent growth to top 178,659 points in March 2019.

The number and value of shares traded in 2018/19 indicated 103.8 and 161.1 percent growth, respectively. Market capitalization amounted to Rls. 6,828.8 trillion, up by 78.6 percent compared with March 2018.

### Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME)

In 2018/19, a total of 24.8 million tons of products worth Rls. 884.3 trillion were traded on the physical market of the IME, down by 6.8 percent in terms of weight and up by 77.3 percent in terms of value. The weight of manufacturing and mining products traded on Iran Mercantile Exchange decreased by 11.3 percent to 7.8 million tons while their value

rose 60.2 percent to Rls. 327.5 trillion. A total of 1.9 million tons of various agricultural products valued at Rls. 26.5 trillion were traded on Iran Mercantile Exchange in 2018/19, representing 34.6 and 19.9 percent decline in weight and value compared with 2017/18.

In 2018/19, a total of 15.1 million tons of oil and petrochemical products, worth Rls. 526.3 trillion, were traded on Iran Mercantile Exchange, indicating 2.0 and 105.3 percent growth in terms of weight and value, respectively. In this year, "oil and petrochemical products" and "manufacturing and mining products" accounted for 91.9 percent of the weight of trading on Iran Mercantile Exchange (with shares of respectively 60.6 and 31.3 percent). In total, "oil and petrochemical" and "manufacturing and mining" products accounted for 96.5 percent of the value of transactions completed on the physical market of the IME in 2018/19.

### TSE Indices

(1990/91=100)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
TEPIX	77,230	96,290	178,659	24.7	85.5
Financial index	131,866	119,176	205,266	-9.6	72.2
Industrial index	66,100	86,082	161,031	30.2	87.1
Top 50 performers index	3,035	4,036	7,668	33.0	90.0
First market index	54,460	68,124	133,867	25.1	96.5
Second market index	166,371	206,487	345,162	24.1	67.2

Source: TSE.

### TSE Activity Indicators

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
				2017/18	2018/19
Market capitalization (trillion rials)	3,220.0	3,824.2	6,828.8	18.8	78.6
<b>Shares traded</b>					
Number (billion)	252.6	250.6	510.8	-0.8	103.8
Value (trillion rials)	537.9	539.1	1,407.4	0.2	161.1

Source: TSE.



### Transactions on Physical Market of Iran Mercantile Exchange<sup>1</sup>

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share in total (percent)	
				2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Agricultural products</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	2,510	2,962	1,938	18.0	-34.6	11.1	7.8
Value (billion rials)	28,113	33,091	26,500	17.7	-19.9	6.6	3.0
<b>Manufacturing and mining products</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	9,393	8,760	7,771	-6.7	-11.3	32.9	31.3
Value (billion rials)	155,963	204,376	327,456	31.0	60.2	41.0	37.0
<b>Oil and petrochemical products</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	13,457	14,761	15,055	9.7	2.0	55.4	60.6
Value (billion rials)	184,616	256,348	526,312	38.9	105.3	51.4	59.5
<b>Secondary market</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	115	170	76	47.7	-55.3	0.6	0.3
Value (billion rials)	1,483	4,378	3,394	195.2	-22.5	0.9	0.4
<b>Gold</b>							
Weight (kilograms)	620	376	164	-39.4	-56.4	*	*
Value (billion rials)	832	608	647	-26.9	6.5	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	25,475	26,654	24,840	4.6	-6.8	100.0	100.0
Value (billion rials)	371,007	498,800	884,309	34.4	77.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Iran Mercantile Exchange.

<sup>1</sup>Includes spot, credit, and forward transactions.

### Over-the-Counter (OTC) Market

In March 2019, the OTC general index reached 2,258.0 points, showing 105.8 percent increase compared with March 2018. The total value of the OTC market reached Rls. 2,572.3 trillion, up by 74.9 percent compared with 2017/18. Moreover, the total value of trading amounted to

Rls. 1,017.1 trillion, up by 70.8 percent. The share of the first market in the transaction value of OTC trading was 5.8 percent, with the share of the second market at 22.4 percent and those of the main market and the market for new financial instruments at respectively 16.8 and 54.9 percent.

### OTC Performance

	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change
<b>General index</b>	<b>1,097.0</b>	<b>2,258.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>
Total value of OTC market (trillion rials)	1,470.4	2,572.3	74.9
Total value of trading (trillion rials)	595.5	1,017.1	70.8
Volume of trading (billion shares)	90.2	170.2	88.8
Volume of trading (thousand times)	9,901	24,722	149.7

Source: www.ifb.ir.

### Trading on the OTC Market in 2018/19

	Value (trillion rials)	Share in total (percent)	Number (billion shares)	Share in total (percent)
First market	59.3	5.8	19.3	11.4
Second market	228.3	22.4	68.3	40.1
SMEs	0.5	*	0.1	*
Third market	0.4	*	0.0	*
Main market	170.4	16.8	78.0	45.8
Market for new financial instruments	558.2	54.9	4.5	2.6
Derivatives market	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: www.ifb.ir.

### Participation Papers

In 2018/19, a sum of Rls. 85.5 trillion participation papers were issued by the government and the municipalities under the CBI license, of which 46.7 percent (Rls. 39.9 trillion) were sold in the market. The provisional profit rates of these papers were within a range of 15 to 20 percent. A sum of Rls. 43.5 trillion were issued in 2019, based on the stipulation of the 2018/19 Budget Law.

### Capital Market Financing

The amount of finance raised by companies in the capital market reached almost Rls. 1,275.0 trillion in 2018/19. Financing via the "primary

and secondary capital markets" had a share of 91.7 percent of total financing and through "financial institutions", 8.3 percent. The major portion of financing was funded via the capital increase of public joint-stock companies (based on license), rising 261.3 percent and constituting a share of 49.2 percent of total financing.

### Foreign Exchange and Gold Markets

Iran's foreign exchange market was adversely affected by high levels of uncertainty and negative expectations in spring 2018, emanating from the US withdrawal from the JCPOA which brought about a sharp rise in demand for foreign exchange.

### Total Funds Mobilized in Capital Market

(trillion rials-percent)

	2017/18		2018/19		Percentage change
	Performance	Share of total	Performance	Share of total	
<b>Primary and secondary capital markets</b>					
Establishment of public joint-stock companies	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	41.2
Capital increase of public joint-stock companies (based on license)	173.7	17.1	627.6	49.2	261.3
Issuance of financing instruments	648.8	64.0	521.2	40.9	-19.7
Initial public offering of company shares on the TSE and OTC	5.2	0.5	19.3	1.5	271.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>828.6</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>1,169.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>
<b>Financial institutions</b>					
Increase in the value of Joint Investment Funds compared to the beginning of the year	175.2	17.3	97.0	7.6	-44.6
Other <sup>1</sup>	10.6	1.0	8.7	0.7	-17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-43.1</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,014.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,275.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>

Source: Securities and Exchange Organization.

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishment and capital increase of other financial institutions.



In view of the mentioned developments, the Cabinet set to reduce the turbulence in the foreign exchange market by issuing an Approval announcing the CBI commitment to supply and provide foreign exchange for the fulfillment of trade and production requirements within the framework of the rules governing the exports and imports of the country by specifying the unified exchange rate of Rls. 42,000 per US dollar. The mentioned policy brought the CBI face to face with remarkable demand for foreign exchange; an upshot deviating from the policymakers' expectations. Therefore, in August 2018, the CBI adopted and declared a new policy package in order to stabilize the foreign exchange market and to preserve the country's foreign exchange holdings.

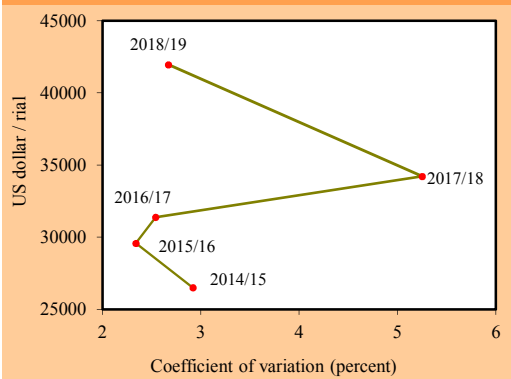
On this basis, the allocation of foreign currency at the official rate of Rls. 42,000 per US dollar was limited to the imports of basic and essential goods, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices. The required foreign currency for the importation of other goods and services was to be allocated through non-oil export receipts in a secondary market at a rate to be determined by the forces of supply and demand. Non-oil exporters were also required to surrender 95 percent of their export receipts into the secondary market, the so-called NIMA market, at a rate jointly agreeable to both foreign currency sellers and the importers of non-essential goods. Relevant executive guidelines, circulars, and regulations were communicated to related bodies.

The mentioned factors led to some major developments in the parity rate of hard currencies versus the Iranian rial in both the interbank and parallel markets. In 2018/19, the exchange rate

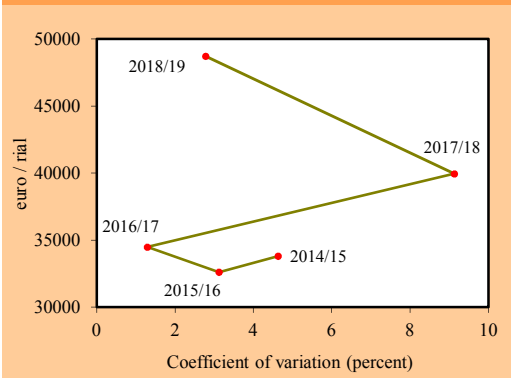
for the US dollar in the interbank market was Rls. 41,950 on average, up by 22.6 percent compared with 2017/18. The annual average exchange rates for the British pound, euro, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen (one hundred) reached Rls. 55,188, Rls. 48,715, Rls. 42,419, and Rls. 37,901, indicating 21.9, 21.9, 20.4, and 22.9 percent increase, respectively.

The coefficients of variation of hard currencies in the interbank market were within a range of 2.25 to 3.01 in 2018/19. The lowest fluctuations were related to the Swiss franc and the highest to the British pound.

**Figure 12. Developments of US dollar in the official market**



**Figure 13. Developments of euro in the official market**



**Rate of Major Currencies in the Interbank Market**

(rials)

	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		Change in annual average rate (percent)
	Annual average	Coefficient of variation	Annual average	Coefficient of variation	Annual average	Coefficient of variation	
US dollar	31,389	2.54	34,214	5.25	41,950	2.67	22.6
Euro	34,485	1.29	39,949	9.13	48,715	2.78	21.9
British pound	41,180	4.09	45,277	8.48	55,188	3.01	21.9
Japanese yen (one hundred)	29,018	4.33	30,846	6.27	37,901	2.34	22.9
Swiss franc	31,802	1.53	35,231	6.51	42,419	2.25	20.4

The parity rate of the US dollar versus the Iranian rial in the parallel market increased by 155.6 percent to Rls. 103,378. The annual average exchange rates for the British pound, euro, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen (one hundred) were Rls. 135,039, Rls. 120,275, Rls. 103,076, and Rls. 94,866, indicating respectively 148.0, 150.2, 141.7, and 155.2 percent increase compared with 2017/18.

The fluctuations of hard currencies versus the Iranian rial in the parallel market resulted from both fundamental and non-fundamental factors, especially the decrease in oil exports and formation of negative market expectations related to adverse developments in the external sector, foreign fund transfers, and the sharp rise in foreign exchange demand by market participants to cover the risk of fluctuations. In 2018/19, the Japanese yen (one hundred) had the lowest and the US dollar, the highest coefficients of variation in the parallel market by 26.88 and 30.58, respectively.

In 2018/19, the prices of all types of gold coins increased compared with the year before. The

one-quarter gold coin experienced the lowest increase by 160.4 percent and the full Bahar Azadi gold coin (new design) registered the highest increase by 168.0 percent compared with the year before. The mentioned rise was attributable to the remarkable increase in the parity rate of the US dollar against the Iranian rial in the parallel market.

In 2018/19, the average price of full Bahar Azadi gold coin (old design) was Rls. 33,709 thousand and the average price of full Bahar Azadi gold coin (new design) was Rls. 35,542 thousand.

**Foreign Exchange Transactions in the Interbank Market**

The value of foreign currencies sold in the interbank market by the CBI decreased by 9.5 percent compared with the year before to reach \$38,927 million in 2018/19. The euro was the currency that accounted for 45.9 percent of the interbank market transactions in 2018/19, indicating 2.4 percentage points increase compared with the year before.



### Rate of Major Currencies in the Parallel Market

(rials)

	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		Change in annual average rate (percent)
	Annual average	Coefficient of variation	Annual average	Coefficient of variation	Annual average <sup>1</sup>	Coefficient of variation	
US dollar	36,440	4.80	40,453	7.92	103,378	30.58	155.6
Euro	40,390	3.10	48,080	11.74	120,275	29.44	150.2
British pound	48,019	3.51	54,458	12.82	135,039	27.98	148.0
Japanese yen (one hundred)	34,030	3.86	37,167	9.52	94,866	26.88	155.2
Swiss franc	37,234	3.75	42,642	10.48	103,076	29.14	141.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Cabinet Approval, as of April 11 until August 6, 2018, parallel market transactions not conforming with the rules and regulations specified by the government were declared as forbidden. Therefore, in this table, the parity rate for the US dollar versus the Iranian rial was calculated based on the parity rate of the UAE dirham vis-à-vis the Iranian rial and the US dollar in the parallel market based on the data obtained from Tehran Foreign Exchange and Gold Database. The parity rates of the euro, British pound, Japanese yen (one hundred), and Swiss franc against the rial were also extracted from the same database during the said period.

### Annual Average Prices of Gold Coins

(thousand rials)

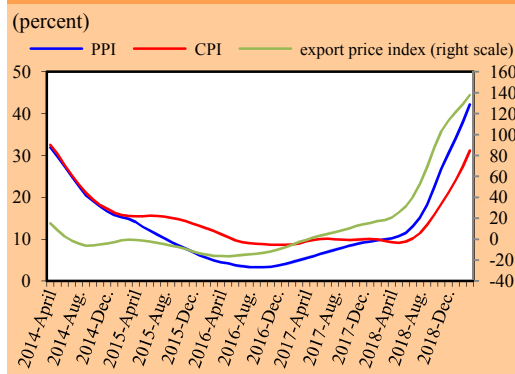
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change
A quarter gold coin	3,035	3,944	10,269	160.4
A half gold coin	5,735	6,795	17,849	162.7
Full Bahar Azadi gold coin (old design)	11,021	12,940	33,709	160.5
Full Bahar Azadi gold coin (new design)	11,105	13,263	35,542	168.0

## Price Trends

Shortly after the US proclamation of withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal (JCPOA) and the subsequent reimposition of economic sanctions, inflation expectations rose as of October 2017 (following the economic players' prediction of instability in the external sector of the economy). With the concomitant increase in the exchange rate, the monthly inflation rate climbed in 2018/19. These factors, topped by high liquidity growth, provided appropriate conditions for speculative activities and fluctuations in the foreign exchange market. In addition, the constraints on the imports of raw materials and intermediate goods, emanating from economic sanctions, reduced the supply of goods, brought about economic downturn, and ultimately augmented the price level of the said goods. As a result of these

factors, the CPI inflation followed an increasing trend in 2018/19 and after two consecutive years of registering a single-digit rate, hit the two-digit rate of 31.2 percent in March 2019.

**Figure 14. Annual inflation rate of price indices (2016/17=100)**



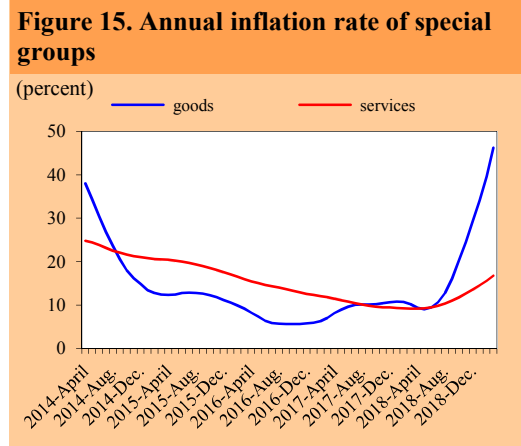
In line with the CPI developments, the PPI inflation accelerated in 2018/19. Like the CPI, the movements in the PPI were affected by the developments in the exchange rate in the unofficial market as well as goods' prices. The growth rate of the PPI, after registering two years of moderate trend, reached 42.2 percent in March 2019.

The inflation rate of the exportable goods followed an upward trend as of April 2016, affected by the surge in the exchange rate and the rise in the export price of goods. Therefore, the inflation of the export price index reached 18.3 percent in March 2018 and 137.9 percent in March 2019, the latter year's index mostly being affected by the sharp rise in the exchange rate in the same period.

### Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Goods and Services

The decomposition of the CPI based on "goods" and "services" special groups indicates that "goods" price index, with a growth rate of 46.3 percent and a relative weight of 48.5 percent, enjoyed a share of 72.6 percent in the rise of the general CPI in 2018/19. Meanwhile, the

"services" price index, with 16.8 percent growth and a relative weight of 51.5 percent, constituted 27.4 percent of the rise in the general CPI in 2018/19.



Among the major groups, "food and beverages", "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels", "transportation", and "furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance", with inflation rates of respectively 46.2, 13.3, 44.4, and 58.3 percent, had shares of 12.5, 4.8, 3.8, and 2.4 percentage points (totally 23.5 percentage points) out of the total 31.2 percent inflation of the CPI in 2018/19.

### Annual Inflation of Price Indices

(2016/17=100)

	Percentage change over previous year		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Consumer price index (CPI) of goods and services	9.0	9.6	31.2
Producer price index (PPI)	4.9	10.0	42.2
Export price index	-2.6	18.3	137.9



Reviewing the developments in the subgroups of the four major groups indicates that the sharp rise in the price of red meat, poultry, and fruits and vegetables in "food and beverages" group, the developments in house rents in "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" group, passenger cars in "transportation" group, and home appliances in "furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance" group were responsible for the rise in the inflation rate of these groups in 2018/19.

### *Inflation in Provinces*

Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, with 42.2 percent, and Alborz Province, with 27.0 percent, experienced the highest and lowest inflation rates, respectively, in 2018/19.

### *Producer Price Index (PPI)*

The PPI monthly inflation followed an upward trend as of May 2018 and reached 11.5 percent in October. In line with the developments in the exchange rate, the PPI declined by 4.5 percent

in December. However, in January and February 2019, it increased by 0.7 and 3.5 percent, respectively. This increasing trend continued through March when the PPI registered the monthly inflation rate of 4.6 percent. The point-to-point growth rate of the PPI reached 62.3 percent in March 2019 while the inflation rate in 2018/19 (12-month average) increased to 42.2 percent.

In 2018/19, "manufacturing" group, with an inflation rate of 53.7 percent, had a share of 25.5 percentage points out of the overall 42.2 percent growth rate of the PPI in 2018/19. The growth rate of this group was 10.7 percent in 2017/18. Among the components of the manufacturing group, manufacture of "chemical products" and "base metals" subgroups experienced the highest growth rates in 2018/19. Ranking next was "agriculture, forestry, and fishing" group which, with an inflation rate of 39.6 percent, had a share of 7.4 percentage points in the inflation rate in 2018/19. The growth rate in the index of this group was 11.0 percent in the year before.

### **CPI in Urban Areas of Selected Provinces<sup>1</sup>**

(2016/17=100)

Provinces	Relative weight in base year (percent)	CPI		Percentage change (Inflation rate)	
		2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Tehran	32.6	110.1	141.6	10.1	28.6
Isfahan	7.9	109.2	144.3	9.2	32.1
Khorasan Razavi	5.7	108.9	143.2	8.9	31.4
Fars	5.1	108.7	139.0	8.7	27.9
Khuzestan	5.1	110.0	146.7	10.0	33.4
<b>Whole country (average)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> The provinces mentioned in this table account for the highest relative weights compared with other provinces based on base year 2016/17.



"Transport and storage" group, with an inflation rate of 40.1 percent, accounted for 6.6 percentage points of the PPI inflation in 2018/19. The growth rate of the price index of this group was 6.5 percent in 2017/18.

"Services"<sup>1</sup>, with 27.4 percent growth, accounted for 21.9 percent of the increase in the general PPI in 2018/19. The growth rate of this special group was 8.4 percent in 2017/18.

### *Export Price Index*

In 2018/19, the average export price index rose 137.9 percent compared with 18.3 percent increase in 2017/18. This was mainly due to the increase in the exchange rate which in turn raised the price of exportable goods. Among the major components of the export price index, "raw hides and skins, leather and articles thereof" and "base metals and articles of base metals" enjoyed the highest growth rates by 168.4 and 163.6 percent, respectively. The price indices of the mentioned groups grew by 20.0 and 30.9 percent, respectively, in the year before. The price indices of "footwear" and "paper, paper pulp, and cardboard" groups experienced the lowest increases of 77.3 and 79.1 percent, respectively. The price index of "petrochemical products" special group, affected by the rise in the exchange rate, increased by 143.2 percent in 2018/19 compared with the 20.9 percent growth rate of 2017/18.

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<sup>1</sup> "Services" special group consists of "transport and storage", "communication", "hotels and restaurants", "health and social work", "education", and "other community, social, and personal services activities" major groups, with a total relative weight of about 34.3 percent (base year 2016/17).

### *Household Welfare and Expenditure*

Based on data obtained from household budget survey, the average gross expenditure<sup>2</sup> of urban households increased by 23.9 percent at current prices to Rls. 521.9 million (Rls. 43.5 million monthly) in 2018/19. Considering the sharp rise in the CPI of goods and services in most groups in 2018/19, the household expenditures declined by 4.4 percent in real terms (constant 2016/17 prices) compared with 2017/18.

A review of urban households' annual average gross expenditure by expenditure groups shows that, in 2018/19, expenditures on "tobacco", "food and beverages", and "housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" experienced the highest increases by respectively 67.9, 33.1, and 31.0 percent, at current prices, compared with 2017/18.

In 2018/19, the share of "food and beverages" group in household expenditure reached 25.3 percent at current prices which, compared with the share of this group in the year before (23.5 percent), indicates households' higher spending on this group. Household expenditure on "food and beverages" registered 33.1 percent growth at current prices which, taking into account the increase in the CPI of this group at 46.2 percent, decreased by 9.0 percent in real terms.

In 2018/19, gross household expenditure on "transportation" grew by 5.8 percent at current

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<sup>2</sup> Household expenditure is the monetary value of goods and services as for household members' consumption or gifts to others. Procured goods and services may be acquired by a household through direct monetary purchases, own-account production, in exchange for services, self-employment, and free of charge (transfers from organizations). Gross expenditure is the value of produced goods plus the second-hand sale of the same goods.



prices. Considering the very moderate nominal rise in the expenditures of this group compared with other groups, the share of "transportation" declined by 1.6 percentage points compared with 2017/18 and reached 9.0 percent in 2018/19. Gross household expenditure on this group experienced 26.7 percent reduction in real terms, indicating a sharp decrease compared with the 0.1 percent rise in 2017/18.

Household spending on "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" grew by 31.0 percent, at current prices, in 2018/19. The share of this group in the total gross household expenditure was 37.5 percent at current prices, up by 2.0 percentage points compared with 2017/18. Given the lower growth in the price index of this group compared with other groups, household real expenditure on this group increased by 15.6 percent which, due to its determining role in households overall expenditure, had a major impact on decreasing household real expenditures in 2018/19.

Comparing the minimum nominal monthly wage at Rls. 11,113 thousand with the average monthly spending on "food and beverages" at Rls. 10,996 thousand indicates that in case households with the minimum wage opt for a consumption level similar to that of the sample urban household or the average community for spending on "food and beverages", they will have to spend roughly 99.0 percent of their income on this group. A comparison of this percentage with the respective figure of the year before (on average 88.8 percent) is indicative of the fact that Iranian households have experienced stringent economic conditions in terms of

spending on "food and beverages" in 2018/19. The higher rise in expenditures on "food and beverages" than the increase in the minimum nominal wage has contributed to growth in the mentioned ratio.

Reviewing data on gross expenditures of urban households by expenditure groups at current prices shows that, in 2018/19, the share of "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels", "food and beverages" and "tobacco" increased in 2018/19 compared with the year before while the shares of the remaining groups decreased compared with 2017/18.

The total share of "food and beverages", "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels", and "clothing and footwear" reached 66.3 percent at current prices in 2018/19, as compared with 63.2 percent in the previous year. This shows that households have allocated a higher share of their income for essential goods and services in 2018/19, pointing to a change in household consumption pattern.

The average number of household members fell by 1.2 percent to 3.24 persons in 2018/19. Due to the 4.4 percent reduction in household real expenditure, household expenditures per capita fell by 3.2 percent in real terms.

Preliminary data indicate relative deterioration of income distribution metrics in urban areas in 2018/19. Gini coefficient rose by 4.5 percent to 0.4190, up from 0.4008 in 2017/18. The share of the two highest-income deciles in total household income reached 49.2 percent in 2018/19, up by 1.8 percentage points compared with about 47.4 percent in the year before.

Reviewing the shares of the 40 percent of low- and middle-income households indicates that middle-income households have experienced a higher decrease of their share compared with the low-income groups. Meanwhile, the ratio of the household expenditures of the 10<sup>th</sup> decile was 15.9 times that of the 1<sup>st</sup> decile in 2018/19 which, compared with 14.0 times in the previous

year, indicates that income distribution position has relatively deteriorated. The sharp rise in the general price levels, affected by the rise in the exchange rate, led to a decrease in household gross expenditure in real terms as well as the real value of wages in 2018/19, which was responsible for the worsening of the income distribution metrics.

**Monthly Minimum Wage, Construction Services Price Index,  
Salary Benchmark of Civil Servants, and CPI<sup>1</sup>**

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Nominal minimum wage (thousand rials)	8,121.6 (14.0)	9,299.3 (14.5)	11,112.7 (19.5)
Real minimum wage (thousand rials)	8,121.6 (4.5)	8,484.8 (4.5)	7,727.9 (-8.9)
Construction services price index (2016/17=100)	100.0 (9.2)	107.8 (7.8)	131.7 (22.2)
Civil servants' salary benchmark	1,541 (12.0)	1,695 (10.0)	1,797 (6.0)
Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of goods and services (2016/17=100)	100.0 (9.0)	109.6 (9.6)	143.8 (31.2)

Source: Cabinet Approvals; Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare.

<sup>1</sup> Figures in parentheses indicate percentage change over the previous year.

*Part Two*

*Statistical Appendix*

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## Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and National Income by Economic Sectors

(at current prices)

(trillion rials)

Table 1

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17□	2017/18□	2018/19□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Oil</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing and mining</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Mining	98	81	87	104	163	19.7	57.3	0.7	0.9
Manufacturing	1,584	1,412	1,564	1,837	2,581	17.4	40.5	12.4	13.9
Electricity, gas and water	496	532	576	642	678	11.4	5.6	4.3	3.6
Construction	851	697	662	761	1,019	15.0	34.0	5.1	5.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>7,265</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>10,235</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Trade, restaurant, and hotel	1,492	1,500	1,690	1,943	2,559	14.9	31.7	13.1	13.7
Transport, storage, and communication	1,128	1,222	1,338	1,519	2,009	13.6	32.2	10.3	10.8
Financial and monetary institutions services	273	320	396	482	602	21.7	24.8	3.3	3.2
Real estate, specialized and professional services	1,450	1,647	1,845	2,084	2,428	12.9	16.5	14.1	13.0
Public services	1,022	1,249	1,485	1,752	2,012	18.0	14.8	11.8	10.8
Social, personal, and household services	383	443	510	545	625	6.8	14.8	3.7	3.4
<b>Less:</b>									
Imputed bank service charges	178	212	262	320	386	22.0	20.7	2.2	2.1
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	<b>11,260</b>	<b>11,129</b>	<b>12,723</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>18,619</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-oil gross domestic product at basic prices</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>12,803</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>105</b>				
<b>Net indirect taxes</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>510</b>				
<b>Gross national product=Gross national income (at market prices)</b>	<b>11,552</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>13,191</b>	<b>15,346</b>	<b>19,234</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>		
<b>Less:</b>									
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	2,120	2,195	2,378	2,518	3,941	5.9	56.5		
Net indirect taxes	257	285	428	509	510				
<b>National income</b>	<b>9,175</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>12,317</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>		

**Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and National Income by Economic Sectors**  
(at constant 2011/12 prices)

Table 2

(trillion rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 □	2017/18 □	2018/19 □	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Oil</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-18.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing and mining</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Mining	56	50	51	53	53	2.9	1.0
Manufacturing	766	731	781	823	757	5.3	-8.0
Electricity, gas and water	402	416	444	477	488	7.5	2.2
Construction	421	349	303	307	290	1.2	-5.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, restaurant, and hotel	729	685	728	762	708	4.7	-7.1
Transport, storage, and communication	642	603	643	688	706	7.1	2.6
Financial and monetary institutions services	241	244	248	256	260	3.3	1.5
Real estate, specialized and professional services	922	929	946	985	1,014	4.2	2.9
Public services	551	558	569	594	582	4.4	-2.0
Social, personal, and household services	192	183	184	177	172	-3.8	-2.8
<b>Less:</b>							
Imputed bank service charges	165	169	172	176	177	2.5	0.8
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
<b>Non-oil gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>Net indirect taxes</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>179</b>		
<b>Terms of trade effect</b>	<b>-499</b>	<b>-843</b>	<b>-1,316</b>	<b>-1,378</b>	<b>-1,373</b>		
<b>Gross national product = Gross national income (at market prices)</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-7.4</b>
<b>Less:</b>							
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	918	943	969	995	1,013	2.7	1.7
Net indirect taxes	138	152	225	235	179		
<b>National income</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-8.5</b>



## Gross Domestic Expenditure, Gross National Expenditure, and National Income

Table 3

(at current prices)

(trillion rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 □	2017/18 □	2018/19 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Private consumption expenditures</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>7,294</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>48.5</b>
<b>Public consumption expenditures</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Machinery	1,065	938	1,024	1,139	1,523	11.2	33.8	7.4	8.0
Private sector	942	817	901	997	1,334	10.7	33.8	6.5	7.0
Public sector	123	121	123	142	189	15.5	33.1	0.9	1.0
Construction	1,936	1,656	1,640	1,884	2,452	14.9	30.2	12.3	12.8
Private sector	1,312	1,083	921	1,058	1,543	14.9	45.8	6.9	8.0
Public sector	624	573	719	826	910	14.9	10.2	5.4	4.8
<b>Change in stock <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>3,259</b>			<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>269</b>			<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Exports of goods and services	2,665	2,254	2,946	3,820	6,356	29.7	66.4	24.9	33.2
Imports of goods and services	2,472	2,200	2,737	3,651	6,087	33.4	66.7	23.8	31.8
<b>Gross domestic expenditure (GDE)</b>	<b>11,517</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>13,151</b>	<b>15,317</b>	<b>19,128</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>105</b>				
<b>Gross national expenditure = Gross national product (at market prices)</b>	<b>11,552</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>13,191</b>	<b>15,346</b>	<b>19,234</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>		
<b>Less:</b>									
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	2,120	2,195	2,378	2,518	3,941	5.9	56.5		
Net indirect taxes	257	285	428	509	510				
<b>National income</b>	<b>9,175</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>12,317</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Includes statistical errors.

**Gross Domestic Expenditure, Gross National Expenditure, and National Income**  
(at constant 2011/12 prices)

**Table 4**

(trillion rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17□	2017/18□	2018/19□	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
<b>Private consumption expenditures</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Public consumption expenditures</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
Machinery	403	342	361	370	300	2.5	-18.7
Private sector	357	298	317	324	263	2.2	-18.8
Public sector	47	44	44	46	37	4.5	-19.6
Construction	976	871	807	814	738	0.9	-9.4
Private sector	668	586	477	483	490	1.2	1.4
Public sector	307	285	330	331	248	0.4	-25.2
<b>Change in stock<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>894</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>993</b>		
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,318</b>		
Exports of goods and services	1,265	1,418	2,005	2,041	1,786	1.8	-12.5
Imports of goods and services	692	552	586	664	467	13.4	-29.5
<b>Gross domestic expenditure (GDE)</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>6,916</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
<b>Terms of trade effect</b>	<b>-499</b>	<b>-843</b>	<b>-1,316</b>	<b>-1,378</b>	<b>-1,373</b>		
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>Gross national expenditure = Gross national product (at market prices)</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-7.4</b>
<b>Less:</b>							
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	918	943	969	995	1,013	2.7	1.7
Net indirect taxes	138	152	225	235	179		
<b>National income</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-8.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes statistical errors.

Table 5

## World Primary Energy Consumption

(million tons oil equivalent)

	2017							2018						
	Crude oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro-electricity	Other renewable energies <sup>1</sup>	Total	Crude oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro-electricity	Other renewable energies <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>North America</b>	<b>1,096.6</b>	<b>804.4</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>216.9</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>2,755.5</b>	<b>1,112.5</b>	<b>879.1</b>	<b>343.3</b>	<b>217.9</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>2,832.0</b>
USA	902.0	635.8	331.3	191.7	67.2	94.5	2,222.5	919.7	702.6	317.0	192.2	65.3	103.8	2,300.6
Canada	108.8	94.3	18.6	22.7	89.7	9.5	343.7	110.0	99.5	14.4	22.6	87.6	10.3	344.4
Mexico	85.8	74.3	15.2	2.5	7.2	4.3	189.3	82.8	77.0	11.9	3.1	7.3	4.8	186.9
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>699.8</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>702.0</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>746.2</b>	<b>481.9</b>	<b>315.5</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>2,050.0</b>	<b>742.0</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>307.1</b>	<b>212.1</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>2,050.7</b>
Norway	10.1	3.9	0.8	0.0	32.1	0.7	47.6	10.4	3.9	0.8	0.0	31.3	0.9	47.4
England	78.0	67.8	9.1	15.9	1.3	21.1	193.2	77.0	67.8	7.6	14.7	1.2	23.9	192.3
Others	658.1	410.2	305.7	195.9	98.9	140.4	1,809.2	654.5	400.3	298.7	197.4	112.7	147.4	1,811.0
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>191.1</b>	<b>472.3</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>891.2</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>499.4</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>930.5</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>412.5</b>	<b>453.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>881.4</b>	<b>412.1</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>902.3</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>448.6</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>461.5</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>1,651.3</b>	<b>660.6</b>	<b>2,770.8</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>373.2</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>5,748.0</b>	<b>1,695.4</b>	<b>709.6</b>	<b>2,841.3</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>388.9</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>5,985.8</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>4,607.0</b>	<b>3,141.9</b>	<b>3,718.4</b>	<b>597.1</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>490.2</b>	<b>13,474.6</b>	<b>4,662.1</b>	<b>3,309.4</b>	<b>3,772.1</b>	<b>611.3</b>	<b>948.8</b>	<b>561.3</b>	<b>13,864.9</b>
<b>Non-OPEC total</b>	<b>4,189.2</b>	<b>2,669.8</b>	<b>3,715.5</b>	<b>595.5</b>	<b>893.0</b>	<b>489.7</b>	<b>12,552.8</b>	<b>4,246.2</b>	<b>2,817.8</b>	<b>3,769.0</b>	<b>609.7</b>	<b>924.6</b>	<b>560.6</b>	<b>12,927.8</b>
<b>OECD<sup>2</sup> members</b>	<b>2,196.5</b>	<b>1,435.2</b>	<b>892.9</b>	<b>443.4</b>	<b>314.6</b>	<b>304.3</b>	<b>5,586.9</b>	<b>2,204.8</b>	<b>1,505.2</b>	<b>861.3</b>	<b>446.1</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>330.4</b>	<b>5,669.0</b>
<b>OPEC<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>921.9</b>	<b>415.9</b>	<b>491.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>937.1</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>285.7</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019.

<sup>1</sup> Includes wind, geothermal, solar, and biomass energies.<sup>2</sup> The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development<sup>3</sup> Excludes Angola, Libya, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, and the Republic of the Congo.

Table 6

## World Proven Crude Oil Reserves

(billion barrels)

	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>North America</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
USA	30.4	35.0	50.0	61.2	61.2	22.5	0.0	3.5	3.5
Canada	181.5	174.8	170.5	168.9	167.8	-1.0	-0.6	9.8	9.7
Mexico	20.2	11.7	7.2	7.7	7.7	6.6	0.0	0.4	0.4
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>321.5</b>	<b>324.2</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>325.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Norway	11.4	6.8	7.6	7.9	8.6	4.2	9.2	0.5	0.5
England	4.7	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	8.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Others	4.9	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	-0.9	-1.9	0.2	0.2
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>696.7</b>	<b>765.9</b>	<b>807.7</b>	<b>834.3</b>	<b>836.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>1,299.8</b>	<b>1,641.5</b>	<b>1,691.6</b>	<b>1,727.5</b>	<b>1,729.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-OPEC total</b>	<b>445.3</b>	<b>475.9</b>	<b>477.2</b>	<b>487.3</b>	<b>487.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>OECD members</b>	<b>256.2</b>	<b>237.9</b>	<b>243.8</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>OPEC</b>	<b>854.5</b>	<b>1,165.6</b>	<b>1,214.4</b>	<b>1,240.2</b>	<b>1,242.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>71.8</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019.

Table 7

World Crude Oil Production <sup>1</sup>

(thousand b/d)

	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>North America</b>	<b>13,892.0</b>	<b>13,843.2</b>	<b>19,246.5</b>	<b>20,157.1</b>	<b>22,587.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>
USA	7,732.7	7,551.8	12,339.9	13,134.7	15,310.7	6.4	16.6	14.2	16.2
Canada	2,703.4	3,332.1	4,450.8	4,798.2	5,208.4	7.8	8.5	5.2	5.5
Mexico	3,455.9	2,959.4	2,455.8	2,224.2	2,068.4	-9.4	-7.0	2.4	2.2
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>6,689.8</b>	<b>7,407.3</b>	<b>7,355.0</b>	<b>7,159.7</b>	<b>6,536.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>7,030.4</b>	<b>4,274.3</b>	<b>3,615.8</b>	<b>3,564.8</b>	<b>3,523.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Norway	3,326.0	2,136.6	1,991.4	1,962.9	1,844.3	-1.4	-6.0	2.1	1.9
England	2,695.6	1,355.5	1,012.6	999.1	1,085.1	-1.3	8.6	1.1	1.1
Others	1,008.7	782.2	611.8	602.9	593.7	-1.5	-1.5	0.7	0.6
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>7,943.4</b>	<b>13,414.6</b>	<b>14,099.4</b>	<b>14,214.8</b>	<b>14,482.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>23,291.6</b>	<b>25,625.6</b>	<b>31,817.9</b>	<b>31,497.4</b>	<b>31,762.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>7,788.5</b>	<b>10,227.1</b>	<b>7,642.7</b>	<b>8,133.3</b>	<b>8,192.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>7,883.3</b>	<b>8,462.9</b>	<b>8,044.3</b>	<b>7,774.4</b>	<b>7,633.0</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>74,518.9</b>	<b>83,255.1</b>	<b>91,821.7</b>	<b>92,501.6</b>	<b>94,718.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-OPEC total</b>	<b>43,122.0</b>	<b>47,361.4</b>	<b>52,085.7</b>	<b>52,828.5</b>	<b>55,380.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>
<b>OECD members</b>	<b>21,519.1</b>	<b>18,531.2</b>	<b>23,090.3</b>	<b>23,940.4</b>	<b>26,329.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>OPEC</b>	<b>31,396.9</b>	<b>35,893.7</b>	<b>39,736.0</b>	<b>39,673.1</b>	<b>39,338.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.5</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>3,850.4</b>	<b>4,420.6</b>	<b>4,586.1</b>	<b>5,023.7</b>	<b>4,715.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Natural Gas Liquids (NGL), shale oil, and oil sands.

Table 8

World Crude Oil Consumption<sup>1</sup>

(thousand b/d)

	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>North America</b>	<b>23,696.0</b>	<b>23,578.2</b>	<b>24,085.7</b>	<b>24,288.9</b>	<b>24,714.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>
USA	19,701.4	19,180.1	19,687.2	19,957.7	20,455.7	1.4	2.5	20.3	20.5
Canada	2,042.7	2,358.3	2,448.3	2,448.0	2,447.1	0.0	*	2.5	2.5
Mexico	1,951.9	2,039.7	1,950.2	1,883.2	1,811.5	-3.4	-3.8	1.9	1.8
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>4,991.5</b>	<b>6,334.6</b>	<b>6,792.3</b>	<b>6,798.2</b>	<b>6,795.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>16,224.4</b>	<b>15,752.1</b>	<b>15,031.9</b>	<b>15,350.8</b>	<b>15,275.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Norway	193.9	229.2	217.4	223.0	234.4	2.6	5.1	0.2	0.2
England	1,712.9	1,652.3	1,623.1	1,637.0	1,618.2	0.9	-1.2	1.7	1.6
Others	14,317.6	13,870.6	13,191.4	13,490.8	13,423.3	2.3	-0.5	13.7	13.4
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>3,220.9</b>	<b>3,566.7</b>	<b>4,033.8</b>	<b>4,032.6</b>	<b>4,098.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>5,087.4</b>	<b>7,973.8</b>	<b>9,172.2</b>	<b>9,137.9</b>	<b>9,135.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2,464.6</b>	<b>3,481.4</b>	<b>3,877.9</b>	<b>3,961.9</b>	<b>3,959.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>21,189.9</b>	<b>28,042.8</b>	<b>33,743.5</b>	<b>34,835.1</b>	<b>35,863.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Japan	5,542.0	4,441.9	4,019.0	3,975.4	3,853.6	-1.1	-3.1	4.0	3.9
China	4,696.9	9,445.5	12,303.7	12,840.3	13,525.0	4.4	5.3	13.0	13.5
Others	10,950.9	14,155.4	17,420.7	18,019.4	18,484.7	3.4	2.6	18.3	18.5
<b>World total</b>	<b>76,874.8</b>	<b>88,729.6</b>	<b>96,737.3</b>	<b>98,405.5</b>	<b>99,842.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-OPEC total</b>	<b>71,858.2</b>	<b>80,576.1</b>	<b>87,347.0</b>	<b>89,146.3</b>	<b>90,614.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.8</b>
<b>OECD members</b>	<b>48,311.5</b>	<b>46,775.7</b>	<b>46,688.4</b>	<b>47,199.2</b>	<b>47,466.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>
<b>OPEC<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,016.6</b>	<b>8,153.5</b>	<b>9,390.3</b>	<b>9,259.3</b>	<b>9,228.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Iran<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,403.8</b>	<b>1,788.0</b>	<b>1,749.2</b>	<b>1,842.7</b>	<b>1,879.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019.

<sup>1</sup>Includes domestic demand for crude oil, aviation and marine fuels, fuel for refineries, oil wastes, ethanol, and biodiesel.<sup>2</sup>Excludes Angola, Libya, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, and the Republic of the Congo.<sup>3</sup>Estimations by the BP are higher than figures published by the Ministry of Petroleum.

**Table 9 OPEC Crude Oil Production<sup>1</sup>** (thousand b/d)

	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Middle East members</b>	<b>21,279</b>	<b>23,877</b>	<b>30,532</b>	<b>30,234</b>	<b>30,486</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>
Saudi Arabia	9,121	9,865	12,406	11,892	12,287	-4.1	3.3	30.0	31.2
Iran	3,850	4,421	4,586	5,024	4,715	9.5	-6.1	12.7	12.0
Iraq	2,613	2,469	4,423	4,533	4,614	2.5	1.8	11.4	11.7
Kuwait	2,244	2,556	3,141	3,001	3,049	-4.5	1.6	7.6	7.7
The United Arab Emirates (UAE)	2,599	2,937	4,038	3,910	3,942	-3.2	0.8	9.9	10.0
Qatar	851	1,630	1,938	1,874	1,879	-3.3	0.3	4.7	4.8
<b>Other members</b>	<b>10,118</b>	<b>12,016</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>9,439</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Venezuela	3,112	2,842	2,347	2,096	1,514	-10.7	-27.8	5.3	3.8
Nigeria	2,174	2,533	1,900	1,991	2,051	4.8	3.0	5.0	5.2
Ecuador	403	488	548	531	517	-3.1	-2.7	1.3	1.3
Libya	1,475	1,799	412	929	1,010	125.6	8.7	2.3	2.6
Algeria	1,549	1,689	1,577	1,540	1,510	-2.3	-2.0	3.9	3.8
Angola	746	1,812	1,745	1,676	1,534	-3.9	-8.5	4.2	3.9
Gabon	276	233	221	210	194	-4.8	-7.6	0.5	0.5
Equatorial Guinea	118	306	223	195	190	-12.5	-2.6	0.5	0.5
The Republic of the Congo	265	314	232	269	333	16.3	23.6	0.7	0.8
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>31,397</b>	<b>35,894</b>	<b>39,736</b>	<b>39,673</b>	<b>39,338</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019.

<sup>1</sup> Includes NGL, shale oil, and oil sands.

<sup>2</sup> Based on data in OPEC Bulletin (June 2019), NGL and unconventional oils production by OPEC member countries was 4.64 mb/d in 2017 and 4.76 mb/d in 2018.

**Table 10 Average Crude Oil Spot Prices** (dollar/barrel)

	Iran			Saudi Arabia	UAE	OPEC basket	England	USA
	Light (33.9°)	Heavy (31°)	Medium	Light (34.2°)	Dubai (32.4°)	1	Brent (38°)	WTI <sup>2</sup> (40°)
<b>2018</b>								
January	68.32	65.85	67.09	67.42	66.15	66.85	69.13	63.70
February	62.64	62.27	62.46	64.03	62.69	63.48	65.16	62.15
March	63.44	62.15	62.80	64.40	62.76	63.76	65.89	62.76
April	68.76	66.56	67.66	68.91	68.29	68.43	71.58	66.32
May	74.60	72.15	73.38	74.68	74.20	74.11	76.85	69.89
June	72.56	71.69	72.13	74.26	73.61	73.22	74.17	67.70
July	72.10	71.44	71.77	74.16	73.09	73.27	74.33	71.03
August	70.34	70.46	70.40	73.38	72.47	72.26	72.64	67.99
September	76.40	75.28	75.84	78.16	77.22	77.18	78.80	70.20
October	78.08	77.04	77.56	80.02	79.40	79.39	81.12	70.75
November	62.79	62.83	62.81	66.36	65.79	65.33	64.66	56.75
December	55.96	54.84	55.40	58.24	57.29	56.94	56.96	49.52
<b>Average of 2018</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>67.97</b>	<b>68.27</b>	<b>70.59</b>	<b>69.41</b>	<b>69.78</b>	<b>71.22</b>	<b>65.15</b>
<b>2019</b>								
January	58.69	56.29	57.49	59.63	59.07	58.74	59.37	51.63
February	62.53	61.39	61.96	64.85	64.42	63.83	64.00	54.98
March	64.64	64.17	64.41	67.40	66.91	66.37	66.08	58.16
<b>Estimated average of 2018/19<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>68.12</b>	<b>67.01</b>	<b>67.57</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>69.31</b>	<b>69.09</b>	<b>70.05</b>	<b>62.91</b>

Source: OPEC Monthly Bulletin, June 2019 - OPEC Annual Bulletin, 2019. <sup>1</sup> OPEC basket refers to 12 types of crude oil including Arab Light (Saudi Arabia), Basra Light (Iraq), Merey (Venezuela), Bonny Light (Nigeria), Ess Sider (Libya), Iran Heavy (Islamic Republic of Iran), Kuwait Export (Kuwait), Qatar Marine (Qatar), Murban (UAE), Saharan Blend (Algeria), Oriente (Ecuador), and Girassol (Angola). <sup>2</sup> West Texas Intermediate <sup>3</sup> Average of the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019.

**Table 11** **Iran's Exports of Crude Oil and Oil Products** (thousand b/d)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Crude oil	1,343	1,434	2,131	2,145	..	0.7	..	89.3	..
Oil products	119	176	146	256	..	75.0	..	10.7	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum.

**Table 12** **Iran's Consumption of Oil Products** (thousand b/d)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Gas oil	529	548	485	502	..	3.5	..	33.3	..
Fuel oil	378	326	340	165	..	-51.4	..	11.0	..
Gasoline	433	463	444	591	..	33.2	..	39.3	..
Kerosene	136	126	130	107	..	-17.7	..	7.1	..
Liquefied gas	32	25	32	36	..	12.9	..	2.4	..
Other petroleum products	50	57	73	105	..	44.6	..	7.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum.

**Table 13** **Iran's Natural Gas Consumption** (billion cubic meters)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Residential, commercial, and industrial sectors	89.6	89.1	98.2	97.3	101.9	-0.9	4.7	48.2	48.8
Power plants	50.0	58.0	61.1	67.6	67.7	10.6	0.2	33.5	32.4
Major industries	32.5	33.1	34.2	37.0	39.4	8.1	6.5	18.3	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC)

**Table 14** **Iran's Exports and Imports of Natural Gas** (billion cubic meters)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
Exports	9.7	9.1	9.1	13.2	13.9	45.4	5.1
Imports	7.5	8.6	5.9	3.9	2.1	-34.2	-45.2
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>

Source: NIGC



**Table 15** **Iran's Generation of Electricity** (billion kWh)

	2014/15	2015/16▲	2016/17▲	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>56.3</b>
Combined cycle power plants	74.0	78.0	80.8	89.5	103.6	10.7	15.8	29.0	33.3
Gas power plants	47.9	50.0	51.2	51.3	46.7	0.3	-9.0	16.7	15.0
Steam power plants	23.1	22.9	22.3	25.0	24.3	12.3	-3.0	8.1	7.8
Renewable energy power stations	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.6	72.5	0.1	0.2
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Combined cycle power plants	22.9	23.0	23.0	25.6	26.0	11.2	1.4	8.3	8.4
Gas power plants	21.6	21.3	21.2	22.5	20.8	6.0	-7.3	7.3	6.7
Steam power plants	60.0	61.7	60.8	63.1	60.4	3.8	-4.2	20.5	19.4
Hydroelectric power plants	13.9	14.1	16.4	15.1	16.0	-8.0	6.2	4.9	5.1
Diesel power plants	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	103.5	-14.9	0.0	0.0
Nuclear power plants	4.5	2.9	6.6	7.5	7.4	13.5	-1.0	2.4	2.4
Renewable energy power stations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	▣	35.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Large industries</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Steam power plants	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	8.0	-26.6	0.7	0.5
Gas power plants	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.7	3.4	28.3	-41.1	1.9	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>310.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy.

**Table 16** **Iran's Consumption of Electricity**<sup>1</sup> (billion kWh)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Residential sector	71.2	76.1	78.4	83.4	87.7	6.4	5.1	32.7	33.5
Industrial sector	74.5	72.7	77.6	84.2	87.4	8.5	3.8	33.0	33.4
Public utility uses	19.8	22.2	22.9	24.3	23.8	6.2	-2.0	9.5	9.1
Commercial sector	15.4	16.7	17.6	18.7	18.4	6.0	-1.6	7.3	7.0
Agriculture sector	35.2	36.1	36.2	39.4	39.3	8.7	-0.1	15.4	15.0
Street lighting	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	6.7	-5.4	2.0	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy.

<sup>1</sup> Sale of electricity to customers.

**Table 17** **Iran's Exports and Imports of Electricity** (billion kWh)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18▲	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
Exports	9.7	9.9	6.7	8.2	6.3	22.2	-22.6
Imports	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	2.6	-8.7	-33.7
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>-12.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy.

<sup>1</sup> Discrepancy is due to rounding.

Table 18

## Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi

(billion rials)

Type of contract	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Gharz-al-hasaneh	5,336	3,588	9,526	14,747	22,545	54.8	52.9	3.8	4.7
Installment sale	90,423	73,372	70,851	68,348	57,866	-3.5	-15.3	17.6	12.1
Partnership	136,082	179,660	221,509	234,272	255,969	5.8	9.3	60.3	53.4
Mudarabah	8,735	8,739	9,254	9,908	8,300	7.1	-16.2	2.6	1.7
Forward transactions	7,398	6,734	2,886	2,285	2,128	-20.8	-6.9	0.6	0.4
Ju'alah	4,156	3,348	1,927	1,594	829	-17.3	-48.0	0.4	0.2
Hire purchase	1,224	822	1,168	4,971	26,250	325.6	428.1	1.3	5.5
Debt purchase and Murabaha	298	4,514	16,673	52,230	105,648	213.3	102.3	13.4	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,652</b>	<b>280,777</b>	<b>333,794</b>	<b>388,356</b>	<b>479,536</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bank Keshavarzi (the Agriculture Bank of Iran).

Estimated Production and Area under Cultivation  
of Major Farming and Horticultural Products

Table 19

(thousand hectares-thousand tons)

	Farming year 2016/17		Farming year 2017/18		Percentage change	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
<b>Farming products</b>						
Wheat	5,438	12,400	5,400	13,300	-0.7	7.3
Barley	1,473	2,974	1,454	3,102	-1.3	4.3
Rice husks	598	3,206	623	3,106	4.3	-3.1
Corn	139	1,069	127	946	-8.6	-11.5
Cotton	75	180	71	165	-5.4	-8.3
Sugar cane	93	7,800	88	5,100	-4.9	-34.6
Sugar beet	141	8,080	119	7,394	-15.5	-8.5
Oilseeds	234	383	308	522	31.7	36.3
Tobacco	10	19	10	19	0.5	0.7
Pulses	799	700	867	748	8.5	6.9
Potatoes	147	5,019	148	5,143	1.3	2.5
Onions	54	2,305	55	2,421	1.5	5.1
<b>Horticultural products</b>						
Citrus fruits	257	5,114	260	5,342	1.2	4.5
Grapes	287	3,192	289	3,031	0.8	-5.0
Apples	217	3,716	219	2,944	0.9	-20.8
Pistachio	377	317	392	173	4.2	-45.6
Tea	18	108	21	113	16.9	4.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad (Jahad in Persian means mobilization).

**Yield of Major Farming and Horticultural Products per Unit of Cultivated Land Area<sup>1</sup>** (kilogram/hectare)

	Farming year		Percentage change
	2016/17	2017/18	
<b>Farming products</b>			
Wheat	2,280	2,463	8.0
Barley	2,018	2,134	5.7
Rice husks	5,366	4,986	-7.1
Corn	7,690	7,451	-3.1
Cotton	2,407	2,335	-3.0
Sugar cane	83,981	57,768	-31.2
Sugar beet	57,376	62,153	8.3
Oilseeds	1,638	1,695	3.5
Tobacco	2,026	2,030	0.2
Pulses	876	863	-1.4
Potatoes	34,252	34,646	1.1
Onions	42,780	44,259	3.5
<b>Horticultural products</b>			
Citrus fruits	19,873	20,510	3.2
Grapes	11,126	10,485	-5.8
Apples	17,091	13,426	-21.4
Pistachio	843	440	-47.8
Tea	6,021	5,368	-10.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad.

<sup>1</sup> Calculated as production divided by area under cultivation.

**Guaranteed Purchase Price of Agricultural Products** (rial/kilogram)

	Farming year		Percentage change
	2016/17	2017/18	
Wheat	13,000	13,000	0.0
Durum wheat	13,300	13,300	0.0
Barley	10,300	10,300	0.0
Rice (Khazar variety)	38,368	38,368	0.0
Rice (Sepidrood variety)	34,482	34,482	0.0
Rice (Nemat and Neda varieties)	28,613	28,613	0.0
Corn	10,650	10,860	2.0
Sugar beet (spring planting)	3,091	3,122	1.0
Sunflower seeds	26,644	26,644	0.0
Soybean	24,694	24,694	0.0
Colza	27,830	28,665	3.0
Tea (highest quality)	26,242	27,292	4.0
Lentil	28,831	29,984	4.0
Kidney bean	24,948	25,946	4.0
Pinto bean	26,103	27,147	4.0
Peas	26,858	27,932	4.0
Potatoes (autumn planting)	4,237	4,237	0.0
Onions (autumn planting)	2,825	2,825	0.0
Cotton (raw)	31,964	31,964	0.0

Source: Cabinet Approvals.

**Table 22 Livestock Products** (thousand tons)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Red meat	785	806	823	835	830	1.5	-0.7	5.9	5.6
Milk	8,800	9,140	9,653	10,184	10,589	5.5	4.0	71.6	71.7
Poultry	2,033	2,123	2,070	2,237	2,355	8.1	5.3	15.7	15.9
Eggs	925	931	940	888	901	-5.6	1.6	6.2	6.1
Honey	78	77	82	88	90	8.3	2.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>13,077</b>	<b>13,567</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, Deputy of Livestock Affairs.

**Table 23** **Facilities Extended to Manufacturing and Mining Sector** (trillion rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
Facilities extended by Bank of Industry and Mine (excluding administered funds and the OSF/NDFI accounts) <sup>1</sup>	30.4	41.7	46.1	51.7	79.2	12.3	53.1
Facilities extended by the banking sector	1,064.9	1,219.5	1,609.2	1,742.2	2,089.3	8.3	19.9
Share of facilities extended by Bank of Industry and Mine in total (percent)	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.8	0.1 <sup>2</sup>	0.8 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bank of Industry and Mine.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage change is in percentage points.

**Table 24** **Performance of the Petrochemical Industry<sup>1,2</sup>**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
<b>Production (thousand tons)</b>	<b>44,511</b>	<b>46,411</b>	<b>50,614</b>	<b>53,629</b>	<b>53,311</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Exports</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	15,886	18,809	20,851	22,410	20,307	7.5	-9.4
Value (million dollars)	10,273	9,586	9,803	12,012	11,432	22.5	-4.8
<b>Domestic sales</b>							
Weight (thousand tons)	16,333	13,968	16,204	17,665	17,754	9.0	0.5
Value (billion rials)	333,489	241,485	297,826	389,168	675,222	30.7	73.5
<b>Total value of industrial exports (million dollars)</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>30,004</b>	<b>32,194</b>	<b>33,233</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Share of value of petrochemical exports in total value of industrial exports (percent)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

Source: National Petrochemical Company and Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA).

<sup>1</sup> Includes production centers affiliated to the National Petrochemical Company and privatized petrochemical centers.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the utilization of several petrochemical products for intermediate consumption, the production volume of this sector is constantly higher than sum of exports and domestic sales.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage change is in percentage points.

**Table 25** **Facilities Extended to Construction and Housing Sector** (trillion rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
Facilities extended by Bank Maskan	166.3	147.5	166.0	190.5	217.5	14.8	14.1
Facilities extended by the banking sector	404.5	431.1	501.2	517.4	1,037.3	3.2	100.5
Share of facilities extended by Bank Maskan in total (percent)	41.1	34.2	33.1	36.8	21.0	3.7 <sup>1</sup>	-15.9 <sup>1</sup>

Bank Maskan: the Housing Bank of Iran

<sup>1</sup> Percentage change is in percentage points.

## Private Sector Investment in Building Construction in Urban Areas<sup>1,2</sup>

**Table 26** (at current prices) (trillion rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 (base year: 2011/12)	2016/17 (base year: 2016/17)	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
							2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Tehran	205.4	178.9	133.2	135.7	183.3	236.5	35.1	29.0	24.8	22.0
Other large cities	336.2	280.6	247.3	241.3	266.1	413.4	10.3	55.3	36.1	38.4
Other urban areas	269.0	242.0	221.8	264.8	288.7	426.0	9.0	47.6	39.1	39.6
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>810.6</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>602.2</b>	<b>641.8</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>1,075.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes land price.

<sup>2</sup> Data related to private sector investment in new buildings in urban areas have been calculated on the basis of the new base year (2016/17). Due to statistical revisions, new data may not be compared with those calculated based on 2011/12.

**Table 27** **Construction Permits Issued by Municipalities in Urban Areas**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)		
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	
<b>Number (thousand)</b>										
Tehran	10.2	8.1	8.6	10.3	10.9	19.2	6.7	8.7	7.6	
Other large cities	30.5	27.2	25.5	24.0	29.6	-5.9	23.1	20.2	20.6	
Other urban areas	76.6	66.2	79.7	84.4	102.8	5.9	21.8	71.1	71.7	
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total floor space estimate (million square meters)</b>										
Tehran	16.4	12.4	13.3	12.8	14.3	-3.8	11.5	20.1	18.0	
Other large cities	24.2	22.0	19.2	18.3	25.9	-4.5	41.4	28.6	32.6	
Other urban areas	31.6	27.5	31.4	32.8	39.3	4.3	19.9	51.3	49.4	
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Average floor space (square meters)</b>										
Tehran	1,610	1,539	1,549	1,249	1,306	-19.3	4.5			
Other large cities	793	809	751	762	875	1.5	14.8			
Other urban areas	412	416	394	388	382	-1.5	-1.6			
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>			

Table 28

## Housing Starts by Private Sector in Urban Areas

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
			(base year: 2011/12)	(base year: 2016/17)			2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Number (thousand)</b>										
Tehran	14.0	8.4	7.2	8.4	8.6	9.9	2.7	14.5	6.8	7.2
Other large cities	47.8	30.5	29.0	29.5	32.2	37.2	9.1	15.6	25.4	27.1
Other urban areas	95.8	69.0	58.0	85.2	86.0	90.0	0.9	4.6	67.8	65.7
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total floor space estimate (million square meters)</b>										
Tehran	19.6	15.8	9.5	12.3	13.6	12.8	10.7	-5.9	19.0	16.7
Other large cities	37.7	25.3	22.3	22.0	24.3	29.4	10.5	20.7	34.0	38.2
Other urban areas	36.7	27.9	26.5	34.4	33.6	34.7	-2.4	3.1	47.0	45.1
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average floor space (square meters)</b>										
Tehran	1,397	1,882	1,320	1,467	1,581	1,299	7.8	-17.8		
Other large cities	788	830	769	747	756	790	1.2	4.5		
Other urban areas	384	404	457	404	391	386	-3.2	-1.3		
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>		

Table 29

## Buildings Completed by Private Sector in Urban Areas

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
			(base year: 2011/12)	(base year: 2016/17)			2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Number (thousand)</b>										
Tehran	18.3	12.0	9.9	8.0	10.1	7.4	26.3	-26.2	8.7	5.5
Other large cities	60.2	44.7	28.5	19.1	33.4	31.2	75.1	-6.3	28.9	23.0
Other urban areas	118.5	87.7	59.6	50.6	72.0	97.0	42.4	34.7	62.4	71.5
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total floor space estimate (million square meters)</b>										
Tehran	20.1	14.3	13.9	10.5	14.3	10.4	36.4	-27.2	20.0	13.7
Other large cities	43.0	36.4	23.0	17.8	26.6	25.5	50.1	-4.4	37.2	33.5
Other urban areas	45.0	37.5	26.2	26.0	30.6	40.1	17.7	30.9	42.8	52.8
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average floor space (square meters)</b>										
Tehran	1,101	1,194	1,408	1,316	1,422	1,401	8.1	-1.5		
Other large cities	715	816	808	932	799	815	-14.3	2.0		
Other urban areas	379	427	440	515	425	413	-17.5	-2.8		
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-9.7</b>		

Table 30

## Construction Price Indices

(2016/17=100)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
<b>Construction services price index</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>
Daily wage of bricklayer	85.0	93.0	100.0	105.8	121.4	5.8	14.8
Daily wage of unskilled construction worker	87.7	94.7	100.0	104.7	119.9	4.7	14.5
Wage paid for painting	78.4	89.7	100.0	112.8	147.6	12.8	30.9
Wage paid for asphaltting	78.6	89.3	100.0	106.6	144.4	6.5	35.5
Wage paid for well-digging	79.6	91.2	100.0	111.1	129.1	11.1	16.2
Wage paid for cementing	84.6	93.5	100.0	104.5	118.1	4.5	13.0
Wage paid for tile installation	81.6	93.1	100.0	105.5	118.8	5.5	12.6
Wage paid for plasterwork	82.2	91.7	100.0	105.9	122.5	5.9	15.7
Wage of skilled plumber	79.1	92.2	100.0	109.3	136.1	9.3	24.5
Wage of skilled electrician	76.8	89.1	100.0	111.9	158.9	11.9	42.0
<b>Producer Price Index (PPI) for construction materials</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>55.7</b>
Metallic	106.7	94.5	100.0	120.4	205.2	20.4	70.4
Non-metallic	93.9	95.9	100.0	107.7	150.0	7.7	39.3

Table 31

Distribution of Population according to Urban and Rural Areas<sup>1</sup>

(thousand persons)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>57,252</b>	<b>58,192</b>	<b>59,147</b>	<b>60,281</b>	<b>61,329</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>
<b>Rural areas<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>20,718</b>	<b>20,748</b>	<b>20,779</b>	<b>20,789</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Economically active population in urban and rural areas	23,818	24,701	25,791	26,514 <sup>3</sup>	27,074	32.7	33.0
<b>Urban and rural areas</b>	<b>77,970</b>	<b>78,940</b>	<b>79,926</b>	<b>81,070</b>	<b>82,084</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Statistical Center of Iran (SCI)

<sup>1</sup> Demographic estimates of 2012-2016 were revised based on the census for 2016/17.<sup>2</sup> Includes nonresident population.<sup>3</sup> The SCI has revised the figure of the economically active population for 2017/18.

Table 32

## Monthly Minimum Wage

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Nominal minimum wage (thousand rials)	6,089	7,124	8,122	9,299	11,113
Consumer Price Index (CPI) of goods and services (2016/17=100)	81.9	91.7	100.0	109.6	143.8
Real minimum wage (thousand rials)	7,435	7,769	8,122	8,485	7,728

Source: Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare.

Table 33

Education Quality Indicators in Iran<sup>1</sup>

(person)

	Academic year					Percentage change
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2018/19 to 2017/18
Student to school	116.7	119.5	122.1	124.2	129.6	4.4
Student to classroom	22.6	22.7	23.2	23.0	23.3	1.3
Student to teacher	16.0	16.9	17.8	18.6	20.2	8.6

Source: Ministry of Education.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adult students.

Table 34

## Number of Students

(thousand persons)

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Kindergartens and preschools	673	688	837	936	1,020	11.8	9.0	6.4	6.6
Primary schools	7,194	7,423	7,649	7,878	8,069	3.0	2.4	54.0	52.5
First period of middle schools	2,048	3,054	3,112	3,192	3,311	2.6	3.7	21.9	21.6
High schools <sup>1</sup>	2,496	1,544	1,565	1,585	1,711	1.3	7.9	10.9	11.1
Vocational-technical schools	295	285	294	291	422	-1.0	45.1	2.0	2.7
Skills training centers	408	401	330	325	485	-1.4	49.2	2.2	3.2
Others (adult students)	442	394	360	379	340	5.2	-10.2	2.6	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>13,789</b>	<b>14,147</b>	<b>14,586</b>	<b>15,358</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education.

<sup>1</sup>As of 2015/16 academic year, it was renamed as "second period of middle school". Figures exclude vocational-technical schools and skills training centers.

Table 35

## Number of Schools, Classrooms, and Teachers

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Number of schools</b>									
Urban areas	54,641	55,151	56,317	56,777	59,161	0.8	4.2	49.6	51.0
Rural areas	57,764	56,978	56,591	57,652	56,728	1.9	-1.6	50.4	49.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,405</b>	<b>112,129</b>	<b>112,908</b>	<b>114,429</b>	<b>115,889</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of classrooms</b>									
Urban areas	410,532	414,399	422,102	436,848	460,054	3.5	5.3	70.8	71.5
Rural areas	169,428	175,195	172,961	179,930	183,300	4.0	1.9	29.2	28.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>579,960</b>	<b>589,594</b>	<b>595,063</b>	<b>616,778</b>	<b>643,354</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of teachers</b>									
Urban areas	568,669	551,921	535,415	524,315	511,189	-2.1	-2.5	68.6	68.7
Rural areas	250,469	241,341	240,772	240,462	232,863	-0.1	-3.2	31.4	31.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>819,138</b>	<b>793,262</b>	<b>776,187</b>	<b>764,777</b>	<b>744,052</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education.



**Composition of Students at Various Educational Levels  
in Urban and Rural Areas**

(percent)

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Primary school	71.6	28.4	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0
First period of middle school	78.1	21.9	100.0	77.8	22.2	100.0
Second period of middle school <sup>1</sup>	90.1	9.9	100.0	89.6	10.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education.

<sup>1</sup>Includes high schools, vocational-technical schools, and skills training centers.

**Table 37 Students at Various Educational Levels by Sex** (thousand persons)

	2017/18		2018/19		Percentage change	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Primary school	3,824.5	4,053.5	3,916.1	4,153.3	2.4	2.5
First period of middle school	1,533.4	1,659.1	1,594.2	1,716.6	4.0	3.5
Second period of middle school <sup>1</sup>	1,100.4	1,100.7	1,268.3	1,349.5	15.3	22.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,458.3</b>	<b>6,813.3</b>	<b>6,778.6</b>	<b>7,219.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education.

<sup>1</sup>Includes high schools, vocational-technical schools, and skills training centers.

**Table 38 Students in Private Schools at Various Educational Levels** (thousand persons)

	Academic year		Percentage change		Share in total (percent)	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Primary school	1,073.3	1,195.8	11.6	11.4	13.6	14.8
First period of middle school	300.9	326.0	8.2	8.3	9.4	9.8
Second period of middle school <sup>1</sup>	244.8	280.0	0.6	14.3	11.1	10.7
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,619.0</b>	<b>1,801.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>

Source: Ministry of Education. <sup>1</sup>Includes high schools, vocational-technical schools, and skills training centers. <sup>2</sup>Excludes kindergartens, preschools, and adult students.

### Number of Students at Public Universities and Higher Education Institutes

**Table 39**

(thousand persons)

Fields	Academic year <sup>1</sup>					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Education science	228.9	210.6	176.9	149.0	169.1	-15.8	13.4	4.1	5.0
Arts and humanities	374.8	334.2	332.7	299.2	289.4	-10.1	-3.3	8.3	8.6
Social sciences, business, and law <sup>2</sup>	1,558.7	1,416.2	1,351.9	1,205.4	1,139.4	-10.8	-5.5	33.3	33.8
Natural sciences, mathematics, and statistics	274.9	267.1	252.7	228.6	222.0	-9.5	-2.9	6.3	6.6
Engineering, manufacturing, and construction <sup>3</sup>	1,763.9	1,555.2	1,430.4	1,247.4	1,083.1	-12.8	-13.2	34.5	32.1
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary	149.5	128.2	110.9	95.3	87.2	-14.1	-8.6	2.6	2.6
Health and welfare	250.9	265.6	299.4	282.4	280.7	-5.7	-0.6	7.8	8.3
Services	201.2	171.3	118.9	108.8	102.6	-8.5	-5.7	3.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,802.7</b>	<b>4,348.4</b>	<b>4,073.8</b>	<b>3,616.1</b>	<b>3,373.4</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology.

<sup>1</sup>Based on the new version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the number of education fields was raised from 8 to 10 for the academic year 2016/17. Therefore, data on the number of students in some fields have been aggregated and any changes in the number of students in each field must be interpreted with caution.

<sup>2</sup>Includes "social sciences, journalism, and information" and "business, administration, and law" based on the new version of ISCED.

<sup>3</sup>Includes "information and communication technologies (ICTs)" based on the new version of ISCED.

### Number of Students at Islamic Azad University

**Table 40**

(thousand persons)

Fields	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Medicine	72.0	70.1	68.1	54.4	51.6	-20.1	-5.2	4.1	4.3
Humanities	719.2	723.5	723.3	656.1	615.8	-9.3	-6.1	49.4	51.3
Basic sciences	88.7	82.9	77.1	69.5	65.1	-9.9	-6.3	5.2	5.4
Engineering	663.0	594.8	525.5	424.9	356.6	-19.2	-16.1	32.0	29.7
Agriculture and veterinary	50.6	42.1	37.5	30.9	30.4	-17.7	-1.4	2.3	2.5
Arts	106.9	108.4	109.0	91.3	80.7	-16.2	-11.7	6.9	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700.3</b>	<b>1,621.8</b>	<b>1,540.5</b>	<b>1,327.0</b>	<b>1,200.2</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Islamic Azad University.

**Government Budget**  
(excluding special revenues and expenditures)

Table 41

(trillion rials)

	Performance					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>977.6</b>	<b>1,123.7</b>	<b>1,460.7</b>	<b>1,676.0</b>	<b>1,838.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tax revenue	709.7	791.9	1,014.7	1,158.4	1,264.3	14.2	9.1	69.1	68.8
Other government revenues	267.9	331.9	446.0	517.7	574.0	16.1	10.9	30.9	31.2
<b>Expenses (current)</b>	<b>1,438.3</b>	<b>1,706.9</b>	<b>2,072.3</b>	<b>2,429.4</b>	<b>2,776.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Operating balance</b>	<b>-460.7</b>	<b>-583.1</b>	<b>-611.7</b>	<b>-753.3</b>	<b>-937.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>631.9</b>	<b>673.6</b>	<b>742.8</b>	<b>922.9</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sale of crude oil and oil products	629.2	670.4	738.8	919.2	1,105.4	24.4	20.3	99.6	99.7
Sale of movable and immovable assets	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	-8.3	3.1	0.4	0.3
Disposal of projects related to acquisition of non-financial assets	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	3.1	-6.5	*	*
<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>441.8</b>	<b>525.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Net disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>401.6</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>583.2</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Operating and non-financial balance<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-128.3</b>	<b>-181.6</b>	<b>-255.5</b>	<b>-272.3</b>	<b>-354.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>	<b>950.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>329.1</b>	<b>596.1</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Net disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>354.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

Source: Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

<sup>1</sup> It is the sum of operating balance and net disposal of non-financial assets.

**Tax Revenue**  
(excluding special revenues)

**Table 42**

(trillion rials)

	Performance					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
	<b>Tax on legal entities</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>287.6</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>406.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Public legal entities	79.4	90.6	120.1	163.7	208.6	36.3	27.4	14.1	16.5
Private legal entities	160.7	197.0	197.4	186.6	198.0	-5.5	6.1	16.1	15.7
<b>Income tax</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Salary	61.7	78.7	100.9	96.4	110.0	-4.5	14.1	8.3	8.7
Professions	26.6	31.9	39.9	45.0	59.1	12.9	31.3	3.9	4.7
Real estate	4.8	6.1	7.8	10.1	19.4	28.3	93.2	0.9	1.5
Others	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.7	-9.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Wealth tax</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Inheritance tax	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.0	0.1	9.3	0.4	0.4
Transfer of goodwill	5.2	5.9	7.7	8.3	12.2	7.1	47.5	0.7	1.0
Stamp duty, checks, drafts, promissory notes, etc.	8.9	7.1	3.9	3.8	6.1	-2.5	60.9	0.3	0.5
Others	7.7	7.3	10.6	12.0	14.5	13.9	20.6	1.0	1.1
<b>Total (direct tax)</b>	<b>359.2</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>493.9</b>	<b>531.5</b>	<b>634.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>
<b>Tax on imports</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Import duties	132.4	109.4	176.3	217.0	178.4	23.1	-17.8	18.7	14.1
Others <sup>1</sup>	1.0	6.1	6.7	9.7	9.2	45.7	-4.9	0.8	0.7
<b>Tax on goods and services</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>337.9</b>	<b>400.2</b>	<b>442.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>
Oil products	32.2	32.3	52.7	50.2	52.4	-4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1
Value-added tax	167.0	197.4	224.9	269.4	290.1	19.8	7.7	23.3	22.9
Sale of cigarettes	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.9	6.1	17.1	58.6	0.3	0.5
Automobile transactions	6.1	5.5	6.2	6.0	8.9	-2.6	48.1	0.5	0.7
Number plates and vehicle registration	6.4	6.0	9.6	11.8	8.9	22.2	-24.3	1.0	0.7
Departure tax	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	9.8	18.2	180.8	0.3	0.8
Others <sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.1	38.3	55.5	66.5	44.8	19.9	4.8	5.3
<b>Total (indirect tax)</b>	<b>350.5</b>	<b>362.3</b>	<b>520.9</b>	<b>626.9</b>	<b>630.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>709.7</b>	<b>791.9</b>	<b>1,014.7</b>	<b>1,158.4</b>	<b>1,264.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

<sup>1</sup>Includes import duties paid by executive organizations.

<sup>2</sup>Includes two percent tax on other goods, tax on automatic call distribution service, and sale of cell phone subscription.

**Other Government Revenues**  
(excluding special revenues)

Table 43

(trillion rials)

	Performance					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Revenues received from government ownership</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>
Public corporations' dividend	112.8	88.1	149.7	72.6	165.9	-51.5	128.5	14.0	28.9
Receipts from rent	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	53.2	35.5	0.1	0.1
Other revenues received from government ownership	46.7	45.7	46.5	74.7	92.2	60.7	23.5	14.4	16.1
<b>Revenues received from services and sale of goods</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Receipts from services	49.2	55.6	61.3	71.7	75.9	17.0	5.8	13.9	13.2
Services rendered at notary public offices	27.6	30.9	31.5	35.8	43.1	13.9	20.3	6.9	7.5
Educational and cultural services	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	12.3	2.0	0.3	0.3
Agricultural and industrial services	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.3	6.1	*	*
Others	20.3	22.9	28.1	34.0	30.8	20.8	-9.3	6.6	5.4
Receipts from sale of goods	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	-29.6	35.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Receipts from fines and penalties</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Driving and traffic offences	17.9	20.2	19.0	13.0	16.7	-31.3	28.0	2.5	2.9
Combating the smuggling of drugs	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	-57.3	-17.0	*	*
Fines and penalties subject of Labor Act, illegal residence, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	18.8	66.2	*	*
Others	2.5	31.4	25.4	24.6	26.5	-3.1	7.5	4.8	4.6
<b>Miscellaneous revenues</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>
Receipts from co-ownership of lands	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	-3.8	52.8	*	*
Receipts from implementation of Road and Railway Safety Act	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	75.4	44.8	*	0.1
Others	36.1	89.0	142.3	259.4	194.9	82.3	-24.9	50.1	33.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>517.7</b>	<b>574.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

Table 44

## Disposal and Acquisition of Financial Assets

(trillion rials)

	Performance					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>	<b>950.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Foreign resources</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Foreign loans	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks and foreign financing	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Principal of government loans abroad	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Domestic resources</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>219.7</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>	<b>950.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sale of Islamic financial instruments <sup>1</sup>	9.6	105.1	538.3	445.0	738.8	-17.3	66.0	74.0	77.7
Receipts from privatization of public companies <sup>2</sup>	154.4	99.4	78.4	41.5	50.2	-47.1	21.2	6.9	5.3
Receipts from principal of domestic loans	1.2	1.6	1.6	3.5	11.3	121.4	223.8	0.6	1.2
Refunds carried over from previous years	7.8	4.7	3.9	5.5	15.0	43.1	172.7	0.9	1.6
Receipts from utilization of the NDFI <sup>3</sup>	0.0	9.0	6.0	105.9	135.3	▣	27.7	17.6	14.2
<b>Acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>329.1</b>	<b>596.1</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Repayments on Islamic Treasury Bills	0.0	0.0	49.3	63.4	228.4	28.5	260.4	19.3	38.3
Others	45.4	38.2	323.4	265.7	367.7	-17.8	38.4	80.7	61.7
<b>Net disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>354.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Source: Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

<sup>1</sup>Includes settlement securities (first and second types), subject to Note 5, the Budget Law for 2018/19.<sup>2</sup>Includes privatization of mines and development projects.<sup>3</sup>National Development Fund of Iran

**Table 45** **Weight of Exports** (thousand tons)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Agricultural and traditional goods</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>5,960</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Fruit, fresh or dried	2,036	1,508	1,914	2,242	2,217	17.2	-1.1	1.9	2.0
Pistachio	183	131	138	131	52	-5.0	-60.2	0.1	*
Grapes and raisins	129	124	163	108	143	-33.9	32.4	0.1	0.1
Dates	167	171	209	256	307	22.4	19.9	0.2	0.3
Apples	434	321	354	627	419	76.9	-33.1	0.5	0.4
Hand-woven carpets	5	5	6	5	6	-3.4	5.9	*	*
Live animals	33	51	46	8	18	-81.9	115.4	*	*
Vegetables and plants	1,924	1,932	2,396	2,046	2,494	-14.6	21.9	1.8	2.3
Saffron	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	16.4	20.4	*	*
All kinds of hides and leather	29	22	24	22	23	-11.3	4.8	*	*
Casings	3	3	4	3	4	-18.9	5.8	*	*
Others	956	915	914	1,379	1,199	50.8	-13.0	1.2	1.1
<b>Metallic mineral ores</b>	<b>19,902</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>22,153</b>	<b>18,003</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-18.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Industrial goods</b>	<b>56,744</b>	<b>58,088</b>	<b>82,974</b>	<b>87,846</b>	<b>84,225</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>
Gas and oil products	9,956	13,480	30,833	30,140	25,307	-2.2	-16.0	26.0	23.4
Petroleum gas and other petroleum hydrocarbons	5,191	7,213	17,783	19,750	14,775	11.1	-25.2	17.1	13.7
Naphthalene and other aromatic hydrocarbons	200	327	462	755	517	63.5	-31.5	0.7	0.5
Light oils and products	1,106	2,241	8,673	5,245	5,813	-39.5	10.8	4.5	5.4
Cast iron, iron, steel and their articles	3,845	4,320	6,505	9,686	9,802	48.9	1.2	8.4	9.1
Organic chemicals	6,678	7,171	8,221	7,829	8,238	-4.8	5.2	6.8	7.6
Cyclic hydrocarbons (benzene, xylene, toluene, etc.)	1,383	1,718	1,812	1,722	1,139	-5.0	-33.8	1.5	1.1
Methanol (methyl alcohol) and ethylene glycol	4,257	4,282	5,118	4,862	5,327	-5.0	9.6	4.2	4.9
Aluminum, copper, zinc, and their articles	212	161	338	330	251	-2.4	-24.0	0.3	0.2
Rubber and plastic products	3,037	3,209	3,611	4,467	4,271	23.7	-4.4	3.9	3.9
Soil and stone, cement, plaster, stone and ceramic products	24,824	21,701	24,220	25,017	26,006	3.3	4.0	21.6	24.0
Ready-made clothes and all kinds of fabric	42	44	42	55	62	32.3	11.5	*	0.1
Transportation vehicles and their spare parts	65	49	35	36	46	1.1	28.8	*	*
Inorganic chemicals	2,157	2,036	1,890	2,153	1,873	13.9	-13.0	1.9	1.7
Metallic oxides and hydroxides	241	208	152	173	209	13.6	20.9	0.1	0.2
Ammonia	723	649	738	930	743	26.0	-20.2	0.8	0.7
All kinds of sulfur	908	874	631	664	476	5.3	-28.4	0.6	0.4
Machine-made carpets and other kinds of carpeting	62	54	58	67	83	14.6	24.3	0.1	0.1
Ornaments and jewelry	—	—	—	—	—	□	25.1	*	*
Soaps and other detergents	282	290	307	311	315	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.3
Footwear	18	16	19	19	31	-1.0	62.2	*	*
Others	5,566	5,558	6,895	7,735	7,939	12.2	2.6	6.7	7.3
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,634</b>	<b>77,596</b>	<b>111,232</b>	<b>115,707</b>	<b>108,189</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA).

Table 46

## Value of Exports

(million dollars)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Agricultural and traditional goods</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Fruit, fresh or dried	2,779	2,168	2,257	2,273	1,731	0.8	-23.8	5.7	4.4
Pistachio	1,649	1,202	1,273	1,179	467	-7.4	-60.4	3.0	1.2
Grapes and raisins	267	262	296	160	174	-45.9	8.4	0.4	0.4
Dates	226	233	209	252	340	20.8	34.9	0.6	0.9
Apples	188	132	110	267	225	141.9	-15.9	0.7	0.6
Hand-woven carpets	331	291	360	426	239	18.4	-43.9	1.1	0.6
Live animals	156	235	219	30	70	-86.1	131.9	0.1	0.2
Vegetables and plants	818	748	615	653	1,055	6.1	61.7	1.6	2.7
Saffron	228	176	286	326	354	13.9	8.5	0.8	0.9
All kinds of hides and leather	169	106	90	102	75	13.2	-26.5	0.3	0.2
Casings	117	72	85	75	52	-12.3	-30.2	0.2	0.1
Others	1,521	1,374	1,610	1,816	1,609	12.8	-11.4	4.6	4.1
<b>Metallic mineral ores</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Industrial goods</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>30,004</b>	<b>32,194</b>	<b>33,233</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>84.0</b>
Gas and oil products	7,465	7,198	9,686	9,017	9,184	-6.9	1.9	22.6	23.2
Petroleum gas and other petroleum hydrocarbons	4,441	3,916	5,296	5,454	4,974	3.0	-8.8	13.7	12.6
Naphthalene and other aromatic hydrocarbons	116	152	185	344	230	85.7	-33.3	0.9	0.6
Light oils and products	1,081	1,614	3,253	2,253	2,868	-30.7	27.3	5.6	7.2
Cast iron, iron, steel and their articles	2,801	2,753	2,999	4,007	4,636	33.6	15.7	10.0	11.7
Organic chemicals	4,398	3,693	3,688	3,897	4,037	5.7	3.6	9.8	10.2
Cyclic hydrocarbons (benzene, xylene, toluene, etc.)	1,676	1,434	1,331	1,138	812	-14.5	-28.6	2.9	2.1
Methanol (methyl alcohol) and ethylene glycol	1,739	1,265	1,417	1,844	2,185	30.2	18.5	4.6	5.5
Aluminum, copper, zinc and their articles	739	436	774	587	901	-24.2	53.5	1.5	2.3
Rubber and plastic products	5,075	4,744	4,940	6,076	5,639	23.0	-7.2	15.2	14.2
Soil and stone, cement, plaster, stone and ceramic products	1,906	1,737	1,376	1,510	1,405	9.7	-6.9	3.8	3.6
Ready-made clothes and all kinds of fabric	189	179	168	214	205	27.3	-4.4	0.5	0.5
Transportation vehicles and their spare parts	298	210	153	141	162	-7.4	14.4	0.4	0.4
Inorganic chemicals	638	527	416	489	432	17.7	-11.8	1.2	1.1
Metallic oxides and hydroxides	102	79	77	126	101	63.3	-19.6	0.3	0.3
Ammonia	360	270	199	202	182	1.6	-10.0	0.5	0.5
All kinds of sulfur	107	107	49	61	55	25.8	-10.1	0.2	0.1
Machine-made carpets and other kinds of carpeting	363	351	333	394	437	18.3	11.0	1.0	1.1
Ornaments and jewelry	28	1	1	35	36	□	3.4	0.1	0.1
Soaps and other detergents	210	217	227	230	205	1.2	-11.1	0.6	0.5
Footwear	115	100	101	93	117	-8.0	26.2	0.2	0.3
Others	4,907	4,740	5,142	5,502	5,837	7.0	6.1	13.8	14.7
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>-86.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,555</b>	<b>35,609</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA).



Table 47

## Weight of Imports according to International Classification of Goods

(thousand tons)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Foodstuffs and live animals</b>	<b>21,238</b>	<b>15,660</b>	<b>14,109</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>16,480</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>50.9</b>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	54	58	57	62	52	8.7	-16.3	0.2	0.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	16,928	12,139	10,204	11,404	13,437	11.8	17.8	29.3	41.5
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	863	557	700	880	301	25.7	-65.8	2.3	0.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	102	108	123	151	142	22.8	-5.9	0.4	0.4
Fruits and vegetables	641	917	984	1,174	747	19.2	-36.3	3.0	2.3
Others	2,651	1,882	2,041	1,788	1,800	-12.4	0.7	4.6	5.6
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Crude caoutchouc	96	91	96	115	113	19.6	-1.9	0.3	0.3
Textile goods, not elsewhere classified	209	191	256	269	231	4.9	-14.1	0.7	0.7
Crude fertilizers and minerals	197	373	269	304	219	13.0	-27.9	0.8	0.7
Others	4,172	3,661	3,666	4,094	3,917	11.7	-4.3	10.5	12.1
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>-45.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Animal or vegetable fats and oils</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Vegetable oils	1,445	1,123	1,011	1,362	1,296	34.7	-4.8	3.5	4.0
Others	1	1	1	1	1	22.2	-10.1	*	*
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-25.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Chemicals and their compounds	722	718	757	926	766	22.3	-17.3	2.4	2.4
Materials for paints, dyes and tanning	79	81	103	116	83	13.3	-28.5	0.3	0.3
Medical and pharmaceutical products	28	21	33	23	20	-29.6	-12.9	0.1	0.1
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	714	752	837	849	535	1.5	-37.0	2.2	1.7
Other chemical products, not elsewhere classified	235	195	225	264	229	17.4	-13.4	0.7	0.7
Others	684	335	198	554	414	180.2	-25.2	1.4	1.3
<b>Goods classified by material</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>8,139</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-46.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Paper and paper products	1,004	987	973	973	714	0.0	-26.6	2.5	2.2
Various textile yarns and related products	310	277	374	376	212	0.6	-43.7	1.0	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	474	395	429	433	187	0.9	-56.8	1.1	0.6
Iron and steel	4,950	4,846	4,053	3,308	1,493	-18.4	-54.9	8.5	4.6
Others	1,666	1,634	1,701	1,709	1,014	0.5	-40.7	4.4	3.1
<b>Machinery and transportation vehicles</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Non-electrical machinery	1,147	975	961	1,083	677	12.7	-37.5	2.8	2.1
Electrical machinery, tools and appliances	419	330	357	432	272	20.9	-37.2	1.1	0.8
Transportation vehicles	655	461	610	848	538	39.0	-36.6	2.2	1.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>-53.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Professional and scientific instruments	36	36	36	45	30	26.6	-33.7	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	106	100	117	139	55	18.7	-60.3	0.4	0.2
Others	30	20	29	35	18	20.6	-49.7	0.1	0.1
<b>Goods not classified according to their type</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>325.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,016</b>	<b>35,152</b>	<b>33,399</b>	<b>38,856</b>	<b>32,356</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA).

Table 48

## Value of Imports according to International Classification of Goods

(million dollars)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Foodstuffs and live animals</b>	<b>10,091</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>7,638</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	279	255	254	282	278	11.0	-1.4	0.5	0.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	6,229	3,463	2,806	3,430	4,466	22.2	30.2	6.3	10.3
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	410	202	350	446	124	27.3	-72.1	0.8	0.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	398	396	445	539	507	21.1	-6.0	1.0	1.2
Fruits and vegetables	607	799	847	1,076	700	27.0	-34.9	2.0	1.6
Others	2,168	1,618	1,642	1,864	1,896	13.6	1.7	3.4	4.4
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Crude caoutchouc	221	160	161	236	216	46.5	-8.7	0.4	0.5
Textile goods, not elsewhere classified	540	400	489	591	561	20.8	-5.1	1.1	1.3
Crude fertilizers and minerals	77	85	75	90	88	20.3	-1.9	0.2	0.2
Others	1,500	1,718	1,854	2,212	2,160	19.3	-2.4	4.1	5.0
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>-40.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Animal or vegetable fats and oils</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Vegetable oils	1,453	980	873	1,198	1,049	37.3	-12.4	2.2	2.4
Others	5	4	4	5	4	27.1	-30.1	*	*
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Chemicals and their compounds	1,531	1,272	1,246	1,586	1,506	27.3	-5.1	2.9	3.5
Materials for paints, dyes and tanning	322	279	328	405	357	23.6	-11.9	0.7	0.8
Medical and pharmaceutical products	1,838	1,658	1,667	1,854	1,868	11.2	0.8	3.4	4.3
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	1,772	1,484	1,459	1,666	1,208	14.2	-27.5	3.1	2.8
Other chemical products, not elsewhere classified	901	638	774	942	890	21.6	-5.5	1.7	2.1
Others	704	519	542	781	556	44.0	-28.8	1.4	1.3
<b>Goods classified by material</b>	<b>8,915</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>-38.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Paper and paper products	1,165	986	959	1,086	899	13.3	-17.2	2.0	2.1
Various textile yarns and related products	804	653	954	976	591	2.4	-39.5	1.8	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products	545	427	575	724	396	25.8	-45.3	1.3	0.9
Iron and steel	4,210	3,089	2,509	2,677	1,561	6.7	-41.7	4.9	3.6
Others	2,191	1,849	1,925	2,304	1,353	19.7	-41.3	4.2	3.1
<b>Machinery and transportation vehicles</b>	<b>19,935</b>	<b>15,090</b>	<b>17,704</b>	<b>21,916</b>	<b>16,151</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>37.4</b>
Non-electrical machinery	9,020	7,372	7,321	8,818	7,754	20.5	-12.1	16.2	18.0
Electrical machinery, tools and appliances	5,167	3,751	5,034	5,429	3,957	7.9	-27.1	10.0	9.2
Transportation vehicles	5,747	3,968	5,350	7,668	4,440	43.3	-42.1	14.1	10.3
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Professional and scientific instruments	877	846	924	1,247	1,019	35.0	-18.3	2.3	2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	604	535	680	856	545	26.0	-36.3	1.6	1.3
Others	81	62	135	197	112	45.8	-42.8	0.4	0.3
<b>Goods not classified according to their type</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,569</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA).

Table 49

## Balance of Payments

(million dollars)

	Year					Percentage change	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 ▲	2017/18 ▲	2018/19 □	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Current account</b>	<b>13,571</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>26,741</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>
<b>Non-oil current account</b>	<b>-39,239</b>	<b>-28,972</b>	<b>-37,921</b>	<b>-45,103</b>	<b>-32,616</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>-27.7</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>18,060</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>18,497</b>	<b>22,193</b>	<b>32,635</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>
<b>Exports (FOB)</b>	<b>88,976</b>	<b>62,995</b>	<b>81,943</b>	<b>96,034</b>	<b>93,390</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Oil exports <sup>1</sup>	55,406	31,848	53,362	62,768	60,735	17.6	-3.2
Non-oil exports	33,569	31,147	28,581	33,266	32,655	16.4	-1.8
<b>Imports (FOB)</b>	<b>70,915</b>	<b>57,641</b>	<b>63,446</b>	<b>73,840</b>	<b>60,755</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-17.7</b>
Gas and oil products <sup>2</sup>	2,597	1,639	2,205	2,749	1,378	24.7	-49.9
Other goods (non-oil imports)	68,318	56,003	61,240	71,091	59,377	16.1	-16.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>-6,877</b>	<b>-4,785</b>	<b>-6,148</b>	<b>-8,826</b>	<b>-7,350</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
<b>Credit (Exports)</b>	<b>10,572</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Transportation	4,617	3,930	4,366	3,524	2,473	-19.3	-29.8
Passenger	356	383	346	338	228	-2.3	-32.6
Freight	3,895	3,087	3,543	2,685	1,986	-24.2	-26.0
Others	366	460	477	501	258	5.0	-48.5
Travel	3,841	4,388	4,248	4,193	5,024	-1.3	19.8
Business	675	814	800	770	814	-3.7	5.6
Personal	3,166	3,575	3,448	3,423	4,210	-0.7	23.0
Communication services	58	122	102	88	58	-14.3	-34.1
Construction services	740	1,284	632	554	1,076	-12.3	94.2
Insurance services	60	55	66	77	52	17.1	-32.4
Financial services (other than insurance)	110	107	110	120	119	8.7	-0.8
Computer and information services	218	338	18	20	110	8.7	450.1
Royalties and license fees	13	12	13	14	14	8.7	-0.8
Other business services	419	408	420	457	453	8.7	-0.8
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	201	196	202	220	218	8.7	-0.8
Government services	297	245	257	339	307	32.3	-9.5
<b>Debit (Imports)</b>	<b>17,450</b>	<b>15,870</b>	<b>16,583</b>	<b>18,432</b>	<b>17,254</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
Transportation	3,656	3,781	2,939	3,357	2,483	14.2	-26.0
Passenger	678	666	909	1,061	576	16.7	-45.7
Freight	1,837	1,092	1,191	1,606	1,077	34.9	-33.0
Others	1,141	2,023	839	689	831	-17.9	20.6

Travel	9,452	8,992	10,233	11,507	8,695	12.4	-24.4
Business	1,581	1,940	2,212	2,486	1,453	12.4	-41.6
Personal	7,871	7,052	8,021	9,021	7,243	12.5	-19.7
Communication services	140	130	134	114	140	-15.2	22.8
Construction (technical and engineering) services	1,026	534	672	130	3,451	-80.6	▣
Insurance services	38	28	36	44	20	22.4	-53.5
Financial services (other than insurance)	482	374	393	490	389	24.7	-20.7
Computer and information services	332	258	271	338	268	24.7	-20.7
Royalties and license fees	161	125	131	163	130	24.7	-20.7
Other business services	905	710	754	925	735	22.6	-20.5
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	268	208	219	271	216	24.0	-20.4
Government services	990	732	801	1,093	727	36.4	-33.5
<b>Income</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>-19.5</b>
Compensation of employees including border, seasonal workers	384	354	413	460	349	11.6	-24.2
Investment income	3,094	1,592	1,975	2,488	2,024	26.0	-18.7
<b>Debit</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-25.8</b>
Compensation of employees including border, seasonal workers	292	458	480	417	177	-13.2	-57.6
Investment expenditure	1,341	1,247	1,576	1,694	1,388	7.5	-18.0
<b>Current transfers</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>-8.5</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Government	0	1	1	2	1	260.3	-73.5
Other sectors	925	956	994	1,048	1,006	5.4	-4.0
<b>Debit</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>-22.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Government	103	100	62	18	122	-71.6	▣
Other sectors	279	430	377	322	235	-14.5	-27.1
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	<b>-8,002</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-4,672</b>	<b>-11,302</b>	<b>-25,924</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>129.4</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>-664</b>	<b>-433</b>	<b>-4,968</b>	<b>-6,293</b>	<b>-5,133</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-664</b>	<b>-433</b>	<b>-4,968</b>	<b>-6,294</b>	<b>-5,133</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
<b>Financial account</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>-7,337</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>-5,008</b>	<b>-20,791</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315.2</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes value of crude oil, oil products, natural gas, natural gas liquids and condensate (Tariff Codes: 2709, 2710, and 2711) exported by National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC), National Iranian Oil Refining And Distribution Company (NIORDC), petrochemical companies, and others (customs and non-customs).

<sup>2</sup>Includes value of oil products, natural gas, natural gas liquids and condensate (Tariff Codes: 2709, 2710, and 2711) imported by NIOC, NIGC, NIORDC, and others (customs and non-customs).

<sup>3</sup>Includes changes in the Oil Stabilization Fund (OSF), the NDFI, and the foreign assets of the Central Bank of Iran (CBI).

## Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of the Banking System<sup>1</sup>

Table 50

(trillion rials)

	Year-end balance					Percentage change	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	5,035.3	5,823.0	5,823.5	7,321.5	9,171.4	25.7	25.3
<b>Claims on public sector<sup>2</sup></b>	1,466.0	1,738.6	2,197.5	2,586.1	3,325.5	17.7	28.6
Government	1,188.4	1,435.4	1,857.9	2,294.0	3,041.3	23.5	32.6
Public corporations and institutions	277.6	303.2	339.6	292.1	284.2	-14.0	-2.7
<b>Claims on non-public sector</b>	6,309.1	7,362.2	9,177.2	10,918.5	13,126.1	19.0	20.2
<b>Others</b>	5,708.0	7,667.9	8,298.4	10,304.7	13,163.0	24.2	27.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	18,518.4	22,591.7	25,496.6	31,130.8	38,786.0	22.1	24.6
<b>Below the line items</b>	2,254.1	2,750.7	3,273.7	4,280.5	4,748.7	30.8	10.9
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	20,772.6	25,342.4	28,770.3	35,411.3	43,534.7	23.1	22.9
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>M2</b>	7,823.9	10,172.8	12,533.9	15,299.8	18,828.9	22.1	23.1
M1	1,207.6	1,367.0	1,630.3	1,946.7	2,852.3	19.4	46.5
Quasi-money	6,616.3	8,805.8	10,903.6	13,353.1	15,976.6	22.5	19.6
<b>Loans and deposits of public sector</b>	770.1	635.5	614.4	742.4	915.9	20.8	23.4
Government	728.5	593.4	566.7	699.6	861.8	23.5	23.2
Public corporations and institutions	41.6	42.1	47.7	42.8	54.1	-10.3	26.4
<b>Capital account</b>	768.1	821.8	717.2	640.8	489.2	-10.7	-23.7
<b>Foreign loans and credits and foreign exchange deposits</b>	3,008.6	3,358.7	3,310.9	4,466.5	5,918.8	34.9	32.5
<b>Advance payments on letters of credit by public sector</b>	5.3	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	25.0	240.0
<b>Others</b>	6,142.4	7,600.4	8,319.8	9,980.8	12,631.5	20.0	26.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	18,518.4	22,591.7	25,496.6	31,130.8	38,786.0	22.1	24.6
<b>Below the line items</b>	2,254.1	2,750.7	3,273.7	4,280.5	4,748.7	30.8	10.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes Central Bank, banks, and non-bank credit institutions while excludes commercial banks' branches abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Includes public sector's participation papers. Figures related to banks' and credit institutions' claims on public sector have been prepared based on the data kept in the general ledgers of banks and credit institutions and are not audited.

**Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank  
of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Table 51**

(trillion rials)

	Year-end balance					Percentage change	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	3,126.2	3,517.5	3,394.1	4,070.1	4,651.3	19.9	14.3
<b>Notes and coins</b>	25.7	30.6	50.1	28.4	21.6	-43.3	-23.9
<b>Claims on public sector</b>	425.7	520.3	576.1	528.0	958.2	-8.3	81.5
Government <sup>1</sup>	183.6	244.1	273.8	269.0	731.2	-1.8	171.8
Public corporations and institutions	242.1	276.2	302.3	259.0	227.0	-14.3	-12.4
<b>Claims on banks</b>	858.0	836.3	996.9	1,320.3	1,381.7	32.4	4.7
<b>Others</b>	20.4	22.2	29.7	203.4	268.4	▣	32.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	4,456.0	4,926.9	5,046.9	6,150.2	7,281.2	21.9	18.4
<b>Below the line items</b>	16.4	12.7	10.3	26.1	28.9	153.4	10.7
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	4,472.5	4,939.6	5,057.2	6,176.3	7,310.1	22.1	18.4
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Notes and coins</b>	447.5	487.6	535.1	562.9	657.5	5.2	16.8
With the public	351.7	371.9	393.3	442.7	547.5	12.6	23.7
With banks	70.1	85.1	91.7	91.8	88.4	0.1	-3.7
With the Central Bank	25.7	30.6	50.1	28.4	21.6	-43.3	-23.9
<b>Deposits of banks and credit institutions</b>	889.7	1,076.6	1,313.3	1,605.3	2,021.0	22.2	25.9
Reserve requirement	850.4	1,019.6	1,253.9	1,543.4	1,948.0	23.1	26.2
Sight <sup>2</sup>	39.3	57.0	59.4	61.9	73.0	4.2	17.9
<b>Deposits of public sector</b>	392.4	338.1	373.5	470.1	666.2	25.9	41.7
Government	350.8	296.0	325.8	427.3	612.1	31.2	43.2
Public corporations and institutions	41.6	42.1	47.7	42.8	54.1	-10.3	26.4
<b>Capital account <sup>3</sup></b>	76.1	82.6	89.5	98.4	118.6	9.9	20.5
<b>Foreign exchange liabilities</b>	1,541.5	1,581.1	1,469.5	1,910.3	2,234.8	30.0	17.0
<b>Advance payments on letters of credit by public sector</b>	5.3	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	25.0	240.0
<b>Others</b>	1,103.5	1,358.4	1,265.6	1,502.7	1,581.4	18.7	5.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	4,456.0	4,926.9	5,046.9	6,150.2	7,281.2	21.9	18.4
<b>Below the line items</b>	16.4	12.7	10.3	26.1	28.9	153.4	10.7

<sup>1</sup> The increase in the CBI claims on government in 2018/19 compared with 2017/18 was mainly due to the debt swap of part of the CBI claims on banks and credit institutions (subject to paragraph F, Note 5 of the Budget Law for 2018/19) as well as the debt swap of the CBI claims on public institutions (subject to Article 6 of the Law on Facilitation of Competitive and Financial Sector Reform approved in 2015/16) to the CBI claims on the government.

<sup>2</sup> Includes banks' foreign exchange sight deposits with the CBI.

<sup>3</sup> Includes legal and contingency reserves.

## Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions <sup>1</sup>

Table 52

(trillion rials)

	Year-end balance					Percentage change	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	1,909.1	2,305.5	2,429.4	3,251.4	4,520.1	33.8	39.0
Notes and coins	70.1	85.1	91.7	91.8	88.4	0.1	-3.7
<b>Deposits with the Central Bank</b>	889.7	1,076.6	1,313.3	1,605.3	2,021.0	22.2	25.9
Reserve requirement	850.4	1,019.6	1,253.9	1,543.4	1,948.0	23.1	26.2
Sight <sup>2</sup>	39.3	57.0	59.4	61.9	73.0	4.2	17.9
<b>Claims on public sector <sup>3</sup></b>	1,040.3	1,218.3	1,621.4	2,058.1	2,367.3	26.9	15.0
Government	1,004.8	1,191.3	1,584.1	2,025.0	2,310.1	27.8	14.1
Public corporations and institutions	35.5	27.0	37.3	33.1	57.2	-11.3	72.8
<b>Claims on non-public sector</b>	6,309.1	7,362.2	9,177.2	10,918.5	13,126.1	19.0	20.2
<b>Others</b>	3,844.1	5,617.1	5,816.7	7,055.5	9,381.9	21.3	33.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	14,062.4	17,664.8	20,449.7	24,980.6	31,504.8	22.2	26.1
<b>Below the line items</b>	2,237.7	2,738.0	3,263.4	4,254.4	4,719.8	30.4	10.9
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	16,300.1	20,402.8	23,713.1	29,235.0	36,224.6	23.3	23.9
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	7,472.2	9,800.9	12,140.6	14,857.1	18,281.4	22.4	23.0
Sight	855.9	995.1	1,237.0	1,504.0	2,304.8	21.6	53.2
Term investment	6,100.9	8,187.4	10,123.1	12,339.1	14,646.0	21.9	18.7
Gharz-al-hasaneh <sup>4</sup>	390.9	469.8	602.9	801.9	1,026.5	33.0	28.0
Other	124.5	148.6	177.6	212.1	304.1	19.4	43.4
<b>Claims of the Central Bank</b>	858.0	836.3	996.9	1,320.3	1,381.7	32.4	4.7
<b>Loans and deposits of public sector <sup>5</sup></b>	377.7	297.4	240.9	272.3	249.7	13.0	-8.3
<b>Capital account</b>	692.0	739.2	627.7	542.4	370.6	-13.6	-31.7
<b>Foreign exchange loans and deposits</b>	1,467.1	1,777.6	1,841.4	2,556.2	3,684.0	38.8	44.1
<b>Others</b>	3,195.4	4,213.4	4,602.2	5,432.3	7,537.4	18.0	38.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	14,062.4	17,664.8	20,449.7	24,980.6	31,504.8	22.2	26.1
<b>Below the line items</b>	2,237.7	2,738.0	3,263.4	4,254.4	4,719.8	30.4	10.9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Includes banks' foreign exchange sight deposits with the CBI.

<sup>3</sup> Includes public sector's participation papers. Figures related to banks' and credit institutions' claims on public sector have been prepared based on the data kept in the general ledgers of banks and credit institutions and are not audited.

<sup>4</sup> Since Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits include the Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits of Housing Bank for housing mortgage loans related to housing deposit contracts and part of banks' Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits are assigned for reserve requirements and other purposes, the Gharz-al-hasaneh deposit uses should be assessed and judged after deduction of these special uses.

<sup>5</sup> Government deposits with the banking system are largely related to the OSF account and the NDFI's deposits in rials.

**Banks' and Non-bank Credit Institutions' Claims  
on Non-public Sector**

**Table 53**

(trillion rials)

	Year-end balance					Percentage change	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Banks and non-bank credit institutions</b>	<b>6,309.1</b>	<b>7,362.2</b>	<b>9,177.2</b>	<b>10,918.5</b>	<b>13,126.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Facilities <sup>1</sup>	5,995.6	6,962.1	8,692.3	10,421.6	12,533.3	19.9	20.3
Loans and credits <sup>2</sup>	62.8	71.9	72.7	99.0	125.6	36.2	26.9
Direct investment and legal partnership	250.7	328.2	412.2	397.9	467.2	-3.5	17.4
<b>Commercial banks</b>	<b>963.9</b>	<b>1,142.5</b>	<b>1,405.0</b>	<b>1,746.6</b>	<b>2,167.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Facilities	920.0	1,072.7	1,309.1	1,648.3	2,065.3	25.9	25.3
Loans and credits	18.3	31.1	30.7	31.1	35.6	1.3	14.5
Direct investment and legal partnership	25.6	38.7	65.2	67.2	66.5	3.1	-1.0
<b>Specialized banks</b>	<b>1,613.6</b>	<b>1,823.1</b>	<b>2,062.4</b>	<b>2,382.2</b>	<b>2,732.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Facilities	1,597.1	1,800.0	2,028.3	2,346.7	2,687.8	15.7	14.5
Loans and credits	1.8	4.2	3.2	5.2	12.6	62.5	142.3
Direct investment and legal partnership	14.7	18.9	30.9	30.3	32.3	-1.9	6.6
<b>Private banks</b>	<b>3,731.6</b>	<b>4,396.6</b>	<b>5,709.8</b>	<b>6,789.7</b>	<b>8,226.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Facilities	3,478.5	4,089.4	5,354.9	6,426.6	7,780.2	20.0	21.1
Loans and credits	42.7	36.6	38.8	62.7	77.4	61.6	23.4
Direct investment and legal partnership	210.4	270.6	316.1	300.4	368.4	-5.0	22.6

<sup>1</sup>Facilities are extended by banks based upon the Law for Usury (Interest) Free Banking, debt purchase, and machinery and housing units transacted under Islamic contracts (excluding direct investment and legal partnership).

<sup>2</sup>Includes customers' indebtedness for paid letters of credit, debtors for domestic LCs and paid guarantees, customers' indebtedness for exchange rate difference, participation papers, former claims, and protested promissory notes.



Table 54

## M2 and Its Determinants

(trillion rials)

	Year-end balance					Percentage change	
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
<b>M1</b>	<b>1,207.6</b>	<b>1,367.0</b>	<b>1,630.3</b>	<b>1,946.7</b>	<b>2,852.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>
Notes and coins with the public	351.7	371.9	393.3	442.7	547.5	12.6	23.7
Sight deposits	855.9	995.1	1,237.0	1,504.0	2,304.8	21.6	53.2
Public banks	310.3	332.7	396.7	500.1	759.0	26.1	51.8
Private banks	545.6	662.4	840.3	1,003.9	1,545.8	19.5	54.0
<b>Quasi-money</b>	<b>6,616.3</b>	<b>8,805.8</b>	<b>10,903.6</b>	<b>13,353.1</b>	<b>15,976.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Public banks	1,836.5	2,393.0	3,064.8	4,100.9	4,911.2	33.8	19.8
Private banks	4,779.8	6,412.8	7,838.8	9,252.2	11,065.4	18.0	19.6
Gharz-al-hasaneh savings deposits	390.9	469.8	602.9	801.9	1,026.5	33.0	28.0
Public banks	160.4	191.8	249.7	340.0	434.9	36.2	27.9
Private banks	230.5	278.0	353.2	461.9	591.6	30.8	28.1
Term investment deposits	6,100.9	8,187.4	10,123.1	12,339.1	14,646.0	21.9	18.7
Public banks	1,628.5	2,145.4	2,748.4	3,684.1	4,377.4	34.0	18.8
Private banks	4,472.4	6,042.0	7,374.7	8,655.0	10,268.6	17.4	18.6
Short-term	2,692.5	3,700.2	5,286.2	3,935.5	5,848.9	-25.6	48.6
Long-term	3,408.4	4,487.2	4,836.9	8,403.6	8,797.1	73.7	4.7
Miscellaneous deposits <sup>1</sup>	124.5	148.6	177.6	212.1	304.1	19.4	43.4
Public banks	47.6	55.8	66.7	76.8	98.9	15.1	28.8
Private banks	76.9	92.8	110.9	135.3	205.2	22.0	51.7
<b>M2</b>	<b>7,823.9</b>	<b>10,172.8</b>	<b>12,533.9</b>	<b>15,299.8</b>	<b>18,828.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes advance payments for letters of credit, guarantees' cash deposits, unused administered funds, advance payments for facilities, and pension and savings funds of banks' and government employees.

Table 55

## Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE) Activities

(1990/91=100)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
						2017/18	2018/19
<b>Shares traded</b>							
Number (billion)	165.2	227.8	252.6	250.6	510.8	-0.8	103.8
Value (trillion rials)	542.5	473.6	537.9	539.1	1,407.4	0.2	161.1
<b>TSE indices (year-end)</b>							
Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEPIX)	62,532	80,219	77,230	96,290	178,659	24.7	85.5
Financial index	135,089	158,225	131,866	119,176	205,266	-9.6	72.2
Industrial index	51,296	66,994	66,100	86,082	161,031	30.2	87.1
Top 50 performers index (weighted)	2,576	3,254	3,035	4,036	7,668	33.0	90.0
First market index	45,318	57,004	54,460	68,124	133,867	25.1	96.5
Second market index	127,841	170,269	166,371	206,487	345,162	24.1	67.2
<b>Market capitalization at year-end (trillion rials)</b>	<b>2,813.2</b>	<b>3,448.4</b>	<b>3,220.0</b>	<b>3,824.2</b>	<b>6,828.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>
<b>Number of trading days</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Number of companies whose stocks are listed on the TSE</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Source: Securities and Exchange Organization; the TSE.

Table 56

Issuance of Participation Papers in 2018/19<sup>1,2</sup>

	Source	Subject	Date of issuance	Issued amount (billion rials)	Sold amount (billion rials)	Maximum maturity (years)	Provisional profit rate (% annually)
<b>Participation papers issued by the government</b>				<b>20,000</b>	<b>17,858</b>		
<b>Budget-based</b>				<b>20,000</b>	<b>17,858</b>		
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Paragraph B, Note 5, Budget Law for 2017/18	Government projects	17.03.2018	20,000	17,858	4	15
<b>Non-budgetary</b>							
<b>Participation papers issued by municipalities</b>				<b>65,500</b>	<b>22,046</b>		
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2017/18	Phase 3, Line 2, Mashhad Urban Railway	19.03.2018	4,000	4,000	4	20
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2017/18	Phase 2, Line 3, Mashhad Urban Railway	19.03.2018	3,000	3,000	4	20
Isfahan Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2017/18	Phase 1, Line 2, Isfahan Urban Railway	19.03.2018	5,000	4,999	4	20
Qom Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2017/18	Phase 1, Line 1, Qom Urban Railway	19.03.2018	3,000	2,999	4	20
Tehran Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2017/18	Completion of Line 7, Tehran Urban Railway	19.03.2018	7,000	7,000	4	20
Tabriz Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Completion of Line 1, Tabriz Urban Railway	17.03.2019	6,500	6.0	4	18
Karaj Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Phase 1, Line 2, Karaj Urban Railway	18.03.2019	2,500	1.8	4	18
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Phase 3, Line 3, Mashhad Urban Railway	19.03.2019	7,000	5.0	4	18
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Development, expansion, and surfacing of Hor-e Amelie St.	19.03.2019	1,500	5.0	4	18
Shiraz Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Construction of Line 2 and completion of Line 1 of Shiraz Urban Railway	19.03.2019	6,000	30	4	18
Isfahan Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Phase 2, Line 2, Isfahan Urban Railway	19.03.2019	5,000	1.0	4	18
Ahwaz Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Phase 1, Line 1, Ahwaz Urban Railway	19.03.2019	2,000	0.4	4	18
Tehran Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Completion of Lines 6 and 7, Tehran Urban Railway	19.03.2019	9,100	0.2	4	18
Tehran Municipality	Paragraph D, Note 5, Budget Law for 2018/19	Completion of Lines 6 and 7, Tehran Urban Railway	19.03.2019	3,900	0.0	4	18
<b>Total</b>				<b>85,500</b>	<b>39,905</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Includes only participation papers issued based on the CBI's license.

<sup>2</sup> License for the offering of unsold participation papers in 2017/18 was issued in 2018/19.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Goods and Services  
in Urban Areas**

(2016/17=100)

**Table 57**

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
							2017/18	2018/19
<b>Special groups</b>								
Goods index	48.5	85.6	93.5	100.0	110.2	161.1	10.2	46.3
Services index	51.5	77.1	89.4	100.0	109.2	127.5	9.2	16.8
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>Major groups and selected subgroups</b>								
<b>Food and beverages</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>46.2</b>
Meat	5.3	87.0	90.8	100.0	116.5	172.2	16.5	47.9
Fish and seafood	0.6	78.2	90.6	100.0	108.0	182.3	8.0	68.7
Bread and cereals	4.4	74.7	86.3	100.0	113.4	140.6	13.4	24.0
Fats and oils	0.8	90.8	93.8	100.0	112.1	146.7	12.1	31.0
Fruits and nuts	5.5	86.5	99.3	100.0	110.7	194.3	10.7	75.5
Vegetables, pulses, and vegetable products	3.5	91.0	96.7	100.0	121.3	171.5	21.3	41.4
Dairy products and birds' eggs	3.0	86.7	94.8	100.0	112.2	151.0	12.2	34.6
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Rental value of non-owner occupied housing	7.7	81.0	91.1	100.0	108.3	122.8	8.3	13.4
Imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing	25.4	80.6	90.8	100.0	108.4	123.1	8.4	13.6
Maintenance and repair services	1.7	81.1	91.6	100.0	107.8	131.7	7.8	22.2
Water	0.5	84.1	93.8	100.0	100.0	106.3	0.0	6.3
Electricity, gas, and other fuels	1.8	94.1	98.5	100.0	103.4	106.9	3.4	3.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>
<b>Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>Communication</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>Medical care</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>

Table 58

## Producer Price Index (PPI)

(2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
							2017/18	2018/19
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>
<b>Major groups</b>								
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	18.6	92.4	97.6	100.0	111.0	155.0	11.0	39.6
Manufacturing	47.1	96.9	96.5	100.0	110.7	170.2	10.7	53.7
Transport and storage	16.9	88.4	96.2	100.0	106.5	149.2	6.5	40.1
Hotels and restaurants	0.8	76.3	90.1	100.0	111.3	141.4	11.3	27.0
Communication	1.5	87.0	94.1	100.0	103.0	106.6	3.0	3.5
Education	2.5	73.6	86.1	100.0	111.6	130.3	11.6	16.8
Health and social work	11.6	66.6	85.1	100.0	110.7	127.8	10.7	15.4
Other community, social, and personal services activities	0.9	72.3	88.7	100.0	112.3	134.6	12.3	19.9
<b>Special groups</b>								
Services <sup>1</sup>	34.3	80.9	92.0	100.0	108.4	138.1	8.4	27.4

<sup>1</sup>"Services" special group consists of "transport and storage", "hotels and restaurants", "communication", "education", "health and social work", and "other community, social, and personal services activities" major groups, with a total relative weight of 34.3 percent (base year 2016/17).

Table 59

## Export Price Index

(2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change	
							2017/18	2018/19
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>137.9</b>
<b>Major groups</b>								
Animal products	3.5	91.4	92.0	100.0	115.4	263.2	15.4	128.1
Vegetable products	8.0	99.6	106.3	100.0	109.6	283.7	9.6	158.9
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0.2	88.0	90.9	100.0	102.1	244.3	2.1	139.3
Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	3.5	91.3	93.5	100.0	109.4	236.4	9.4	116.1
Mineral products	40.4	169.7	108.9	100.0	122.0	279.8	22.0	129.4
Products of the chemical or allied industries	14.5	119.8	101.2	100.0	113.2	287.8	13.3	154.1
Plastic and articles thereof, rubber, and articles thereof	12.1	113.2	103.0	100.0	114.9	267.3	14.9	132.6
Raw hides and skins, leather and articles thereof	0.2	163.7	107.4	100.0	120.0	322.2	20.0	168.4
Wood and articles of wood	0.1	97.1	97.3	100.0	94.5	196.8	-5.5	108.2
Paper, paper pulp, and cardboard <sup>1</sup>	0.1	..	..	100.0	110.2	197.4	10.2	79.1
Textiles and articles thereof	2.5	84.9	94.6	100.0	110.7	225.0	10.7	103.3
Footwear	0.2	92.8	96.4	100.0	94.0	166.6	-6.1	77.3
Articles of stone	2.3	103.8	101.5	100.0	109.0	232.9	9.0	113.6
Base metals and articles of base metals	10.0	120.5	103.6	100.0	130.9	345.1	30.9	163.6
Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	2.0	97.4	95.6	100.0	108.6	250.3	8.6	130.5
Vehicles and transport equipment	0.4	92.2	101.3	100.0	114.2	295.0	14.2	158.4
<b>Special groups</b>								
Petrochemical products	38.5	..	..	100.0	120.9	294.0	20.9	143.2

<sup>1</sup>This item was added to the list in the base year 2016/17.

### Gross Expenditure per Urban Household by Expenditure Groups

**Table 60** (at current prices) (million rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Food and beverages	80.8	83.3	90.0	99.1	132.0	10.2	33.1	23.5	25.3
Tobacco	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	4.1	67.9	0.3	0.4
Clothing and footwear	15.2	15.9	16.9	17.8	18.3	5.1	3.0	4.2	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	109.9	123.5	139.4	149.4	195.7	7.1	31.0	35.5	37.5
Furniture, furnishings, and household equipment and operation	13.6	14.5	15.8	16.9	20.0	7.0	18.4	4.0	3.8
Health and medical care	19.0	20.5	23.2	24.2	28.4	4.5	17.5	5.7	5.4
Transportation	34.0	36.0	41.9	44.6	47.2	6.7	5.8	10.6	9.0
Communication	7.0	7.5	8.3	8.7	9.6	4.2	10.7	2.1	1.8
Recreation and culture	7.7	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.9	5.0	10.6	1.9	1.7
Education	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.6	7.9	3.5	4.1	1.8	1.5
Restaurants and hotels	6.6	7.4	8.4	9.0	10.4	7.5	15.6	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	27.5	29.4	32.9	34.6	41.2	5.2	19.1	8.2	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>352.7</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>421.3</b>	<b>521.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Gross Expenditure per Urban Household by Expenditure Groups

**Table 61** in Real Terms (2016/17=100) (million rials)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Food and beverages	96.5	90.1	90.0	87.0	79.2	-3.3	-9.0	22.6	21.5
Tobacco	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	-15.7	0.4	0.3
Clothing and footwear	17.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	12.8	-0.3	-24.0	4.4	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	135.1	135.2	139.4	138.2	159.7	-0.9	15.6	35.9	43.4
Furniture, furnishings, and household equipment and operation	15.1	15.3	15.8	15.6	11.7	-1.0	-25.2	4.1	3.2
Health and medical care	27.5	24.0	23.2	22.0	22.1	-5.0	0.4	5.7	6.0
Transportation	40.5	38.6	41.9	41.9	30.7	0.1	-26.7	10.9	8.3
Communication	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.2	6.9	-1.6	-16.0	2.1	1.9
Recreation and culture	9.6	7.5	7.6	7.3	4.9	-4.7	-32.6	1.9	1.3
Education	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.1	-7.1	-10.9	1.8	1.7
Restaurants and hotels	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.4	-3.4	-9.0	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	33.5	32.2	32.9	31.4	25.3	-4.5	-19.4	8.2	6.9
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>401.2</b>	<b>384.6</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>384.7</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total real expenditure is calculated by adding up the real expenditures of expenditure groups, instead of dividing total expenditure (at current prices) by the general price index.

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