



**ECONOMIC REPORT  
AND  
BALANCE SHEET  
1398  
(2019/20)**

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



ECONOMIC REPORT  
AND  
BALANCE SHEET  
1398  
(March 19, 2020)

Approved at the Annual General Meeting  
of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Held on

March 16, 2021

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**Economic Research and Policy Department**

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**English Publications Division**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CBI	Central Bank of Iran
CHAKAVAK	Infrastructure of Systematic and Electronic Processing of Checks
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EPI	Export Price Index
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
GDE	Gross Domestic Expenditure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IRICA	Iran's Customs Administration
JCPOA	Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
mb/d	Million barrels per day
MCC	Money and Credit Council
NDFI	National Development Fund of Iran
NFAs	Net Foreign Assets
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
OMOs	Open Market Operations
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSF	Oil Stabilization Fund
POS	Point of Sale
PPI	Producer Price Index
Rls.	Iranian rials
SCI	Statistical Center of Iran
SDR	Special Drawing Right
SEO	Securities and Exchange Organization
SHAPARAK	Electronic Card Payment and Settlement System
SHETAB	Interbank Information Transfer Network
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TEPIX	Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TSE	Tehran Stock Exchange

## SYMBOLS

..	Figure is unavailable.
*	Figure is not a significant decimal fraction.
□	Figure is preliminary and subject to revision.
▲	Figure has been revised.
#	More than 500 (1000) percent increase
∅	Calculation (of percentage change) is not possible.

The year 1398 corresponds to 2019/20 (starting on March 21, 2019 and ending on March 19, 2020).  
In all tables, components may not sum to total because of rounding.  
"A billion" means a thousand million; "a trillion" means a thousand billion.

# **Part One**

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**Economic Developments  
of Iran in 2019/20**

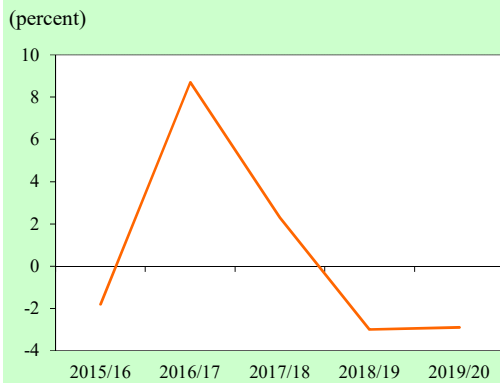
*In the Name of God,  
The Compassionate, The Merciful*

**1.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The year 2019/20 was witness to another phase of negative growth in GDP as in 2018/19. GDP growth of 2019/20 was -2.9 percent at constant 2016/17 prices. Excluding oil and gas, however, GDP registered a growth rate of 1.1 percent, attributable to improvements in the performances of "agriculture, forestry, and fishing" and "industry" groups.

Despite the damages caused by the flooding of April 2019 to farming, horticultural, and livestock products, the agriculture sector performed favorably as reflected by a rise of 9.1 percent in the value added of "agriculture, forestry and fishing" sector, at constant 2016/17 prices. Accordingly, the share of the value added of this group in GDP increased from 11.5 percent in 2018/19 to 13.8 percent in 2019/20, at current prices.

**Figure 1.1. GDP Growth**  
(at constant 2016/17 prices)



The value added of the "agriculture, forestry, and fishing" and "industry" groups increased by respectively 9.1 and 1.0 percent, while that of "oil and gas" and "services" decreased by respectively 36.2 and 0.3 percent. The shares of the mentioned groups in GDP were respectively 13.8, 28.2, 6.3 and 51.8 percent, at current prices.

**Table 1.1. Gross Domestic Product**  
(at constant 2016/17 prices) (percentage change)

	2017/18 ▲	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3.4	-2.3	9.1
Oil and gas	-1.1	-18.4	-36.2
Industry	4.3	-1.8	1.0
Services	2.1	0.1	-0.3
GDP	2.3	-3.0	-2.9
Non-oil GDP	2.8	-0.7	1.1

The imposing of sanctions under a maximum pressure policy impacted enterprises active in the manufacturing and mining sector negatively, raising production costs and further limiting the supply of the required raw materials and intermediate goods. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the value added of the industry group grew by 1.0 percent, at constant 2016/17 prices. The share of the value added of the "industry" group in GDP rose from 25.1 percent in 2018/19 to 28.2 percent in 2019/20, at current prices. A review of the

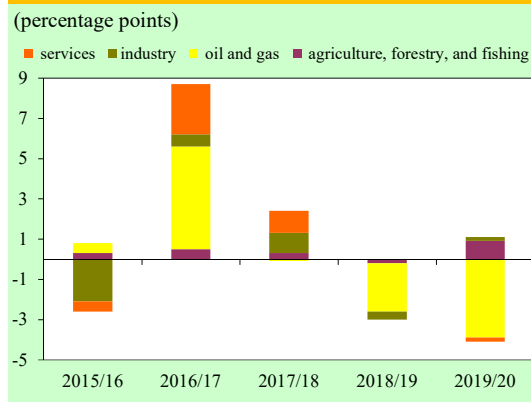
developments of the subgroups of "industry" indicates that the value added of the "manufacturing", "mining and quarrying", "electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", and "water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" experienced positive growth. In this respect, the value added of the subgroup of "manufacturing" grew by 0.4 percent at constant 2016/17 prices, as represented by a rise of 2.6 percent in the production index of large manufacturing establishments (constituting about 70 percent of the value added of the manufacturing sector). This was mainly attributable to growth in the manufacture of basic metals, chemicals and chemical products, and other nonmetallic mineral products.

The value added of "mining and quarrying" grew by 8.1 percent at constant prices, caused by growth in the value added of mines, particularly in terms of mining of iron ores and production of copper from ores. In addition, due to the increase in electricity generation and gas supply, the value added of "electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" increased by 3.5 percent compared with 2018/19. The value added of "water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" experienced a growth rate of 3.9 percent, mainly attributable to improvements in wastewater treatment in urban and rural areas.

In the construction sector, despite a relative improvement in the private sector's construction indicators as well as an increase of 5.8 percent in the value added of private sector's buildings at constant prices, the value added of government buildings fell in 2019/20. This led to a decline in the value added of construction by 0.6 percent compared with the year before, at constant 2016/17 prices.

The value added of the services sector, constituting the highest share of GDP at current prices by 51.8 percent, grew by -0.3 percent at constant 2016/17 prices, mainly due to decreases by 3.2 and 4.0 percent in "wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" and "public administration and defense; compulsory social security", respectively. Meanwhile, the value added of "transport and storage" increased by 3.1 percent, due to the relative improvement in road transport, and that of "information and communication" grew by 19.1 percent, attributable to the improvement of call services via cell phones, landlines, and the internet. The value added of "real estate activities" experienced a growth rate of 1.2 percent, affected by the rise in the rental value of housing. Moreover, with the US withdrawal from the JCPOA and the resulting restrictions on oil exports, as well as the nonrenewal of exemptions granted to buyers of Iran's oil in May 2019, the value added of the "oil and gas" sector fell by 36.2 percent at constant 2016/17 prices. Accordingly, the share of the value added of the oil and gas sector in GDP declined from 13.5 percent in 2018/19 to 6.3 percent in 2019/20, at current prices.

**Figure 1.2. Economic Sectors' Contribution to GDP Growth (at constant 2016/17 prices)**



## 1.2. Gross Domestic Expenditure (GDE)

In 2019/20, gross domestic expenditure declined by 3.1 percent at constant 2016/17 prices, compared with 2018/19. In the same year, both private and public consumption expenditures decreased compared with the year before.

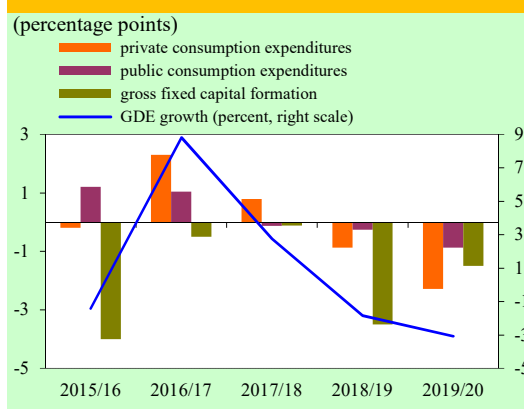
Private consumption expenditures, mainly representing household final consumption expenditures, are calculated based on estimates derived from the household budget survey, population growth in the reference period, and the rate of inflation. On this basis, in 2019/20, private consumption expenditures indicated a decrease of 4.7 percent compared with the year before, at constant 2016/17 prices. Similarly, public consumption expenditures of ministries and their affiliated institutions, municipalities, and the Social Security Organization (SSO), given the rise in the number of employees and based on the current expenses of the government, declined by 5.6 percent compared with 2018/19.

Gross fixed capital formation decreased by 6.6 percent, at constant 2016/17 prices, when compared with 2018/19. Due to a decline in the amount of investment in the domestically produced as well as the imported capital goods, gross fixed capital formation in the "machinery" group indicated a decrease of 13.2 percent compared with the year before. In a similar way, gross fixed

capital formation in the "construction" sector, in spite of an improvement in the private sector's investment in construction in urban and rural areas, declined by 2.1 percent compared with 2018/19 (at constant 2016/17 prices), mainly attributable to the decrease in the government's as well as the affiliated companies' construction activities.

In 2019/20, the imports of goods and services decreased by 31.6 percent, at constant 2016/17 prices, compared with 2018/19. Likewise, the exports of goods and services decreased by 20.6 percent compared with the year before, caused by the reduction in oil exports (due to the drop in the value of exports of crude oil and natural gas condensate) and non-oil exports.

**Figure 1.3. Expenditure Items' Contribution to GDE Growth (at constant 2016/17 prices)**



**Table 1.2. Gross Domestic Expenditure (at constant 2016/17 prices)**

(percentage change)

	2017/18 ▲	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □
Private consumption expenditures	1.6	-1.8	-4.7
Public consumption expenditures	-0.8	-2.0	-5.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.5	-15.8	-6.6
GDE	2.8	-1.8	-3.1
Net national income at basic prices	2.1	-8.8	-10.6



**B**ased on the data released by the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, major agricultural products, including farming, horticultural, livestock, and fishery products, amounted to 123.2 million tons in 2019/20, up by 4.6 percent compared with the year before. Based on preliminary data, the value added of the agriculture, forestry, and fishing group indicated a growth rate of 9.1 percent in 2019/20 (at constant 2016/17 prices).

According to the National Drought Warning and Monitoring Center affiliated to Iran Meteorological Organization, total precipitation amounted to 516.5 billion cubic meters in the farming year 2018/19<sup>1</sup>. This was equal to 313.4 millimeters on average by area, which indicated an increase of 35.9 percent compared with the previous farming year (2017/18) and a growth rate of 33.7 percent compared with the long-term average (52 years).

**Table 2.1. Agricultural Products** (thousand tons)

	2018/19	2019/20	Growth rate (percent)	Share in total (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20
Farming products	81,213	82,731	1.9	69.0	67.2
Horticultural products	20,530	23,459	14.3	17.4	19.0
Livestock products	14,765	15,724	6.5	12.5	12.8
Fishery products	1,262	1,282	1.6	1.1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,771</b>	<b>123,196</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

**Table 2.2. Cumulative Precipitation** (millimeters)

Water basins	Farming year		Percentage change compared with	
	2017/18▲	2018/19	The farming year 2017/18	Long-term average (52 years) <sup>1</sup>
Caspian Sea	395.4	536.2	35.6	18.7
The Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman	200.6	464.2	131.4	43.5
Lake Urmia	400.0	456.4	14.1	33.6
The Central Plateau	91.3	200.4	119.4	34.2
Lake Hamoon	49.3	136.7	177.2	15.0
Kara-Kum	186.7	328.9	76.2	34.0
<b>Iran</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>

Source: Iran Meteorological Organization, National Drought Warning and Monitoring Center

<sup>1</sup> Covering the period 1966-2018.

<sup>1</sup> The farming year 2018/19 begins as of October 2018 and continues until September 2019.



## 2.1. Farming and Horticultural Products

Based on data released by the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, about 106.2 million tons of farming and horticultural products were harvested in 2019/20<sup>1</sup>, showing an increase of 4.4 percent compared with the year before. Of total farming and horticultural products, 82.7 million tons (77.9 percent) were farming products, showing an increase of 1.9 percent compared with the year before. Horticultural products amounted to 23.5 million tons, indicating a rise of 14.3 percent compared with 2018/19.

Grain production (wheat, barley, rice husks, and corn) increased by almost 11.3 percent

to 22.8 million tons in 2019/20. Production of rice husks, corn, barley, and wheat experienced increases by 42.4, 16.4, 13.3 and 3.1 percent, respectively, in 2019/20, compared with the year before.

In 2019/20, total production of agro-industrial crops<sup>2</sup> decreased by about 29.4 percent to 9.3 million tons. Sugar cane and sugar beet, with shares of 49.0 and 41.1 percent in total production of agro-industrial crops, amounted to respectively 4.6 and 3.8 million tons. Meanwhile, the production of cotton experienced the highest rise among agro-industrial crops by 38.4 percent.

**Table 2.3. Cultivated Land Area and Production of Major Farming and Horticultural Products<sup>1</sup>**

(thousand hectares-thousand tons)

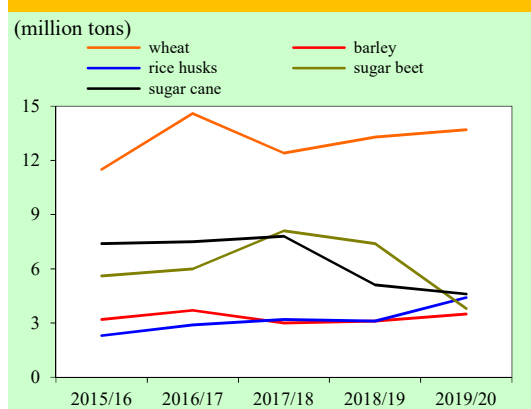
	2018/19		2019/20		Percentage change	
	Cultivated land area	Production	Cultivated land area	Production	Cultivated land area	Production
<b>Farming products</b>						
Wheat	5,400	13,300	5,865	13,715	8.6	3.1
Barley	1,454	3,102	1,547	3,514	6.5	13.3
Rice husks	623	3,106	892	4,422	43.2	42.4
Corn	127	946	138	1,101	8.6	16.4
Cotton	71	165	90	229	27.5	38.4
Sugar cane	88	5,100	69	4,569	-21.5	-10.4
Sugar beet	119	7,394	80	3,834	-32.7	-48.1
Oilseeds	308	522	388	662	25.9	26.7
Tobacco	10	19	11	25	11.8	28.5
Pulses	867	748	842	699	-2.9	-6.5
Potatoes	148	5,143	143	5,237	-3.7	1.8
Onions	55	2,421	61	2,880	10.7	18.9
<b>Horticultural products</b>						
Citrus fruits	260	5,342	259	5,613	-0.5	5.1
Grapes	289	3,031	290	3,332	0.4	9.9
Apples	219	2,944	225	4,042	2.5	37.3
Pistachio	392	173	406	337	3.4	95.5
Tea	21	113	19	129	-11.8	14.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

<sup>1</sup> Figures related to horticultural products cover the arable cultivated land area.

<sup>1</sup> The farming year 2018/19, beginning as of October 2018 and continuing until September 2019, is briefly referred to as 2019/20 in tables and figures.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cotton, sugar cane, sugar beet, oilseeds, and tobacco.

**Figure 2.1. Production of Major Farming Products**

**Table 2.4. Yield of Major Farming and Horticultural Products, per Unit of Cultivated Land Area<sup>1</sup>** (kilogram/hectare)

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
<b>Farming products</b>			
Wheat	2,463	2,339	-5.0
Barley	2,134	2,271	6.4
Rice husks	4,986	4,957	-0.6
Corn	7,451	7,986	7.2
Cotton	2,335	2,535	8.6
Sugar cane	57,768	65,902	14.1
Sugar beet	62,153	47,875	-23.0
Oilseeds	1,695	1,705	0.6
Tobacco	2,030	2,332	14.9
Pulses	863	831	-3.7
Potatoes	34,646	36,649	5.8
Onions	44,259	47,562	7.5
<b>Horticultural products</b>			
Citrus fruits	20,510	21,659	5.6
Grapes	10,485	11,477	9.5
Apples	13,426	17,989	34.0
Pistachio	440	832	89.1
Tea	5,368	6,951	29.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

<sup>1</sup> Ratio of production (unrounded figures) to the arable cultivated land area.

## 2.2. Livestock and Fishery Products

According to the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, livestock products, including red meat,

milk, poultry, eggs, and honey, amounted to 15.7 million tons in 2019/20, showing a rise of 6.5 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 2.5. Livestock Products (thousand tons)**

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Red meat	830	859	3.6
Milk	10,589	11,002	3.9
Poultry	2,355	2,733	16.1
Eggs	901	1,017	12.8
Honey	90	113	24.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>15,724</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

In 2019/20, fishery products grew by 1.6 percent and totaled 1,282 thousand tons, with 56.2 percent of fishery products being related to the Persian Gulf, 2.8 percent to the Caspian Sea, and 41.1 percent to the aquaculture centers. The weight and value of fishery exports were 146 thousand tons and \$539 million, respectively, up by 2.0 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 2.6. Fishery Products and Exports**

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
<b>Production (thousand tons)</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Persian Gulf	731	720	-1.5
Caspian Sea	42	36	-15.5
Aquaculture centers	489	527	7.7
<b>Exports</b>			
Value (million dollars)	528	539	2.0
Weight (thousand tons)	143	146	2.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, Iran Fisheries Organization

## 2.3. Guaranteed Purchase of Major Agricultural Products

Setting the guaranteed purchase price on agricultural products, aimed at encouraging farmers to produce basic agricultural goods,

## Chapter 2 AGRICULTURE

establishing a balanced production system, and maintaining the farmers' income level, has been an important government policy of recent years. In the farming year 2018/19, the guaranteed purchase price of farming products increased within a range of 13.0 to 33.1 percent compared with the year before. The guaranteed purchase price of wheat increased by 30.8 percent compared with 2018/19, with durum wheat experiencing the highest increase in the guaranteed purchase price by 33.1 percent.

**Table 2.7. Guaranteed Purchase Price of Major Agricultural Products (rial/kilogram)**

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Wheat	13,000	17,000	30.8
Barley	10,300	11,639	13.0
Rice (Khazar variety)	38,368	45,274	18.0
Sugar beet	3,122	3,746	20.0

Source: Cabinet approvals

### 2.4. Subsidies

Subsidy paid on goods and services (subject to Budgetary Measure No. 520000)

reached Rls. 24.0 trillion in 2019/20. Out of this amount, a sum of Rls. 23.5 trillion was paid on agricultural goods, services, and activities, constituting 97.9 percent of total subsidy payment out of the mentioned Budgetary Measure.

### 2.5. Government Investment

According to data released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, government credits paid on the acquisition of non-financial assets for the development of "agriculture and natural resources" and "water resources" projects decreased by 95.4 percent to Rls. 4.0 trillion in 2019/20, constituting 24.8 percent of the approved figure at Rls. 16.2 trillion. The credits paid on the acquisition of non-financial assets of the "agriculture and natural resources" project reached Rls. 3.6 trillion, down by 89.7 percent. The highest share of these credits by 53.8 percent was related to "farming and horticulture" group. For the development of water resources, the mentioned credits amounted to Rls. 0.4 trillion, down by 99.3 percent.

**Table 2.8. Subsidy Payments under Budgetary Measure No. 520000 in 2019/20 (billion rials)**

	Value	Share in total (percent)
Agricultural inputs, factors of production, guaranteed purchase of agricultural products, and market regulation of agricultural products	3,308	13.8
Guaranteed purchase of wheat	18,000	74.9
Organizing the production and guaranteed purchase of tea	1,364	5.7
Assistance for the compensation of Iran Water Resources Management Company (Holding)	849	3.5
<b>Total subsidy payment to the agriculture sector</b>	<b>23,521</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Subsidy payment to other sectors	500	2.1
<b>Total subsidy paid under Budgetary Measure No. 520000</b>	<b>24,021</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

**Table 2.9. Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets for Development of "Agriculture and Natural Resources" and "Water Resources" Projects** (billion rials)

	Performance figure			Share (percent)		2019/20	
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	2018/19	2019/20	Approved figure	Realization <sup>1</sup> (percent)
Agriculture and natural resources	35,222.5	3,632.0	-89.7	40.8	90.7	12,674.6	28.7
Water resources	51,061.4	370.6	-99.3	59.2	9.3	3,490.0	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,283.8</b>	<b>4,002.6</b>	<b>-95.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,164.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> By realization, a dividing of the performance figure by the approved figure multiplied by 100 is meant.

## 2.6. Banking Facilities

Outstanding facilities (net) extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to public and non-public sectors active in the field of agriculture grew by 21.3 percent to Rls. 1,104.0 trillion in March 2020. The share of the non-public agriculture sector in the outstanding facilities (net) was 99.4 percent. By March 2020, the outstanding facilities (net) extended by Bank Keshavarzi (Agriculture Bank of Iran) to the non-public agriculture sector rose by 21.8 percent to Rls. 711.2 trillion. The share of Bank Keshavarzi in the outstanding facilities (net) extended to the public and non-public agriculture sectors was 64.4 percent, showing a growth rate of about 0.3 percentage point compared with March 2019. Furthermore, bank Keshavarzi paid Rls. 530.6 trillion through non-statutory and statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts in 2019/20,

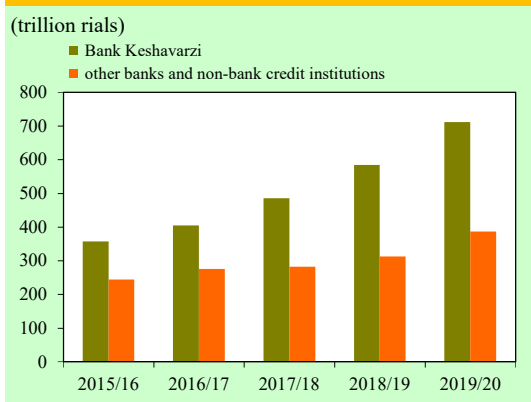
up by 10.6 percent compared with the year before. Out of credits paid by this bank, 80.8 percent (Rls. 428.5 trillion) were in the form of non-statutory resources, while 19.2 percent (equal to Rls. 102.1 trillion) were in the form of statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts. The composition of facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi according to Islamic contracts indicates the high share of partnership contracts by 48.2 percent. A sum of Rls. 255.8 trillion was paid in the form of partnership contracts, indicating a decline of 0.1 percent compared with the year before. The composition of facilities extended by this bank by use indicates that "agricultural industries and services" activity, enjoying the highest share in total by 39.7 percent, increased by 7.1 percent compared with the year before, to reach Rls. 210.7 trillion.

**Table 2.10. Outstanding Facilities<sup>1</sup> (Net) Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Public and Non-public Sectors Active in Agriculture** (trillion rials)

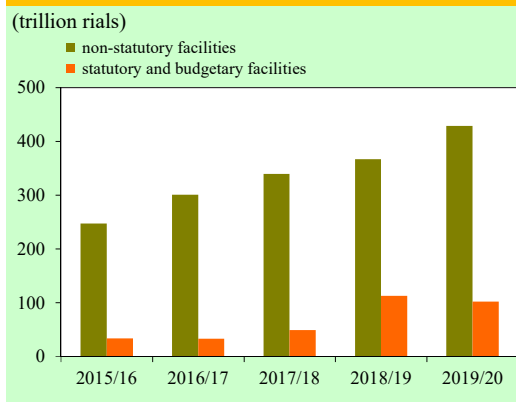
	March		Percentage change	Share (percent)	
	2019	2020		March 2019	March 2020
<b>Non-public sector</b>	<b>896.8</b>	<b>1,097.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>
Bank Keshavarzi	584.0	711.2	21.8	64.2	64.4
Other banks and credit institutions	312.7	386.4	23.6	34.4	35.0
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-53.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>910.4</b>	<b>1,104.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding facilities (net) are calculated upon the deduction of the outstanding debt of customers and extended facilities under the exchange rate differential, future profits, future profits and commissions, receipts from Mudarabah, partnership contracts (with the bank as partner), and outstanding profits and commissions headings. Outstanding facilities include legal partnership and direct investment contracts.

**Figure 2.2. Outstanding Facilities (Net) Extended by Banks to Non-public Agriculture Sector**



**Figure 2.3. Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi**



**Table 2.11. Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi by Term of Repayment** (trillion rials)

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20
Short-term	347.5	348.5	0.3	72.5	65.7
Medium-term	118.1	162.7	37.8	24.6	30.7
Long-term	14.0	19.4	39.2	2.9	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>479.5</b>	<b>530.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bank Keshavarzi

## 2.7. Agricultural Insurance Fund

In the farming year 2018/19, about Rls. 11.0 trillion was paid to farmers by the Agricultural Insurance Fund as compensation, showing a decrease of 16.0 percent compared with the previous farming year. As this Fund is a loss-making institution, a large proportion of its commitments on compensations are constantly being financed out of government subsidies. It is to be noted that the share of government subsidies in the total paid compensation fell from 66.8 percent in the farming year 2017/18 to 45.8 percent in the farming year 2018/19, while 54.2 percent was financed out of the farmers' premium payments. Due to the government's

failure to fulfill its commitments in due time, Bank Keshavarzi has continually been the body in charge of financing the deficit of the Agricultural Insurance Fund over the past years. According to the report released by the Agricultural Insurance Fund, in the farming year 2018/19, this Fund insured 3.5 million hectares of lands under the cultivation of 148 farming and horticultural products against losses from natural disasters. The cultivated land area covered by the insurance scheme shows a decrease of 11.7 percent compared with the year before. Meanwhile, a sum of Rls. 9.6 trillion was paid by the Fund as compensation on farming and horticultural products in 2019/20, down by 16.2 percent.

**Table 2.12. Performance of Agricultural Insurance Fund**

	Insured area			Compensation paid (billion rials)		
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Farming (thousand hectares)	3,166	2,645	-16.5	3,389	2,904	-14.3
Horticulture (thousand hectares) <sup>1</sup>	749	814	8.7	8,082	6,711	-17.0
Livestock (thousand)	7,487	8,113	8.4	798	803	0.6
Poultry (million)	906	1,059	16.9	754	333	-55.8
Aquaculture centers (thousand hectares)	4	5	20.5	50	248	394.7
Natural resources (thousand hectares)	1,720	1,557	-9.4	17	2	-88.4
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-16.0</b>

Source: Agricultural Insurance Fund. <sup>1</sup> Includes "tree trunk" subgroup. <sup>2</sup> Total insured area may not be calculated due to different units of measurement.

**Table 2.13. Insured Farming and Horticultural Lands and Amount of Compensation**

	Area of insured land (thousand hectares)		Percentage change	Share (percent)	Compensation paid (billion rials)		Percentage change	Share (percent)
	2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20		
Wheat	2,752	2,229	-19.0	64.4	2,600	2,148	-17.4	22.3
Rice	63	80	26.3	2.3	360	316	-12.3	3.3
Barley	190	167	-12.1	4.8	228	147	-35.5	1.5
Sugar beet	27	25	-8.1	0.7	20	39	92.6	0.4
Colza	56	52	-7.4	1.5	74	85	14.9	0.9
Pistachio	212	232	9.8	6.7	3,029	1,920	-36.6	20.0
Other	615	674	9.6	19.5	5,160	4,959	-3.9	51.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,471</b>	<b>9,615</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Agricultural Insurance Fund

## 2.8. Performance of Rural, Women, and Agricultural Cooperatives and Unions

According to the Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives, the number of active rural, women, and agricultural cooperatives reached 6,521 in March 2020. These cooperatives covered 5.9 million rural dwellers, indicating an increase of 1.1 percent in terms of the number of cooperatives and a rise of 1.4 percent in terms of the members. By March 2020, the number of rural, women, and agricultural unions reached 497, showing an increase of 0.8 percent compared with March 2019. Meanwhile, the number of companies as member to these unions rose by 6.0 percent to 5,333 in March 2020. It is important to note that rural cooperatives purchased about 4.9 million tons of various agricultural products at agreed prices in March 2020, up by 49.6 percent compared with March 2019.

**Table 2.14. Rural, Women, and Agricultural Cooperatives and Unions**

	March		Percentage change
	2019	2020	
<b>Cooperatives</b>			
Number	6,451	6,521	1.1
Members (thousand persons)	5,805	5,887	1.4
Capital (billion rials)	5,689	6,067	6.7
<b>Unions</b>			
Number	493	497	0.8
Member companies	5,033	5,333	6.0
Capital (billion rials)	1,336	1,535	14.9

Source: Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives

## 2.9. Exports of Agricultural Products

Based on data released by the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, 7.1 million tons of various agricultural products worth \$5.9 billion were exported in 2019/20, indicating a rise of 3.0 percent in terms of weight and a fall of 8.3 percent in terms of value. Exports of agricultural products accounted for 5.3 percent of the weight and 14.3 percent of the value of non-oil exports through Customs<sup>1</sup>. In 2019/20, "farming products" accounted for 62.2 percent of total agricultural exports in terms of weight. "Horticultural products", despite a lower share of 27.6 percent in the weight of agricultural exports, accounted for 46.9 percent of the total value of agricultural exports.

## 2.10. Imports of Agricultural Products

According to the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad, approximately 25.1 million tons of various agricultural products valued at \$12.8 billion were imported in 2019/20, showing increases by 22.5 and 19.0 percent in terms of weight and value, respectively. Imports of agricultural products accounted for 28.9 percent of the value and 70.0 percent of the weight of imported products. Meanwhile, the average value of each ton of imported agricultural products was \$508, indicating a decrease of 2.9 percent compared with the year before. Imports of wheat amounted to 548.6 thousand tons in 2019/20, indicating a remarkable increase compared with the year before.

**Table 2.15. Exports of Agricultural Products** (million dollars-thousand tons)

	2018/19		2019/20		Percentage change	
	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight
Livestock and poultry <sup>1</sup>	1,093	631	728	590	-33.4	-6.5
Fish and fishery products	333	121	250	127	-25.1	4.5
Farming products	2,630	4,659	2,102	4,444	-20.1	-4.6
Horticultural products	2,278	1,503	2,749	1,970	20.7	31.1
Forest products and grassland	58	27	31	19	-46.0	-28.6
<b>Total agricultural exports</b>	<b>6,392</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Share of agricultural exports in total non-oil exports (percent)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

<sup>1</sup> Includes the exports of veterinary pharmaceuticals.

<sup>2</sup> Non-oil exports through Customs include natural gas condensate. Percentage change is in percentage points.

**Table 2.16. Imports of Agricultural Products** (million dollars-thousand tons)

	2018/19		2019/20		Percentage change	
	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight
Livestock and poultry <sup>1</sup>	1,310	266	1,485	315	13.4	18.3
Fish and fishery products	59	24	72	27	22.4	12.0
Farming products	8,020	19,041	9,707	23,424	21.0	23.0
Horticultural products	1,292	1,122	1,431	1,285	10.8	14.5
Forest products and grassland	36	25	55	35	54.4	37.6
<b>Total agricultural imports</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>20,479</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>25,086</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>Share of agricultural imports in total imports (percent)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

<sup>1</sup> Includes the imports of veterinary pharmaceuticals.

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

<sup>1</sup> The weight and value of exports through Customs in 2018/19 and 2019/20 are calculated with the inclusion of natural gas condensate.

The mentioned sharp rise in the imports of wheat was in compliance with the Approval by the Supreme National Security Council, specifying both the maintenance *of* and the increase *in* the inventory levels of commodities with strategic importance. This was specifically done with the aim of offsetting the adverse effects of economic sanctions.

A review of the developments of foreign trade shows that the trade deficit of the agriculture sector increased by 59.3 percent

to \$6.9 billion in 2019/20. The increase in the trade deficit of the agriculture sector was the result of the fall in the export value of saffron and dates as against the increase in the imports of basic agricultural goods such as corn, rice, oils, barley, and meals. Meanwhile, the average per-ton value of exported agricultural products fell by 11.0 percent to \$820 in 2019/20. Considering the composition of agricultural imports and exports, the terms of trade of the agriculture sector decreased by 8.4 percent from 1.76 in 2018/19 to 1.61 in 2019/20.

**Table 2.17. Trade Balance of Agricultural Products** (million dollars)

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Imports	10,717	12,750	19.0
Exports	6,392	5,859	-8.3
<b>Trade deficit</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>59.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

**Table 2.18. Terms of Trade for Agriculture Sector** (dollar/ton)

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Value of exports per ton	921	820	-11.0
Value of imports per ton	523	508	-2.9
<b>Terms of trade</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>-8.4</b>





The average prices of various types of crude oil decreased in 2019 as compared with 2018. The continuation of US sanctions on Iran's and Venezuela's exports, the intensification of geopolitical tensions between Iran and the US, the increase in the US oil production, drone strikes against Saudi Aramco facilities, the decision by the OPEC members as well as the non-OPEC countries on the amount of production and crude oil prices, and the China-US trade war were among the most important factors to make the average prices of crude oil fluctuate and stand at lower levels compared with 2018. Accordingly, the prices per barrel of Brent Crude and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) decreased by 9.9 and 12.5 percent compared with 2018, to reach \$64.2 and \$57.0, respectively, in 2019.

Based on the Statistical Review of World Energy published by British Petroleum (BP) in 2020, total world primary energy<sup>1</sup> consumption amounted to 583.9 exajoules (EJ) in 2019, indicating an increase of 1.3 percent compared with the year before. This increase was owing mainly to the rise in consumption by the Asia Pacific countries (especially China, Indonesia, and India), as well as the Middle East and Africa. Of the mentioned 583.9 EJ, 37.6 EJ was consumed by the OPEC member countries and 546.3 EJ was used by non-OPEC countries.

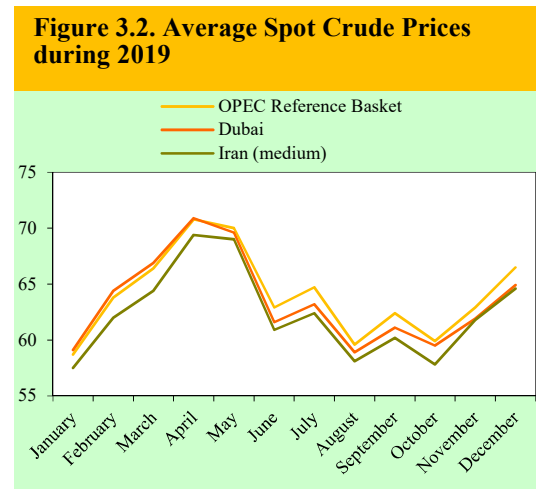
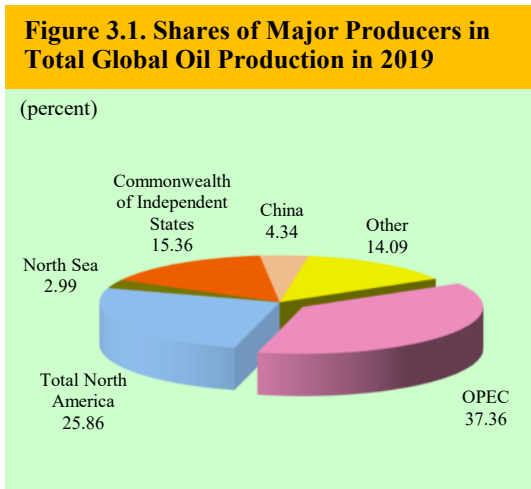
<sup>1</sup> Includes oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, and renewables.

Iran's primary energy consumption amounted to 12.3 EJ in 2019, up by 4.3 percent compared with 2018. The main primary energies consumed by Iran include oil and natural gas, while other energies are consumed only sparingly. Global oil production<sup>2</sup> amounted to 95.2 mb/d in 2019, indicating a decrease of 0.1 percent. Oil production by the OPEC member countries, accounting for 37.4 percent of global oil production, declined by 5.3 percent to 35.6 mb/d. Moreover, global oil consumption<sup>3</sup> grew by 0.9 percent to reach 98.3 mb/d<sup>4</sup>. At end-2019, world proved reserves of oil amounted to 1,733.9 billion barrels, showing a decline of 0.1 percent compared with the year before. OPEC members' proved reserves of oil, totaling 1,214.7 billion barrels, accounted for 70.1 percent of global reserves. World proved reserves of natural gas were 198.8 trillion cubic meters, up by 0.9 percent compared with 2018. Global natural gas production increased by 3.4 percent to 3,989.3 billion cubic meters and global natural gas consumption rose by 2.0 percent to 3,929.2 billion cubic meters.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates, and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs).

<sup>3</sup> Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss. Consumption of biogasoline (such as ethanol), biodiesel and derivatives of coal and natural gas are excluded. Derivatives of coal and natural gas are included.

<sup>4</sup> Based on the OPEC data, global oil supply and demand were respectively 99.1 and 99.7 mb/d in 2019, not matching the BP figures on global oil production and consumption.



### 3.1. OPEC

#### 3.1.1. Primary Energy Consumption

Primary energy consumption by OPEC members increased from 36.7 exajoules (EJ) in 2018 to 37.6 EJ in 2019. Oil and natural gas are consumed by member countries largely while others are used sparingly, with the lowest related to the nuclear energy and renewables. Middle East members (including

Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and the UAE) consumed 32.1 EJ, higher than other members (Venezuela, Ecuador, and Algeria). Iran, with 12.3 EJ, and Saudi Arabia, with 11.0 EJ, ranked first and second among the Middle East members, respectively, in terms of primary energy consumption.

**Table 3.1. OPEC Primary Energy Consumption in 2019 by Fuel<sup>1</sup>** (Exajoules)

	Oil	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydroelectricity	Renewables	Total
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Saudi Arabia	6.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	11.0
Iran	3.9	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	12.3
Iraq	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Kuwait	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
United Arab Emirates	2.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.04	4.8
<b>Other members<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>37.6</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020. <sup>1</sup> Excludes Nigeria, Libya, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Republic of Congo, and Angola. <sup>2</sup> Includes Venezuela, Algeria, and Ecuador.

#### 3.1.2. Proved Reserves of Oil

At end-2019, proved reserves of oil located in OPEC member countries reached 1,214.7 billion barrels, 0.1 billion barrels lower than 2018 year-end. Among the OPEC member countries, the largest reserves by

303.8 billion barrels belonged to Venezuela, followed by Saudi Arabia with 297.6 billion barrels. Iran, with proved reserves of oil at 155.6 billion barrels, ranked third among OPEC member countries.

**Table 3.2. OPEC Proved Reserves of Oil** (billion barrels)

	Year-end			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>798.1</b>	<b>797.6</b>	<b>797.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Saudi Arabia	296.0	297.7	297.6	0.6	-0.03	24.5	24.5
Iran	155.6	155.6	155.6	0.0	0.0	12.8	12.8
Iraq	147.2	145.0	145.0	-1.5	0.0	11.9	11.9
Kuwait	101.5	101.5	101.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
United Arab Emirates	97.8	97.8	97.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.1
<b>Other members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>416.9</b>	<b>417.2</b>	<b>417.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>
Venezuela	302.8	303.8	303.8	0.3	0.0	25.0	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215.0</b>	<b>1,214.8</b>	<b>1,214.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

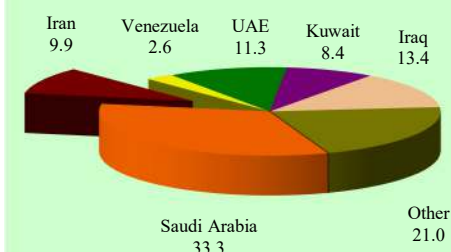
<sup>1</sup> Includes Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, Ecuador, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

### 3.1.3. Oil Production

In 2019, the average OPEC oil production decreased by 5.3 percent to reach 35.6 mb/d. This equaled a reduction by 2.0 million b/d. Production by the Middle East members, with a decline of 5.3 percent (about 1.5 million b/d) compared with the year before, totaled 27.1 mb/d. Production by other OPEC members decreased by 5.4 percent compared with 2018, to reach 8.4 mb/d. The highest amount of production was related to Saudi Arabia with 11.8 mb/d, accounting for 33.3 percent of total OPEC oil production.

**Figure 3.3. Shares of OPEC Members in Total OPEC Oil Production in 2019**

(percent)

**Table 3.3. OPEC Oil Production<sup>1</sup>** (million b/d)

	2017	2018	2019	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	11.9	12.3	11.8	3.1	-3.5	32.6	33.3
Iran <sup>2</sup>	5.0	4.8	3.5	-4.1	-26.4	12.8	9.9
Iraq	4.5	4.6	4.8	2.1	3.2	12.3	13.4
Kuwait	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	-1.8	8.1	8.4
United Arab Emirates	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.1	2.2	10.4	11.2
<b>Other members<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

<sup>1</sup> Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates, and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs).<sup>2</sup> BP data on Iran's oil production are overestimated.<sup>3</sup> Includes Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, Ecuador, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

### 3.1.4. Oil Consumption

In 2019, the consumption of oil by OPEC members<sup>1</sup> increased by 2.0 percent to 9.0 mb/d. The highest amount of consumption by 3.8 mb/d was related to Saudi Arabia. Ecuador, with 248.6 thousand barrels a day, accounted for the lowest consumption. Iran's consumption was about 2.0 mb/d, constituting 22.3 percent of total<sup>2</sup>.

### 3.1.5. Proved Reserves of Natural Gas

OPEC proved reserves of natural gas reached 66.6 trillion cubic meters at the end of 2019, indicating an increase of 0.1 percent compared with the end of 2018. Iran and Saudi Arabia, with 32.0 and 6.0 trillion cubic meters, were the holders of the largest reserves among member countries in the year under review.

**Table 3.4. OPEC Oil Consumption<sup>1</sup>**

(million b/d)

	2017	2018	2019	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>88.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	3.8	3.8	3.8	-1.8	0.5	42.5	41.9
Iran <sup>2</sup>	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	10.0	20.7	22.3
Iraq	0.7	0.7	0.7	-2.6	1.7	7.9	7.9
Kuwait	0.4	0.4	0.4	-1.3	-1.7	4.9	4.7
United Arab Emirates	1.0	1.1	1.0	4.4	-1.4	11.9	11.5
<b>Other members<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

<sup>1</sup> Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss. Consumption of biogasoline (such as ethanol), biodiesel and derivatives of coal and natural gas are excluded. Derivatives of coal and natural gas are included. <sup>2</sup> Data related to Iran are overestimated. <sup>3</sup> Includes Venezuela, Ecuador, and Algeria. <sup>4</sup> Excludes Nigeria, Libya, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

**Table 3.5. OPEC Proved Reserves of Natural Gas**

(trillion cubic meters)

	Year-end			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>73.8</b>
Saudi Arabia	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.3	1.6	8.9	9.0
Iran	31.9	32.0	32.0	0.3	0.0	48.1	48.1
Iraq	3.6	3.5	3.5	-0.4	0.0	5.3	5.3
Kuwait	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
United Arab Emirates	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	8.9
<b>Other members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

<sup>1</sup> Includes Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, and Algeria.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Angola, Ecuador, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Nigeria, Libya, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates released by the BP are higher than the figures published by Iran's Ministry of Petroleum.

### 3.1.6. Natural Gas Production

Natural gas production<sup>1</sup> by OPEC Middle East members amounted to 449.5 billion cubic meters in 2019, up by 2.3 percent. Iran, with a production of 244.2 billion cubic meters, enjoyed the highest share by 39.3 percent. Saudi Arabia, with a production of 113.6 billion cubic meters and a share of 18.3 percent, ranked second. Total OPEC natural gas production decreased by 0.1 percent to 620.9 billion cubic meters.

### 3.1.7. Natural Gas Consumption

OPEC natural gas consumption amounted to 529.0 billion cubic meters in 2019, indicating an increase of 1.3 percent compared with 2018. Consumption of natural gas by the Middle East members reached 456.7 billion cubic meters, constituting a share of 86.3 percent of total natural gas consumption, which was 0.8 percentage point higher than the figure of the year before (85.5 percent).

**Table 3.6. OPEC Natural Gas Production**

(billion cubic meters)

	2017	2018	2019	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>417.5</b>	<b>439.2</b>	<b>449.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>
Saudi Arabia	109.3	112.1	113.6	2.6	1.4	18.0	18.3
Iran	219.5	238.3	244.2	8.6	2.4	38.4	39.3
Iraq	10.1	10.6	10.8	4.5	1.9	1.7	1.7
Kuwait	16.2	16.9	18.4	3.7	9.2	2.7	3.0
United Arab Emirates	62.4	61.4	62.5	-1.6	1.9	9.9	10.1
<b>Other members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>604.9</b>	<b>621.2</b>	<b>620.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020. <sup>1</sup> Includes Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, and Algeria. <sup>2</sup> Excludes Angola, Ecuador, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

**Table 3.7. OPEC Natural Gas Consumption**

(billion cubic meters)

	2017	2018	2019	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>425.5</b>	<b>446.4</b>	<b>456.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>86.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	109.3	112.1	113.6	2.6	1.4	21.5	21.5
Iran	209.1	224.1	223.6	7.2	-0.2	42.9	42.3
Iraq	11.4	14.6	19.9	27.8	36.5	2.8	3.8
Kuwait	21.0	21.2	23.5	0.6	11.2	4.1	4.4
United Arab Emirates	74.7	74.4	76.0	-0.4	2.2	14.2	14.4
<b>Other members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>504.4</b>	<b>522.1</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020. <sup>1</sup> Includes Venezuela, Algeria, and Ecuador. <sup>2</sup> Excludes Nigeria, Libya, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes gas flared or recycled. Includes natural gas produced for gas-to-liquids transformation.

## 3.2. Iran

### 3.2.1. Natural Gas

With the development of gas supply infrastructure in urban and rural areas, domestic consumption of natural gas rose 3.1 percent to 215.4 billion cubic meters in 2019/20. The shares of "residential, commercial, and industrial sectors", "power plants", and "major industries" in total consumption were 52.3, 28.2 and 19.5 percent, respectively.

### 3.2.2. Electricity

In 2019/20, Iran's electricity generation increased by 5.0 percent to 326.4 billion kWh. Of total generated electricity, 176.5 billion kWh (54.1 percent) was related to the private sector's power plants, 144.1 billion kWh (44.1 percent) belonged to the Ministry of Energy, and 5.9 billion kWh (1.8 percent) was related to large industries.

The highest amount of generated electricity by 106.3 billion kWh was related to the combined cycle power plants affiliated to the private sector, followed by steam power plants affiliated to the Ministry of Energy (60.6 billion kWh), constituting

32.6 and 18.6 percent of total electricity generation by power plants, respectively. The amount of electricity generated by power plants affiliated to the Ministry of Energy experienced an increase of 10.1 percent compared with the year before and the amount of electricity generated by the private sector rose by 0.8 percent. The increase in electricity generation by the power plants affiliated to the Ministry of Energy was mainly due to a rise of 94.5 percent (an increase of 15.1 billion kWh) in electricity generation by hydroelectric power plants. Meanwhile, electricity consumption amounted to 275.1 billion kWh, indicating an increase of 5.3 percent compared with the year before. The industrial and commercial sectors experienced the highest increases in consumption by 11.1 and 9.6 percent, respectively. Public, street lighting, residential, and agriculture sectors indicated rises of 7.3, 5.7, 1.0 and -1.4 percent, respectively, compared with 2018/19. Industrial and residential sectors enjoyed the highest shares in consumption by respectively 35.3 and 32.2 percent.

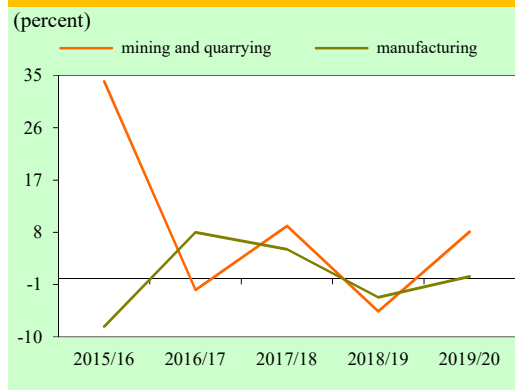
Despite the continuation of maximum pressures emanating from economic sanctions imposed on Iran's economy, the indicators of the manufacturing and mining sector pointed to favorable conditions in 2019/20. Accordingly, the production index of large manufacturing establishments experienced a growth rate of 2.6 percent in the reference period. Based on preliminary data of national accounts, the value added of the "manufacturing" and "mining and quarrying" subsectors recorded the growth rates of respectively 0.4 and 8.1 percent compared with 2018/19, at constant 2016/17 prices.

## 4.1. Production

### 4.1.1. Production Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments

The production index of large manufacturing establishments indicated an increase of 2.6 percent in 2019/20 (base year 2016/17). Growth in the manufacture of "basic metals", "chemicals and chemical products", "other nonmetallic mineral products", "food products", and "pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products" made the biggest contribution to the increase in the production index of large manufacturing establishments in 2019/20. The "employment" index and the "wage" index of large manufacturing establishments recorded increases of 1.4 and 34.4 percent, respectively, compared with the year before.

**Figure 4.1. Growth in Value Added of "Manufacturing" and "Mining and Quarrying" Subsectors (base year 2016/17)**



### 4.1.2. Production of Selected Industries

In 2019/20, a total of 758.9 thousand vehicles were manufactured, indicating a decrease of 14.4 percent compared with the year before. It is important to note that the country's automotive industry experienced a downtrend in production for the second consecutive year in 2019/20, affected by the intensification of sanctions on the Iranian economy, which caused the country's leading trade partners to drastically reduce their cooperation with the industry. The mentioned downward trend, though, was not as steep as the year before. Meanwhile, the production of crude steel and copper cathode increased by 12.0 and 2.0 percent, respectively, while the production of aluminum bar decreased by 7.4 percent compared with 2018/19.



**Table 4.1. Selected Manufacturing and Mining Products**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Cement (million tons)	54.7	56.9	61.7	4.0	8.4
Vehicles (thousand)	1,429.0	886.3	758.9	-38.0	-14.4
Crude steel (million tons)	20.8	23.6	26.4	13.3	12.0
Copper cathode (thousand tons)	159.6	249.1	254.1	56.1	2.0
Aluminum bar (thousand tons)	351.0	310.0	287.1	-11.7	-7.4

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

According to the National Petrochemical Company, production of petrochemicals (including the performance of privatized companies) amounted to 55.4 million tons in 2019/20, indicating an increase of 3.9 percent. The weight of petrochemical exports (including the privatized companies) amounted to 22.3 million tons, showing an increase of 9.6 percent compared with 2018/19. Furthermore, the value of petrochemical exports decreased by 16.9 percent to \$9.5 billion, while the domestic sales of petrochemical products increased by 5.1 percent in terms of weight and 55.2 percent in terms of value.

#### 4.2. Government Investment

According to the Treasury General, the government approved a sum of Rls. 5.0 trillion in the Budget Law for 2019/20 for the implementation of projects related to the

acquisition of non-financial assets in the manufacturing and mining sector. The actual amount paid on this purpose was Rls. 3.8 trillion (75.1 percent of the budget), indicating a decrease of 72.2 percent compared with 2018/19. This reduction was for the most part due to a decrease by 74.2 percent in the performance of "establishment and development of industries, mines, and manufacturing and mining infrastructure" project with a share of 89.7 percent in paid credits. The credits actually allocated to the "geological studies" project constituted 85.3 of the credits originally approved to be allocated to this project, which was the highest compared with other projects. Next on the list was the "establishment and development of industries, mines, and manufacturing and mining infrastructure" project, the credits allocated to which accounted for 75.3 percent of the approved amount.

**Table 4.2. Performance of Petrochemical Industry**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Production (thousand tons)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>53,629</b>	<b>53,311</b>	<b>55,393</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Exports</b>					
Weight (thousand tons)	22,410	20,307	22,261	-9.4	9.6
Value (million dollars)	12,012	11,432	9,497	-4.8	-16.9
<b>Domestic sales</b>					
Weight (thousand tons)	17,665	17,754	18,651	0.5	5.1
Value (billion rials)	389,168	675,222	1,047,835	73.5	55.2

Source: National Petrochemical Company

<sup>1</sup> Due to the utilization of some petrochemical products as intermediate goods, the weight of products in this sector is constantly higher than the sum of the weights of exports and domestic sales.

**Table 4.3. Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Manufacturing and Mining Sector** (trillion rials)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		2019/20	
				2018/19	2019/20	Approved	Performance <sup>1</sup> (percent)
Manufacturing and mining sector	7.2	13.6	3.8	88.1	-72.2	5.0	75.1

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

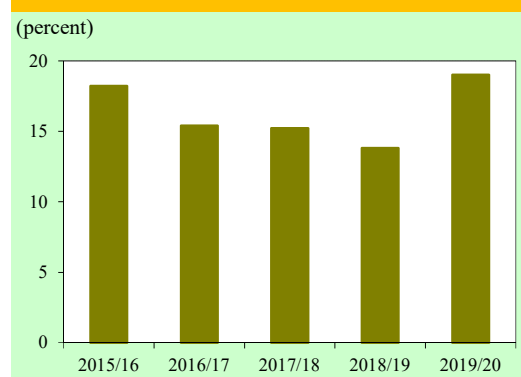
<sup>1</sup> Calculated through dividing the performance figure by the approved figure multiplied by 100.

### 4.3. Banking Facilities

By March 2020, outstanding facilities (net) extended to the manufacturing and mining sector (public and non-public) increased by 19.7 percent to Rls. 2,281.1 trillion, excluding future profits and revenues. Accordingly, the relative share of growth in the outstanding debt of the non-public manufacturing and mining sector in total growth in the outstanding facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to all non-public sectors of the economy was 13.4 percent.

In 2019/20, a sum of Rls. 9,749.9 trillion was allocated as facilities by banks and non-bank credit institutions to various sectors of the economy. Out of this amount, a sum of Rls. 3,172.4 trillion worth of facilities was extended to the manufacturing and mining sector, up by 51.8 percent compared with 2018/19. Thus, the share of the manufacturing

and mining sector in total allocated facilities was 32.5 percent. Of the total sum paid to the manufacturing and mining sector, 68.3 percent was in the form of the working capital.

**Figure 4.2. Growth in Outstanding Facilities (Net) Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Non-public Manufacturing and Mining Sector****Table 4.4. Outstanding Facilities (Net) Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Manufacturing and Mining Sector<sup>1</sup>** (trillion rials)

	March		Percentage change	March 2020		
	2019	2020		Change in outstanding	Total change in outstanding <sup>2</sup>	Relative share (percent)
Non-public sector	1,862.5	2,215.5	19.0	353.0	2,633.2	13.4
Public sector	42.6	65.6	54.0	23.0	500.3	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,905.1</b>	<b>2,281.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>3,133.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding facilities (net) are calculated upon the deduction of the outstanding debt of customers and extended facilities under the exchange rate differential, future profits, future profits and commissions, receipts from Mudarabah, partnership contracts (with the bank as partner), and outstanding profits and commissions headings. Outstanding facilities include legal partnership and direct investment contracts.

<sup>2</sup> It refers to growth in the outstanding facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to all economic sectors.

#### 4.4. Contribution of Banking Network to SMEs

The implementation of the supportive plan for the financing of the SMEs continued in 2019/20, benefitting from the relevant experiences of the years 2016 through 2018 and in accordance with the requirements of the banking network. Based on the "Guideline on Supporting the SMEs", the CBI continued with its supportive policies and strategic plans for the strengthening of the SMEs in 2019/20. In this respect, the decision on removing the barriers subject to Article (5), "Amended Law on Check Issuance" (approved on November 4, 2018), upon the discretion of the "Supply Council" in each province is to be noted. According to data received from the registration platform containing information on facility-requiring units, a sum of Rls. 544.7 trillion worth of facilities was allocated to 37.5 thousand eligible manufacturing establishments by the end of the year (March 2020).

#### 4.5. Manufacturing Establishments

The number of establishment permits issued in 2019/20 reached 25.7 thousand, indicating a rise of 13.8 percent compared with 2018/19. The projected investment based on establishment permits increased by

1.9 percent to reach Rls. 2,864.5 trillion in 2019/20. "Manufacture of food products and beverages" had the highest share in the number of establishment permits by 12.7 percent, followed by the "manufacture of chemicals and chemical products", and "other nonmetallic mineral products" by 12.6 and 12.5 percent, respectively. Thus, the total share of these three groups in the number of establishment permits amounted to 37.8 percent. The average projected investment in each project, based on issued establishment permits, was Rls. 111.4 billion, indicating a decrease of 10.5 percent. Average projected investment per employment opportunity, based on establishment permits, decreased by 10.6 percent to Rls. 4.8 billion. Moreover, 5,782 operation permits, with an investment of Rls. 504.8 trillion (at current prices), were issued. This indicated decreases by 1.2 and 15.6 percent, respectively. "Manufacture of food products and beverages" had the highest share in the number of issued operation permits by 15.6 percent, followed by "manufacture of chemicals and chemical products" with 14.2 percent and "manufacture of rubber and plastics products" with 13.4 percent. The average investment per industrial unit, based on operation permits, totaled Rls. 87.3 billion, down by 14.6 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 4.5. Establishment and Operation Permits Issued for Industrial Groups**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Establishment permits</b>					
Number	19,187	22,590	25,712	17.7	13.8
Projected investment (trillion rials)	1,821.9	2,811.9	2,864.5	54.3	1.9
Projected employment (thousand persons)	451.5	522.6	595.5	15.8	13.9
<b>Operation permits</b>					
Number	5,372	5,850	5,782	8.9	-1.2
Investment (trillion rials, current prices)	257.8	598.3	504.8	132.0	-15.6
Employment (thousand persons)	97.9	101.6	90.0	3.8	-11.4

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

#### 4.6. Employment in the Manufacturing Sector

Data related to employment based on issued operation permits indicate that 90.0 thousand job opportunities were created in the manufacturing sector in 2019/20. Based on the report released by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade, the number of persons employed in the manufacturing sector, based on operation permits, was 16 on average. Hence, the average investment per employment opportunity decreased by 4.8 percent compared with the year before to reach Rls. 5.6 billion.

#### 4.7. Permits Issued in the Mining Sector

Totally, 507 discovery certificates, with a projected reserve of 587 million tons, were issued by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade in 2019/20, indicating decreases by 9.3 and 70.5 percent, respectively. In order to put new mines into operation, 576 operation permits, with a nominal extraction capacity of 24 million tons, were issued. This indicated decreases by 11.1 and 12.9 percent, respectively. Employment based on operation permits decreased by 8.3 percent to 4,778 persons in 2019/20.

**Table 4.6. Average Investment and Employment Generation by Permit**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Establishment permits</b>					
Average projected investment in each project (million rials)	94,953	124,475	111,409	31.1	-10.5
Average projected employment generation by each project (person)	24	23	23	-1.7	0.1
Average projected investment per employment opportunity (million rials)	4,036	5,380	4,811	33.3	-10.6
<b>Operation permits</b>					
Average investment per industrial unit (million rials)	47,997	102,266	87,300	113.1	-14.6
Average employment generation per industrial unit (person)	18	17	16	-4.7	-10.4
Average investment per employment opportunity (million rials)	2,635	5,888	5,608	123.5	-4.8

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

**Table 4.7. Permits Issued for Mining Activities**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Exploration permits<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>Discovery certificates<sup>2</sup></b>					
Number	512	559	507	9.2	-9.3
Projected reserve (million tons)	775	1,990	587	157.0	-70.5
Operation costs (billion rials)	682	702	1,111	2.9	58.1
<b>Operation permits<sup>3</sup></b>					
Number	755	648	576	-14.2	-11.1
Nominal extraction capacity (million tons)	42	27	24	-34.0	-12.9
Employment (person)	5,914	5,209	4,778	-11.9	-8.3

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> It is a license issued by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade, permitting the exploration of minerals within a specific scope.

<sup>2</sup> It is an endorsement certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade, in the name of the owner of the exploration permit, after the completion of exploration and ore discovery procedures.

<sup>3</sup> It is a license issued by the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade, which allows extracting, ore dressing, and obtaining of salable mining products.

It is also important to note that the number of mining exploration permits given to applicants reached 960 in 2019/20. This indicated a decrease of 6.7 percent compared with the year before.

#### **4.8. Producer Price Index (PPI) of Manufacturing Products**

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their goods and services. In 2019/20, the PPI indicated a growth rate of 37.6 percent compared with 2018/19 (base year 2016/17). The growth rate of the PPI in 2018/19 had stood at 42.1 percent, compared with 2017/18 (base year 2016/17). The producer price index (PPI) for manufacturing

products increased by 36.2 percent in the year under review, when compared with 2018/19.

#### **4.9. Industrial Exports**

Based on the Customs Administration, the weight and value of industrial exports increased by respectively 34.2 and 4.4 percent compared with the year before, to reach 113.0 million tons and \$34.7 billion in 2019/20. Thus, the value of industrial exports amounted to \$307 per ton, down by 22.2 percent compared with the year before. "Gas and oil products" had the highest share in the value of industrial exports with 43.2 percent, followed by "cast iron, iron, steel, and their articles" with 14.1 percent, and "rubber and plastics products" with 12.5 percent.

The major indicators of the construction and housing sector, including the private-sector investment in housing starts (at current prices) and the number of construction permits issued by municipalities in all urban areas experienced positive growth in 2019/20. The value added of construction by private sector increased by 5.8 percent to Rls. 490.7 trillion at constant 2016/17 prices, while the total value added of the construction sector (both private and public buildings) decreased by 0.6 percent to Rls. 627.0 trillion. This was mainly due to a sharp decline in the value added of government buildings by 18.3 percent. Gross fixed capital formation in the construction sector amounted to Rls. 1,555.2 trillion at constant 2016/17 prices, down by 2.1 percent compared with 2018/19.

The private sector started the construction of 144.4 thousand new buildings with a total floor space of 81.4 million square meters

and completed 114.0 thousand buildings with a total floor space of 65.6 million square meters in 2019/20. Total floor space of housing starts in all urban areas rose by 5.9 percent, while that of housing completions decreased by 13.7 percent. Meanwhile, land price index in urban areas, CPI for construction services, and PPI for construction materials increased by respectively 59.0, 38.6 and 41.2 percent in 2019/20 (base year 2016/17).

### 5.1. Private-sector Investment in Construction in Urban Areas

In 2019/20, the private-sector investment in construction in urban areas increased by 48.9 percent to reach Rls. 1,601.9 trillion at current prices. Private sector investment in construction in Tehran surged by 46.2 percent to Rls. 345.9 trillion. In other large cities, this variable rose by 52.7 percent and in other urban areas, it increased by 46.7 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 5.1. Private-sector Investment in Construction in Urban Areas <sup>1</sup>**  
(at current prices)

	(trillion rials)								
				Percentage change		Share (percent)		Contribution to investment growth (percent)	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20	
Tehran	183.3	236.5	345.9	29.0	46.2	22.0	21.6	10.2	
Other large cities	266.1	413.4	631.3	55.3	52.7	38.4	39.4	20.3	
Other urban areas	288.7	426.0	624.8	47.6	46.7	39.6	39.0	18.5	
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>1,075.9</b>	<b>1,601.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	

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

## Chapter 5 CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Private-sector investment in housing starts, semi-finished buildings, and housing completions increased at current prices in 2019/20. Investment in semi-finished buildings had the highest share of total investment by 60.4 percent, with the investment in housing starts and housing completions accounting for 22.9 and 16.6 percent of total, respectively.

### 5.2. Government Investment

According to data received from the Treasury General, a sum of Rls. 45.3 trillion was approved for the implementation of

projects related to the acquisition of non-financial assets in the housing sector and for urban and rural development purposes in 2019/20. The sum actually paid on the implementation of the mentioned projects was Rls. 18.6 trillion, constituting 41.0 percent of the amount approved in the budget. The greatest portion of credits was paid to "improvement of urban and rural structure" project by 77.6 percent. Moreover, the highest percentage of budget performance belonged to "development of sewage equipment and wastewater treatment" by 71.6 percent, followed by "development of Iran Strong Motion Network" by 70.2 percent.

**Table 5.2. Private-sector Investment in Construction in Urban Areas by Construction Phase<sup>1</sup> (at current prices)**

				Percentage change		Share (percent)		Contribution to investment growth (percent)
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20
	(trillion rials)							
Housing starts	181.1	252.1	367.2	39.2	45.7	23.4	22.9	10.7
Semi-finished buildings	425.7	614.8	968.4	44.4	57.5	57.1	60.4	32.9
Housing completions	131.4	208.9	266.3	59.0	27.5	19.4	16.6	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>1,075.9</b>	<b>1,601.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>

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

**Table 5.3. Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Housing Sector, Urban and Rural Development**

	Performance			Percentage change		2019/20	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	Approved	Performance (percent) <sup>1</sup>
	(trillion rials)						
Housing sector	2.1	1.1	2.0	-45.7	80.9	3.0	66.9
Services rendered to urban and rural dwellers and nomads	29.4	31.4	14.9	6.8	-52.6	34.5	43.1
Water and sewage	30.1	36.6	1.2	21.6	-96.8	7.0	16.7
Research and development in housing sector, urban and rural development	0.1	0.5	0.5	315.5	-4.0	0.7	63.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>-73.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of performance is calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

### 5.3. Banking Facilities

Outstanding facilities (net) extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to the non-public and public sectors active in the housing field indicated growth rates of respectively 12.0 and 22.4 percent to amount to Rls. 2,144.9 trillion and Rls. 6.5 trillion, respectively, in March 2020. Outstanding facilities (net) extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to the non-public and public sectors active in the field of construction showed rises of respectively 19.9 and 9.9 percent to reach Rls. 930.2 trillion and Rls. 3.8 trillion, respectively. Meanwhile, out of the total value of facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to various economic sectors at Rls. 9,749.9 trillion, a sum of Rls. 687.0 trillion was extended to the construction and housing sector in 2019/20. This indicated a decrease of 33.8 percent compared with the year before.

In 2019/20, Bank Maskan (the Housing Bank of Iran), as the sole specialized bank in

the housing sector extended Rls. 301.4 trillion worth of facilities (excluding future profits and revenues) to 636.7 thousand projects, indicating an increase of 17.5 percent as against a decrease of 4.0 percent, respectively, compared with the year before. The mentioned facilities (including future profits and revenues) amounted to Rls. 469.1 trillion, indicating an increase of 8.6 percent compared with the year before. The average facilities extended by Bank Maskan for the purchase of housing units amounted to Rls. 619.1 million, rising by 24.5 percent compared with 2018/19. The amount of facilities extended by Bank Maskan in the form of installment sale contracts for housing purchase (excluding future profits and revenues) decreased by 15.4 percent to Rls. 97.5 trillion. Furthermore, 40.1 thousand partnership contracts were concluded for the extension of facilities worth Rls. 49.1 trillion, the value of which indicated an increase of 58.0 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 5.4. Outstanding Facilities (Net)<sup>1</sup> Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Housing and Construction Sectors** (trillion rials)

	March			March 2020		
	2018	2019	2020	Change in outstanding	Percentage change	Relative share <sup>2</sup> (percent)
<b>Housing</b>	<b>1,775.9</b>	<b>1,920.8</b>	<b>2,151.4</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Non-public sector	1,772.2	1,915.5	2,144.9	229.5	12.0	8.7
Public sector	3.7	5.3	6.5	1.2	22.4	0.2
<b>Construction</b>	<b>589.3</b>	<b>779.5</b>	<b>934.0</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Non-public sector	584.8	776.1	930.2	154.1	19.9	5.9
Public sector	4.5	3.4	3.8	0.3	9.9	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding facilities (net) are calculated upon the deduction of the outstanding debt of customers and extended facilities under the exchange rate differential, future profits, future profits and commissions, receipts from Mudarabah, partnership contracts (with the bank as partner), and outstanding profits and commissions headings. Outstanding facilities include legal partnership and direct investment contracts.

<sup>2</sup> Indicates the shares of construction and housing sectors in change in total outstanding facilities extended to all economic sectors.



**Table 5.5. Facilities Extended by Bank Maskan<sup>1</sup>** (billion rials)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Partnership <sup>2</sup>	46,451	31,069	49,079	-33.1	58.0	12.1	16.3
Installment sale-housing purchase	99,687	115,143	97,460	15.5	-15.4	44.9	32.3
Installment sale <sup>3</sup>	55,017	58,873	55,303	7.0	-6.1	22.9	18.4
Murabaha	7,810	13,233	34,549	69.5	161.1	5.2	11.5
Hire purchase	67	5	5	-92.2	-3.4	0.0	0.0
Ju'alah	14,337	28,337	46,342	97.7	63.5	11.0	15.4
Gharz-al-hasaneh (marriage, security deposit, and housing completion)	5,114	6,448	15,624	26.1	142.3	2.5	5.2
Gharz-al-hasaneh (other)	601	3,042	2,488	406.1	-18.2	1.2	0.8
Debt purchase (rial equivalent)	1	0	0	-100.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other	456	423	518	-7.2	22.5	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,541</b>	<b>256,575</b>	<b>301,369</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bank Maskan

<sup>1</sup> Excludes future profits and revenues.

<sup>2</sup> Figures refer to concluded contracts, part of which was disbursed and the remaining part was the commitment of the bank. Disbursements on partnership contracts totaled Rls. 44,118 billion in 2019/20.

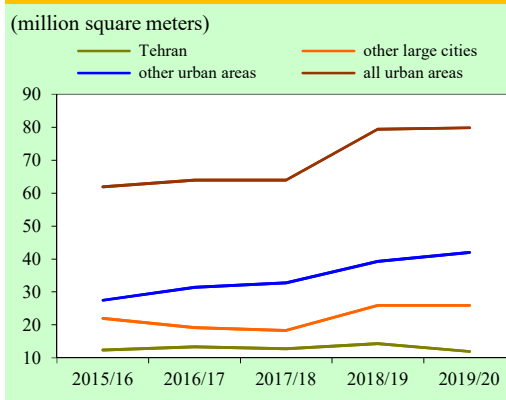
<sup>3</sup> Based on the new Guideline by Housing Bank, facilities extended under installment sale contracts (share of Bank Maskan out of conversion of partnership contracts to installment sale contracts) have been included in the sum total.

### 5.4. Construction Permits

In 2019/20, construction permits issued by municipalities in urban areas indicated an increase of 1.9 percent in number and reached 146.0 thousand. Total floor space stipulated in construction permits was 79.8 million square meters, indicating a slight increase of 0.5 percent compared with the year before. The number of construction permits issued for Tehran declined by 14.6 percent, while the number of construction permits issued for other large cities and other urban areas increased by 6.7 and 2.3 percent, respectively. The total floor space of buildings in Tehran decreased by 16.4 percent, while the total floor space of buildings in other large cities and other

urban areas increased by respectively 0.1 and 6.9 percent compared with 2018/19.

**Figure 5.1. Floor Space in Construction Permits Issued for Private Sector**



**Table 5.6. Construction Permits Issued by Municipalities in Urban Areas**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Number of permits (thousand)	118.6	143.3	146.0	20.8	1.9
Total floor space (million square meters)	63.9	79.4	79.8	24.3	0.5
Average floor space (square meters)	538	554	547	3.0	-1.4

### 5.5. Housing Starts in Urban Areas

The private sector started the construction of 144.4 thousand buildings with a total floor space of 81.4 million square meters and an investment of Rls. 367.2 trillion (at current prices) in urban areas in 2019/20. The number and total floor space of housing starts in all urban areas rose by 5.4 and 5.9 percent, respectively. The number and the total floor space of housing starts in Tehran decreased by 0.6 and 7.3 percent, respectively. In other large cities, these variables increased by 0.1 and 0.4 percent, respectively. The average cost for the construction of new buildings was estimated at Rls. 20,388 thousand per square meter (excluding land price), up by 42.4 percent compared with 2018/19. In Tehran, the average construction cost reached Rls. 26,635 thousand, showing an increase of 47.9 percent compared with 2018/19.

### 5.6. Housing Completions in Urban Areas

A total of 114.0 thousand buildings, with a total floor space of 65.6 million square meters, were completed by the private sector

in 2019/20, down by respectively 16.0 and 13.7 percent. Of total buildings completed, 77.2 percent were residential, 12.7 percent were residential with a commercial purpose, and the remaining 10.1 percent were non-residential. The private-sector investment in housing completions totaled Rls. 266.3 trillion, accounting for 16.6 percent of total private-sector investment.

In 2019/20, the share of Tehran in total floor space of completed buildings was 15.7 percent, that of other large cities was 37.5 percent, and that of other urban areas was 46.8 percent. The average floor space of completed buildings rose by 2.7 percent to reach 575 square meters. In Tehran, the average floor space of completed buildings decreased by 6.2 percent to 1,314 square meters. The average cost of housing completions per square meter in all urban areas, excluding land price, rose 45.4 percent to Rls. 14,475 thousand. In Tehran, other large cities, and other urban areas, the average construction cost registered growth rates of respectively 53.5, 44.0 and 36.9 percent compared with 2018/19.

**Table 5.7. Housing Starts in Urban Areas**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Number (thousand)	126.8	137.0	144.4	8.1	5.4
Total floor space (million square meters)	71.6	76.9	81.4	7.4	5.9
Average floor space (square meters)	565	561	564	-0.7	0.5
Average construction cost per square meter <sup>1</sup> (thousand rials)	9,526	14,313	20,388	50.3	42.4

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

**Table 5.8. Housing Completions in Urban Areas**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Number (thousand)	115.5	135.7	114.0	17.5	-16.0
Total floor space (million square meters)	71.6	76.0	65.6	6.1	-13.7
Average floor space (square meters)	620	560	575	-9.7	2.7
Average construction cost per square meter <sup>1</sup> (thousand rials)	8,737	9,954	14,475	13.9	45.4

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

### 5.7. Residential Units Completed by Private Sector in Urban Areas

A total of 360.7 thousand residential units, with a total floor space of 58.0 million square meters, were completed by the private sector in 2019/20, down by respectively 15.6 and 12.7 percent. The average floor space of these units reached 161 square meters, up by 3.2 percent compared with 2018/19.

### 5.8. Land Developments

#### 5.8.1. Land Price Index in Urban Areas

In 2019/20, land price index in all urban areas increased by 59.0 percent. This index showed a rise of 52.3 percent in Tehran.

#### 5.8.2. Mehr Housing Project

In implementation of Note 6 to the Budget Law for 2007/08, the government took measures to implement the Mehr Housing Project aimed at housing provision for the low-income groups. Ratification of the Law on Organization and Support for House Construction in 2007/08 facilitated the

implementation of Mehr Housing Project in the following years. Bank Maskan, the agent bank in terms of the extending of facilities, allocated a sum of Rls. 513.8 trillion by March 2020 to the construction of 2.4 million residential units through "land preparation", "land allocation on a 99-year lease", "building construction in abandoned and decaying locations of urban areas", and "renovation and refurbishment of rural housing" projects. "Land allocation on a 99-year lease" project enjoyed the highest share of the value of facilities by 87.0 percent. In addition, 1,939.8 thousand residential units were completed and ready to be put up for sale through installment payments.

### 5.9. Housing Rental Index in Urban Areas

Housing rental index surged in 2019/20. Growth rates of the housing rental index in "all urban areas", "Tehran", and "small cities" were 27.5, 28.1 and 28.2 percent, respectively.

**Table 5.9. Residential Units Completed by Private Sector in Urban Areas**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Number (thousand)	402.0	427.5	360.7	6.3	-15.6
Total floor space (million square meters)	62.5	66.5	58.0	6.4	-12.7
Average floor space (square meters) <sup>1</sup>	156	156	161	0.0	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes collectively owned areas such as parking lots, elevators, storerooms, etc.

**Table 5.10. Land Price Index in Urban Areas**

(base year 2016/17)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Tehran	107.4	175.1	266.7	63.0	52.3
Other large cities	106.0	156.0	259.0	47.2	66.0
Other urban areas	107.2	147.2	247.0	37.3	67.8
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>260.9</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>59.0</b>

**Table 5.11. Facilities Allocated by Bank Maskan to Mehr Housing Project as of Implementation in 2007/08 until March 2020**

	By March 2020		Share (percent)	
	Number (thousand units)	Value (trillion rials)	Number	Value
Land preparation	745 <sup>1</sup>	7.5	N/A	1.5
Land allocation on a 99-year lease	1,845	447.2	78.2	87.0
Building construction in abandoned and decaying locations of urban areas	82	14.8	3.5	2.9
Renovation and refurbishment of rural housing	432	40.6	18.3	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>513.8<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0<sup>2</sup></b>

Source: Bank Maskan. <sup>1</sup> As these 745 thousand units included in the list of facility receivers at the "land preparation" phase were also included under "land allocation on a 99-year lease", they were excluded from the total to avoid double counting. <sup>2</sup> The difference between the sum total of components with the total given here by Rls. 3.7 trillion and that in the sum total of the share value with the total given here by 0.7 percent are due to the budgetary facilities allocated for the state of emergency.

**Table 5.12. Housing Rental Index in Urban Areas**

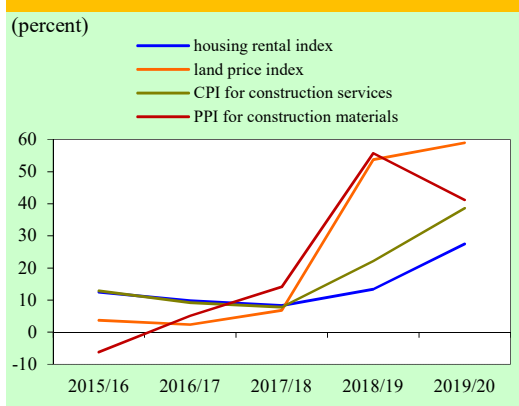
(base year 2016/17)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Tehran	109.2	126.4	161.9	15.8	28.1
Other large cities <sup>1</sup>	108.2	123.0	157.3	13.7	27.9
Medium-sized cities	108.8	121.5	151.1	11.7	24.4
Small cities	109.5	125.4	160.8	14.5	28.2
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Tehran.

## 5.10. Construction Price Indices

Construction services price index, also an indicator of wage developments, indicated an increase by 38.6 percent in 2019/20 (base year 2016/17). The highest growth rates in the subgroups of this index were related to "wage paid to skilled electrician" by 49.7 percent and "wage paid for painting" by 43.0 percent. The PPI for construction materials increased by 41.2 percent, with the PPI for metallic construction materials recording an increase of 40.1 percent and that for non-metallic construction materials registering a rise of 42.8 percent.

**Figure 5.2. Growth in Indices of Construction and Housing Sector (base year 2016/17)****Table 5.13. Construction Price Indices**

(base year 2016/17)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
CPI for construction services	107.8	131.7	182.6	22.2	38.6
PPI for construction materials	114.1	177.7	251.0	55.7	41.2



Transport infrastructure plays a key role in any country's economic development and progress as it has a large influence on production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services and accelerates economic growth. Due to the geographical and regional advantages of Iran, the advancement of its transport infrastructure is believed to play a pivotal role in improving economic, social, and cultural activities. Based on national accounts statistics, the value added of the "transport and storage" sector posted a growth rate of 3.1 percent in 2019/20 (at constant 2016/17 prices). The share of this group in GDP was 8.0 percent at current prices.

In the land transport sector (rail and road), 172.6 million passengers and 575.0 million tons of goods were carried in 2019/20, indicating a decrease of 2.0 as against an increase of 4.1 percent, respectively, compared with 2018/19. In the sea and air transport sectors, a total of 43.9 million passengers were transported, showing

a decrease of about 7.7 percent. Goods carried by the sea and air transport sectors collectively amounted to 150.5 million tons, indicating an increase of 9.1 percent compared with the year before.

### 6.1. Government Investment

According to the Treasury General, a sum of Rls. 38.2 trillion was approved as credits to be allocated to projects related to the acquisition of non-financial assets in transportation sector (road, air, sea, and rail) in 2019/20, down by 58.4 percent compared with the approved figure for 2018/19. The amount actually allocated by the government decreased by 70.3 percent to reach Rls. 19.5 trillion, which accounted for 51.0 percent of the approved figure. The "development of rail transport" project enjoyed the highest share of paid credits by 80.3 percent, followed by the "leadership for development of road transport" project by 9.3 percent. The credit performance of the two mentioned sectors showed a fall of 11.0 as against a rise of 2,365.8 percent, respectively.

**Table 6.1. Performance of Transportation Fleet in 2019/20**

	Passengers		Goods	
	Number (million persons)	Share (percent)	Weight (million tons)	Share (percent)
Road	144.0	66.5	528.0	72.8
Rail	28.6	13.2	47.0	6.5
Air	27.0	12.5	*	*
Sea	16.9	7.8	150.5	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>725.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbooks of the Islamic Republic of Iran Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran Railways, Ports and Maritime Organization, and Civil Aviation Organization

**Table 6.2. Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Transportation Sector**

(trillion rials)

	Year			Percentage change	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Transportation sector	98.1	65.7	19.5	-33.0	-70.3

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

## 6.2. Freight and Passenger Transport

### 6.2.1. Road Transport

In 2019/20, the share of the road transport sector in carried passengers was 66.5 percent and that in carried goods was 72.8 percent. Moreover, 528.0 million tons of goods (with and without bills of lading) were carried by road, showing a rise of 5.2 percent. Goods in transit by road amounted to an approximate 6.8 million tons, down by 25.0 percent compared with 2018/19. In the year under review, 144 million passengers were carried by road via the public transport system, *with manifest*, indicating a decline of 2.7 percent. The number of carried passengers measured in persons-kilometers decreased by about 1.0 percent to reach 43.2 billion. Meanwhile, the average number of carried passengers was 10 persons in each trip and the average distance traveled by public transport was 220 kilometers (based on manifest). The number of passengers using the public transport system was 269 million, 144 million of whom were related to trips with manifest.

The length of the roads under the supervision of the Ministry of Roads and

Urban Development (excluding rural roads) reached 84.0 thousand kilometers by March 2020, of which 3.0 percent were freeways, 21.6 percent were highways, 30.7 percent were main roads, and 44.7 percent included side and other types of roads. Meanwhile, 31.5 percent of commercial vehicles, 3.8 percent of buses, and 57.3 percent of minibuses were more than 20 years old.

### 6.2.2. Rail Transport

In 2019/20, a total of 28.6 million passengers were carried by rail, registering an increase of about 1.8 percent compared with 2018/19. Accordingly, rail share in the total number of passengers carried via the public transport system was 13.2 percent. Goods carried by railway decreased by 6.9 percent compared with 2018/19 to reach 47.0 million tons in 2019/20. Rail share in total freight transport was 6.5 percent. Furthermore, oil and non-oil goods in transit by rail amounted to about 622 thousand tons, indicating a decrease of 60.7 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 6.3. Road Transport**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Carried goods (million tons)</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Goods in transit (million tons)	9.3	9.1	6.8	-2.2	-25.0
<b>Carried passengers</b>					
Carried passengers based on manifest (million persons)	154	148	144	-3.9	-2.7
Passengers carried via the public transport system (million persons)	250	278	269	11.2	-3.2
Share of carried passengers based on manifest in total (percent)	61.6	53.2	53.5	-8.4 <sup>1</sup>	0.3 <sup>1</sup>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Islamic Republic of Iran Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization. <sup>1</sup> In percentage points.

**Table 6.4. Rail Transport**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Carried passengers (million persons)	24.5	28.1	28.6	14.8	1.8
Carried goods (million tons)	46.8	50.5	47.0	7.9	-6.9
Oil and non-oil goods in transit (thousand tons)	1,586.0	1,585.0	622.0	-0.1	-60.7

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Islamic Republic of Iran Railways

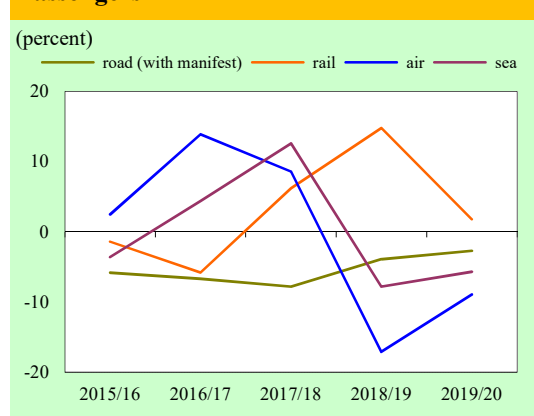
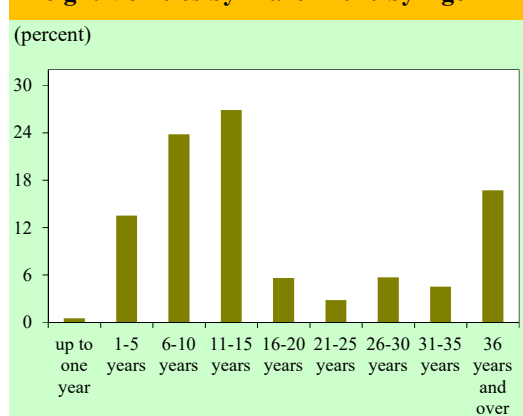
The number of locomotives reached 954 in March 2020, indicating an increase of 2.8 percent compared with March 2019. The share of operating locomotives in total (operation coefficient) was 59.7 percent, showing a decrease of 3.1 percentage points compared with the year before. Moreover, 56.5 kilometers of railroads were put under renovation programs and 45.0 kilometers of railroads underwent reconstruction.

### 6.2.3. Air Transport

The number of air passengers in 2019/20 decreased by 8.9 percent compared with the

year before to reach 27.0 million persons. Therefore, air share in total passenger transport equaled 12.5 percent in 2019/20. The share of non-public sector in domestic flights was 89.0 percent and that in international flights was 79.0 percent.

In 2019/20, the number of passenger aircraft belonging to the national air fleet slightly increased by 1.9 percent compared with the year before to reach 317. The amount of cargo carried by air (domestically and abroad) amounted to 81.6 thousand tons, indicating a decrease of 22.9 percent compared with 2018/19.

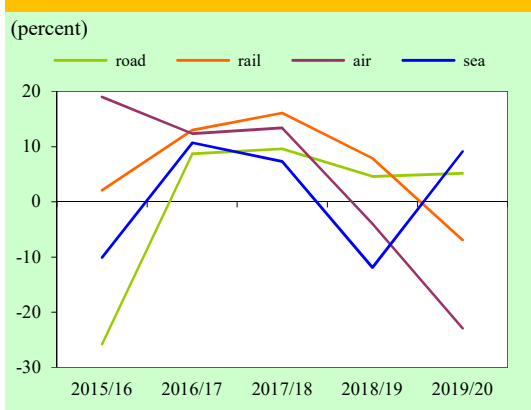
**Figure 6.1. Growth in Number of Carried Passengers**

**Figure 6.2. Composition of Passenger and Freight Vehicles by March 2020 by Age**

**Table 6.5. Air Transport**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Carried passengers (million persons)</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
Domestic flights	23.7	19.9	18.5	-16.0	-6.9
International flights	12.0	9.7	8.5	-19.2	-13.1
<b>Carried goods (thousand tons)</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-22.9</b>
<b>Transit flights (thousand)</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>298.0</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>-19.2</b>

Source: Civil Aviation Organization



**Figure 6.3. Growth in Weight of Carried Goods**



### 6.2.4. Sea Transport

The nominal capacity of commercial ports (oil and non-oil goods) reached 246.0 million tons in 2019/20, indicating a growth rate of 2.5 percent compared with 2018/19. Moreover, the capacity of the commercial sea transportation fleet was about 7.1 million

tons in 2019/20, up by about 9.2 percent. Container port traffic increased by 5.2 percent from 1,959 thousand TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) in 2018/19 to 2,061 thousand TEU in 2019/20. Furthermore, container port capacity amounted to 7,700 thousand TEU, showing a rise of 1.9 percent. Reviewing the performance of ports in 2019/20 indicates that loading and unloading of "oil products"<sup>1</sup> and "non-oil goods" increased by 4.1 and 11.6 percent to 47.6 million tons and 102.8 million tons, respectively, compared with the year before.

### 6.3. Price Indices in Transportation Sector

The CPI of "transport" rose by 56.7 percent in 2019/20, at constant 2016/17 prices. Meanwhile, the PPI of "transportation and storage" registered a growth rate of 58.8 percent, with "transportation" accounting for 95.0 percent of the total relative weight of the "transportation and storage" group.

**Table 6.6. Loading and Unloading of Goods at Ports** (million tons)

	2017/18 ▲	2018/19 ▲	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Non-oil goods	108.9	92.1	102.8	-15.4	11.6
Oil products	47.6	45.8	47.6	-3.9	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: Ports and Maritime Organization

**Table 6.7. Price Indices in Transportation Sector** (base year 2016/17)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
					2018/19	2019/20
CPI of transport	8.90	106.5	153.8	241.1	44.4	56.7
PPI of transportation and storage	16.91	106.5	149.2	237.0	40.1	58.8

<sup>1</sup> Including crude oil, various kinds of gasoline, gas oil, oils, lubricants, bitumen, as well as other oil products and fuels.

According to preliminary estimates derived from national accounts data, the value added of the domestic trade sector indicated a decline of 3.2 percent in 2019/20, at constant 2016/17 prices. The value added of this sector, at current prices, rose 34.7 percent to Rls. 3,214.9 trillion, constituting a share of 12.1 percent in GDP. This indicated a rise of 0.7 percentage point compared with 2018/19.

### 7.1. Market Regulation and Procurement of Essential Commodities

Improvement of distribution networks, procurement and supply of basic and essential goods, and the oversight of the prices of covered goods were among the government's major accomplishments in 2019/20 to realize a regulated market. In addition, the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade kept constant supervision over the market, procurement procedures, imports, and inventories of essential goods, as well as shortages in the market, aimed at ensuring the accessibility of goods to final consumers. Following the approval of the relevant Guideline in the Market Regulation Headquarters, the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade took important steps towards regulating the market. These measures included establishing spring fairs for the direct supply and sales of goods in high demand; offering special sales through chain stores, guilds, and the Fruit and Vegetable Association;

providing and distributing essential goods; regulating the fruit and citrus fruit markets; and intensifying oversight on business establishments, in coordination with the Consumers and Producers Protection Organization in provinces. The widespread implementation of comprehensive anti-smuggling measures, especially the smuggling of basic and essential goods in border provinces, and expediting and easing of Customs clearance for required commodities were among the other policies adopted by the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade for regulating the domestic market in 2019/20.

#### 7.1.1. Performance of the Consumers and Producers Protection Organization

The measures adopted by the Consumers and Producers Protection Organization for 2019/20 were as follows:

- Adoption of targeted support policies for domestic producers;
- Adoption of support policies for producers subject to statutory prices and ceilings, and control of their adherence to consumer protection policies;
- Addressing the impediments confronting industries and manufacturing units;
- Oversight of prices and quality of goods and services;

- Detection and seizure of smuggled goods;
- Ensuring the sound implementation of regulations governing the pricing policies and distribution of goods and services;
- Planning and implementing market oversight plans (for Ramadan, reopening of schools, Nowruz, and similar events);
- Prediction of likely crises in terms of provision of goods and services and management of imports;
- Preventive measures over supply and distribution networks as well as investigation of violations committed by traders active in the guild and/or individually.

### 7.1.2. Imports and Stock of Red Meat

According to State Livestock Affairs Logistics Company (SLAL), red meat stock increased by 494.3 percent to approximately 30.7 thousand tons in March 2020. Meanwhile, the imports of red meat increased by 169.4 percent to 34.3 thousand tons.

### 7.2. Government Investment

According to the Treasury General, the government credits approved to be allocated

to projects related to the acquisition of non-financial assets of the domestic trade sector, including "market regulation" and "other" projects amounted to Rls. 3,341.7 billion in 2019/20, up by 106.6 percent compared with the approved figure in the year before. The amount of credits allocated to "market regulation" project decreased by 73.4 percent compared with 2018/19, to reach Rls. 206.8 billion. This constituted a share of 6.2 percent of the approved figure (Rls. 3,341.7 billion).

### 7.3. Banking Facilities

Outstanding facilities (net) extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to the domestic trade sector increased by 41.2 percent compared with March 2019 to reach Rls. 1,399.1 trillion in March 2020. Outstanding facilities (net) extended to the non-public domestic trade sector grew by 37.1 percent to reach Rls. 1,320.4 trillion and the sum extended to the public domestic trade sector increased by 179.8 percent to Rls. 78.7 trillion. The share of the domestic trade sector in the outstanding facilities (net) extended to "trade, services, and miscellaneous" group was 20.3 percent and that in the outstanding facilities (net) extended to all economic sectors was 8.3 percent. In March 2020, the non-public domestic trade sector enjoyed the highest share of the outstanding facilities (net) by 94.4 percent.

**Table 7.1. Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Domestic Trade Sector**

(billion rials)

Projects	Approved figures		Performance		Performance <sup>3</sup> (percent)		Share (percent)	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Market regulation <sup>1</sup>	1,576.9	3,341.7	777.7	206.8	49.3	6.2	96.0	100.0
Other <sup>2</sup>	40.9	..	32.6	..	79.6	..	4.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,617.8</b>	<b>3,341.7</b>	<b>810.3</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General. <sup>1</sup> Includes equipment, restoration, and maintenance of wheat storage silos; repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment; provision of technical and credit assistance for the maintenance and processing of agricultural products; establishment of wheat storage silos; renovation of bakeries; provision of raw materials for hand-woven carpets; and construction of carpet-weaving establishments. <sup>2</sup> "Other" relates to research and investigation on anti-competitive practices and complaint settlements in 2018/19. <sup>3</sup> The percentage of performance is calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

**Table 7.2. Outstanding Facilities (Net) Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Domestic Trade Sector<sup>1</sup>**

	(trillion rials)						
	March			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2018	2019	2020	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Public and non-public sectors</b>	<b>730.0</b>	<b>991.2</b>	<b>1,399.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-public sector	719.3	963.0	1,320.4	33.9	37.1	97.2	94.4
Public sector	10.6	28.1	78.7	164.9	179.8	2.8	5.6

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding facilities (net) are calculated upon the deduction of the outstanding debt of customers and extended facilities under the exchange rate differential, future profits, future profits and commissions, receipts from Mudarabah, partnership contracts (with the bank as partner), and outstanding profits and commissions headings. Outstanding facilities include legal partnership and direct investment contracts.

#### 7.4. Trade Transactions

The number of transactions registered in notary public offices rose by 3.1 percent to almost 16.7 million in 2019/20. Out of total transactions, 25.4 percent was closed in Tehran Province, down by 0.6 percent. Meanwhile, a sum of Rls. 648.6 billion worth of promissory notes and bills of exchange were sold in Tehran, up by about 29.1 percent compared with 2018/19. The value of protested promissory notes and bills of exchange decreased by almost 25.8 percent to reach Rls. 1,907.5 billion.

#### 7.5. Cooperatives

Out of 86.2 thousand active cooperatives<sup>1</sup>, 7.6 thousand were dealing with the procurement of the needs of producers, consumers, and service businesses by March 2020<sup>2</sup>, up by about 1.0 percent compared with March 2019. The registered capital of active cooperatives reached Rls. 17.6 trillion, showing an increase of 0.5 percent. Moreover, the number of created employment opportunities increased by 0.9 percent to 275 thousand and the members of active cooperatives rose by 0.1 percent to 6.3 million persons.

**Table 7.3. Cooperatives Active in Domestic Trade**

	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change	
			March 2019	March 2020
<b>Number</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Procurement of producers' needs	1,878	1,933	3.8	2.9
Procurement of the needs of service businesses	473	473	0.4	0.0
Procurement of consumers' needs	5,187	5,205	0.2	0.3
<b>Capital (billion rials)</b>	<b>17,477</b>	<b>17,561</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Procurement of producers' needs	3,221	3,245	1.2	0.7
Procurement of the needs of service businesses	3,706	3,706	*	0.0
Procurement of consumers' needs	10,550	10,610	0.1	0.6
<b>Employment opportunities (thousand persons)</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Procurement of producers' needs	35	38	3.3	6.0
Procurement of the needs of service businesses	61	61	0.0	0.0
Procurement of consumers' needs	176	176	0.1	0.1
<b>Members (thousand persons)</b>	<b>6,293</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Procurement of producers' needs	239	241	0.8	0.8
Procurement of the needs of service businesses	105	105	0.0	0.0
Procurement of consumers' needs	5,949	5,956	0.1	0.1

Source: Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare; Statistics and Strategic Information Center

<sup>1</sup> Out of 219.2 thousand cooperatives registered by year-end, 86.2 thousand were active, 39.0 thousand were under construction, and 50.2 thousand were inoperative.

<sup>2</sup> Other types of cooperatives include multi-purpose, services, industrial, mining, utility, agriculture, hand-woven carpets, housing, and transport cooperatives as well as credit unions.

## Chapter 7 DOMESTIC TRADE

It is important to note that the cooperatives active in the procurement of consumers' needs held the highest share of the number of cooperatives by 68.4 percent in March 2020. This was 0.4 percentage point lower than the respective share in the year before.

### 7.6. Business Establishments

Based on data released by the Guilds and Merchants Center of Iran, the number of

entities holding a business permit increased by 2.5 percent to 2,719.8 thousand units in March 2020. It is to be noted that 48.7 percent of these business establishments were in the form of distribution units, 32.1 percent were services units, and 19.2 percent were dealing with manufacturing activities. The number of services, distribution, and manufacturing units holding a business permit rose by 3.6, 2.3 and 1.5 percent, respectively, compared with March 2019.

**Table 7.4. Number of Entities Holding a Business Permit** (thousand units)

	March			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2018	2019	2020	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Business establishments</b>	<b>2,534.6</b>	<b>2,652.3</b>	<b>2,719.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing	492.3	514.2	522.0	4.4	1.5	19.4	19.2
Distribution	1,244.7	1,294.5	1,324.0	4.0	2.3	48.8	48.7
Services	797.6	843.7	873.8	5.8	3.6	31.8	32.1

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade; Guilds and Merchants Center of Iran

A review on the developments of the labor market of the country in 2019/20 indicates that against the backdrop of a very slight rise in the economically active population by 0.1 percent (about 25.6 thousand persons), 430.0 thousand employment opportunities were added to the number of available job opportunities. Accordingly, the unemployed population decreased by 12.3 percent (roughly 404.4 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate declined by 1.5 percentage points, from 12.2 percent in 2018/19 to 10.7 percent in 2019/20.

### 8.1. Population and Human Resource

According to the SCI, Iran's total population rose by 1.2 percent, compared with the year before, to reach 83.1 million in 2019/20. The urban population grew by 1.7 percent to 62.4 million, while the rural population decreased by 0.2 percent to 20.7 million. In the year under review, 75.1

percent of the population were residing in urban areas, up by 0.4 percentage point. Sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) reached 102.3 in 2019/20. Meanwhile, the number of households increased by 2.0 percent to 25.7 million. Of all households, 19.6 million were residing in urban areas and 6.1 million were living in rural areas, showing increases by respectively 2.5 and 0.2 percent compared with 2018/19.

Based on statistics released by the National Organization for Civil Registration, births recorded in 2019/20 totaled 1,196.1 thousand, down by 12.5 percent compared with 2018/19. Considering the number of registered deaths at 395.4 thousand, 800.7 thousand people were added to total population (excluding immigration figures). The death rate by gender (male to female death ratio) equaled 130.7 people, indicating an increase compared with 127.6 in the year before. The number of registered deaths rose by 4.9 percent in 2019/20.

**Table 8.1. Vital Statistics**

(thousand persons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Registered births	1,487.9	1,366.5	1,196.1	-8.2	-12.5
Registered deaths ▲	376.3	377.0	395.4	0.2	4.9

Source: National Organization for Civil Registration

## 8.2. Labor Market

Like any other market in the economy, labor market<sup>1</sup> is composed of supply and demand sides. The "economically active population" and "participation rate" are the important indicators of the supply side, while the "number of employment opportunities created in different economic sectors" is a significant index on the demand side. The unemployed population and the unemployment rate figures are resulted from the equilibrium between supply and demand. The supply side of the labor market is affected by the demographic structure, especially the population of 15 years old and over as well as the economic factors. On the demand side, the labor market is influenced by the economic condition. Thus, decisions taken by the labor force (as the supplier) and the economic firms (as the market demand agents) affect the labor market developments. Significant factors on the supply side include the decision to enter the labor market, participation in skills training courses, job-seeking procedures, and wage levels. The type of activity, wage levels, contract types, and working hours affect demand by economic firms. On top of this, sociocultural developments also have their impact on the labor market trends. Taking into account the mentioned factors, the Iranian labor market had a favorable situation in 2019/20. Except for the participation rate, the other components of the labor market (the economically active population, the employed population, the unemployment rate, and the unemployed population) had a more favorable performance in 2019/20 than in 2018/19.

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<sup>1</sup> Considering social developments and the concomitant change in the minimum age for entering the labor market and in full compliance with the standards of the International Labor Organization, the SCI publishes the results of its labor force census for 2019/20 onward based on the **population of 15 years of age and over**. Thus, relevant indices of previous years, which had been released based on the population of 10 years old and over, have been revised for the year under review.

### 8.2.1. Labor Supply

Labor supply is affected by general demographic developments, particularly in the population of 15 years old and over. This population group experienced a rise of 1.1 percent, compared with 2018/19, to reach 61.7 million in 2019/20. The economically active population rose by 0.1 percent to about 27.2 million, 21.9 million of whom were men and the remaining 5.2 million were women. The economically active population of men increased by 0.7 percent to 21.9 million, while that of women decreased by 2.2 percent to 5.2 million. The economically active population consisted of 20.2 million urban and 6.9 million rural dwellers. Meanwhile, participation rate reached 44.1 percent in 2019/20, down by 0.4 percentage point. The lower increase in the economically active population (0.1 percent) compared with a rise of 1.1 percent in the population of 15 years old and over lowered the participation rate. Participation rates for urban and rural areas reached respectively 43.0 and 47.3 percent, down by 0.5 and 0.2 percentage point, and those for men and women decreased by 0.3 and 0.6 percentage point to 71.1 and 17.0 percent, respectively.

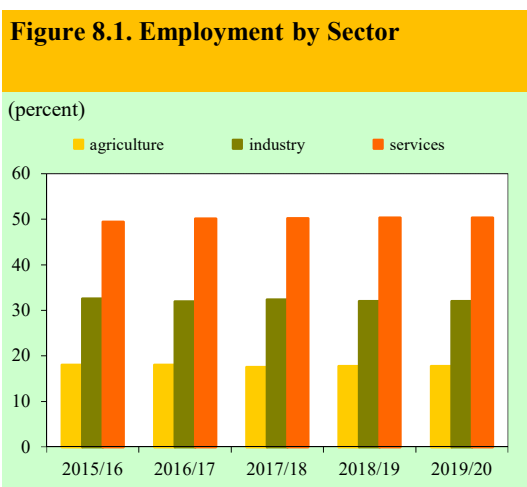
### 8.2.2. Labor Demand

Comparing employment across various economic sectors shows that the population employed in the services, industry, and agriculture sectors in 2019/20 totaled 24.3 million. This indicated an increase in the number of available jobs by 430.0 thousand (1.8 percent) compared with 2018/19, with 217.5 thousand, 143.0 thousand, and 71.3 thousand job opportunities<sup>2</sup> created in the services, industry, and agriculture sectors, respectively.

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<sup>2</sup> The discrepancy between the sum total of jobs created in the services, industry, and agriculture sectors (431.8 thousand) and the rise in jobs generated in the whole economy (430.0 thousand) is due to the jobs lost in unspecified fields.

Services sector had the highest share in employment by 50.3 percent, followed by industry and agriculture sectors by 32.0 and 17.7 percent, respectively. Compared with the corresponding figures of the year before, the mentioned percentages have remained unchanged.



Reviewing data on new employment opportunities based on gender indicates that of total 430 thousand job opportunities created in 2019/20, 448.9 thousand jobs were added to male employment, while 18.9 thousand jobs were reduced from female employment. Thus, the share of female employment in total employment decreased from 18.2 percent in 2018/19 to 17.8 percent in 2019/20.

### 8.2.3. Unemployment

The unemployed population fell by 12.3 percent in 2019/20 to 2.9 million people and the unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points to reach 10.7 percent. Unemployment rate for both women and men decreased by 1.5 percentage points to 17.5 and 9.0 percent, respectively. Unemployment rates of urban and rural areas were 11.8 and 7.3 percent, down by 1.8 and 0.7

percentage points, respectively. Continued droughts in recent years, which led to the migration of rural job seekers to cities, have been an important factor behind the higher unemployment rate in urban areas.

### 8.2.4. Facilities Extended for Employment Generation

The Central Bank releases instructions annually on the allocation of facilities out of banks' Gharz-al-hasaneh resources to self-employed households and home-based businesses. Accordingly, in 2019/20, a sum of Rls. 22 trillion worth of facilities was allocated to the beneficiaries of State Welfare Organization and Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation for employment generation, and Rls. 1.1 trillion was extended to home-based businesses. A comparison of the said Rls. 22 trillion with the quota originally approved by the Central Bank (Rls. 50 trillion) indicates that 44.0 percent of the approved amount for employment generation was realized, as against 87.0 percent in the year before. Comparing the mentioned Rls. 1.1 trillion with the amount approved to be allocated to home-based businesses (Rls. 2 trillion) indicates a realization rate of around 57.3 percent, as against 79.8 percent in 2018/19. The reduction in the performance/approved ratio of employment generation facilities by 43.0 percentage points in 2019/20 compared with 2018/19 was due to the fact that the quota approved for 2019/20 was 2.5 times that of the quota approved for 2018/19.

Based on data released by the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare, Rls. 22.9 trillion was allocated by the agent banks to the Comprehensive Employment Project (as per the Executive Bylaws on Paragraphs (A) and (B), Note (18), Budget Laws for 2017-2020) by February 27, 2020. Meanwhile, Rls. 105.7 trillion was allocated to "Employment in Rural and Nomadic



## Chapter 8 LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS AND HUMAN RESOURCE

Areas" Project, in accordance with the disbursement of the rial equivalent of \$1,500 million out of the financial resources of the NDFI. This was to be leveraged with banks' resources for allocation to non-public natural and legal persons residing in villages and towns with a population of less than 10 thousand, with the priority to be given to border and nomadic areas. The said measure was adopted in line with the Executive Bylaw on Support for Development of Sustainable Employment in Rural and Nomadic Communities, Utilizing the NDFI's Resources. It is projected that 41.4 thousand and 241.3 thousand new job opportunities should be generated out of the allocation of these resources to the said projects, respectively.

### 8.2.5. Unemployment Insurance Fund

The number of pensioners benefiting from the Unemployment Insurance Fund

decreased by 5.5 percent to 225.9 thousand in 2019/20, which is very low compared with the number of the unemployed in the mentioned year (2,893.6 thousand). The number of pensioners added to the Fund in 2019/20 was 215.8 thousand. Therefore, the number of people enjoying unemployment benefits in the year under review reached 455.0 thousand<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 8.3. Performance of Unemployment Insurance Fund** (thousand persons)

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Beneficiaries	239.2	225.9	-5.5
New beneficiaries	251.4	215.8	-14.2
Ceased benefits	214.7	229.0	6.7

Source: Social Security Organization (SSO)

**Table 8.2. Population and Labor Market Developments**<sup>1</sup> (thousand persons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change <sup>2</sup>	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Population of 15 years old and over</b>	<b>59,954</b>	<b>61,001</b>	<b>61,666</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Economically active	26,504	27,142	27,167	2.4	0.1
Employed	23,297	23,844	24,274	2.3	1.8
Unemployed	3,207	3,298	2,894	2.8	-12.3
<b>Participation rate (percent)</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Unemployment rate (percent)</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Urban areas	13.3	13.6	11.8	0.3	-1.8
Rural areas	8.1	8.0	7.3	-0.1	-0.7
Men	10.2	10.5	9.0	0.3	-1.5
Women	19.9	19.0	17.5	-0.9	-1.5
Youth (15-24 years old)	28.4	27.7	26.0	-0.7	-1.7
Urban areas	31.9	31.6	29.1	-0.3	-2.5
Rural areas	20.7	18.9	19.1	-1.8	0.2
Youth (18-35 years old)	..	19.6	17.9	0	-1.7
Urban areas	..	21.5	19.6	0	-1.9
Rural areas	..	13.8	12.9	0	-0.9

Source: Statistical Center of Iran (SCI). <sup>1</sup>Figures are not comparable with the previous year, as they have been revised based on the population of 15 years old and over. The figures for previous years were calculated based on the population of 10 years old and over. <sup>2</sup>Changes in participation rate and unemployment rate are in percentage points.

<sup>1</sup> The reason behind the discrepancy between this figure (455.0 thousand) and the figure calculated based on Table 8.3. (441.7 thousand) is that the number of beneficiaries in each year comprises benefits started in that year plus beneficiaries remaining from the previous year-end.

The unemployment benefits for 229.0 thousand beneficiaries were cut in 2019/20, mainly attributable to the termination of the eligibility period, accounting for 60.1 percent of benefit cuts. Other reasons included finding a new job with a share of 30.5 percent, followed by "retirement, disability, decease, and absence from vocational-technical classes" by a total of 9.4 percent. According to Labor Law, the term of unemployment benefit payment ranges from a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 50 months as of the first day of getting unemployed. The value of unemployment benefits paid to each beneficiary in each month increased by 5.4 percent compared with 2018/19 to reach Rls. 2,836.8 thousand.

### 8.2.6. Wages and Salaries

To promote social justice in the economy and to protect the low-skilled labor force, governments usually adopt a minimum wage policy. The Iranian government is in charge of setting the minimum wage for workers and the salary index for civil servants annually. According to Article (41), Labor Law approved in 1990, the Supreme Labor Council is the body in charge of setting the minimum wage for workers. In 2019/20, the

nominal minimum wage (covering one whole month) was determined at Rls. 15.2 million, showing an increase of 36.5 percent compared with the year before. Based on the approvals by the Cabinet, the salary index for civil servants was set at 2,120 points in 2019/20 as compared with 1,797 points in 2018/19. This is indicative of a growth rate of 18.0 percent which, given an inflation rate of 41.2 percent for 2019/20, shows a decline in wages and salaries in real terms.

## 8.3. Education

### 8.3.1. General Education

The number of school age students<sup>1</sup> reached 15.7 million in the academic year 2019/20, up by 2.2 percent compared with 2018/19. The number of students in primary schools, 1<sup>st</sup> period of middle schools, and 2<sup>nd</sup> period of middle schools (plus vocational-technical schools and skills training centers) increased by 2.8, 3.3 and 2.5 percent, respectively. About 42.9 percent of male and 26.8 percent of female middle school students (2<sup>nd</sup> period) attended skills training centers and vocational-technical schools, indicating the higher tendency on the part of boys to enter the labor market.

**Table 8.4. Ceased Benefits and Reasons**

		Total ceased benefits	Termination of the eligibility period	Finding a new job	Other
2018/19	Thousand persons	214.7	134.8	62.3	17.6
	Share (percent)	100.0	62.8	29.0	8.2
2019/20	Thousand persons	229.0	137.6	69.9	21.5
	Share (percent)	100.0	60.1	30.5	9.4

Source: Social Security Organization (SSO)

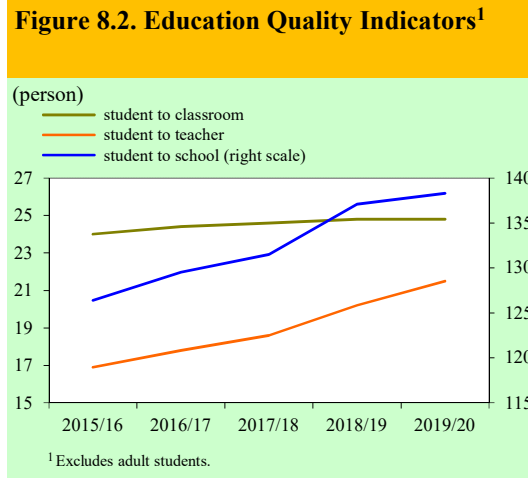
<sup>1</sup> Includes students of preschools, primary schools, 1<sup>st</sup> period of middle schools, 2<sup>nd</sup> period of middle schools (vocational-technical schools and skills training centers), as well as adult students.

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The number of students in private schools increased by 12.1 percent in the academic year 2019/20. The continued increase in the number of students at private schools indicates that families are more interested in education methods and services provided by private schools. Thus, the share of students at private schools in the total number of students (excluding preschools and adult students) increased from 12.9 percent in the academic year 2018/19 to 14.0 percent in 2019/20. The share of students of private schools in the number of students in all educational stages increased in 2019/20.

The number of schools rose by 1.6 percent to 117.7 thousand (including adult students) and the number of classrooms increased by 2.7 percent to 621.9 thousand (excluding adult students). Moreover, the number of teachers decreased by 3.6 percent to 717.0 thousand. Accordingly, the student-school ratio (excluding adult students) rose from 137.1 in 2018/19 to 138.3 in 2019/20. The student-teacher ratio (excluding adult students) grew by 1.3 points to 21.5 persons, mainly due to the fall in the number of teachers against a rise in that of the students. The student-teacher ratio was 29.4 for primary schools (including pre-schools). This ratio was 18.4 in the 1<sup>st</sup> period of middle schools and 12.5 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period

of middle schools. The student-classroom ratio (excluding adult students) remained unchanged at 24.8 persons.



### 8.3.2. Higher Education

In 2019/20, the number of university students decreased by 5.6 percent to 3,183.0 thousand, with the number of students in all academic fields, excluding "education" and "services" declining. "Engineering, manufacturing, and construction; Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)" experienced the highest decrease by 10.1 percent, followed by "social sciences, journalism and information; business, administration and law" by 8.8 percent.

**Table 8.5. Number of University Students**

(thousand persons)

	Academic year		Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Public universities<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,173.6</b>	<b>2,060.5</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>
Women	1,080.6	1,037.9	-3.9	-4.0	32.0	32.6
Men	1,093.0	1,022.7	-6.2	-6.4	32.4	32.1
<b>Islamic Azad University</b>	<b>1,199.7</b>	<b>1,122.4</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Women	523.9	506.4	-6.6	-3.3	15.5	15.9
Men	675.9	616.1	-11.7	-8.8	20.0	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,373.4</b>	<b>3,183.0</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes students at universities affiliated to the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology, Payame Noor University, University of Applied Science and Technology, Farhangian University, Technical and Vocational University, private and nonprofit universities, as well as universities affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and other executive organizations.

In 2019/20, household final consumption expenditure decreased by 4.7 percent (at constant 2016/17 prices) to Rs. 6,985.0 trillion. The share of household final consumption expenditure in GDE was 49.1 percent at current prices, up by 1.1 percentage points compared with 2018/19.

### 9.1. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Households in Urban Areas

Household Budget Survey conducted by the CBI showed that the average household size remained unchanged at 3.24 persons in 2019/20. Households with four and three members enjoyed the highest shares by respectively 28.3 and 27.7 percent, which indicated an increase of 0.2 percentage point as against a decrease of 0.1 percentage point, respectively, compared with 2018/19. The distribution of household members by age groups shows that 21.6 percent of household members in 2019/20 were in the age group of 16-30 years of age. Comparing this share with respective figures in previous years indicates a downward trend in the share of youth in households. Moreover, 15.6 percent of household members were above 60 years old, showing an increase of 0.5 percentage point compared with the year before. Over the coming years, the share of this age group in total population is expected to increase.

Reviewing the literacy rate among household members of 6+ years old in 2019/20

reveals that 10.9 percent of household members were illiterate, indicating a decrease compared with 11.2 percent in the previous year. The share of university-educated members in total remained unchanged at 23.3 percent.

Distribution of households' employed members based on expenditure deciles indicates that of all households in the 1<sup>st</sup> decile, 41.5 percent had no employed members in 2019/20. In the 1<sup>st</sup> decile, about 1.3 percent of households were with three employed members and more. The mentioned share in the 2<sup>nd</sup> decile was 2.0 and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> decile, 2.8 percent. This is indicative of low earnings of the employed members in low-income deciles. Reviewing the characteristics of the high-income deciles reveals that 47.4 percent of the households in the 10<sup>th</sup> decile had one employed person. Moreover, 8.8 percent of households with one employed person belonged to the 10<sup>th</sup> decile.

A study of the distribution of employed household members based on economic activity shows that the highest share by 22.7 percent was related to household members employed in "wholesale, retail trade, restaurants, and hotels" group in 2019/20. Next on the list were "community, social, and personal service activities" group by 20.6 percent and "manufacturing and mining" group by 17.8 percent.

The share of households as homeowners residing in their owner-occupied dwellings rose from 66.1 percent in 2018/19 to 66.6 percent in 2019/20. With regard to expenditure deciles, 7.8 percent of households residing in owner-occupied houses were in the 1<sup>st</sup> decile, with 8.2 percent being in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 9.1 percent in the 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 12.7 percent (the highest) in the 10<sup>th</sup> deciles. In this year, 23.9 percent of households were residing in rental houses, down by 0.7 percentage point compared with 2018/19. Of all households in the 1<sup>st</sup> decile, 29.8 percent were residing in rental houses, down by 1.6 percentage points. This share was 9.2 percent for households in the 10<sup>th</sup> decile.

A review of utilities used by urban households in 2019/20 indicates that 99.6 percent of households had access to piped water, 100.0 percent to electricity, 95.1 percent to piped natural gas, and 56.4 percent to the sewage system. About 71.7 percent of households had access to internet, up by 4.1 percentage points. Moreover, 50.7 percent of households owned an automobile and 97.0 percent had cell phones. The share of households with membership in social media increased by 4.1 percentage points compared with 2018/19, to 70.7 percent.

## 9.2. Household Budget Survey

According to the Economic Statistics Department of the CBI, household expenditure (gross)<sup>1</sup> in urban areas increased by 28.7 percent to Rls. 671.8 million in 2019/20 at current prices (Rls. 56.0 million monthly).

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<sup>1</sup> Sums offered as alimony and nazr (vow) or on charity purposes are not regarded as expenditure, if paid to another household. It also excludes expenditures on tax and retirement savings. Household spending on the purchase, construction, improvement, and maintenance of buildings and the purchase of phone subscription (landline and cellphone) as well as gold and silver coins are considered as investment and, hence, not included in household expenditure (gross). In other words, gross household expenditure (nominal) includes all expenditures, excluding those on job and investment.

Household expenditure (gross) in urban areas was Rls. 348.2 million at constant 2016/17 prices, indicating a decrease of 5.3 percent compared with the year before. A comparison of the nominal minimum wage (Rls. 15,169 thousand monthly) with the nominal expenditure on "food and non-alcoholic beverages" (Rls. 14,139 thousand monthly) indicates that a household with the minimum wage will have to allocate about 93.2 percent of its income to "food and non-alcoholic beverages" group. This is against the backdrop of the household's opting for a consumption level equal to that of the sample urban household or the average society.

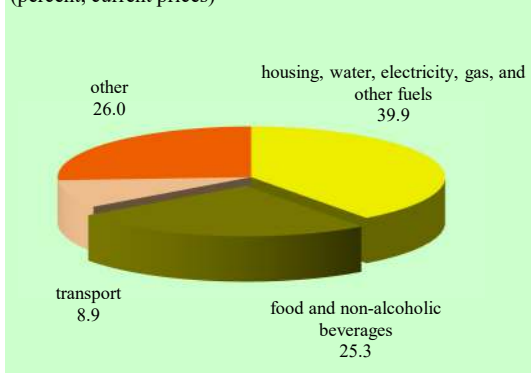
Comparing household expenditure in urban areas on various expenditure groups indicates that spending on "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" and "food and non-alcoholic beverages" increased by respectively 36.9 and 28.6 percent at current prices in 2019/20, the highest compared with other groups. The shares of these two groups in household expenditure were 39.9 and 25.3 percent, respectively, together constituting 65.2 percent of the annual spending of an urban household. Given the rise in household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages by 28.6 percent at current prices and the increase in the CPI of this group by 52.7 percent, household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 15.8 percent in real terms.

The total share of "food and non-alcoholic beverages", "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels", and "clothing and footwear"

groups in household spending was 68.1 percent at current prices, compared with 66.3 percent in 2018/19. This indicates that households have allocated a higher share of their income to essential goods and services in 2019/20. The policies aimed at reducing the share of basic needs in household expenditure will have a major impact on improving household welfare.

**Figure 9.1. Share of Expenditure Groups in Gross Household Expenditure in Urban Areas in 2019/20**

(percent, current prices)



A review of household expenditure on various goods and services in real terms

(constant 2016/17 prices) indicates that, except for "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" and "communication", all other major expenditure groups declined in 2019/20. The highest fall was related to "clothing and footwear" with 29.7 percent, followed by "recreation and culture" with 24.2 percent. The most decreasing effect on household expenditure in real terms was related to "food and non-alcoholic beverages" and "transport" groups, accounting for respectively 3.4 and 1.6 percentage points of the decline in real household expenditure by 5.3 percent in 2019/20.

### 9.3. Analysis of Household Expenditure by Decile

The results of household expenditure survey by various deciles shows that the ratio of the richest 10 percent of households was 15.7 times that of the poorest 10 percent in 2019/20, which was 0.2 point lower compared with 15.9 times in 2018/19. This implies a very slight improvement in income distribution metrics in urban areas.

**Table 9.1. Gross Household Expenditure in Urban Areas (at current prices) (ten thousand rials)**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9,913.0	13,195.4	16,966.5	33.1	28.6	25.3	25.3
Tobacco	138.9	233.1	287.0	67.9	23.1	0.4	0.4
Clothing and footwear	1,778.4	1,831.1	1,975.6	3.0	7.9	3.5	2.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	14,937.7	19,566.2	26,787.0	31.0	36.9	37.5	39.9
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	1,688.7	1,999.1	2,531.2	18.4	26.6	3.8	3.8
Health	2,420.3	2,844.2	3,321.8	17.5	16.8	5.4	4.9
Transport	4,464.1	4,722.0	5,952.9	5.8	26.1	9.0	8.9
Communication	867.5	960.4	1,201.3	10.7	25.1	1.8	1.8
Recreation and culture	803.4	888.6	1,012.1	10.6	13.9	1.7	1.5
Education	759.9	791.3	854.9	4.1	8.0	1.5	1.3
Restaurants and hotels	899.9	1,040.4	1,311.5	15.6	26.1	2.0	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,459.2	4,121.3	4,982.5	19.1	20.9	7.9	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,130.9</b>	<b>52,193.0</b>	<b>67,184.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In 2019/20, gross household expenditure in the 10<sup>th</sup> decile was 3.3 times that of the gross household expenditure in urban areas at current prices, while gross household expenditure in the 1<sup>st</sup> decile was only 0.2 times that of the gross household expenditure in urban areas. Household expenditure

figures in the 1<sup>st</sup> through the 7<sup>th</sup> deciles were lower than the household expenditure in urban areas. In real terms, household expenditure (gross) in all deciles decreased compared with the year before. The highest decrease was related to the 10<sup>th</sup> decile (12.1 percent), followed by the 9<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> deciles.

**Table 9.2. Gross Household Expenditure in Urban Areas**  
(at constant 2016/17 prices)

(ten thousand rials)

	2017/18▲	2018/19▲	2019/20	Percentage change		Share in growth (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	8,703.3	7,925.2	6,674.5	-8.9	-15.8	-2.0	-3.4
Tobacco	134.7	113.6	113.2	-15.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
Clothing and footwear	1,687.3	1,282.3	901.7	-24.0	-29.7	-1.1	-1.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	13,818.4	15,972.4	17,282.0	15.6	8.2	5.6	3.6
Furniture, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	1,562.1	1,167.7	942.4	-25.3	-19.3	-1.0	-0.6
Health	2,198.3	2,208.2	2,046.7	0.5	-7.3	*	-0.4
Transport	4,191.7	3,070.2	2,469.1	-26.8	-19.6	-2.9	-1.6
Communication	819.1	687.5	736.5	-16.1	7.1	-0.3	0.1
Recreation and culture	729.0	491.5	372.8	-32.6	-24.2	-0.6	-0.3
Education	682.8	608.2	547.3	-10.9	-10.0	-0.2	-0.2
Restaurants and hotels	808.5	735.8	617.2	-9.0	-16.1	-0.2	-0.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,139.0	2,529.9	2,121.1	-19.4	-16.2	-1.6	-1.1
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>38,474.1</b>	<b>36,792.5</b>	<b>34,824.4</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-5.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total expenditure in real terms is calculated as the sum of expenditures of all groups, instead of dividing the total nominal expenditure by the general CPI. This is due to changes in the share of expenditure groups as compared to the base year.

**Table 9.3. Comparison of Growth in Gross Household Expenditure with Inflation in Urban Areas in 2019/20**

(percent)

	Growth (at current prices)	Inflation	Growth (in real terms)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	28.6	52.7	-15.8
Tobacco	23.1	23.6	-0.4
Clothing and footwear	7.9	53.4	-29.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	36.9	26.5	8.2
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	26.6	56.8	-19.3
Health	16.8	26.0	-7.3
Transport	26.1	56.7	-19.6
Communication	25.1	16.8	7.1
Recreation and culture	13.9	50.2	-24.2
Education	8.0	20.1	-10.0
Restaurants and hotels	26.1	50.3	-16.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	20.9	44.2	-16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>

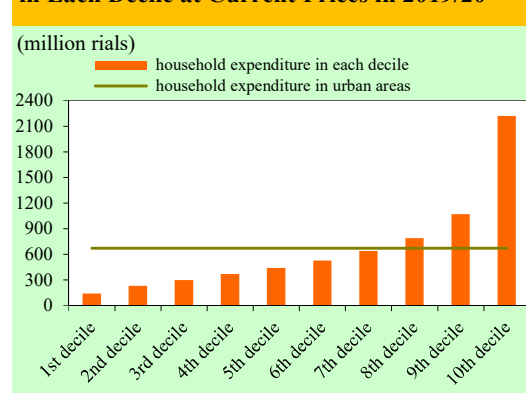
Reviewing the share of deciles in various expenditure groups shows that "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" and "food and non-alcoholic beverages" groups had the highest shares in household expenditure in all deciles in 2019/20. In the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> deciles, the collective shares of these two groups in gross household expenditure were respectively 77.1 and 73.1 percent. Since most households living in rental houses belong to lower deciles, the higher share of "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" group in household expenditure indicates that this group is affected by the developments of the "housing rental index". In the 9<sup>th</sup> decile, the collective share of these two groups was the lowest by 61.4 percent.

#### 9.4. Household Expenditure by Province

A review of household expenditure (gross) in urban areas of various provinces indicates that Tehran Province accounted for the highest expenditure in 2019/20, while Hormozgan Province accounted for the lowest expenditure at both current and constant 2016/17 prices. Household expenditure in

Tehran was 3.3 times that of the household expenditure in Hormozgan at current prices, and 3.2 times at constant prices. In 2019/20, the highest number of household members (4.36 persons) belonged to Sistan and Baluchistan Province, while the lowest number of household members by 2.94 persons was related to Gilan Province. Considering the household size, the highest expenditure per capita, at constant prices, belonged to Tehran, while the lowest was related to Sistan and Baluchistan Province.

**Figure 9.2. Comparison of Household Expenditure in Urban Areas with Expenditure in Each Decile at Current Prices in 2019/20**



**Table 9.4. Gross Household Expenditure in Urban Areas by Expenditure Decile (at current and constant 2016/17 prices)**

	(ten thousand rials)									
	1 <sup>st</sup> decile	2 <sup>nd</sup> decile	3 <sup>rd</sup> decile	4 <sup>th</sup> decile	5 <sup>th</sup> decile	6 <sup>th</sup> decile	7 <sup>th</sup> decile	8 <sup>th</sup> decile	9 <sup>th</sup> decile	10 <sup>th</sup> decile
<b>Expenditure in nominal terms (gross)</b>										
2018/19	10,875	17,654	22,906	28,006	33,690	40,630	49,499	62,027	84,224	172,428
2019/20	14,113	23,071	29,754	36,683	44,077	52,635	63,738	78,988	106,896	221,869
Growth in nominal terms (percent)	29.8	30.7	29.9	31.0	30.8	29.5	28.8	27.3	26.9	28.7
Growth in real terms (percent) <sup>1</sup>	-4.6	-4.5	-5.9	-5.4	-6.0	-7.1	-8.4	-9.8	-11.0	-12.1

<sup>1</sup> Growth in real terms is calculated based on inflation as decomposed by expenditure.



**Table 9.5. Decomposition of Expenditure Groups in Urban Areas in 2019/20 by Decile (at current prices)**

	(percent)										
	1 <sup>st</sup> decile	2 <sup>nd</sup> decile	3 <sup>rd</sup> decile	4 <sup>th</sup> decile	5 <sup>th</sup> decile	6 <sup>th</sup> decile	7 <sup>th</sup> decile	8 <sup>th</sup> decile	9 <sup>th</sup> decile	10 <sup>th</sup> decile	Average share
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	31.2	32.3	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.1	30.0	28.6	26.6	16.2	25.3
Tobacco	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Clothing and footwear	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	45.9	40.8	38.2	36.0	36.2	35.3	34.0	33.9	34.8	48.3	39.9
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.8
Health	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.7	4.9
Transport	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.6	6.1	7.0	7.3	8.3	9.3	11.7	8.9
Communication	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.8
Recreation and culture	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Education	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3
Restaurants and hotels	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.3	7.2	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.8	6.0	7.4

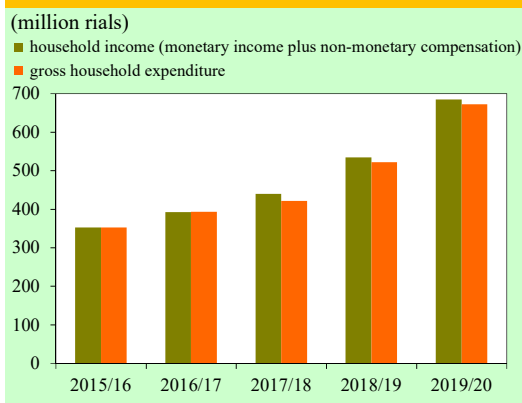
### 9.5. Household Income

In 2019/20, household income (monetary income plus non-monetary compensation) rose 28.1 percent to Rls. 684.2 million at current prices (Rls. 57.0 million monthly). Monetary income and non-monetary compensation constituted respectively 64.7 and 35.3 percent of household income. The "imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing" constituted the major portion of non-monetary compensation, which is affected by price fluctuations in the housing market and will not necessarily bring cash to households.

Based on the Household Budget Survey conducted in urban areas in 2019/20, the share of miscellaneous income, including benefits and retirement pay, receipts from rent, cash handouts, profit received from term deposits, and profit received from participation papers, reached 23.4 percent,

down by 0.8 percentage point compared with 2018/19. Meanwhile, comparing household income at Rls. 684.2 million with household expenditure at Rls. 671.8 million is indicative of budget surplus.

**Figure 9.3. Comparison of Gross Household Expenditure with Household Income at Current Prices**



## 9.6. Measurement and Analysis of Income Inequality

Gini coefficient, as an important measure of income inequality, fell by 0.8 percent to 0.4157 in 2019/20. Moreover, the ratio of the income of the richest 10 percent of households, which was 15.9 times that of the poorest 10 percent in 2018/19, decreased to 15.7 times in 2019/20 and the share of the 20 percent of high-income households decreased by 0.24 percentage point from 49.18 percent in 2018/19 to 48.94 percent in 2019/20. A review of the shares of income deciles in total income indicates that the shares of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> deciles increased, while the shares of the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> deciles decreased and those of other deciles remained unchanged compared with 2018/19. Therefore, income distribution was in favor of the low- and middle-income groups, while disadvantageous to high-income groups in the year under review.

**Table 9.6. Income Inequality Metrics in Urban Areas**

	2018/19	2019/20
Gini coefficient	0.4190	0.4157
Share of 40 percent of low-income households (percent)	15.2	15.4
Share of 40 percent of middle-income households (percent)	35.6	35.7
Share of 20 percent of high-income households (percent)	49.2	48.9
Ratio of richest 10 percent to poorest 10 percent of households (times)	15.9	15.7

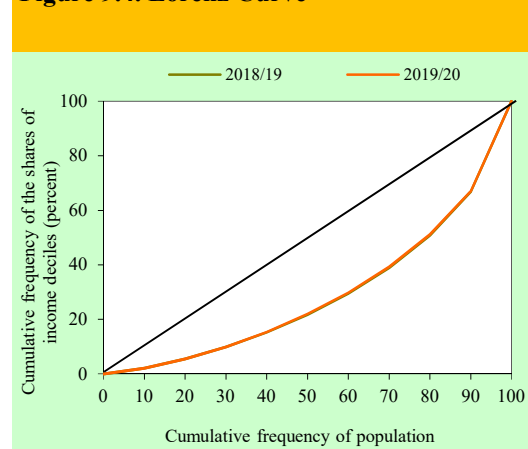
## 9.7. Social Security

### 9.7.1. Non-contributory Coverage

In 2019/20, the number of people covered by Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation totaled 4,784 thousand, up by 12.1 percent (518 thousand persons) compared with 2018/19. Apparently, the great leap in the general level of prices and the consequent decline in the purchasing power of households have led to strong growth in the number of people receiving sustainable livelihood support in

2019/20. The grants provided as livelihood support to the beneficiaries of Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation decreased by 17.6 percent at constant 2016/17 prices.

**Figure 9.4. Lorenz Curve**



### 9.7.2. Contributory Coverage

Social Security Organization, Iran Health Insurance Organization<sup>1</sup>, and several independent Funds are responsible for the provision of contributory insurance in Iran. In 2019/20, the total number of people covered by the Social Security Organization and Iran Health Insurance Organization increased by 2.5 percent to about 86.3 million persons, far larger than the country's population in 2019/20. This indicates that some citizens are under the insurance coverage of several organizations at the same time, with the aim of benefitting from

<sup>1</sup> Based on Article (38), 5<sup>th</sup> FYDP Law, Iran Health Insurance Organization, taking over all the duties of the Medical Services Insurance Organization, was established in 2012/13. This was with the aim of mobilization of financial resources in the health sector, elimination of overlapping health insurance programs, better social justice in the health and medical care sector, provision of medical insurance for all the uncovered Iranians, harmonization of health insurance policies and executive measures, organization of the insured parties' affairs, formation of health files, activation of the family physician project, and reduction of the share of the insured parties in health costs to 30 percent.

more than one retirement funds. The design of special electronic systems and issuance of insurance policies based on national codes are expected to resolve the issue.

The Social Security Organization (SSO) insures workers and employees, who are subject to Labor Law, through obligatory partnership plans. This organization insures the self-employed parties through contracts. In 2019/20, the number of main insured parties reached 14.4 million persons, up by 2.5 percent compared with 2018/19.

The total number of main and dependent insured parties as well as pensioners under the coverage of the Social Security Organization rose 3.0 percent to 44.2 million in 2019/20, of whom 6.9 million were pensioners and the remaining received insurance services. The number of retired people under the coverage of this organization increased by 7.9 percent to reach 2,079.4 thousand.

Iran Health Insurance Organization, affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, extends health insurance coverage to civil servants and their dependents, rural dwellers, and the self-employed people. In 2019/20, the number of those insured by this organization increased by 2.0 percent to reach 42.1 million persons, of whom 20.2 million were under the coverage of Rural Dwellers' Fund. Meanwhile, 13.4 million were insured under the Public Health Insurance Law, 5.3 million were covered by the Staff Fund, 0.5 million were under the coverage of the Iranian Insurance Project, and the remaining people, who availed themselves of the health insurance services granted by Iran Health Insurance Organization, were classified under "other". The number of people under the coverage of Rural Dwellers' Fund, Iranian Insurance Project and "other" category increased compared with 2018/19, while that of people

insured under the Staff Fund and the Public Health Insurance Law decreased.

### 9.7.3. Rural Dwellers' Social Insurance Fund

According to the Structural Rules of the Comprehensive System of Welfare and Social Security, Rural Dwellers' Social Insurance Fund insures farmers and other villagers on a voluntary basis. As a result, the activities of this Fund are expanded through brokerage firms. The number of brokerage firms reached 1,790 in 2019/20, indicating a decrease of about 3.9 percent compared with 1,862 in 2018/19. The amount approved to be contributed by the government to the Fund increased by 12.9 percent to Rls. 5,680.2 billion, 51.7 percent of which was actually allocated. The number of people insured by Rural Dwellers' Social Insurance Fund reached 1,776.0 thousand in 2019/20, up by 72.4 percent.

**Table 9.7. Number of Brokerage Firms and People Insured by Rural Dwellers' Social Insurance Fund**

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Main insured (thousand)	1,030.1	1,776.0	72.4
Brokerage firms	1,862	1,790	-3.9

Source: Rural Dwellers' Social Insurance Fund

## 9.8. Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>1</sup>

### 9.8.1. HDI in Iran

Based on the 2020 Human Development Report (HDR) published for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Iran, with an HDI value of 0.783, ranked 70 among 189 countries in 2019. The average HDI in 66 countries enjoying very high human development was 0.898 in 2019,

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2020 Human Development Report (HDR)

indicating a slight improvement compared with 0.896 in 2018. Average world HDI was 0.737 in 2019, up by 0.003 point compared with 2018. This report considers four Human Development Index groups including very high, high, medium, and low human development. Countries with HDI values between 0.700 and 0.800 are the countries with high human development. Norway had the highest HDI value of 0.957 and Iran was ranked among countries with high human development in 2019.

### 9.8.2. Selected Human Development Indices

Based on the 2020 Report, life expectancy at birth in Iran was 77.9 years for women and 75.6 years for men in 2019, which is higher than the average figure for the world (75.0 and 70.6 years, respectively).

Gender Inequality Index (GII) contains three dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation, indicating that countries with unequal distribution of human development also experience high inequality between men and

women, and countries with high gender inequality experience unequal distribution of human development. This measure ranges from 0, which indicates that there is the least extent of gender inequality between men and women, to 1 which is indicative of the highest gender inequality. Based on the 2020 HDR, Iran's Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 2019 was 0.459, which, in comparison with the same index in the year before (0.492), indicates improvement in gender inequality in the said year. On this basis, Iran ranked 113 in 2019 in GII among 162 countries whose data were available. Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden ranked respectively 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> in GII. This indicates that these countries had the lowest gender inequality in 2019.

Another index referred to in the 2020 Human Development Report is the share of seats in parliament held by women. In 2019, the mentioned index for Iran remained unchanged at 5.9 percent. This index was 17.4 percent in Turkey, 25.2 percent in Iraq, 27.2 percent in Afghanistan, 23.7 percent in the United States, 19.9 percent in Saudi Arabia, and 31.6 percent in Germany.

**Table 9.8. Iran's HDI Value**

	2000	2010	2017	2018	2019	Average annual growth rate (percent)	
						2000-2010	2010-2019
HDI	0.658	0.742	0.787	0.785	0.783	1.21	0.60

Source: The 2020 Human Development Report



The year 2019/20 was the third year in the course of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP. The Budget Law for this year was formulated in light of the Vision Plan and the General Policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the major policies of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP, and the Budget Circulars.

### 10.1. Budget Highlights

Based on Paragraph (A), Note (1), Budget Law for 2019/20, the share of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) in foreign exchange earnings received from the exports of crude oil and natural gas condensate as well as net exports of natural gas was approved at 14.5 percent. Accordingly, it was determined that the share of the government in receipts from oil exports (including the share of oil-producing and less-developed regions) should be set at 65.5 and that of the NDFI, at 20.0 percent. In accordance with the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP, however, the share of the NDFI in oil exports should have been set at 34 percent, which could not be realized due to the escalation of US sanctions. Therefore, the remaining 14 percent shall be considered as government debt to the NDFI.

Based on the Budget Law for 2019/20, the sources of the government general budget (excluding special revenues) were approved at Rls. 4,485.8 trillion. Therefore, the uses of the government (excluding special expenses) were also determined at Rls. 4,485.8 trillion.

Approved revenues, including taxes and other revenues (excluding special revenues), totaled Rls. 2,389.8 trillion in 2019/20. Meanwhile, approved expenses (excluding special expenses) amounted to Rls. 3,523.8 trillion. Thus, the operating balance was projected to post a deficit of Rls. 1,133.9 trillion in 2019/20. Approved sources out of the disposal of non-financial assets (excluding special revenues) were set at Rls. 1,585.2 trillion and approved payments out of the acquisition of non-financial assets (excluding special expenses) were set at Rls. 668.6 trillion. Therefore, the approved operating and non-financial balance (the sum of the approved operating balance and the net disposal of non-financial assets) was projected to record a deficit of Rls. 217.3 trillion in 2019/20. This was to be financed out of the net disposal of financial assets, which was to be mainly received from the sales of Islamic financial instruments.

The composition of the sources of the approved government budget in 2019/20 (excluding special revenues) constituted 53.3 percent receipts from revenues, 35.3 percent receipts from the disposal of non-financial assets, and 11.4 percent receipts from the disposal of financial assets. The uses of the approved government budget (excluding special expenses) comprised expenses by 78.6 percent, acquisition of non-financial assets by 14.9 percent, and acquisition of financial assets by 6.5 percent.

Reviewing data related to the Budget performance<sup>1</sup> of 2019/20 reveals that the general budget sources (excluding special revenues) were financed out of revenues by 50.0 percent, out of disposal of non-financial assets by 10.9 percent, and out of disposal of financial assets by 39.1 percent. Budget uses (excluding special expenses) indicated allocation of 77.5 percent for current expenses, 11.7 percent for the acquisition of non-financial assets, and 10.9 percent for the acquisition of financial assets.

### 10.2. Budget Performance

Government revenues, including taxes and other revenues (excluding special revenues), increased by 18.1 percent compared with 2018/19 to reach Rls. 2,171.8 trillion in 2019/20, constituting 90.9 percent of the approved figure. Out of total revenues, Rls. 1,608.4 trillion was received from taxes, and Rls. 563.4 trillion was related to other revenues.

In 2019/20, government current expenses (excluding special expenses) grew by 21.3 percent compared with the year before to reach Rls. 3,367.9 trillion. This was 4.4

percent lower than the figure approved in the budget. Thus, based on the performance of government revenues and expenses, the operating balance recorded a deficit of Rls. 1,196.0 trillion. Receipts from the disposal of non-financial assets, including sales of crude oil and products, sales of movable and immovable assets, and the transfer of unfinished government projects to the private sector, decreased by 57.1 percent compared with 2018/19 to reach Rls. 475.6 trillion in 2019/20. This was 70 percent lower than the approved figure.

Figure 10.1. Composition of Budget Sources

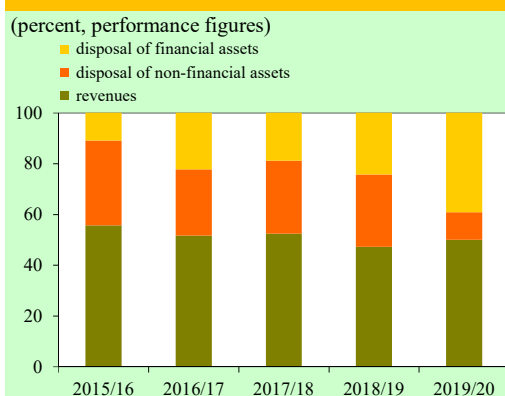


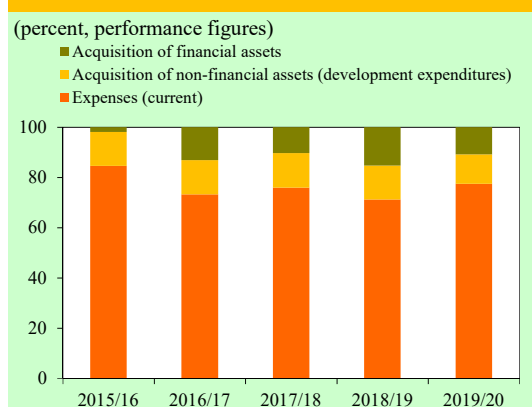
Table 10.1. Sources and Uses of Government General Budget<sup>1</sup> (trillion rials-percent)

	Approved		Change (%)	Share in total		Performance		Change (%)	Share in total	
	2018/19	2019/20		2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20		2018/19	2019/20
<b>Sources</b>	<b>3,867.9</b>	<b>4,485.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,898.2</b>	<b>4,346.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Revenues	2,161.9	2,389.8	10.5	55.9	53.3	1,838.4	2,171.8	18.1	47.1	50.0
Disposal of non-financial assets	1,075.6	1,585.2	47.4	27.8	35.3	1,109.2	475.6	-57.1	28.5	10.9
Disposal of financial assets	630.4	510.8	-19.0	16.3	11.4	950.7	1,698.6	78.7	24.4	39.1
<b>Uses</b>	<b>3,867.9</b>	<b>4,485.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,898.2</b>	<b>4,346.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Expenses (current)	2,939.9	3,523.8	19.9	76.0	78.6	2,776.2	3,367.9	21.3	71.2	77.5
Acquisition of non-financial assets	620.0	668.6	7.8	16.0	14.9	525.9	506.3	-3.7	13.5	11.7
Acquisition of financial assets	307.9	293.5	-4.7	8.0	6.5	596.1	471.8	-20.8	15.3	10.9

Source: Annual Budget Laws, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

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

<sup>1</sup> Wherever "approved" is not specified, figures refer to the government's performance.

**Figure 10.2. Composition of Budget Uses**

Disbursements on the acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) fell 3.7 percent to Rls. 506.3 trillion, 24.3 percent lower compared with the approved

figure. Accordingly, the net disposal of non-financial assets posted a deficit of Rls. 30.7 trillion in 2019/20.

Considering revenues and expenses as well as the disposal and acquisition of non-financial assets, the operating and non-financial balance (the sum of the operating balance and the net disposal of non-financial assets) registered a deficit of Rls. 1,226.7 trillion in 2019/20, up by 245.9 percent. This was 464.6 percent higher than the figure approved in the Budget.

Disposal of financial assets amounted to Rls. 1,698.6 trillion and the acquisition of financial assets totaled Rls. 471.8 trillion. Therefore, the net disposal of financial assets recorded a surplus of Rls. 1,226.7 trillion, which covered the deficit in the operating and non-financial balance.

**Table 10.2. Government Fiscal Position<sup>1</sup>**

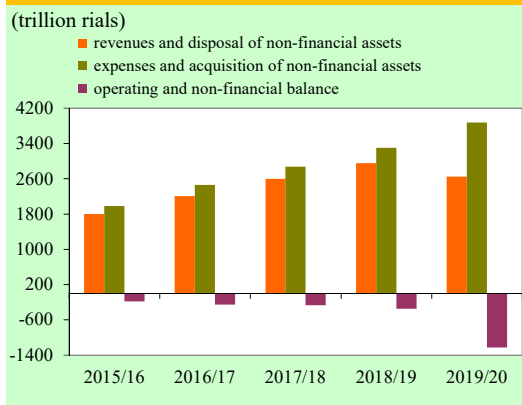
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>1,676.0</b>	<b>1,838.4</b>	<b>2,171.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Tax revenue	1,158.4	1,264.3	1,608.4	9.1	27.2
Other government revenues	517.7	574.0	563.4	10.9	-1.9
<b>Expenses (current)</b>	<b>2,429.4</b>	<b>2,776.2</b>	<b>3,367.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>Operating balance</b>	<b>-753.3</b>	<b>-937.9</b>	<b>-1,196.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>Disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>922.9</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>-57.1</b>
<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)</b>	<b>441.8</b>	<b>525.9</b>	<b>506.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>Net disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>583.2</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-105.3</b>
<b>Operating and non-financial balance</b>	<b>-272.3</b>	<b>-354.6</b>	<b>-1,226.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>245.9</b>
<b>Ratio to GDP (at current prices)</b> (base year 2016/17)					
	Percent			Change (percentage points)	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Tax revenue	7.2	6.1	6.0	-1.1	-0.1
Other government revenues	3.2	2.8	2.1	-0.4	-0.7
<b>Expenses (current)</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Operating balance</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Net disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Operating and non-financial balance</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

Source: Annual Budget Laws, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

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

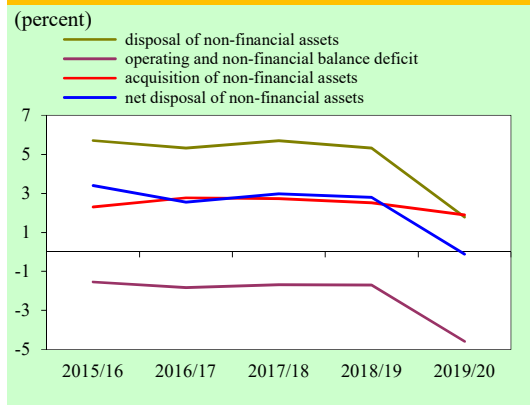


**Figure 10.3. Government Fiscal Position**

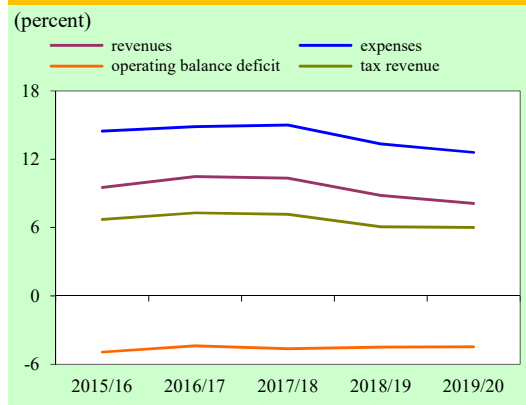


Tax revenue, including direct and indirect taxes, increased by 27.2 percent compared with 2018/19, to amount to Rls. 1,608.4 trillion in 2019/20, accounting for 93.2 percent of the approved budget. Out of total tax revenue, Rls. 813.1 trillion (50.6 percent) was related to direct tax, and Rls. 795.3 trillion (49.4 percent) was in the form of indirect tax. Direct and indirect taxes indicated increases by 28.3 and 26.2 percent, respectively. The share of direct tax out of total tax revenue in the year before (2018/19) had been 50.1 percent, and that of indirect tax had been 49.9 percent.

**Figure 10.4. Ratio of Selected Budget Figures to GDP at Current Prices (base year 2016/17)**



**Figure 10.5. Ratio of Selected Budget Figures to GDP at Current Prices (base year 2016/17)**



### 11.1 Balance of Payments Developments

Iran's balance of payments position was affected by the expiration of waivers for eight countries importing oil from Iran as well as the intensification of economic sanctions in 2019/20, reducing the country's imports and exports compared with the year before. The decrease in the surplus of goods account, affected by the fall in the exports of goods, and that in the surplus of the income account, attributable to the decline in the investment income, caused the current account to post a deficit in 2019/20. Moreover, the debit to the capital and financial account decreased compared with 2018/19.

#### 11.1.1. Current Account

The current account ran a deficit of \$1.7 billion in 2019/20 as against a surplus in

2018/19. This was largely due to the higher decrease in the exports of goods compared with that in the imports of goods. One of the reasons behind this decrease was the sharp drop in oil exports, as the United States stopped granting waivers allowing eight countries to import Iran's crude in May 2019. Meanwhile, a substantial decline was witnessed in the exports of natural gas condensate, which was in turn attributable to the launching of the different phases of the Persian Gulf Star Refinery and the allocation of a large proportion of resources to domestic production. Furthermore, in 2019/20, the country's non-oil exports were unfavorably affected by the sanctions imposed on the metal industry on the one hand, and the intensification of sanctions on the country's civil aviation manufacturers and shipping companies, on the other.

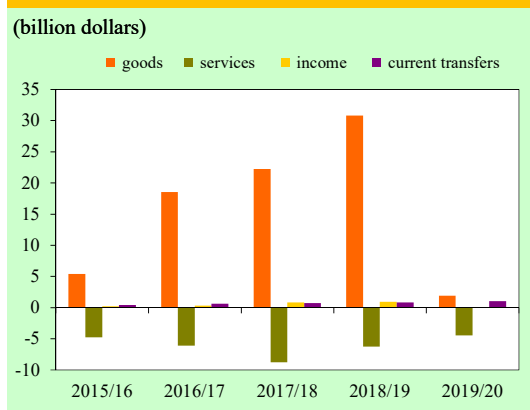
**Table 11.1. Current Account**

(million dollars)

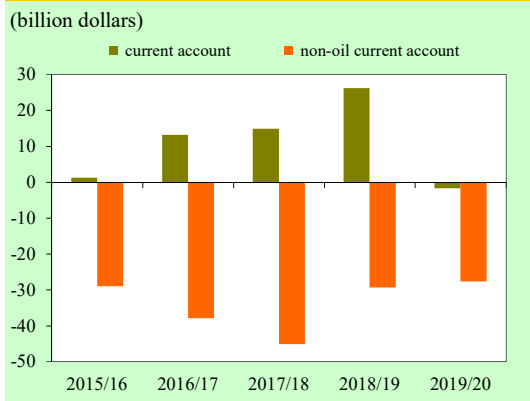
	2017/18	2018/19▲	2019/20□	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Current account</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>26,241</b>	<b>-1,652</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Goods	22,193	30,804	1,885	38.8	-93.9
Services	-8,826	-6,278	-4,504	-28.9	-28.3
Income	838	875	14	4.4	-98.4
Current transfers	710	841	953	18.4	13.3
<b>Non-oil current account<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-45,103</b>	<b>-29,322</b>	<b>-27,591</b>	<b>-35.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>

<sup>1</sup>"Non-oil" in this chapter refers to the exclusion of the value of crude oil, oil products, natural gas, and natural gas condensate and liquids (Tariff Codes: 2709, 2710 and 2711) exported and imported by NIOC, NIGC, NIORDC, petrochemical companies, and other companies (customs and non-customs) from the data on imports and exports.

**Figure 11.1. Components of Current Account**

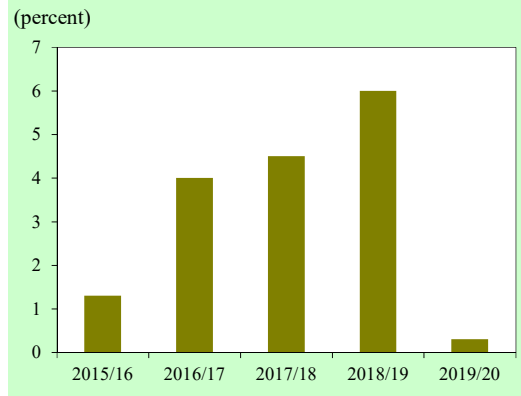


**Figure 11.2. Comparison of Current Account with Non-oil Current Account**



that of the imports of goods totaled \$58.1 billion. Therefore, goods account registered a surplus of \$1.9 billion. The surplus of the goods account experienced a decline of 93.9 percent in 2019/20 as compared with 2018/19, mainly attributable to a decrease of 35.3 percent in the exports of goods (FOB) as well as a fall of 6.1 percent in imports (FOB). A decline of 4.0 percent in the imports of non-oil goods as well as a decrease of 4.8 percent in non-oil exports led to a reduction by 2.9 percent in the deficit of the non-oil goods account to bring it to \$24.1 billion. Meanwhile, the share of oil exports in the total value of the exports of goods decreased by 18.1 percentage points compared with the year before, to reach 43.4 percent. Oil exports as recorded in Customs data amounted to \$11.5 billion, indicating an increase of 79.6 percent compared with 2018/19.

**Figure 11.3. Ratio of Goods Account (Trade Balance) to GDP (base year 2016/17)**



**11.1.1.1. Goods Account (trade balance)**

In 2019/20, the value of the exports of goods (FOB)<sup>1</sup> amounted to \$60.0 billion and

**Table 11.2. Goods Account**

	(million dollars)				
	2017/18	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Goods account (trade balance)</b>	<b>22,193</b>	<b>30,804</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>-93.9</b>
Exports (FOB)	96,034	92,651	59,975	-3.5	-35.3
Imports (FOB)	73,840	61,847	58,090	-16.2	-6.1
<b>Non-oil goods account (trade balance)</b>	<b>-37,825</b>	<b>-24,760</b>	<b>-24,054</b>	<b>-34.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Non-oil exports (FOB)	33,266	35,652	33,926	7.2	-4.8
Non-oil imports (FOB)	71,091	60,412	57,979	-15.0	-4.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes trade through customs and non-customs channels.

**Table 11.3. Exports**

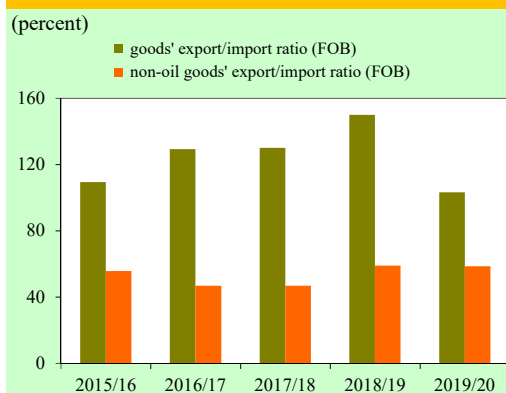
(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Exports of goods (FOB)</b>	<b>96,034</b>	<b>92,651</b>	<b>59,975</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-35.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Oil exports<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>62,768</b>	<b>56,999</b>	<b>26,049</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-54.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>
Recorded in Customs data <sup>2</sup>	6,781	6,385	11,470	-5.8	79.6	6.9	19.1
<b>Non-oil exports</b>	<b>33,266</b>	<b>35,652</b>	<b>33,926</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes the value of crude oil, oil products, natural gas, and natural gas condensate and liquids (Tariff Codes: 2709, 2710 and 2711) exported by NIOC, NIGC, NIORDC, petrochemical companies, and other companies (customs and non-customs).

<sup>2</sup> Includes the value of natural gas condensate and liquids as well as oil products (Tariff Codes: 2710 and 2711) exported by NIOC, NIGC, NIORDC, petrochemical companies, and other companies mentioned in Customs data.

The total value of the imports of goods (FOB) amounted to \$58.1 billion in 2019/20, indicating a decrease of 6.1 percent compared with the year before. It is important to note that the ratio of the current account to GDP was -0.3 percent in the year under review, as against 5.1 percent in 2018/19. The ratio of the exports of goods and that of the imports of goods to GDP were lower than the respective ratios in the year before. Similarly, the ratio of the goods account to GDP experienced a decrease of 5.7 percentage points compared with the year before to reach 0.3 percent.

**Figure 11.4. Export/Import Ratio (value)****Table 11.4. Imports**

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Total imports (FOB)</b>	<b>73,840</b>	<b>61,847</b>	<b>58,090</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
Gas and oil products <sup>1</sup>	2,749	1,435	111	-47.8	-92.3
Other goods (non-oil imports)	71,091	60,412	57,979	-15.0	-4.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes the value of natural gas, natural gas liquids, and oil products (Tariff Codes: 2710 and 2711) imported by NIOC, NIGC, NIORDC, petrochemical companies, and other companies (customs and non-customs).

**Table 11.5. Ratio of Current Account, Goods Account, and Exports and Imports of Goods to GDP<sup>1</sup>**

(percent)

	2017/18 ▲	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □
Current account to GDP	3.0	5.1	-0.3
Goods account to GDP	4.5	6.0	0.3
Exports of goods to GDP	19.6	18.0	9.2
Imports of goods to GDP	15.1	12.0	8.9

<sup>1</sup> At market and current prices

11.1.1.2. Services Account

The deficit of the services account decreased by 28.3 percent to \$4.5 billion in 2019/20. Exports and imports of services decreased by 3.0 and 11.7 percent compared with 2018/19. The fall in the imports of services was mainly attributable to the decrease in "construction services", which was in turn due to the reduction in costs related to the implementation of buyback contracts in the oil and gas industry. The exports of services also decreased, mainly attributable to a fall in the exports of "transportation" and "construction services". This was, however, against the backdrop of the increase in the exports of travel services, upon the rise in the number of foreigners travelling to Iran.

11.1.1.3. Income Account

Net transactions under the income account, including receipts and payments out of the "compensation of employees" and "investment income" and "expenditure", led to capital inflows by \$14 million in 2019/20. A decrease by 98.4 percent in the surplus of the income account was due to the fall in the investment income. Receipts from the compensation of employees decreased by 2.2 percent to \$358 million and payments to border and seasonal workers fell by 5.5 percent compared with the year before to reach \$204 million in 2019/20. The profit received from investment abroad fell by 30.3 percent to \$1,765 million, while the investment expenditure increased by 5.5 percent to \$1,904 million.

Table 11.6. Services Account

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Services account</b>	<b>-8,826</b>	<b>-6,278</b>	<b>-4,504</b>	<b>-28.9</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Credit (exports)</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>11,509</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Transportation	3,524	3,860	3,762	9.5	-2.5	32.5	32.7
Travel	4,193	5,942	6,345	41.7	6.8	50.1	55.1
Construction services	554	728	156	31.4	-78.6	6.1	1.4
Other	1,335	1,330	1,246	-0.4	-6.3	11.2	10.8
<b>Debit (imports)</b>	<b>18,432</b>	<b>18,138</b>	<b>16,013</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Transportation	3,357	3,208	4,113	-4.4	28.2	17.7	25.7
Travel	11,507	9,674	9,012	-15.9	-6.8	53.3	56.3
Construction services	130	2,335	36	#	-98.4	12.9	0.2
Other	3,438	2,921	2,852	-15.0	-2.4	16.1	17.8

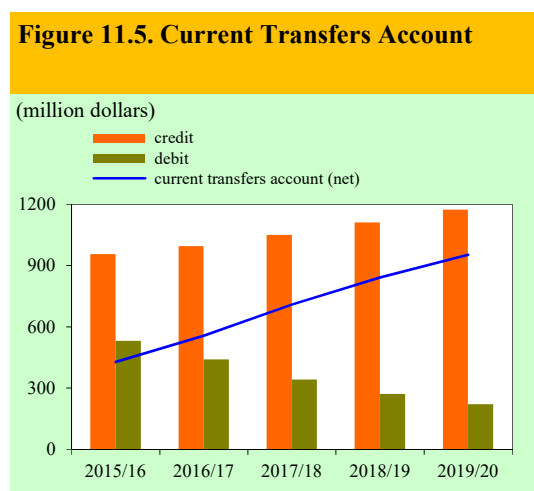
Table 11.7. Income Account

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Income account</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-98.4</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-26.7</b>
Compensation of employees	460	366	358	-20.6	-2.2
Investment income	2,488	2,531	1,765	1.7	-30.3
<b>Debit</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Compensation of employees	417	216	204	-48.1	-5.5
Investment expenditure	1,694	1,806	1,904	6.6	5.5

#### 11.1.1.4. Current Transfers Account

In 2019/20, the net surplus of the current transfers account<sup>1</sup> amounted to \$953.0 million. This indicated an increase of 13.3 percent compared with the surplus of this account in 2018/19.



#### 11.1.2. Capital and Financial Account

The debit to the capital and financial account reached \$1,036.4 million in 2019/20, mainly attributable to the debit under the capital account. The capital account mainly includes capital transfers (debt relief or immigrants' transfers). The

financial account constitutes transactions under "direct investment", "portfolio investment", "other investment", and change in the value of reserve assets (foreign assets of the CBI).

##### 11.1.2.1. Capital Account

The debit to the capital account amounted to \$6.0 billion in 2019/20, mainly attributable to the Iranians' buying of properties and real estate in neighboring countries. As an example, data released by Turkish Statistical Institute are to be noticed, indicating the Iranians' purchase of 6,341 residential units in Turkey in 2019/20.

##### 11.1.2.2. Financial Account

The credit of the financial account amounted to \$5.0 billion in 2019/20, mainly due to a decrease of 93.2 percent in reserve assets (foreign assets of the CBI) as well as a decline in the country's net financial claims on the outside world. The credit under "other investment" account by \$5.1 billion was largely responsible for that under the financial account. This was in turn attributable to the decrease in banks' currency and deposits under the "liabilities" entry.

**Table 11.8. Capital and Financial Account**

	2017/18	2018/19▲	2019/20□	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	<b>-11,302</b>	<b>-19,815</b>	<b>-1,036</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>-94.8</b>
Capital account	-6,293	-5,522	-6,019	-12.3	9.0
Financial account	-5,008	-14,293	4,982	185.4	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Current transfers are current account transactions in which a resident entity in one nation provides a nonresident entity with an economic value, such as a real resource or financial item, without receiving something of economic value in exchange. Accounting for current transfers is not always clear in the balance of payments because of their one-sided nature.

**11.1.2.2.1. Direct Investment**

In 2019/20, net<sup>1</sup> capital inflows in the form of direct investment, including investments done under Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act as well as investments in the oil and gas industry under buyback, Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), and partnership contracts, amounted to \$491.0 million. This indicated a decrease of 75.7 percent compared with the year before.

**11.1.2.2.2. Inflows in the Form of FDI**

According to the Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI), inflows decreased by 63.1 percent to one billion dollars in 2019/20. Of this amount, \$650 million was under Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act, down by 71.7 percent. FDI inflows in the form of investment in the oil and gas industry under buyback contracts amounted to \$45 million. Moreover, a sum of \$306 million was in the form of "other investment" (including foreign investment in Free Economic Zones and portfolio investment).

**11.1.2.2.3. Portfolio Investment**

The credit of the "portfolio investment" account (net), in the form of purchasing debt instruments and the stock of domestic

companies by nonresidents, amounted to almost \$64.5 million in 2019/20. The debit to this account in the form of purchasing debt instruments and the shares of foreign companies by Iranian residents had amounted to \$503 million in 2018/19.

**11.1.2.2.4. Other Investment**

The credit of "other investment" account was \$5.1 billion in 2019/20. The debit of the "trade credits" account was due to the lag in the collection of export revenues, in the aftermath of the intensification of sanctions on Iranian banks. In addition, the notable reduction in "currency and deposits" account, due to the payments by banks out of their accounts held with foreign banks, as well as the increase in debts was the major factor behind the credit of "other investment" account in 2019/20.

**11.1.2.2.5. Reserve Assets (foreign assets of the CBI)**

Receipts and payments in foreign exchange between Iranians and foreign entities caused the value of the foreign assets of the CBI to decrease by 93.2 percent compared with 2018/19, to reach \$671 million in 2019/20.

**Table 11.9. Financial Account**

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>-5,008</b>	<b>-14,293</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Direct investment	-481	2,020	491	N/A	-75.7
Portfolio investment	150	-503	65	N/A	N/A
Other investment	-12,816	-5,930	5,098	-53.7	N/A
Reserve assets (foreign assets of the CBI)	8,140	-9,880	-671	N/A	-93.2

<sup>1</sup> Sum of "direct investment abroad" and "direct investment in Iran".

**Table 11.10. Inflows in the Form of FDI** (million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-63.1</b>
FDI inflows under Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act	1,393	2,292	650	64.5	-71.7
Investment in oil and gas industry under buyback contracts	503	109	45	-78.3	-58.7
Other investment <sup>1</sup>	523	308	306	-41.1	-0.6

Source: OIETAI

<sup>1</sup> The OIETAI released no data on investment in the stock exchange for 2018/19. Accordingly, of total foreign investment under Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act, ministries, companies, public organizations, municipalities, and foreign investment service centers in provinces absorbed a sum of \$1,416 million in 2018/19 and \$59 million in 2019/20.

## 11.2. External Debt

Foreign exchange obligations (actual and contingent) totaled \$22.6 billion in March 2020. Of this amount, \$13.4 billion was related to contingent obligations, constituting a share of 59.2 percent in total.

The value of actual obligations (external debt) declined by 13.3 percent to \$9.2 billion. Out of this amount, \$7.7 billion was related to medium- and long-term debt and \$1.5 billion was in the form of short-term debt.

**Table 11.11. Foreign Exchange Obligations<sup>1</sup>** (million dollars)

	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change	
				March 2019	March 2020
<b>Actual obligations (external debt)</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>10,623</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>-13.3</b>
Medium- and long-term	7,984	8,319	7,674	4.2	-7.7
Short-term	4,287	2,304	1,539	-46.2	-33.2
<b>Contingent obligations</b>	<b>23,246</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>13,383</b>	<b>-25.0</b>	<b>-23.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,516</b>	<b>28,049</b>	<b>22,596</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>-19.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on foreign trade statistics collected each year by almost mid-March (end of the Iranian year).





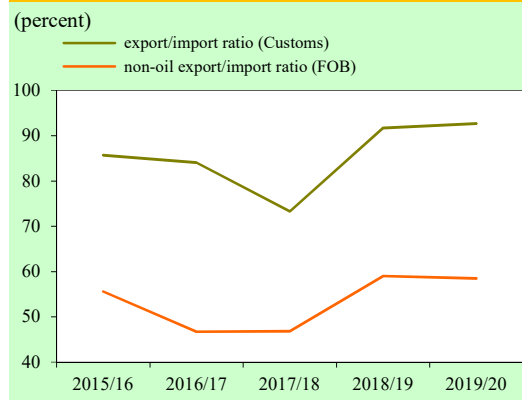
Despite the intensification of financial restrictions, cancellation of waivers for eight countries importing oil from Iran, imposition of sanctions on the metal industry, and placement of limitations on access to foreign exchange revenues, Iran's foreign trade (through Customs) improved in terms of weight and value in 2019/20 as compared with the year before.

### 12.1. Foreign Trade Transactions

In 2019/20, Iran's foreign trade transactions increased in terms of both value and weight compared with 2018/19. The total value of foreign trade increased by 2.7 percent to \$85.0 billion and the weight of foreign trade rose by 20.3 percent to 169.1 million tons. The higher increase in the value of exports than that in the value of imports led to a decline in the deficit of

foreign trade by 10.7 percent. The share of imports in the total value of trade decreased by 0.3 percentage point to reach 51.9 percent, and the share of imports in the total weight of transactions fell by 1.8 percentage points to 21.2 percent in 2019/20.

**Figure 12.1. Export/Import Ratio in Terms of Value (goods)**



**Table 12.1. Foreign Trade (excluding crude oil, gas, and electricity)**

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Value (million dollars)</b>							
Imports	54,459	43,169	44,092	-20.7	2.1	52.2	51.9
Exports <sup>1</sup>	39,920	39,580	40,886	-0.8	3.3	47.8	48.1
Trade balance (exports minus imports)	-14,540	-3,588	-3,205	-75.3	-10.7	N/A	N/A
<b>Total value</b>	<b>94,379</b>	<b>82,749</b>	<b>84,978</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Weight (thousand tons)</b>							
Imports	38,856	32,356	35,825	-16.7	10.7	23.0	21.2
Exports <sup>1</sup>	115,707	108,189	133,302	-6.5	23.2	77.0	78.8
<b>Total weight</b>	<b>154,562</b>	<b>140,545</b>	<b>169,127</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

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### 12.2. Imports

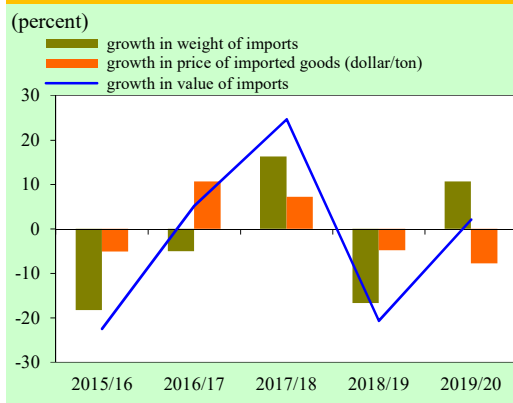
In 2019/20, the CIF value of imports (through Customs) increased by 2.1 percent to \$44.1 billion. Moreover, the weight of imports reached 35.8 million tons, up by 10.7 percent compared with 2018/19. Thus, the price of each ton of imported goods decreased by about 7.8 percent to \$1,231.

A review of imports by use indicates that the share of "raw materials and intermediate goods" group in the total value of imports increased by 1.9 percentage points to 69.2 percent in 2019/20. The shares of "capital

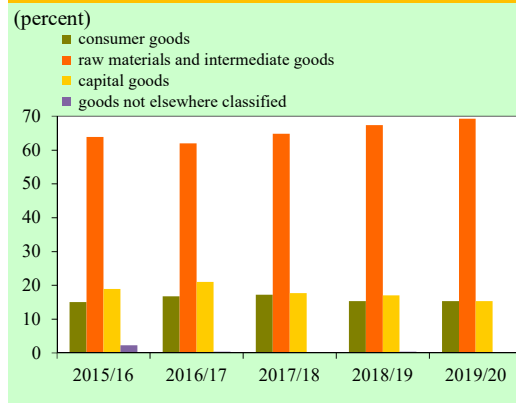
goods" and "consumer goods" fell by about 1.7 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively, to 15.3 percent.

"Machinery and transport equipment" had a share of 32.6 percent in the total value of imports, followed by "food and live animals" by 21.8 percent, "chemicals" by 16.8 percent, and "crude materials, inedible, except fuels" by 7.2 percent. The total share of the mentioned groups in the value of imports increased by about 0.7 percentage point to almost 78.3 percent.

**Figure 12.2. Growth Rate of Imports**



**Figure 12.3. Composition of Imports by Use**



**Table 12.2. Composition of Imports by Use<sup>1</sup>**

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Raw materials and intermediate goods	35,279	29,042	30,505	-17.7	5.0	67.3	69.2
Capital goods	9,640	7,332	6,746	-23.9	-8.0	17.0	15.3
Consumer goods	9,362	6,623	6,727	-29.3	1.6	15.3	15.3
Goods not elsewhere classified	178	172	113	-3.4	-34.2	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

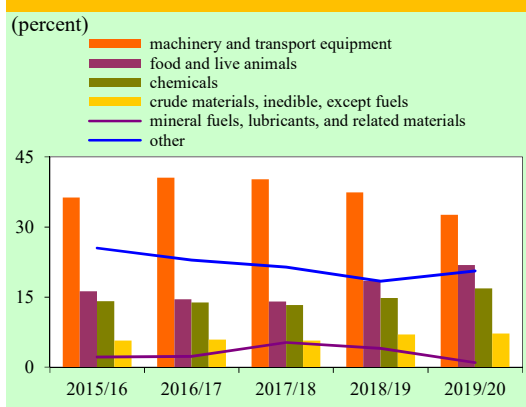
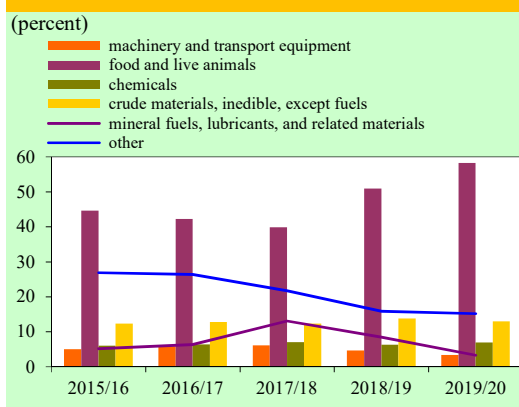
<sup>1</sup> Breakdown is based on the CBI's guidelines.

**Table 12.3. Value of Imports by Major Components**

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Machinery and transport equipment	21,916	16,151	14,373	-26.3	-11.0	37.4	32.6
Food and live animals	7,638	7,971	9,596	4.4	20.4	18.5	21.8
Chemicals	7,234	6,386	7,419	-11.7	16.2	14.8	16.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,129	3,024	3,157	-3.4	4.4	7.0	7.2
Other	14,542	9,637	9,546	-33.7	-0.9	22.3	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

**Figure 12.4. Composition of Imports in Terms of Value****Figure 12.5. Composition of Imports in Terms of Weight**

China, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, India, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Italy, and the Netherlands were Iran's main trading partners in terms of imports in 2019/20, ranking 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>. The Republic of Korea, which was on the 7<sup>th</sup> place in 2018/19, stood at the 11<sup>th</sup> place in 2019/20. The United Kingdom entered the list in 2019/20, ranking 8<sup>th</sup>. Concentration indices<sup>1</sup> of Iran's imports from the first 3, 5 and 10 countries increased to respectively 57.3, 70.5 and 82.9 percent in 2019/20. Meanwhile, the value of imports from Asia, as the most important provider of Iran's import requirements, rose from \$28.7 billion in 2018/19 to \$33.1 billion in 2019/20, with its share rising by 8.5 percentage points

compared with 2018/19. Conversely, the share of Europe fell by 8.1 percentage points with the value of imports from Europe decreasing by 25.0 percent to reach \$9.8 billion in 2019/20. The shares of America, Africa, and Oceania in Iran's total value of imports decreased slightly, when compared with 2018/19. The value of imports from the ESCAP member states amounted to \$27.4 billion in 2019/20, constituting a share of 62.1 percent in the total value of imports. Moreover, imports from the EU, ECO, and ACU member countries totaled \$7.4 billion, \$5.8 billion, and \$4.2 billion, respectively, accounting for 16.9, 13.1 and 9.6 percent of the total value of imports through Customs in 2019/20.

<sup>1</sup> Concentration indices are calculated as the sum of the shares of the first 3, 5 and 10 countries in the total value of imports.

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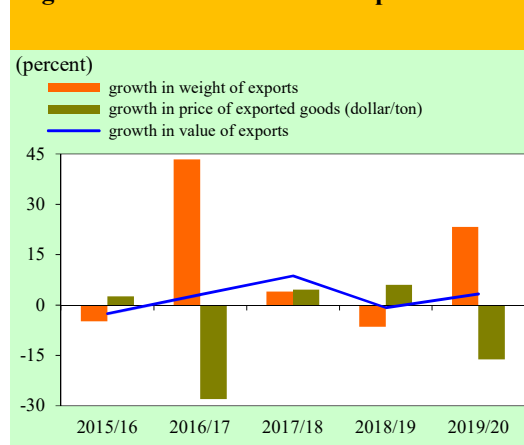
### 12.3. Exports

The value and weight of exports<sup>1</sup> reached \$40.9 billion and 133.3 million tons in 2019/20, up by respectively 3.3 and 23.2 percent compared with 2018/19. "Industrial goods" experienced a growth rate of 4.4 percent, while "agricultural and traditional goods" indicated a decrease of 4.0 percent and "metallic mineral ores" showed a decline of 4.8 percent in terms of the value of exports. The value of exports per ton fell by about 16.2 percent and reached \$307 in 2019/20.

The total value of industrial exports amounted to \$34.7 billion in 2019/20. The share of the exports of industrial goods in the total value of exports through Customs reached 84.9 percent in 2019/20, indicating an increase of 0.9 percentage point compared with the year before. "Gas and oil

products", "basic metals and articles of basic metals", and "rubber and plastics products" enjoyed the highest shares in the value of industrial exports.

**Figure 12.6. Growth Rate of Exports**



**Table 12.4. Value of Exports<sup>1</sup> (through Customs)**

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Agricultural and traditional goods	5,702	5,186	4,978	-9.0	-4.0	13.1	12.2
Metallic mineral ores	1,868	1,139	1,085	-39.0	-4.8	2.9	2.7
Industrial goods	32,194	33,233	34,704	3.2	4.4	84.0	84.9
Goods not elsewhere classified	156	22	119	-86.2	451.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

**Table 12.5. Value of Exports of Industrial Goods<sup>1</sup>**

(million dollars)

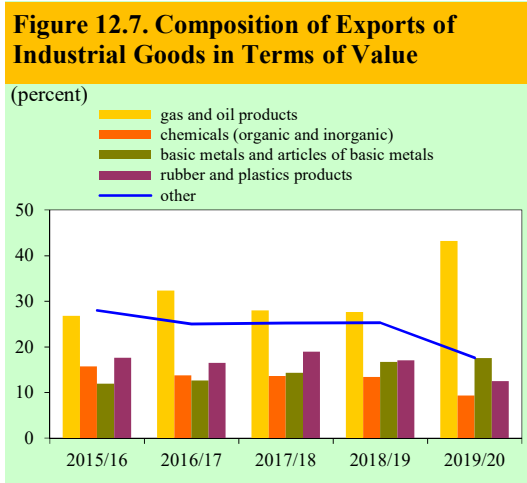
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Gas and oil products	9,017	9,184	14,998	1.9	63.3	27.6	43.2
Chemicals (organic and inorganic)	4,386	4,469	3,210	1.9	-28.2	13.4	9.3
Basic metals and articles of basic metals <sup>2</sup>	4,594	5,537	6,063	20.5	9.5	16.7	17.5
Rubber and plastics products	6,076	5,639	4,333	-7.2	-23.2	17.0	12.5
Other	8,120	8,404	6,100	3.5	-27.4	25.3	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,194</b>	<b>33,233</b>	<b>34,704</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Includes "cast iron, iron, steel and their articles" and "aluminum, copper, zinc and articles thereof" groups.

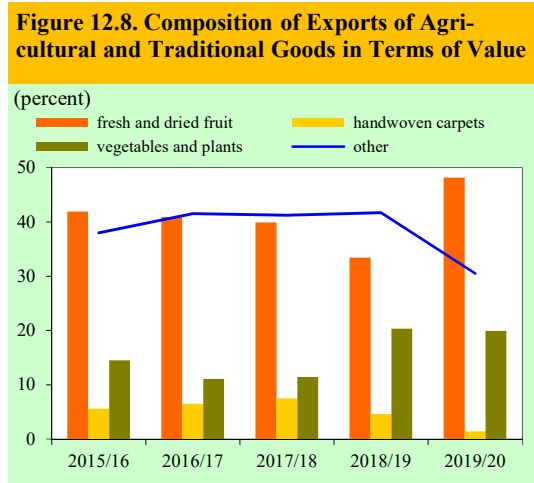
<sup>1</sup> Refers to exports through Customs, excluding natural gas condensate.



The value of the exports of agricultural and traditional goods decreased by 4.0 percent to \$5.0 billion in 2019/20. The share of this group in the total value of exports through Customs reached 12.2 percent, indicating a decrease of 0.9 percentage point compared with the year before. "Live animals", "handwoven carpets", "casings", "all kinds of hides and leather", and "saffron", experiencing the highest decreases compared with other groups, had a large impact on the decline in the value of the exports of agricultural and traditional goods.

Based on the international classification of goods, the lion's share in the value of

exports in 2019/20 belonged to "mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials" by 36.6 percent, followed by "chemicals" by 20.3 percent, and "food and live animals" by 13.6 percent. The total share of these groups in the value of exports was almost 70.6 percent, indicating a rise of 5.3 percentage points compared with 2018/19. "Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials", "manufactured goods", "crude materials, inedible, except fuels", and "chemicals" enjoyed the highest shares of the increase in the weight of exports by 34.1, 27.0, 16.8 and 16.2 percent, respectively. These groups together accounted for 94.1 percent of the total weight of exports, up by 1.1 percentage points compared with the year before.



**Table 12.6. Value of Exports of Agricultural and Traditional Goods<sup>1</sup>**

(million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Fresh and dried fruit	2,273	1,731	2,394	-23.8	38.3	33.4	48.1
Handwoven carpets	426	239	72	-43.9	-69.9	4.6	1.4
Vegetables and plants	653	1,055	993	61.7	-5.9	20.3	19.9
Other	2,350	2,161	1,520	-8.1	-29.7	41.7	30.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

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**Table 12.7. Value of Exports according to International Classification of Goods<sup>1</sup>** (million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Food and live animals	6,106	5,964	5,573	-2.3	-6.6	15.1	13.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	9,004	9,161	14,974	1.8	63.4	23.1	36.6
Chemicals	11,310	10,725	8,317	-5.2	-22.5	27.1	20.3
Machinery and transport equipment	1,125	1,607	1,069	42.9	-33.5	4.1	2.6
Other	12,375	12,122	10,954	-2.0	-9.6	30.6	26.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

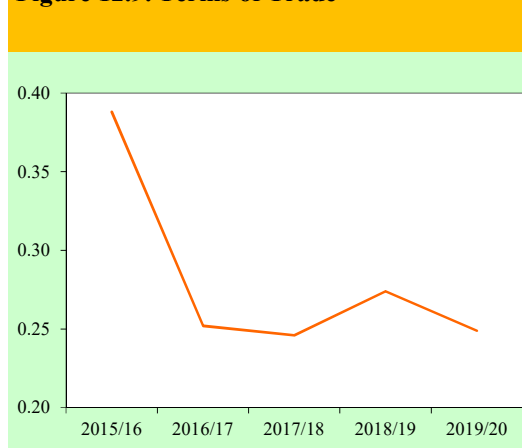
Based on the international classification of goods, Iran was a net exporter of "mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials", "manufactured goods", "chemicals", and "goods not elsewhere classified" in 2019/20. On the other hand, the country was a net importer of "machinery and transport equipment", "food and live animals", "crude materials, inedible, except fuels", "animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes", "miscellaneous manufactured articles", and "beverages and tobacco". "Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials" group enjoyed the highest positive balance, while the highest negative balance was related to "machinery and transport equipment".

Reviewing the distribution of exports by country group indicates that the value of Iran's exports to ESCAP and ECO member countries increased to \$24.3 billion and \$9.7 billion, respectively. Conversely, exports to ACU and EU member states decreased to \$3.1 billion and \$0.7 billion, respectively.

### 12.4. Terms of Trade <sup>1</sup>

Decreases in the per-ton value of exports and imports by respectively 16.2 and 7.8 percent weakened the country's terms of trade position. Therefore, the terms of trade decreased by 9.1 percent to 0.249 in 2019/20 as against 0.274 in 2018/19.

**Figure 12.9. Terms of Trade**



**Table 12.8. Terms of Trade (through Customs)**

(dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
Value of exports per ton <sup>1</sup>	345	366	307	6.0	-16.2
Value of imports per ton	1,402	1,334	1,231	-4.8	-7.8
<b>Terms of trade<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.246</b>	<b>0.274</b>	<b>0.249</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-9.1</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration. <sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate. <sup>2</sup> The value of exports per ton divided by the value of imports per ton.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Iran's exports and imports through Customs only, and is therefore different from the figure mentioned in Chapter 1 (Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure).

## 12.5. Developments in Foreign Exchange and Gold Markets

One of the most important factors affecting the global economy as well as monetary policymaking in 2019/20 was the reescalation of trade tensions between China and the US, combined with the decline in global demand and the slowdown in world economic growth, which was in turn due to risks and resulted uncertainties. In addition, the outbreak of COVID-19 in December 2019 had a detrimental impact on the economy of many countries. The United Kingdom, for instance, was among countries witnessing unstable conditions in 2019/20, under the weight of prolonged political and economic uncertainties emanating from the country's withdrawal from the European Union. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve reduced the key interest rates in different stages during the same year, in reaction to the political and economic climate in the United States, reversing the upward trend of the interest rate started as of March 2016. Meanwhile, the decline in global demand slowed the Eurozone's economic development, prompting the European Central Bank to embark on a new round of quantitative easing policies. Finally, the combination of the economic and monetary policies adopted by different countries caused the parity rate of the US dollar to increase against the euro and the British pound in 2019/20. On the other hand, the parity rate of the US dollar decreased against the Japanese yen (one hundred) and the Swiss franc. In the same period, the price of an ounce of gold grew in global markets, due to rising political and economic tensions throughout the world as well as continued decreases in key interest rates in the US.

Iran's foreign exchange market, however, experienced relatively more stable conditions in 2019/20 than the year before. This was

mainly owing to the monetary and trade policy measures put in place by the CBI and the government. Notwithstanding the said measures, certain developments led to the destabilization of the foreign exchange market. These destabilizing factors include the continuation of economic sanctions, the cancellation of waivers for eight countries importing oil from Iran as of May 2019, the intensification of political disputes, the increased risk of a military conflict between Iran and the US, the outbreak of COVID-19, the contraction of the business cycle, and the fall in oil prices during January-March 2020.

## 12.6. Foreign Exchange Market and Local Currency

### 12.6.1. Rial vs. Hard Currencies

Pursuant to the approval of the Government's Economic Coordination Headquarters in April 2018, the US dollar parity rate was set at Rls. 42,000 for all foreign exchange uses. Accordingly, each dollar was offered at the same fixed rate of Rls. 42,000 on average in the official foreign exchange market in 2019/20. In addition, the British pound, the euro, the Swiss franc, and the Japanese yen (one hundred) were offered at average rates of 53,579, 46,749, 42,552 and 38,637 Iranian rials, respectively, in the official market. On this basis, the parity rates of the euro and the British pound against the Iranian rial fell by respectively 4.0 and 2.9 percent compared with the year before, while the parity rates of the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen (one hundred) against the Iranian rial rose by respectively 0.3 and 1.9 percent compared with 2018/19. Meanwhile, the coefficients of variation<sup>1</sup> of the US dollar, British pound, euro, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen (one hundred) were lower

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<sup>1</sup> Standard deviation divided by mean.



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in 2019/20 compared with 2018/19. The highest coefficient of variation (2.62) was related to the British pound.

Despite the cancellation of waivers for countries importing oil from Iran as of May 2019, the US dollar started a downward trend in the unofficial market, which continued until November 2019. This was in response to the news surrounding FATF's decision to renew the suspension of counter-measures against Iran as well as the CBI's concerted effort for the design of a new policy package for the exporters to repatriate their proceeds. Other effective factors were the management of speculative demand for foreign exchange through both continued implementation of policies to strengthen rial and effective intervention in the foreign exchange market with the aim of the maintenance of foreign reserves and the timely provision of the required foreign exchange for the imports of essential goods. However, the foreign exchange started an upward trend in the unofficial market as of November 2019 until March 2020, attributable to some particular economic and political circumstances in the second half of the year (starting as of October 2019). These factors included the rise in gas prices in November 2019, with its ensuing effect on

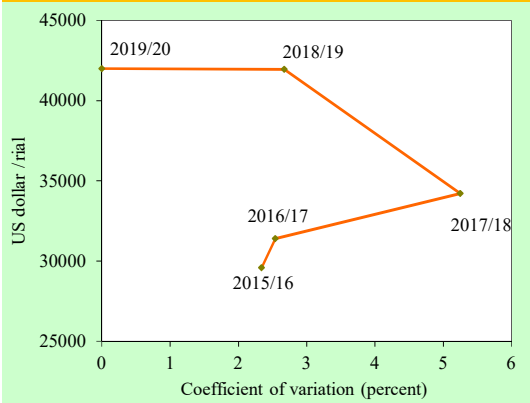
the formation of negative expectations, and the likelihood of a military conflict between the US and Iran, as a result of escalating tensions between the two countries. Other factors included the reinstatement of counter-measures against Iran following its inclusion on the FATF's blacklist and sharp decline in oil prices in the aftermath of the outbreak of COVID-19, which adversely affected the expectations of economic players in the foreign exchange market.

The parity rate of the US dollar against the Iranian rial increased by 25.0 percent in the unofficial market to reach Rls. 129,185 in 2019/20. The parity rates of the Swiss franc, the Japanese yen (one hundred), the British pound, and the euro against the Iranian rial increased by 26.3, 25.6, 21.4 and 20.0 percent, respectively.

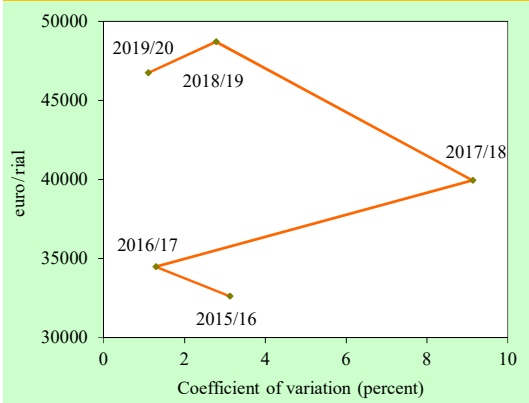
**12.6.2. Developments in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market**

The value of the interbank market transactions (in Chinese yuan, euro, UAE dirham, US dollar, and other currencies) fell by 16.5 percent to \$32,504 million. The Chinese yuan enjoyed the highest share in the inter-bank market transactions by 26.7 percent, up by 0.6 percentage point.

**Figure 12.10. Developments of the US Dollar in the Official Market**



**Figure 12.11. Developments of the Euro in the Official Market**



The share of the euro decreased by 19.4 percentage points to 26.4 percent, while that of the US dollar increased by 10.6 percentage points to 12.4 percent, compared with 2018/19. The UAE dirham had a share of

17.0 percent in the total value of interbank market transactions. In 2019/20, the total share of other currencies reached 17.4 percent, indicating a decrease of 6.8 percentage points compared with 2018/19.

**Table 12.9. Interbank Market Transactions by Foreign Currencies** (million dollars)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Chinese yuan	6,405	10,149	8,678	58.5	-14.5	26.1	26.7
Euro	18,690	17,859	8,595	-4.4	-51.9	45.9	26.4
UAE dirham	10,165	786	5,523	-92.3	#	2.0	17.0
US dollar	90	712	4,046	#	468.3	1.8	12.4
Other	7,641	9,421	5,661	23.3	-39.9	24.2	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,991</b>	<b>38,927</b>	<b>32,504</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 12.10. Rates of Major Currencies against the Iranian Rial in the Official Market**

	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		Average annual growth (2019/20 compared with 2018/19, %)
	Average annual	Coefficient of variation	Average annual	Coefficient of variation	Average annual	Coefficient of variation	
US dollar	34,214	5.25	41,950	2.67	42,000	0.00	0.1
Euro	39,949	9.13	48,715	2.78	46,749	1.10	-4.0
British pound	45,277	8.48	55,188	3.01	53,579	2.62	-2.9
Japanese yen (one hundred)	30,846	6.27	37,901	2.34	38,637	1.51	1.9
Swiss franc	35,231	6.51	42,419	2.25	42,552	1.63	0.3

**Table 12.11. Rates of Major Currencies against the Iranian Rial in the Unofficial Market**

	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		Average annual growth (2019/20 compared with 2018/19, %)
	Average annual	Coefficient of variation	Average annual	Coefficient of variation	Average annual	Coefficient of variation	
US dollar	40,453	7.92	103,378	30.58	129,185	9.56	25.0
Euro	48,080	11.74	120,275	29.44	144,277	9.72	20.0
British pound	54,458	12.82	135,039	27.98	163,926	10.79	21.4
Japanese yen (one hundred)	37,167	9.52	94,866	26.88	119,138	9.01	25.6
Swiss franc	42,642	10.48	103,076	29.14	130,176	9.50	26.3

**Table 12.12. Average Prices of Gold Coins** (million rials)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
				2018/19	2019/20
One-quarter gold coin	3.9	10.3	15.1	160.4	46.6
Half gold coin	6.8	17.8	24.1	162.7	35.2
Full Bahar Azadi gold coin (old design)	12.9	33.7	45.2	160.5	34.2
Full Bahar Azadi gold coin (new design)	13.3	35.5	46.2	168.0	29.9



## MONETARY AND BANKING POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

### 13.1. Key Aspects of Monetary Policy Approved for 2019/20

The country's economic situation in 2019/20 was adversely affected by the escalation of harsh international sanctions as well as the miasma of COVID-19 as of December 2019. However, the policies and initiatives adopted by the CBI, aimed at stabilizing the economy and controlling the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, led to a decrease in the point-to-point inflation rate during the period June 2019-March 2020. Accordingly, a reduction in the average twelve-month inflation rate during the second half of the year (October 2019-March 2020) was realized. In addition, the strengthening of economic stability and the implementation of monetary and credit policies, aimed at boosting production and economic growth, caused the non-oil GDP to increase in 2019/20.

Taking into account the volatile economic situation of the country, the CBI put on its agenda the implementation of the Open Market Operations (OMOs) under its monetary policymaking framework in 2019/20, with the aim of stabilizing macro-economic indicators as well as controlling inflation. Accordingly, in its 1268<sup>th</sup> Meeting on April 16, 2019 and the subsequent Meeting on December 24, 2019, the Money and Credit Council (MCC) approved the Guideline on "Implementation of the OMOs

and Allocation of Credit against Collateral by the CBI". On this basis, appropriate measures were taken by the CBI for the formulation of relevant rules and regulations, executive bylaws, and required legal contracts, including repurchase agreements (repos) and the necessary executive, technical, and operational infrastructure. The OMOs were put into full operation in January 2020, aimed at managing broad money, adjusting the interest rate with the policy rate in the interbank market, facilitating the liquidation of the government's debt instruments, and improving banks' balance sheets.

Meanwhile, the CBI continued its policy of managing banks' debt as one of the sources of monetary base in 2019/20. The measures adopted for the reduction of banks' debt to the CBI included the deepening of the interbank market, negotiations with indebted banks, and the establishment of supervisory boards by the CBI to monitor the activities of unsound banks and credit institutions. The settlement of banks' debt through installment payments and organization of overdrafts, and the transfer of part of "banks' and credit institutions' debt to the CBI" to the "government debt to the CBI" category in accordance with Paragraph (F), Note (5), Budget Laws for 2018-2020 were the other important measures in this regard. Moreover, the new approach of the CBI in

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monetary policymaking provided an applicable framework to extend credit to banks and credit institutions against collateral, benefiting from the OMOs and the appropriate utilization of the standing facilities.

Another measure adopted by the CBI concerning monetary policy in 2019/20 was the formulation and approval of a new mechanism for the calculation and maintenance periods of the reserve requirement. Accordingly, in order to increase the predictability of the inflow and outflow of reserves, reduce the interest rate fluctuations in the interbank market, and facilitate the intraday liquidity management, calculation and maintenance of the reserve requirement with the CBI are to be done based on the average of the remaining days of each period. Calculation and maintenance periods shall each last for 14 days (including holidays).

With regard to the credit policy formulation, a series of measures were adopted, with priority given to the facilitation of the financing of production and the allocation of banking resources to the productive sectors of the economy in order to support production and employment. The measures taken in this regard were aimed at providing the working capital of production units, financing the SMEs, supporting major industries capable of propelling economic growth and enjoying priority in terms of receiving facilities as well as supply chains in the automotive industry, and extending facilities to knowledge-based companies. The development of the Generative Letters of Credit Plan (GAM), aimed at the opening of LCs for the injection of liquidity to productive units, was another important measure in the field of credit policy in 2019/20. This was an innovation in terms of establishing a non-inflationary financing mechanism in the form of supply chain, characterized by its market-oriented nature

and transferability in money and capital markets. The reason behind the utilization of GAM Plan was the removal of financial barriers to production, the directing of financial resources to productive activities, and the provision of working capital to production units in appropriate proportions, directed toward certain causes. In terms of financing the housing sector, the CBI raised the ceiling on facilities extended for the construction and purchase as well as Ju'alah facilities. The CBI also increased individual ceilings on Mehr housing facilities to expedite the construction and completion of semi-finished buildings. In order to preserve and develop production and employment in the agriculture sector, certain credit policies were implemented, including the rendering of Letters of Credit and debt rescheduling and waiver for farmers suffering from natural disasters. Other relevant measures included supporting sustainable employment and development in rural and nomadic areas, determining the share of agent banks in extending facilities to companies and public institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad for the guaranteed purchase of primary and strategic agricultural products (wheat, corn, and barley), and supplying inputs and fertilizers required by the agriculture sector. Extending Gharz-al-hasaneh and subsidized facilities as compensation for those adversely affected by natural disasters including the devastating flooding of April 2019 as well as Gharz-al-hasaneh facilities for the agriculture sector, and the reconstruction of residential areas were among the other measures adopted in 2019/20. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in December 2019 and its quick spread in Iran as of February 2020, a number of measures were adopted to financially support those households, businesses, and production units adversely affected, through the extension of the repayment period for the received as well as Gharz-al-hasaneh

facilities, the facilitation of debt settlement for the debtors to the banking network, and the rescheduling of the Non-performing Loans (NPLs) of production units.

Considering the internationally imposed financial and trade sanctions, the CBI put on its agenda the adoption and implementation of a series of measures to stabilize the foreign exchange market, to effectively manage the supply *of* and the demand *for* the foreign exchange, and to facilitate international trade and financial transactions. Among the measures taken were the provision of the required foreign exchange for the imports of basic goods, medicines, and medical equipment as well as raw materials and intermediate goods needed by the manufacturing sector, and the revision of foreign exchange policies and regulations to offset the adverse effects of sanctions. The implementation of a variety of policy and supervisory measures aimed at limiting speculative activities in the foreign exchange market through managing the flow of liquidity was another important measure in this regard. Other policy measures included the devising of the system for settling the importers' foreign exchange obligations, development of the system for the monitoring and control of the exchange rate (SANA), the initiation of Iran's Integrated System of Foreign Exchange Management (NIMA), dialogues with business partners on foreign trade mechanisms, and the establishment of the organized market of foreign exchange transactions.

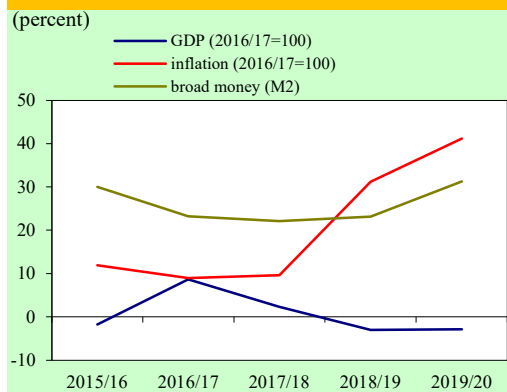
### 13.2. Performance of the Banking System

The assets and liabilities of the banking system<sup>1</sup> increased by 22.3 percent to amount to Rls. 47,435.5 trillion in March 2020. The

<sup>1</sup> Includes the CBI, public commercial and specialized banks, private banks, and non-bank credit institutions.

non-public debt (including future profits and revenues), with an increase of 23.6 percent (equal to a rise of Rls. 3,094.1 trillion), was the main factor responsible for raising the assets. Foreign assets, with a growth rate of 26.3 percent, and other assets, with a rise of 17.5 percent (an increase of Rls. 2,409.0 trillion in foreign assets and a rise of Rls. 2,307.0 trillion in other assets), were the next two important factors raising the banking system's assets. Broad money (M2), with an increase of 31.3 percent (a rise of Rls. 5,892.6 trillion), and other liabilities (including the capital account of the banking system and advance payments on LCs by public sector), with a growth rate of 9.7 percent (an increase of Rls. 1,276.6 trillion), were the most important factors contributing to the rise of the banking system's liabilities.

**Figure 13.1. Growth in Major Economic Variables**



#### 13.2.1. Banking System and the External Sector

In March 2020, the net foreign assets (NFAs) of the banking system increased by 42.4 percent (Rls. 1,379.7 trillion) compared with the year before to reach Rls. 4,632.3 trillion. This was attributable to the increase in the NFAs of the CBI by Rls. 1,059.2

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trillion on the one hand and that in the NFAs of public commercial and specialized banks, private banks, and non-bank credit institutions by Rls. 320.5 trillion on the other. The reason behind the rise in the NFAs of the CBI was an increase of Rls. 713.3 trillion in its foreign assets as against a reduction of Rls. 345.9 trillion in its foreign liabilities. The increase in the NFAs of public commercial and specialized banks, private banks, and non-bank credit institutions was attributable to increases in their foreign assets and liabilities by Rls. 1,695.7 trillion and Rls. 1,375.2 trillion, respectively.

### 13.2.2. Banking System and the Public Sector

The public debt (net) to the banking system rose by Rls. 388.4 trillion compared with the year before, to reach Rls. 2,798.0 trillion in March 2020. The public debt to the CBI went up by 20.9 percent (Rls. 200.3 trillion), mainly due to an increase of 73.7 percent in public corporations' and institutions' debt to the CBI. A growth rate of 4.5 percent in the government debt to the CBI was the second important factor behind the rise in the public debt to the CBI.

**Table 13.1. Major Assets and Liabilities of the Banking System <sup>1</sup>** (trillion rials)

	Balance			Percentage change	
	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>	<b>31,130.8</b>	<b>38,786.0</b>	<b>47,435.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>
Foreign assets	7,321.5	9,171.4	11,580.4	25.3	26.3
Central Bank	4,070.1	4,651.3	5,364.6	14.3	15.3
Public commercial and specialized banks	1,268.1	1,686.8	2,609.7	33.0	54.7
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	1,983.3	2,833.3	3,606.1	42.9	27.3
Public debt	2,586.1	3,325.5	4,164.9	28.6	25.2
Non-public debt <sup>2</sup>	10,918.5	13,126.1	16,220.2	20.2	23.6
Other	10,304.7	13,163.0	15,470.0	27.7	17.5
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>31,130.8</b>	<b>38,786.0</b>	<b>47,435.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>
Broad money (M2)	15,299.8	18,828.9	24,721.5	23.1	31.3
Deposits of public sector	742.4	915.9	1,366.9	23.4	49.2
Foreign liabilities	4,466.5	5,918.8	6,948.1	32.5	17.4
Central Bank	1,910.3	2,234.8	1,888.9	17.0	-15.5
Public commercial and specialized banks	951.5	1,312.6	2,087.0	38.0	59.0
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	1,604.7	2,371.4	2,972.2	47.8	25.3
Other <sup>3</sup>	10,622.1	13,122.4	14,399.0	23.5	9.7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes below-the-line items. <sup>2</sup> Includes future profits and revenues. <sup>3</sup> Includes "capital account" and "advance payments on LCs by public sector".

**Table 13.2. Increase/Decrease in Public Debt (Net) to the Banking System** (trillion rials)

	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Total public debt to the banking system</b>	<b>565.9</b>	<b>388.4</b>
Central Bank	234.1	-135.7
Public commercial and specialized banks	170.3	140.3
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	161.5	383.8
<b>Government debt to the banking system</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>207.2</b>
Central Bank <sup>1</sup>	277.4	-300.5
Public commercial and specialized banks	144.1	136.6
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	163.6	371.1
<b>Public corporations' and institutions' debt to the banking system</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>181.2</b>
Central Bank	-43.3	164.8
Public commercial and specialized banks <sup>2</sup>	26.2	3.7
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	-2.1	12.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes the deficit in the foreign exchange obligations account, resulted from the unification of the exchange rate in 1993, as well as government debt to the CBI due to the unification of the exchange rate in 2002. <sup>2</sup> Includes indebtedness for the exchange rate differential resulted from the unification of the exchange rate in 1993.

Of total government debt to the CBI, Rls. 39.2 trillion (5.1 percent) was due to the deficit in the foreign exchange obligations account<sup>1</sup>. Meanwhile, Rls. 8.9 trillion was related to the unification of the exchange rate in 2002. The value of the deposits of the public sector with the CBI rose by 50.4 percent (Rls. 336.0 trillion) in March 2020, mainly attributable to the increase in government's deposits with the CBI by Rls. 333.6 trillion and the rise in the deposits of public corporations and institutions with the CBI by Rls. 2.4 trillion compared with March 2019.

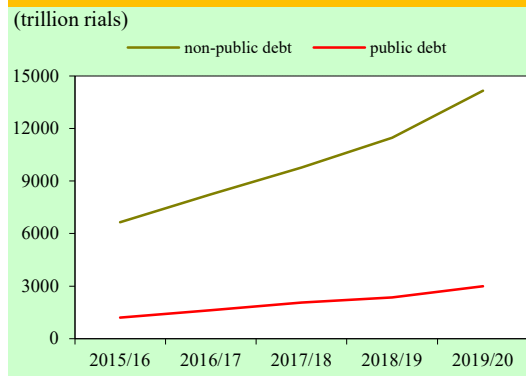
The value of the public debt to banks and non-bank credit institutions (excluding the CBI) surged by 27.0 percent (Rls. 639.1 trillion), mainly due to an increase of 27.0 percent (a rise of Rls. 622.7 trillion) in the government debt to banks and non-bank credit institutions. The government debt to banks and non-bank credit institutions reached Rls. 2,932.8 trillion in March 2020.

### 13.3. Banking Network<sup>2</sup> and the Non-public Sector<sup>3</sup>

In March 2020, the outstanding facilities<sup>4</sup> extended by the banking network to the non-public sector increased by 23.5 percent (Rls. 2,696.1 trillion) to Rls. 14,162.8 trillion. This shows an increase of 6.0 percentage points as compared with a growth rate of 17.5 percent in March 2019. The share of the facilities extended by the banking network to the non-public sector equaled 82.5 percent of the facilities extended to public and non-public sectors, indicating a decrease of 0.4 percentage point compared with the respective figure in the year before (82.9 percent).

In March 2020, the outstanding facilities extended by the public commercial banks to the non-public sector increased by 25.8 percent (Rls. 478.4 trillion) to Rls. 2,335.5 trillion (excluding future profits and revenues). The outstanding facilities extended by the specialized banks to the non-public sector grew by 18.1 percent (Rls. 391.7 trillion) compared with March 2019 to reach Rls. 2,557.0 trillion. For the private banks and non-bank credit institutions, this variable grew by 24.5 percent (Rls. 1,826.0 trillion) to Rls. 9,270.3 trillion.

**Figure 13.2. Public and Non-public Debt to Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions (excluding future profits and revenues)**



The share of the public commercial banks in the outstanding facilities extended to the non-public sector increased from 16.2 percent in March 2019 to 16.5 percent in March 2020 and that of the private banks and non-bank credit institutions rose from 64.9 percent to 65.5 percent over the same period. On the other hand, the share of the specialized banks decreased from 18.9 percent in March 2019 to 18.1 percent in March 2020.

<sup>1</sup> The foreign exchange obligations account was opened in 1993, upon the unification of the exchange rate.

<sup>2</sup> Includes public commercial and specialized banks, private banks, and non-bank credit institutions.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes future profits and revenues.

<sup>4</sup> Includes overdue and non-performing loans.



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**Table 13.3. Facilities Extended by Banking Network to Non-public Sector<sup>1</sup>** (trillion rials)

	Outstanding			Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
Public commercial banks	1,532.2	1,857.1	2,335.5	21.2	25.8	16.2	16.5
Public specialized banks	1,888.0	2,165.3	2,557.0	14.7	18.1	18.9	18.1
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	6,341.1	7,444.3	9,270.3	17.4	24.5	64.9	65.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,761.3</b>	<b>11,466.7</b>	<b>14,162.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes future profits and revenues.

The highest share of the increase in the outstanding facilities (net) extended by the banking network to the non-public sector was related to "exports" and "domestic trade, services, and miscellaneous" sectors. The total

share of these two groups amounted to 64.4 percent in March 2020. Ranking next were "construction and housing", "manufacturing and mining", and "agriculture" sectors by 14.6, 13.4 and 7.6 percent, respectively.

**Table 13.4. Share of Economic Sectors in Increase in Outstanding Facilities (Net)<sup>1</sup> Extended by Banking Network to Non-public Sector** (percent)

	March 2019			March 2020		
	Public commercial and specialized banks	Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	Banking network	Public commercial and specialized banks	Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	Banking network
Agriculture	20.2	1.3	8.0	19.7	2.0	7.6
Manufacturing and mining	18.1	11.5	13.8	20.5	10.1	13.4
Construction and housing	11.1	25.8	20.6	16.0	13.9	14.6
Exports	0.4	-0.3	0.0	3.6	0.1	1.3
Domestic trade, services, and miscellaneous	50.2	61.7	57.6	40.2	73.9	63.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding facilities (net) are calculated upon the deduction of the outstanding debt of customers and extended facilities under the exchange rate differential, future profits, future profits and commissions, receipts from Mudarabah, partnership contracts (with the bank as partner), and outstanding profits and commissions headings. Outstanding facilities include legal partnership and direct investment contracts.

Reviewing the composition of the outstanding facilities extended by the banking network to the non-public sector shows that "installment sale" and "partnership" contracts held the highest shares by 27.5 and 25.2 percent, respectively. The shares of facilities in the form of Murabaha, Gharz-al-hasaneh, forward transactions, Ju'alah, legal partnership, and hire purchase were higher than those in March 2019, while the shares of partnership, installment sale, and direct investment were lower.

The ratio of the overdue and non-performing loans to the sum total of rial facilities extended by the banking network to public and non-public sectors decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 10.0 percent in March 2019 to 8.6 percent in March 2020. The said ratio declined by 0.9 percentage point for public commercial banks, 0.6 percentage point for public specialized banks, and 1.7 percentage points for private banks and non-bank credit institutions, compared with the year before.

**Table 13.5. Composition of Outstanding Facilities Extended by Banking Network to Non-public Sector by Contracts** (percent)

	March 2019	March 2020
Installment sale	29.5	27.5
Mudarabah	1.3	1.1
Partnership	31.3	25.2
Gharz-al-hasaneh	6.0	7.2
Hire purchase	0.6	0.7
Forward transactions	0.9	1.2
Legal partnership	3.0	3.2
Direct investment	0.6	0.4
Ju'alah	4.7	4.9
Murabaha	10.6	17.5
Other <sup>1</sup>	11.5	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes debt purchase, machinery and housing units transacted under Islamic contracts, Istisna, and overdue and non-performing loans.

**Table 13.6. Ratio of Overdue and Non-performing Loans to Facilities Extended by Banking Network to Public and Non-public Sectors (in rials)**<sup>1</sup> (percent)

	March 2019	March 2020	March 2020 compared with March 2019 (percentage points)
Public commercial banks	6.1	5.2	-0.9
Public specialized banks	10.9	10.3	-0.6
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	10.9	9.2	-1.7
<b>Banking network</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes overdue and non-performing loans

Given the important role of the SMEs in job creation, and for the realization of the objectives of the resistance economy, the Guideline on Financing the SMEs was drafted by the CBI and announced for implementation to banks and non-bank credit institutions in April 2016<sup>1</sup>. With the implementation of this Guideline, a sum of Rls. 1,096.9 trillion worth of direct facilities was allocated to 113.2 thousand eligible manufacturing establishments until March 2020, within the framework of the provincial working groups' approvals. Meanwhile, banks' and credit institutions' scheduled facilities amounted to Rls. 1,269.7 trillion in March 2020, of which Rls. 517.8 trillion (40.8 percent) was related to "Gharz-al-hasaneh" facilities and Rls. 751.9 trillion was for "Other" uses. Of total Gharz-al-

hasaneh facilities, Rls. 263.7 trillion (about 50.9 percent) was exclusively allocated as marriage facility and Rls. 254.1 trillion was extended for essential needs, employment of help-seekers of welfare organizations as well as war veterans, home-based businesses, and as aid to prisoners lacking the necessary financial resources to pay blood money. Moreover, a sum of Rls. 92.0 trillion out of the "other" uses was related to the purchase of wheat and other strategic agricultural products at guaranteed and agreed prices, with Rls. 63.0 trillion, Rls. 39.1 trillion, and Rls. 8.7 trillion being related to "natural disasters" (the flooding of April 2019, for instance), "rural housing", and "Mehr Housing Project" purposes, respectively<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> As per the MCC Approval dated September 22, 2015, the ceiling on Mehr housing facilities was set at Rls. 555.4 trillion, of which Rls. 532.7 trillion was allocated by March 2020. No separate quota was determined for 2019/20.

<sup>1</sup> Circular No. 95/27577 dated April 20, 2016.

**Table 13.7. Banks' Performance on Scheduled Facilities in March 2020**

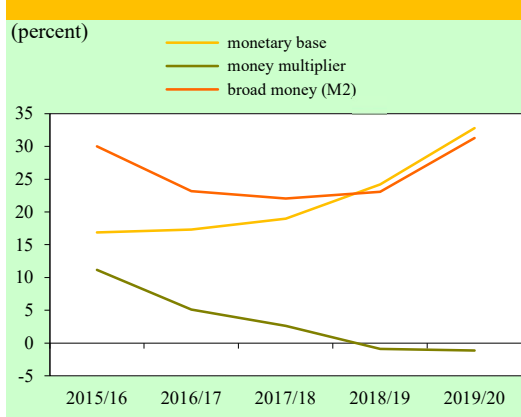
(trillion rials)	
Purposes	Paid facilities in March 2020
<b>Gharz-al-hasaneh facilities</b>	<b>517.8</b>
Marriage	263.7
Other	254.1
<b>Other scheduled facilities</b>	<b>751.9</b>
Purchase of wheat and other strategic agricultural products at guaranteed and agreed prices	92.0
Rural housing	39.1
Mehr Housing Project	8.7
Old buildings	0.0
War veterans' housing facility	4.4
Natural disasters	63.0
Financing of the SMEs	544.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269.7</b>

### 13.4. Broad Money (M2) and Its Determinants

In March 2020, broad money (M2) amounted to Rls. 24,721.5 trillion. The growth rate of M2 was 31.3 percent, indicating an increase of 8.2 percentage points compared with a growth rate of 23.1 percent in March 2019. The increase in broad money was mainly due to a rise of 32.8 percent in the monetary base, which was in turn due to the increase in the NFAs of the CBI. Moreover, money multiplier decreased by 1.1 percent to 7.006 in March 2020. Among the factors affecting M2 growth, the net domestic assets of the banking system, with a growth rate of 29.0 percent, had an increasing share of 24.0 percentage points in raising M2. Among the items of the net domestic assets, the non-public debt (excluding future profits and revenues), with an increase of 23.5 percent

and a positive share of 14.3 percentage points, and other items (net), with a growth rate of 83.5 percent and an increasing share of 7.6 percentage points, were the main contributing factors. The public debt to the banking system (net) had an increasing share of 2.1 percentage points in raising M2. The NFAs of the banking system, with an increase of 42.4 percent, had a positive share of 7.3 percentage points in M2 growth.

**Figure 13.3. Growth in Broad Money (M2) and Its Determinants**



**Table 13.9. Contribution of Factors Affecting Broad Money (M2) Growth (percentage points)**

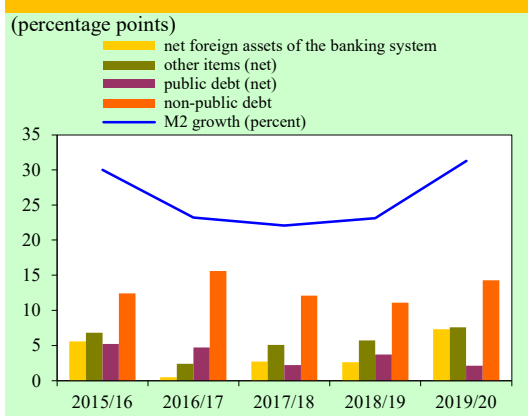
	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Net foreign assets of the banking system</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Net domestic assets of the banking system</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Public debt (net)	3.7	2.1
Government	3.8	1.1
Public corporations and institutions	-0.1	1.0
Non-public debt <sup>1</sup>	11.1	14.3
Other items (net)	5.7	7.6
<b>M2 (percent)</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>31.3</b>

<sup>1</sup>Excludes future profits and revenues.

**Table 13.8. Broad Money (M2) and Its Determinants**

	Balance		Percentage change	
	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019 compared with March 2018	March 2020 compared with March 2019
Monetary base (trillion rials)	2,656.9	3,528.5	24.2	32.8
Money multiplier	7.087	7.006	-0.9	-1.1
M2 (trillion rials)	18,828.9	24,721.5	23.1	31.3

**Figure 13.4. Factors Affecting Broad Money (M2) Growth**



### 13.4.1. Monetary Base and Its Determinants

The NFAs of the CBI, with an increase of 43.8 percent compared with March 2019 and an increasing share of 39.9 percentage points, were the most important factor positively affecting the monetary base. The increase in the NFAs of the CBI was mainly due to the monetary effects of foreign exchange transactions (net) at NIMA rate, especially the rise in the value of the foreign exchange bought from the NDFI by Rls. 1,074.0 trillion. The value of the foreign exchange bought from the NDFI increased from Rls. 77.6 trillion in March 2019 to Rls. 1,151.6 trillion in March 2020.

The other items of the CBI (net), with an increase of 15.6 percent compared with March 2019 and an increasing share of 8.3 percentage points, were the second important factor positively affecting the monetary base growth in March 2020. This was mainly attributable to the increase in the CBI's other assets in March 2020 compared with March 2019, which was in turn due to the excess payment by the CBI to the government on tax and its share of the net profit in March 2019.

Banks' and non-bank credit institutions' debt to the CBI, with a decrease of 19.9 percent (a decline of Rls. 274.8 trillion) compared with March 2019, had a negative share of 10.3 percentage points in monetary base growth. This shows a decrease of 13.2 percentage points compared with the respective figure of March 2019 (an increasing share of 2.9 percentage points in the growth rate of the monetary base by 24.2 percent). One of the reasons behind the decrease in banks' debt to the CBI during the mentioned period was the transfer of part of "banks' and credit institutions' debt to the CBI" to "government debt to the CBI" category (equal to Rls. 64.1 trillion as principal and commission, subject to Paragraph (F), Note (5), Budget Law for 2019/20). The public debt to the CBI (net), with a decline of 46.5 percent (a fall of Rls. 135.7 trillion) compared with March 2019 and a decreasing share of 5.1 percentage points, was a negative factor in monetary base growth. Compared with the previous year (an increasing share of 10.9 percentage points in the growth rate of the monetary base by 24.2 percent), the mentioned share indicated a decrease of 16.0 percentage points. This was attributable to a rise of 20.9 percent in the public debt to the CBI (with a positive share of 7.5 percentage points in the monetary base growth) as against an increase of 50.4 percent in the deposits of the public sector with the CBI (with a share of -12.6 percentage points in monetary base growth).

**Table 13.10. Breakdown of Factors Affecting Monetary Base Growth** (percentage points)

	March 2019	March 2020
Net foreign assets (NFAs) of the CBI	12.0	39.9
Public debt to the CBI (net)	10.9	-5.1
Banks' and non-bank credit institutions' debt to the CBI	2.9	-10.3
CBI's other items (net)	-1.6	8.3
<b>Monetary base (percent)</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>

### 13.4.2. Money Multiplier and Its Determinants

The money multiplier decreased by 1.1 percent to 7.006 in March 2020. "The ratio of banks' excess reserves to total deposits" and "the ratio of reserve requirement to total deposits" rose by 44.4 and 0.9 percent, respectively, reducing money multiplier by 0.1978 and 0.0682 points. On the other hand, "the ratio of notes and coins with the public to total deposits" decreased by 16.7 percent, raising the money multiplier by 0.1852 point.

### 13.5. Composition of Broad Money (M2)

The share of money (M1) in broad money (M2) increased from 15.1 percent in March 2019 to 17.3 percent in March 2020, mainly attributable to uncertainties in the foreign exchange market and price adjustments to energy carriers as of November 2019. However, the outbreak of COVID-19 in December 2019 and its negative impacts

on households and businesses as well as the relative decrease in public demand for certain goods and services slowed down the former uptrend in the share of M1 in M2. The share of quasi-money (non-sight deposits) decreased by 2.2 percentage points compared with March 2019, to reach 82.7 percent in March 2020.

Furthermore, the share of one-year deposits in total long-term deposits increased by 1.3 percentage points from 97.5 percent in March 2019 to 98.8 percent in March 2020, while the share of five-year deposits decreased by 1.3 percentage points from 2.1 percent in March 2019 to 0.8 percent in March 2020. The shares of two-, three-, and four-year deposits remained unchanged compared with March 2019, mainly attributable to a ban on the opening of deposits with more than one-year maturity as of May 2014.

**Table 13.11. Composition of Broad Money (M2)** (trillion rials)

	Balance			Percentage change		Share in M2 (percent)	
	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Money (M1)</b>	<b>1,946.7</b>	<b>2,852.3</b>	<b>4,273.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Notes and coins with the public	442.7	547.5	611.4	23.7	11.7	2.9	2.5
Sight deposits of non-public sector	1,504.0	2,304.8	3,661.6	53.2	58.9	12.2	14.8
<b>Quasi-money (non-sight deposits)</b>	<b>13,353.1</b>	<b>15,976.6</b>	<b>20,448.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>
Gharz-al-hasaneh savings deposits	801.9	1,026.5	1,448.1	28.0	41.1	5.5	5.9
Term deposits	12,339.1	14,646.0	18,568.0	18.7	26.8	77.8	75.1
Miscellaneous deposits	212.1	304.1	432.4	43.4	42.2	1.6	1.7
<b>Broad money (M2)</b>	<b>15,299.8</b>	<b>18,828.9</b>	<b>24,721.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 13.12. Composition of Long-term Deposits** (percent)

Deposits	March		
	2018	2019	2020
One-year	94.7	97.5	98.8
Two-year	0.3	0.3	0.3
Three-year	0.1	0.0	0.0
Four-year	0.1	0.1	0.1
Five-year	4.8	2.1	0.8

### 13.6. Sources and Uses of Funds of Public Commercial Banks

The deposits of non-public sector with public commercial banks grew by 26.0 percent (Rls. 986.1 trillion) in March 2020. Deposits of non-public sector held with commercial banks included sight deposits, the value of which rose by Rls. 244.5 trillion, and non-sight deposits whose value increased by Rls. 741.6 trillion. The non-usable sources of public commercial banks rose Rls. 117.4 trillion, mainly owing to an increase by Rls. 116.8 trillion in reserve requirement and a rise of Rls. 0.6 trillion in the value of notes and coins. Moreover, the balance of the "capital account" and the "deposits of public sector" increased by Rls. 5.9 trillion and Rls. 44.9 trillion, respectively. Accordingly, the non-public debt<sup>1</sup> went up by Rls. 478.4 trillion and the public debt<sup>2</sup> increased by Rls. 161.2 trillion.

### 13.7. Sources and Uses of Funds of Specialized Banks

In March 2020, the deposits of non-public sector held with specialized banks grew by Rls. 444.9 trillion. The value of sight deposits increased by Rls. 106.4 trillion and that of non-sight deposits rose by Rls. 338.5 trillion. The non-usable sources of specialized banks rose by Rls. 42.0 trillion, resulting from an increase by Rls. 42.6 trillion in reserve requirement and a decrease by Rls. 0.6 trillion in the value of notes and coins. Free sources out of non-public sector's deposits held with specialized banks increased by Rls. 402.9 trillion. Total free sources of specialized banks, including free sources out of non-public sector's

deposits, capital account, debt to the CBI, debt to other banks, foreign liabilities, public sector's deposits, and other sources increased by Rls. 462.0 trillion. This included the rise in the non-public debt to specialized banks by Rls. 391.7 trillion and the increase in the public debt by Rls. 70.3 trillion. The specialized banks' debt to the CBI decreased by 1.5 percent (Rls. 7.1 trillion) to Rls. 470.6 trillion in March 2020.

### 13.8. Sources and Uses of Funds of Private Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions

In March 2020, the deposits of non-public sector with private banks<sup>3</sup> and non-bank credit institutions increased by 34.9 percent (Rls. 4,397.7 trillion) compared with the year before. In this regard, the value of sight deposits increased by Rls. 1,005.9 trillion and that of non-sight deposits went up by Rls. 3,391.8 trillion compared with March 2019. The non-usable sources of private banks and non-bank credit institutions increased by Rls. 498.9 trillion compared with March 2019, mainly due to the rise in reserve requirement by Rls. 497.3 trillion, and an increase in the value of notes and coins with Rls. 1.6 trillion.

Furthermore, the balance of the capital account of private banks and non-bank credit institutions decreased by Rls. 890.6 trillion compared with March 2019, while the deposits of public sector with private banks and non-bank credit institutions increased by Rls. 16.1 trillion in March 2020. Therefore, the non-public debt to private banks and non-bank credit institutions increased by Rls. 1,823.8 trillion and the public debt to private banks and non-bank credit institutions increased by Rls. 248.9 trillion compared with the year before.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes future profits and revenues.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes participation papers issued by the government. Hence, the figure for public debt is different from the corresponding figure in "Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of Public Commercial Banks" Table in the Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> Banks privatized under Article 44 of the Constitution.

### 13.9. Banking Units and Personnel

By March 2020, the number of banking units, including branches and counters in both domestic offices and representative offices abroad, decreased by 4.1 percent to 21,618 units, of which 21,570 were located in Iran and the remaining were on foreign lands. Bank Melli Iran and Bank Saderat Iran held the highest shares in the number of domestic units by 14.4 and 11.9 percent, respectively. Moreover, the number of employees in the banking network decreased by 0.2 percent to 210,065 persons by March 2020, with the number of employees in private banks and non-bank credit institutions rising by 1.1 percent. The number of employees in public commercial banks, however, fell by 1.9 percent and that in public specialized banks decreased by 2.3 percent. The ratio of the employees in the banking network to banking units increased by 4.3 percent to 9.7 persons on average, and that of the total population to each domestic banking unit rose by 203 persons to about 3,851 persons.

### 13.10. Developments of the Banking System in 2019/20

#### 13.10.1. Major Regulations, Bylaws, Guidelines, Circulars, and Amendments

- Formulation and communication of the Executive Guideline on debt rescheduling for credit institutions;

- Formulation and communication of the Amendment to the Guideline on calculation of the supervisory capital as well as the capital adequacy of credit institutions;

- Formulation and communication of the Guideline on establishing the capacity, removal from office, or change of directors and members of "risk", "internal audit", and "compliance of credit institutions with rules and regulations" committees;

- Formulation and communication of the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the financial statements of credit institutions (sample);

- Formulation and communication of the By-law on how to manage advertisements in the monetary and banking sector;

- Formulation and communication of the Executive Guideline on the Law on Facilitation of Debt Settlement for Debtors to the Banking Network;

- Formulation and communication of the Guideline on the acquisition of shares of banks and non-bank credit institutions;

- Formulation and communication of the Executive By-law on the Addendum to the Law on Check Issuance, subject to Note (1), Article (5) of the same Law;

**Table 13.13. Number of Banking Units<sup>1</sup>**

	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Domestic branches</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>21,570</b>
Public commercial banks	5,308	5,027
Public specialized banks	3,706	3,604
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	13,486	12,939
<b>Foreign branches</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,548</b>	<b>21,618</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes representative offices.

- Submission of the proposal to the Money and Credit Council (MCC) on a three-month loan moratorium to businesses adversely affected by the outbreak of COVID-19, and communication thereof upon being approved by the MCC;

- Submission of the proposal to the MCC on the rise in the threshold required for the submission of audited financial statements to obtain facilities and open LCs, from Rls. 10 billion to Rls. 50 billion, and communication thereof upon being approved by the MCC;

- Formulation of the Draft Approval of the 1289<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the MCC on debt restructuring for production units whose indebtedness is either partially or completely non-current for once at most and a period of 5 years maximally. This is to be done after acquiring 7.5 percent of the outstanding debt with a six-month grace period, upon the customer's request and in accordance with the current rules and regulations;

- Submission of the proposal to the Cabinet on deletion of Clauses (3) and (4), Paragraph (C), pertaining to Cabinet Approval dated October 18, 2014 in line with the Circular dated February 20, 2020 on "Adoption of Policies on Non-inflationary Exit from Recession", stipulating a reduction in the proprietary ratio from 25 to 15 percent, and communication thereof upon being approved by the Cabinet; and

- Cancellation of the requirement for the submission of the certificate subject to Note (1), Article (186), Direct Tax Law on the extension of guarantees and LCs.

### **13.10.2. Major Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Measures**

- Preparation of the inspection document on the observance of AML/CFT measures

by banks and non-bank credit institutions with a risk-based approach, in implementation of the stipulated provisions of Articles (41) and (43), and Paragraph (9), Article (1), Executive By-law on Article (14), annexed to AML Law approved through the Cabinet Meeting on October 13, 2019;

- Implementation of periodical and case-by-case supervision on banks and non-bank credit institutions, exchange bureaus, Gharzal-hasanah Funds, and leasing companies to ensure their compliance with the AML/CFT measures;

- Investigation on the source of funds deposited for the establishment and/or capital increase of banks and non-bank credit institutions, non-bank monetary institutions, and insurance companies; tracking the source of initial capital/capital increase of the above-mentioned as well as leasing companies, and any other institutions as requested by the competent authorities;

- Establishment, putting into operation, and expansion of the Electronic Banking Authentication System (locally known as NAHAB), aimed at ensuring the sound observation of the AML/CFT regulations by banks and non-bank credit institutions based on the full identification of banks' clients, issuance of more than 77 million online banking authentication codes for the clients, and blocking deposit accounts whose holders are without national codes in order to prevent banking offences and to identify account holders;

- Formulation of the "Guideline on Clarification of Banking Transactions" and the approval thereof in the 1289<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the MCC, dated February 18, 2020, which was announced to the banking network through the Circular No. 98/426351, dated February 27, 2020, in implementation of the



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provisions of Clause (3), Paragraph (H), Note (16), Budget Law for 2019/20;

- Formulation of the "By-law on Collection of Documents", subject to Note (2), Article (11) and Note (1), Article (12), Guideline on Clarification of Banking Transactions", which was declared to the banking network through Circular No. 98/446340 dated March 16, 2020;

- Monitoring and detecting account holders suspected of committing money laundering activities through the existing supervising systems in cases when there is a mismatch between the holders' jobs and their account balances, when the holder owns multiple accounts, or when unusual amounts of money are transacted;

- For the prevention of any type of bank account fraud, monitoring of bank accounts belonging to natural persons younger than 18 years of age was put on the agenda. Accordingly, new rules and regulations were devised for the oversight of these accounts;

- In compliance with the current rules and regulations emphasizing the significance of client identification, only foreign nationals holding a special residence permit or a valid passport were allowed to use banking services or to involve in any type of banking transaction. Those failing to provide the required documentation faced restrictions as they were not provided with bank cards or electronic services such as the use of POSs, internet banking, or mobile banking. In addition, in order to curtail the foreign nationals' illegal access to banking services, restrictions were placed on the provision of Pin pads to foreign clients and preparations for the identification of foreign clients through launching the Biometric Registration System (fingerprint biometrics) were put on the agenda;

- Declaration of the ban on the provision of banking services through powers of attorney within banks, in accordance with Circular No. 98/314039 dated December 5, 2019; and

- Communication to the banking network of the Approval by the Supreme Council of AML/CFT, eliminating the requirement for banks to receive copies from clients' identity certificates, in line with the optimization of the procedures and operations of the banking network.

### 13.10.3. Licensing of Banks<sup>1</sup>

In line with the Monetary and Banking Law of Iran, the Law on Rationalization of the Unorganized Money Market, and the five-year development plans of the country, the Central Bank has been vested with the mission to review the applications submitted by monetary foundations willing to start operating in the money market. The relevant areas the CBI deals with in this regard include establishment, operation, and registration processes. The relevant adopted measures in 2019/20 were as follows:

- Issuance of the establishment and/or operation permits for 9 credit cooperatives, 5 Gharz-al-hasaneh Funds, 197 exchange bureaus, and 3 leasing companies. Meanwhile, the work permits for 275 financial institutions, which used to have temporary permits, were renewed in 2019/20;

- Revoking of the establishment and/or operation permits for 3 credit cooperatives, one leasing company, and 109 exchange bureaus;

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<sup>1</sup>There is a time gap between the CBI's granting of a license to banks and credit institutions and their forwarding of the standard general ledgers to the CBI for inclusion in the monetary and banking data.

- Review and confirmation of the changes and revisions made to the Board and General Assembly meeting minutes of monetary institutions (more than 887 cases), upon conducting the necessary inquiries. In case the conditions are met, competent authorities shall be informed for the due implementation of registration procedures, in line with Paragraph (A), Article (21), Permanent Provisions of the Country's Development Plans Act;

- Evaluation of the professional qualification of 287 persons introduced as Managing Director or Board Member of banks and credit institutions, of whom 120 persons met the committee requirements, in line with Paragraph (I), Article (21), Permanent Provisions of the Country's Development Plans Act and Clause (4), Paragraph (A), Article (14), 6<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Development Plan Act;

- CBI's agreement with the capital increase of Bank Maskan (in line with Paragraph (B),

Note (8), Budget Law for 2019/20), Refah Kargaran Bank (out of the cash flow provided by shareholders upon the rise in the number of registered shares), Middle East Bank (out of accumulated profit and other reserves), and Mehr Iran Bank (out of accumulated profit, shareholders' claims, and other reserves);

- Adoption of the necessary measures for the capital increase of several banks including Bank Melli Iran (out of the excess funds resulted from the revaluation of assets), Bank Keshavarzi (the Agriculture Bank of Iran), Export Development Bank of Iran, and Bank of Industry and Mine (in implementation of Paragraph (F), Note (5), Budget Law for 2019/20); and

- Adoption of appropriate measures with the aim of facilitating the process of the merger of five banks and credit institutions affiliated to the armed forces with the publicly-owned Bank Sepah as of 2019.

**Table 13.14. Number of Licenses Issued, Renewed, and Revoked for Institutions Active in Unorganized Money Market by March 2020<sup>1</sup>**

	Initial licenses		Renewed licenses	Total	Revoked licenses
	Establishment	Operation			
Credit cooperatives	3	6	39	48	3
Gharz-al-hasaneh Funds	1	4	12	17	0
Leasing companies	0	3	29	32	1
Exchange bureaus	71	126	195	392	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>113</b>

<sup>1</sup> Establishment licenses are issued at the initial phase to allow the establishment of the monetary institutions. Operation licenses allow the institutions to start operating.



In line with its goal of optimizing payment processes, the CBI adopted significant measures in 2019/20, with respect to the identification and authentication of banking clients in the first step and issuance of permits for performing banking transactions in the following stages. Among the measures adopted were the initiation of various projects concerning the process of the identification of the banking network's clients, the improvement of the quality of information collected through the Electronic Banking Authentication System (NAHAB), and the activation of the system for dynamic (one-time) password generation for online payment purposes.

Furthermore, a working group was appointed to monitor banking transactions with the aim of maximizing transparency in the banking services as well as deepening supervision. In addition, in implementation of the "Amendment to the Law on Check Issuance", the CBI put on its agenda the oversight of systems related to the processing of checks, including the Bank-Wide Standard E-Checkbook Issuance (SAYAD) and the Infrastructure of Systematic and Electronic Processing of Checks (CHAKAVAK). With the devising of the Check Exchange Tracking System (PICHAK) and with the adoption of measures to monitor the procedures related to the issuance and distribution of digital checks, the CBI managed both to provide

value-added services and to prepare the ground for the full implementation of the abovementioned law.

## 14.1. Cash Payment

### 14.1.1. Banknotes and Coins

Banknotes and coins are well-known means of cash payment, needless of any special equipment. With the inclusion of Iran-Checks issued by the CBI, the approximate value of banknotes and coins issued by March 2020 amounted to Rls. 717.5 trillion. Banknotes and coins with the public (including the Iran-Checks of the CBI) rose 11.7 percent to reach Rls. 611.4 trillion in March 2020, up from Rls. 547.5 trillion in March 2019.

The share of the banknotes and coins with the public in GDP (at current prices) decreased by 0.3 percentage point compared with the year before to reach 2.3 percent in March 2020. The share of the banknotes and coins in M2 amounted to 2.5 percent, down by 0.4 percentage point compared with March 2019. Similarly, the share of the banknotes and coins in M1 decreased by 4.9 percentage points compared with March 2019, to reach 14.3 percent. The value of banknotes and coins with the public per capita amounted to Rls. 7,360 thousand, indicating an increase of 10.3 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 14.1. Banknotes and Coins with the Public, Ratio to Macroeconomic Indicators**

	Value (trillion rials)	Percentage change (annual)	Share in M1 (percent)	Share in M2 (percent)	Share in GDP <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Value per capita (thousand rials)
March 2019	547.5	23.7	19.2	2.9	2.6	6,670
March 2020	611.4	11.7	14.3	2.5	2.3	7,360

<sup>1</sup> At current prices.

### 14.1.2. Sight Deposits

Total value of sight deposits reached Rls. 3,661.6 trillion in March 2020, up by 58.9 percent compared with March 2019. The share of sight deposits in M1 was 85.7 and in M2, 14.8 percent. Meanwhile, the share of the banknotes and coins in GDP was 13.8 percent at current prices. Sight deposits per capita increased by 57.0 percent to Rls. 44,076 thousand. Due to the rise in the value of banknotes and coins with the public as well as sight deposits, total money supply (banknotes and coins with the public plus sight deposits) increased by 49.8 percent from Rls. 2,852.3 trillion in March 2019 to Rls. 4,273.0 trillion in March 2020.

### 14.2. Check Settlement System

The implementation of CHAKAVAK in 2014 and its gradual replacement for the Interbank Clearing House by month June 2015 paved the way for the execution of check clearance solely via CHAKAVAK as of 2016. The number of checks channeled via CHAKAVAK reached 101.5 million in March 2020, down by 7.5 percent compared with March 2019. The value of these checks reached Rls. 30,531.7 trillion, showing a

decrease of 23.4 percent. Therefore, the average value per transaction decreased by 17.2 percent to about Rls. 300.8 million, when compared with roughly Rls. 363.4 million in March 2019. The number of transactions per capita was 1.2 and the value of transactions per capita was Rls. 367.5 million. The ratio of the value of check transactions to GDP was 1.2 at current prices, indicating a decrease compared with the respective figure in the year before (1.9).

### 14.3. Electronic Payment Systems

#### 14.3.1. Expansion of Electronic Payment Instruments

In March 2020, the number of cards issued by the banking network decreased by 1.1 percent to 334.7 million. Out of the total number of cards, 228 million were debit cards (68.0 percent), 104 million (31.0 percent) were prepaid cards (purchase and gift cards), and merely 3 million (1.0 percent) were credit cards. The number of issued cards per capita decreased by 0.1 point, from 4.1 cards in March 2019 to 4.0 cards in March 2020.

**Table 14.2. Sight Deposits, Ratio to Macroeconomic Indicators**

	Value (trillion rials)	Percentage change (annual)	Share in M1 (percent)	Share in M2 (percent)	Share in GDP <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Value per capita (thousand rials)
March 2019	2,304.8	53.2	80.8	12.2	11.0	28,079
March 2020	3,661.6	58.9	85.7	14.8	13.8	44,076

<sup>1</sup> At current prices.

**Table 14.3. Transactions Processed through Checks**

	Number (million)		Percentage change	Value (trillion rials)		Percentage change
	March 2019	March 2020		March 2019	March 2020	
CHAKAVAK	109.7	101.5	-7.5	39,878.1	30,531.7	-23.4

The number of ATMs rose by 5.7 percent to 59,447, that of PIN pads (electronic devices used in debit, credit, or smart card-based transactions within bank branches) fell by 1.4 percent to 70,138, and that of POSs surged by 4.3 percent to 6,556 thousand. The ratios of issued cards to ATMs, PIN pads, and POSs were respectively 5,630, 4,772 and 51.

### 14.3.2. Development of Electronic Transactions

In March 2020, the total number and value of electronic transactions reached 34,238 million and Rls. 74,244 trillion, respectively. The number of electronic transactions processed through the ATMs increased by 5.1 percent and that of the POSs grew by 22.2 percent. Accordingly, the

value of transactions processed through the ATMs increased by 23.3 percent, and that of POSs rose by 21.4 percent. The number and value of PIN pad transactions increased by respectively 11.1 and 20.7 percent. Moreover, the number and value of transactions processed through cell phones, landlines, kiosks, and internet rose 29.3 and 39.5 percent, respectively. The total number of transactions per card was 102.3 in March 2020, indicating a rise when compared with 84.3 transactions in March 2019. The ratio of the number of ATM transactions to each ATM was 91,762 in March 2020. This ratio was 3,605 for POS and 5,004 for PIN pad transactions. In March 2020, the ratio of the value of transactions to their number totaled Rls. 2,912 thousand, Rls. 1,206 thousand, and Rls. 55,368 thousand per ATM, POS, and PIN pad, respectively.

**Table 14.4. Number of Electronic Payment Instruments**

	March		Percentage change
	2019	2020	
Bank cards (million)	338.5	334.7	-1.1
ATM (thousand)	56.3	59.5	5.7
POS (thousand)	6,287.2	6,556.8	4.3
PIN pad (thousand)	71.1	70.1	-1.4

**Table 14.5. Bank Cards**

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Share (percent)		Change in share (percentage points)
	March 2019	March 2020		March 2019	March 2020	
Debit cards	227	228	0.4	67.0	68.0	1.0
Credit cards	3	3	28.3	0.8	1.0	0.2
Prepaid cards	109	104	-5.0	32.2	31.0	-1.2

**Table 14.6. Electronic Transactions Processed through the Banking Network**

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	March 2019 ▲	March 2020		March 2019 ▲	March 2020	
ATM	5,189	5,455	5.1	12,885	15,885	23.3
POS	19,342	23,638	22.2	23,482	28,498	21.4
PIN pad	316	351	11.1	16,104	19,434	20.7
Cell phone, landline, kiosk, and internet	3,707	4,794	29.3	7,476	10,427	39.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,553</b>	<b>34,238</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>59,946</b>	<b>74,244</b>	<b>23.9</b>

ATMs had shares by respectively 15.9 and 21.4 percent in the total number and value of electronic transactions processed through the banking network in March 2020. Meanwhile, POSs enjoyed shares of respectively 69.0 and 38.4 percent in the total number and value of electronic transactions.

The shares of transactions processed through the ATMs and PIN pads decreased by about 2.2 and 0.1 percentage points in terms of number by March 2020, while the shares of the number of POSs and "landlines, cell phones, kiosks, and internet" in all transactions rose by 1.3 and 1.0 percentage points, respectively. This showed the growing public tendency towards the wider use of new electronic payment instruments in daily transactions.

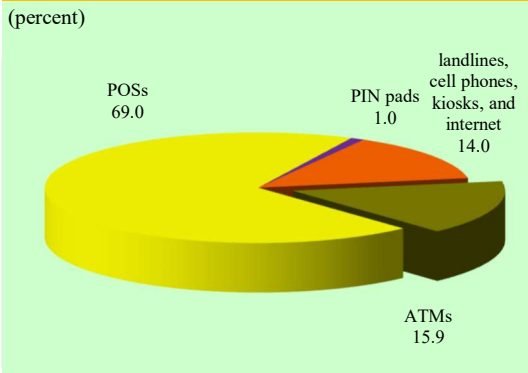
PIN pads enjoyed shares of respectively 1.0 and 26.2 percent in the total number and value of electronic transactions in March 2020. PIN pads are widely used for the electronic transfer of funds via bank cards among various accounts in one bank or the interbank transfer of funds. The share of landlines, cell phones, kiosks, and internet in both the number and value of electronic transactions was 14.0 percent.

### 14.3.3. SHETAB

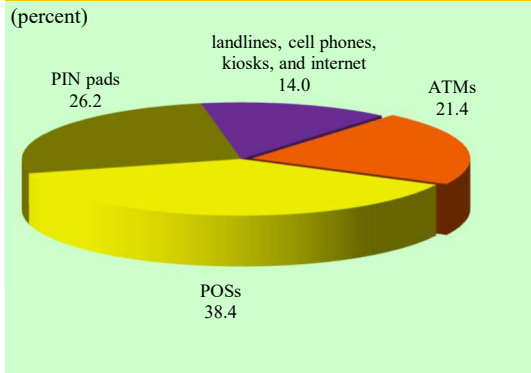
A large number of electronic transactions are settled via the Interbank Information Transfer Network, known in Iran as SHETAB. The share of the SHETAB center in the total number of electronic transactions processed through the banking network was 95.7 percent and in the total value, 76.3 percent. This indicated a slight rise when compared with the corresponding figures in the year before (95.6 and 76.1 percent). The numbers of the ATM and POS transactions processed via the SHETAB center increased by 1.9 and 22.1 percent to 4,234 million and 23,633 million, respectively.

The value of SHETAB transactions via ATMs and POSs reached Rls. 12,535 trillion and Rls. 28,498 trillion in March 2020, showing increases by respectively 21.6 and 21.3 percent compared with March 2019. POSs had the highest shares of the number and value of SHETAB transactions by 72.1 and 50.3 percent, respectively. The total number of transactions processed via the SHETAB center topped 32,768 million, worth Rls. 56,614 trillion. This indicated increases by 20.0 and 24.0 percent, respectively, compared with the year before.

**Figure 14.1. Share of Electronic Payment Instruments in Total Number of Electronic Transactions in March 2020**



**Figure 14.2. Share of Electronic Payment Instruments in Total Value of Electronic Transactions in March 2020**



**Table 14.7. Interbank Transactions Processed through SHETAB**

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	March 2019	March 2020		March 2019	March 2020	
ATM	4,156	4,234	1.9	10,307	12,535	21.6
POS	19,348	23,633	22.1	23,495	28,498	21.3
Other (landline, cell phone, kiosk, internet, and branches)	3,802	4,901	28.9	11,845	15,581	31.5
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>27,307</b>	<b>32,768</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>45,647</b>	<b>56,614</b>	<b>24.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes interbank electronic transactions processed through SAHAB (Retail Funds Transfer System).

## 14.4. Electronic Settlement Systems

### 14.4.1. SAHAB

The total number of the interbank transactions processed through the Retail Funds Transfer System (SAHAB), as a major service rendered by the SHETAB center, amounted to 3,041 million, worth Rls. 22,849 trillion, in March 2020. A total of 1,426 million fund transfers, valued at Rls. 10,844 trillion, were processed via the ATMs connected to SAHAB, showing growth rates of 11.6 and 23.6 percent in terms of number and value, respectively. Furthermore, 93 million SAHAB transactions, worth Rls. 5,149 trillion, were processed through PIN pads, up by 14.0 percent in terms of number and 17.9 percent in terms of value. The number of SAHAB transactions via the "kiosks and internet" was 1,522 million with a value of Rls. 6,857 trillion, up by 42.9 percent in terms of number and 37.8 percent in terms of

value. The shares of ATMs, PIN pads, and "kiosks and internet" were respectively 46.9, 3.0 and 50.1 percent in the total number and 47.5, 22.5 and 30.0 percent in the total value of SAHAB transactions. Thus, the expansion of the use of electronic money orders in the future is well expected.

### 14.4.2. SATNA

The number of transactions processed through the RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement) System or the Iranian SATNA, as the main infrastructure for large-value payments, rose by 70.6 percent to 33.3 million in March 2020. The value of transactions processed via SATNA reached Rls. 205,099 trillion, indicating a growth rate of 35.1 percent compared with March 2019. The number of customer-to-customer transactions processed through SATNA increased by 71.5 percent to 32.9 million, with their value increasing by 62.5 percent to Rls. 58,643 trillion.

**Table 14.8. Transactions Processed through SAHAB**

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	March 2019	March 2020		March 2019	March 2020	
ATM	1,278	1,426	11.6	8,773	10,844	23.6
PIN pad	81	93	14.0	4,365	5,149	17.9
Kiosk and internet	1,065	1,522	42.9	4,975	6,857	37.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>22,849</b>	<b>26.1</b>



The number of clearing settlement systems operating via SATNA fell by 0.1 percent to 201 thousand, while their value increased by 4.7 percent to reach Rls. 80,497 trillion. The number and value of bank-to-bank transactions increased by respectively 47.6 and 70.0 percent compared with March 2019, reaching 217 thousand transactions worth Rls. 65,959 trillion. In March 2020, the customer-to-customer transactions accounted for the highest share in the number of transactions processed through SATNA by 98.7 percent. The highest share in the value of transactions processed via SATNA was related to the clearing settlement systems by 39.2 percent.

#### 14.4.3. PAYA

The Automated Clearing House System (known in Iran as PAYA) is an infrastructure of interbank transactions, receiving payment orders from the originating bank and sending orders to the destination bank upon processing. With the full launching of the

Electronic Card Payment and Settlement System (SHAPARAK), completion of transactions and the transfer of funds to the accounts of goods' and services' suppliers were directed through the PAYA system. With the possibility of processing direct transfer orders through PAYA, this system, together with SATNA and SAHAB, covers all electronic orders for fund transfers. SATNA and PAYA are utilized for the account-to-account transfer of funds, while SAHAB is used for card-to-card retail fund transfers. In March 2020, about 214 million banking transactions worth Rls. 9,877 trillion were processed through PAYA in the form of direct credit transfers, indicating growth rates of 45.2 and 44.1 percent in terms of number and value, respectively. Meanwhile, a total of 1,607 million transactions, with a value of Rls. 31,743 trillion, were processed via SHAPARAK. Thus, the total number of PAYA transactions was 1,821 million, with a value of Rls. 41,620 trillion, indicating increases of 28.2 and 28.1 percent, respectively.

**Table 14.9. Transactions Processed through SATNA**

	Number (thousand)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	March 2019	March 2020		March 2019	March 2020	
Bank-to-bank transactions	147	217	47.6	38,796	65,959	70.0
Customer-to-customer transactions	19,188	32,904	71.5	36,097	58,643	62.5
Clearing settlement systems	201	201	-0.1	76,874	80,497	4.7
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>19,536</b>	<b>33,322</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>151,767</b>	<b>205,099</b>	<b>35.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes CBI's intraday liquidity facility and settlements.

**Table 14.10. Transactions Processed through PAYA**

	Number (million)		Growth (percent)	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)
	March 2019	March 2020		March 2019	March 2020	
Direct credit transfers	148	214	45.2	6,853	9,877	44.1
SHAPARAK	1,273	1,607	26.3	25,635	31,743	23.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>32,489</b>	<b>41,620</b>	<b>28.1</b>

#### 14.4.4. SIMA

Upon the launching of the Scripless Securities Settlement System (TABSA) in 2010/11, which was introduced as an infrastructure for the electronic issuance and settlement of securities, various feasibility studies were conducted on the operation of the Integrated Management System of Securities (SIMA), with the aim of the fully electronic issuance of securities. This subsystem was made operational in 2012/13.

Accordingly, Rls. 11.5 trillion worth of electronic participation papers was issued via the SIMA system by Mashhad and Isfahan municipalities by March 2020, to be sold by Shahr and Industry and Mine agent banks. Furthermore, Rls. 651.7 trillion worth of securities in the form of electronic general CDs was issued by Tejarat, Middle East, Melli, Keshavarzi, Saderat, Parsian, Iran Zamin, Maskan, Tose'e Ta'avon, Mellat, Sepah, Sina, Shahr, and Pasargad banks.

#### 14.5. Total Value of Transactions

In March 2020, the nominal value of transactions in the banking network, processed through both electronic payment instruments and checks, increased by 21.4 percent compared with March 2019, to reach Rls. 173,295 trillion. The real value of transactions, considering the increase in the CPI of goods and services, fell by 14.1 percent. Due to their unrestricted circulation frequency, the banknotes and coins with the public as well as the Iran-Checks of the CBI were not included in calculations. The share of the value of check transactions in all electronic transactions decreased by 10.3 percentage points to 17.6 percent. However, the share of the value of electronic payment instruments and systems in total rose by 10.3 percentage points to reach 82.4 percent. The value of transactions through PIN pads increased by 20.7 percent, while the share of

the value of PIN pad transactions in total fell by 0.1 percentage point compared with March 2019. However, the value as well as the share of the value of transactions processed through ATMs and "landlines, cell phones, kiosks, and internet" increased. The value of transactions processed via POSs increased by 21.4 percent and the share of POS transactions in the total value remained unchanged at 16.4 percent. Data on transactions processed through electronic payment systems indicate that the share of the value of customer-to-customer transactions processed via SATNA increased from 25.3 percent in March 2019 to 33.8 percent in March 2020 (enjoying the highest share as in March 2019). The value of PAYA transactions (direct credit transfers), with a rise of 44.1 percent, accounted for 5.7 percent of the total value of transactions in March 2020.

#### 14.6. Share of Non-cash Payment Instruments

Of the total number of non-cash transactions processed in the banking network, 98.9 percent was related to bank cards in March 2020. PAYA, SATNA, and checks constituted respectively 0.7, 0.1 and 0.3 percent of the number of non-cash transactions, totaling 1.1 percent. Of the total value of non-cash transactions, bank cards constituted the highest share by 42.3 percent and PAYA held the lowest share by 5.8 percent. The average value of each transaction settled via SATNA reached Rls. 1,782 million and that settled through PAYA topped Rls. 46 million. The share of checks in the total value of non-cash transactions was 17.8 percent. The average value of each transaction processed through checks was Rls. 300.7 million in March 2020, which was higher than the average value of transactions processed via PAYA and bank cards.

**Table 14.11. Transactions Processed through the Banking Network**

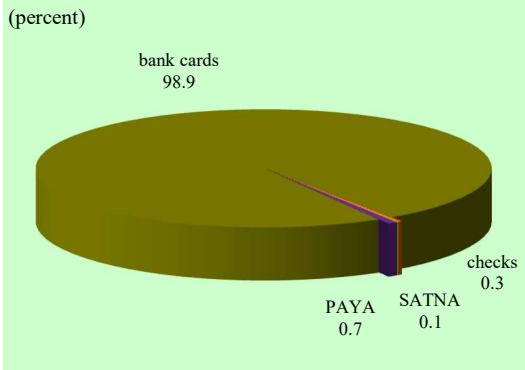
	Value (trillion rials)		Growth (percent)	Share in growth (percentage points)	Share in total value of transactions (%)		Change in share (percentage points)
	2018/19 ▲	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20	
<b>Checks<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>39,878</b>	<b>30,532</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
<b>Electronic payment instruments and systems</b>	<b>102,897</b>	<b>142,763</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Electronic payment instruments</b>	<b>59,946</b>	<b>74,244</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
ATM	12,885	15,885	23.3	2.1	9.0	9.2	0.1
POS	23,482	28,498	21.4	3.5	16.4	16.4	0.0
PIN pad	16,104	19,434	20.7	2.3	11.3	11.2	-0.1
Landline, cell phone, kiosk, and internet	7,476	10,427	39.5	2.1	5.2	6.0	0.8
<b>Electronic payment systems</b>	<b>42,950</b>	<b>68,520</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>
SATNA (customer-to-customer)	36,097	58,643	62.5	15.8	25.3	33.8	8.6
PAYA (direct credit transfers)	6,853	9,877	44.1	2.1	4.8	5.7	0.9
<b>Total (nominal)</b>	<b>142,775</b>	<b>173,295</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total (real)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>99,287</b>	<b>85,283</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only bank-to-bank transactions processed through the Interbank Clearing House and CHAKAVAK system, excluding intra-bank transactions. <sup>2</sup> The CPI is used for the calculation of transactions in real terms (2016/17=100).

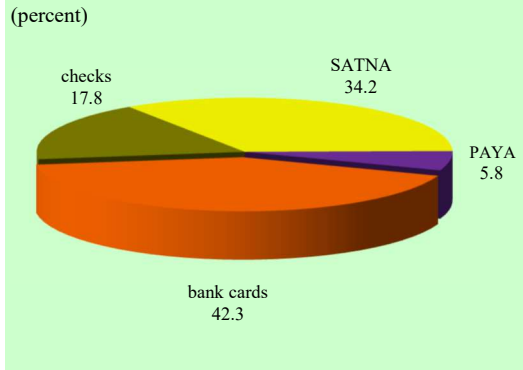
In March 2020, the share of checks in the total value of non-cash transactions decreased by 10.4 percentage points. The total share of bank cards, PAYA (direct

credit transfers), and SATNA (customer-to-customer transactions), on the other hand, increased by about 10.4 percentage points compared with the year before.

**Figure 14.3. Share of Non-cash Payment Instruments in Total Number of Non-cash Transactions in March 2020**



**Figure 14.4. Share of Non-cash Payment Instruments in Total Value of Non-cash Transactions in March 2020**



**Table 14.12. Share of Non-cash Payment Instruments in Total Number and Value of Non-cash Transactions**

	Share in total number (percent)		Share in total value (percent)		Average value per transaction (thousand rials)	
	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
Bank cards <sup>1</sup>	99.0	98.9	41.3	42.3	2,203	2,255
Checks <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.3	28.2	17.8	363,441	300,764
SATNA (customer-to-customer)	0.1	0.1	25.6	34.2	1,881,211	1,782,262
PAYA (direct credit transfers)	0.6	0.7	4.9	5.8	46,417	46,077
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>5,273</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes transactions processed through POSs, PIN pads, landlines, cell phones, kiosks, internet, and ATMs (excluding cash withdrawals). <sup>2</sup> Includes only ordinary checks processed through the Interbank Clearing House and CHAKAVAK system, excluding intra-bank transactions.

A review on the performance of the insurance market<sup>1,2</sup> in 2019/20 reveals the continued upward trend in the number of insurance companies. Direct premiums<sup>3</sup> issued by public and private companies amounted to Rls. 602.0 trillion in the year under study, up by 31.6 percent compared with the previous year. A comparison of the upward trend in direct premiums with the pace of population growth indicates an uptrend in the insurance premium per capita<sup>4</sup> in 2019/20, increasing by 28.6 percent from Rls. 5.6 million in 2018/19 to Rls. 7.2 million in the year under review. Out of the mentioned amount, a sum of Rls. 6.2 million (equal to 85.7 percent) belonged to non-life insurance premiums per capita, and the remaining amount was related to life insurance premiums per capita.

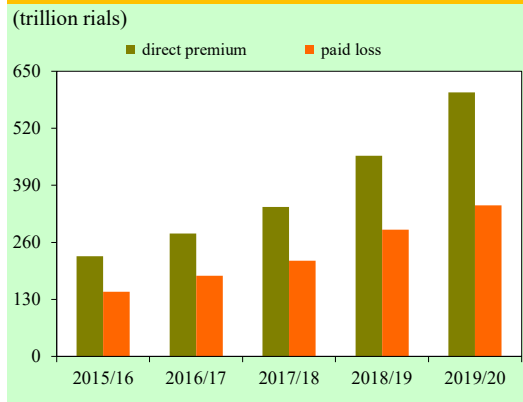
<sup>1</sup> Figures are based on the Statistical Yearbooks of the Insurance Industry for 2018/19 and 2019/20, published by the Central Insurance of Iran.

<sup>2</sup> In 2019/20, the insurance market included Iran Insurance Company (public), 24 private insurance companies in the main land (Asia, Alborz, Dana, Moallem, Parsian, Tose, Razi, Karafarin, Sina, Mellat, Day, Saman, Novin, Pasargad, Mihan, Kowsar, Ma, Arman, Taavon, Sarmad, Tejaratno, Hekmat Saba, Middle East Life Insurance, and Baran Life Insurance), and 6 private companies in Free Economic Zones (Hafez, Omid, Iran Moein, Kish Protection and Indemnity Club, Qeshm, and Asmari). Amin and Iranian Companies rendered reinsurance services, bringing the total number of active insurance companies to 33. Baran Life Insurance Company received work permit from Central Insurance of Iran in April 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Data on direct premiums include insurance policies issued in 2019/20. Figures for life insurance premiums are based on received premiums and for non-life, on issued premiums.

<sup>4</sup> Insurance premium per capita is computed through dividing the direct premiums by the total population.

**Figure 15.1. Performance of Insurance Market**



In 2019/20, the insurance penetration ratio<sup>5</sup> increased by 0.1 percentage point compared with the year before to reach 2.5 percent. For non-life insurances, this ratio stood at 2.1 percent and for life insurances, at 0.4 percent.

### 15.1. Performance of Insurance Market

The activities of insurance companies are evaluated through the study of the value of the direct premiums issued and the amount of compensation paid on each insurance policy. Comparing these indices with the number of insurance policies and paid losses is a good index of the activities of insurance companies.

<sup>5</sup> This ratio is calculated through dividing direct premiums by GDP at current prices, multiplied by 100. The ratio reported here is based on unrevised GDP figures, not matching the ones mentioned in Table 1 in the Appendix.

15.1.1. Direct Premium

Direct premiums issued by public and private insurance companies amounted to Rls. 602.0 trillion in 2019/20, indicating a growth rate of 31.6 percent compared with the year before. As in previous years, third party liability had the highest share in total direct premiums by 34.1 percent, followed by health with 22.9 percent, life with 14.3 percent, motor property damage with 7.3 percent, liability with 4.6 percent, fire with 4.4 percent, and driver accidents with 4.4 percent.

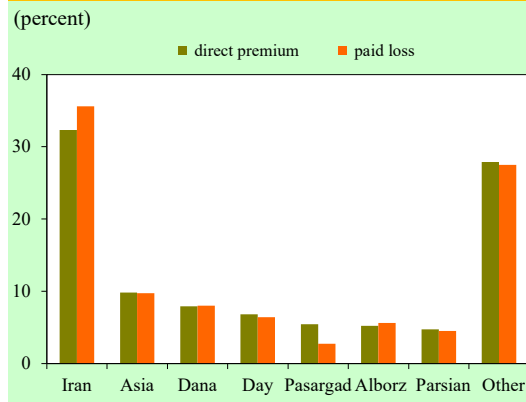
Iran Insurance Company (public) accounted for 32.3 percent of direct premiums and private insurance companies constituted 67.7 percent of total. The highest share among private companies belonged to Asia Insurance Company by 9.8 percent, followed by Dana by 7.9 percent, Day by 6.8 percent, Pasargad by 5.4 percent, Alborz by 5.2 percent, and Parsian by 4.7 percent.

15.1.2. Paid Loss

The amount of paid loss rose by 19.0 percent to Rls. 344.1 trillion. As in previous years, the highest share of the paid loss in 2019/20 was related to the third party liability by 40.5 percent, followed by health, life, motor property damage, driver accidents, and liability with 30.5, 7.7, 6.6, 5.5 and 3.7 percent, respectively. Car insurance (third party liability, driver accidents, and

motor property damage) accounted for 52.6 percent of total paid loss. Iran Insurance Company covered 35.6 percent of the total value of paid loss in this year. The share of private insurance companies in paid loss was 64.4 percent, with the highest shares being related to Asia (9.7 percent), Dana (8.0 percent), Day (6.4 percent), Alborz (5.6 percent), Parsian (4.5 percent), and Pasargad (2.7 percent).

Figure 15.2. Share of Insurance Companies in Direct Premium and Paid Loss in 2019/20



15.1.3. Loss Ratio

Loss ratio<sup>1</sup> decreased by 5.1 percentage points to 83.8 percent in 2019/20. The loss ratios of ship, transportation, third party liability, driver accidents, and health insurances were respectively 133.8, 111.8, 107.0, 97.4 and 85.4 percent.

Table 15.1. Performance of Insurance Market

	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change
Direct premiums (trillion rials)	457.3	602.0	31.6
Paid loss (trillion rials)	289.1	344.1	19.0
Loss ratio (percent)	88.8	83.8	-5.1 <sup>1</sup>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Insurance Industry, Central Insurance of Iran, 2019/20. <sup>1</sup>In percentage points.

<sup>1</sup> Loss ratio is calculated through dividing "incurred loss" to "earned premium" in the same year, multiplied by 100.

The mentioned ratios were all higher than the total loss ratio of the insurance market, which was 83.8 percent. For other classes, however, the ratios were lower (between -13.8 and 63.7 percent). The loss ratio of Iran insurance company was 87.3 percent, as against 82.0 percent for private companies.

### 15.1.4. Number of Issued Insurance Policies

In 2019/20, about 63.0 million insurance policies were issued, indicating an increase of 2.7 percent compared with the year before. It is important to note that 36.4 percent of the issued insurance policies were related to third party liability, with 78.7 percent being related to car insurance as a whole (including third party liability, driver accidents, and motor property damage). Third party liability insurance policies held the highest share of growth by 1.0 percentage point.

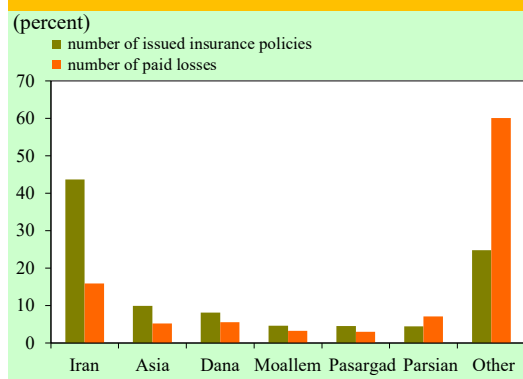
Iran Insurance Company (public) issued 43.7 percent of all insurance policies in 2019/20. The number of insurance policies issued by private companies increased by 4.8 percent, compared with the year before, to reach 35.5 million. This accounted for 56.3 percent of all the insurance policies issued in 2019/20.

### 15.1.5. Number of Paid Losses

The number of paid losses decreased by 10.9 percent to 54.2 million in 2019/20. The number of losses paid on health insurance, which declined by 9.5 percent compared with 2018/19, enjoyed the highest share in the number of paid losses by 94.8 percent. Third party liability, with an increase of 3.7 percent, had a share of 1.9 percent in the number of paid losses. These two classes, together with life insurance, enjoyed a share of 98.5 percent in the total number of

paid losses. In 2019/20, Iran Insurance Company (public) paid 15.9 percent of all losses. Meanwhile, the number of losses paid by private insurance companies decreased by 3.3 percent compared with 2018/19 to reach 45.6 million, which accounted for 84.1 percent of the total number of paid losses.

**Figure 15.3. Share of Insurance Companies in Number of Issued Insurance Policies and Paid Losses in 2019/20**



### 15.2. Insurance Companies

In 2019/20, the ratings of insurance companies in terms of the issued direct premiums underwent revision compared with the year before. Consequently, top insurance companies in this regard included Iran, Asia, Dana, Day, Pasargad, Alborz, and Parsian with shares of respectively 32.3, 9.8, 7.9, 6.8, 5.4, 5.2 and 4.7 percent. Shares of Iran, Asia, Dana, Day, Alborz, Parsian, and Moallem companies in paid losses were 35.6, 9.7, 8.0, 6.4, 5.6, 4.5 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Comparing insurance companies in terms of the loss ratio indicates that the loss ratios of Mellat, Mihan, Iran Moein, Novin, Razi, Moallem, Alborz, Iran, Asia, Tejaratno, and Sarmad companies were higher than the loss ratio of the whole insurance market in 2019/20.

### 15.3. Assets and Liabilities of Insurance Companies

The assets and liabilities of insurance companies increased by 38.9 percent compared with March 2019 to reach Rls. 1,001.3 trillion in March 2020. This was mainly due to a rise of 51.8 percent in "investment in securities and bank deposits" and an increase of 30.6 percent in "claims on

insured parties and representatives" on the assets side. Meanwhile, an increase of 40.4 percent in "mathematical reserve, life insurance, and capital formation" and a growth rate of 29.8 percent in "unearned premium reserves" contributed to the rise of liabilities.

**Table 15.2. Assets and Liabilities of Insurance Companies<sup>1</sup>** (trillion rials)

	March		Percentage change
	2019▲	2020	
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	19.8	33.1	66.8
Claims on insured parties and representatives	187.3	244.6	30.6
Claims on insurers and reinsurers	21.7	23.4	8.0
Share of reinsurers in technical reserves	133.1	178.3	33.9
Premiums receivable and prepayment of premiums	30.4	49.8	63.9
Facilities extended to natural and legal persons	25.7	33.5	30.5
Investment in securities and bank deposits	220.7	334.9	51.8
Investment in real estate and property	3.5	4.6	29.4
Other investment	2.8	2.7	-3.8
Non-current assets held for sale	1.6	1.6	0.4
Tangible fixed assets	71.7	91.8	27.9
Intangible assets	0.8	1.0	22.8
Other	1.9	2.1	9.9
<b>Assets = Liabilities + Equity</b>	<b>721.0</b>	<b>1,001.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>			
Debt to insured parties and representatives	25.4	30.5	20.0
Debt to insurers and reinsurers	51.9	72.4	39.6
Accrued taxes	10.1	10.0	-1.1
Dividends payable	1.3	1.3	1.0
Facilities	0.9	0.3	-72.4
Other payables	61.8	76.4	23.6
Deferred loss reserves	105.1	155.7	48.2
Reserve for current risks	17.6	20.1	14.5
Unearned premium reserves	181.0	234.9	29.8
Mathematical reserve, life insurance, and capital formation	162.6	228.3	40.4
Other technical reserves	53.4	67.5	26.3
Pension reserve funds	6.4	9.6	50.2
Shareholders' equity	43.4	94.2	116.9

Source: Central Insurance of Iran

<sup>1</sup> Includes public and private insurance companies.

**T**ehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEPIX) recorded an increase of 187.1 percent in March 2020 to reach 512,900.0 points. This growth was mainly rooted in the increase in the exchange rate, formation of inflationary expectations, and the flow of liquidity into the stock market as of October 2019. The growth rate of the TEPIX in March 2019 was 85.5 percent. Meanwhile, the price-earnings ratio (P/E) reached 10.3 in March 2020, indicating a rise of 3.4 points compared with March 2019.

All Tehran Stock Exchange price indices experienced growth in March 2020. Free float, referring to those shares readily available for trading in the stock market, registered the highest rise by 225.0 percent, reaching from 200,125.0 points in March 2019 to 650,345.0 points in March 2020.

Securities and Exchange High Council, Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO), and the SEO's Board of Directors formulated and approved a set of rules and guidelines for 2019/20 as follows:

- Approval concerning the code of conduct for directors of issuing companies, not under the direct supervision of the SEO;

- Approval concerning the increase in stock liquidity and enhancement of transparency in the main market of the OTC;

- Approval concerning the calculation of free float;

- Executive Guideline on transfer of certificates confirming participation in crowdfunding;

- Executive Guideline on inviting tenders for transactions on Iran Mercantile Exchange;

- Guideline on granting permits to foreign nationals for establishing financial institutions or having stocks in them;

- Guideline on dispute settlement under Iran's Securities Market Act;

- Guideline on issuing Sukuk Al-Wakala (powers of attorney);

- Guideline on keeping and transferring clients' funds in brokerage firms;

- Guideline on prevention of violations and offenses in the capital market;

- Guideline on investigations into violations and offenses in the capital market;

- Guideline on handling affairs through powers of attorney and on behalf of another party on Iran Mercantile Exchange and Iran Energy Exchange;



## Chapter 16 CAPITAL MARKET

- Approval concerning the remuneration required by the Securities and Exchange Organization for supervising transactions of all types of derivatives in the capital market;

- Approval concerning the confirmation of the academic qualification of candidates applying for a position in financial institutions; and

- Approval on rendering legal support to professional reporters of violations in the capital market, through granting incentives and cash bonuses.

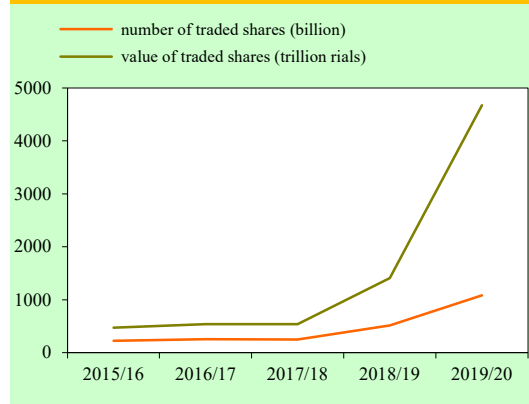
### 16.1. Stocks

#### 16.1.1. Share and Rights Trading

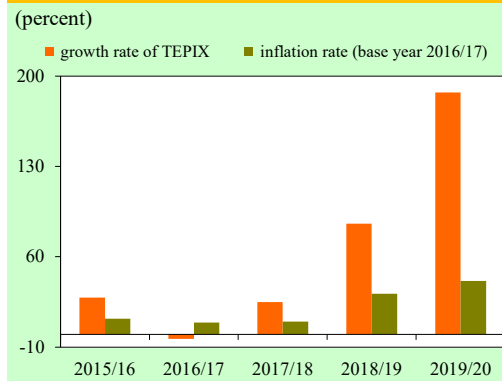
A total of 1,086.2 billion shares and rights, valued at Rls. 4,673.7 trillion, were

traded on the TSE in March 2020, up by 112.7 percent and 232.1 percent, respectively. The TSE was active for 238 days in 2019/20, with the average daily trading volume at 4,563.8 million shares and the average daily trading value at Rls. 19.6 trillion, up by 115.3 percent and 236.3 percent, respectively. "Banks and credit institutions" industry had the lion's share in the number of traded shares and rights by 32.1 percent. "Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products" had the highest share in the value of traded shares by 11.6 percent. "Manufacture of textiles" and "manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products" industries experienced the highest increases in terms of both the number and the value of traded shares. Meanwhile, market capitalization amounted to Rls. 18,731.5 trillion in March 2020, indicating an increase of 174.2 percent compared with March 2019.

**Figure 16.1. Shares Traded on TSE**



**Figure 16.2. Comparison of Growth Rate of TEPIX with Inflation**



**Table 16.1. TSE Activity Indicators<sup>1</sup>**

	Number (billion shares)			Value (trillion rials)			Number of trading days on TSE	Average daily trading volume (billion shares)	Average daily trading value (trillion rials)
	Shares	Rights	Total	Shares	Rights	Total			
March 2019	492.4	18.3	<b>510.8</b>	1,397.2	10.2	<b>1,407.4</b>	241	2.1	5.8
March 2020	1,070.4	15.8	<b>1,086.2</b>	4,631.8	42.0	<b>4,673.7</b>	238	4.6	19.6

Source: Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO), Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE)

<sup>1</sup> Includes the unofficial board.

Market depth (the ratio of stock market capitalization to GDP) increased by 38.1 percentage points compared with March 2019 to reach 70.8 percent. "Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products", "manufacture of basic metals", "mining of metal ores", "banks and credit institutions", "manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products; reprocessing of nuclear fuel", "multi-activity enterprises", and "manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products" had the highest shares in market capitalization by 21.7, 14.2, 7.8, 6.6, 6.6, 5.0 and 4.9 percent, respectively (a total share of 66.8 percent). Moreover, the turnover ratio increased by 10.2 percentage points to reach 36.6 percent in March 2020.

### 16.1.2. Tehran Stock Exchange Price Indices

Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEPIX) reached 512,900.0 points in March

2020, showing an increase of 187.1 percent compared with March 2019. The price-earnings ratio (P/E), a metric comparing a company's share (stock) price ratio with its earnings per share, was 10.3 in March 2020, indicating an increase of 3.4 points. Among the components of the TEPIX, "free float index" increased remarkably by 225.0 percent from 200,125.0 points in March 2019 to 650,345.0 points in March 2020. Moreover, "financial index" experienced an increase of 210.2 percent compared with March 2019 to reach 636,669.0 points in March 2020. "Industrial index" increased by 184.4 percent from 161,030.9 points in March 2019 to 458,032.0 points in March 2020. The first market index was 362,731.0 points in March 2020, indicating an increase of 171.0 percent compared with the previous year-end. The second market index reached 1,088,094.0 points at year-end, showing an increase of 215.2 percent compared with March 2019.

**Table 16.2. Indices of Return on Investment in TSE** (base year 1990/91)

	March			Percentage change	
	2018	2019	2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEPIX)</b>	<b>96,289.9</b>	<b>178,659.0</b>	<b>512,900.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>187.1</b>
Free float index	103,136.0	200,125.0	650,345.0	94.0	225.0
Financial index	119,175.0	205,266.0	636,669.0	72.2	210.2
Industrial index	86,081.7	161,030.9	458,032.0	87.1	184.4
First market index	68,124.2	133,867.0	362,731.0	96.5	171.0
Second market index	206,486.0	345,162.0	1,088,094.0	67.2	215.2
Top 50 performers index (weighted average)	4,036.3	7,668.3	18,628.0	90.0	142.9

Source: TSE

**Table 16.3. Volume of Trading and Number of Buyers<sup>1</sup>**

	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change
<b>Volume of trading (million times)</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>237.2</b>
<b>Number of buyers (thousand persons)</b>	<b>667.5</b>	<b>2,243.7</b>	<b>236.1</b>
Average number of shares bought by each person (thousand)	765.2	484.1	-36.7
Average value of shares bought by each person (million rials)	2,108.4	2,083.0	-1.2

Source: TSE, SEO

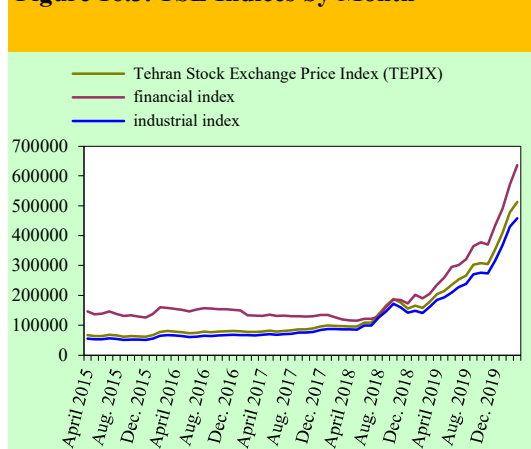
<sup>1</sup> Includes the unofficial board.

**Table 16.4. Market Capitalization, Value of Trading, Turnover Ratio, and Market Depth<sup>1</sup>**

(trillion rials)

	Market capitalization (year-end) <sup>2</sup>	Value of trading	Market capitalization (average) <sup>3</sup>	Turnover ratio <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Market depth (year-end market capitalization to nominal GDP ratio) (percent)
March 2019 ▲	6,830.5	1,407.4	5,326.7	26.4	32.6
Percentage change compared with the year before	78.7	161.1	51.3	..	9.0 <sup>5</sup>
March 2020	18,731.5	4,673.7	12,781.0	36.6	70.8
Percentage change compared with the year before	174.2	232.1	139.9	10.2 <sup>5</sup>	38.1 <sup>5</sup>

Source: SEO. <sup>1</sup> Excludes the unofficial board, investment funds, derivatives, and debt instruments. <sup>2</sup> Iranian year-end. <sup>3</sup> It is the sum of the market capitalization at the end of the year under review and that at the end of the year before, divided by 2. <sup>4</sup> Calculated through dividing the value of trading by the average market capitalization, multiplying the result by 100. <sup>5</sup> In percentage points.

**Figure 16.3. TSE Indices by Month**

Of total 40 industries traded on the TSE by March 2020, price indices of 38 industries rose, and the price indices of "manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks" and "outsourcing; activities on a fee or contract basis" industries remained

unchanged compared with March 2019. The price indices of "manufacture of communication equipment", "crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities", "manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products", and "manufacture of paper and paper products" experienced the highest rises by respectively 981.3, 716.2, 709.4 and 594.7 percent compared with March 2019.

## 16.2. Listed Companies

The total number of companies listed on the TSE boards reached 334 by March 2020. Forty-four entities constituted the financial index in this year, including 11 banks and credit institutions, 15 companies active in investment, 6 companies active in insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security, 6 entities active in other monetary intermediation, and 6 entities dealing with activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities.

**Table 16.5. Number of Companies Listed on the TSE**

	March			Change	
	2018	2019	2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Listed companies</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Entities comprising the financial index <sup>1</sup>	40	43	44	3.0	1.0
Other companies	286	284	290	-2.0	6.0
<b>Delisted companies</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Companies listed on boards<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>323</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Source: TSE. <sup>1</sup> Includes "banks and credit institutions", "companies active in investment", "companies active in insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security", "other monetary intermediation", and "entities dealing with activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities". <sup>2</sup> Of total companies listed on the TSE boards by March 2020, a total of 135 companies were active in the first market and 199 companies were active in the second market.

### 16.3. Licenses Issued for Capital Increase of Companies Listed on TSE and OTC Market

In March 2020, the total capital increase of companies listed on the TSE or active in the OTC market amounted to Rls. 1,097.3 trillion, up by 74.8 percent compared with March 2019. All sources of capital increase rose by March 2020, with "reserves" accounting for the highest increase.

### 16.4. Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME)

Iran Mercantile Exchange was active for 238 days in 2019/20. A total of 26.3 million tons of "manufacturing and mining", "oil and petrochemical", and "agricultural" products were traded on the IME, indicating an increase of 6.0 percent compared with 2018/19. The value of transactions on the IME amounted to Rls. 1,371.3 trillion, up by 55.7 percent compared with the year before. In the year under review, 9.7 million tons of "manufacturing and mining products" worth Rls. 615.3 trillion were traded on Iran Mercantile Exchange, indicating rises of 24.8 and 87.5 percent in terms of the weight and value of trading, respectively, compared with 2018/19. The weight and value of "steel" reached 9.1 million tons and Rls. 444.1 trillion, respectively. The weight of traded "copper" was 0.2 million tons in 2019/20, valued at Rls. 106.5 trillion, and that of "aluminum" was also 0.2 million tons, worth Rls. 44.9 trillion.

In 2019/20, a mere 4.1 thousand tons of agricultural products, worth Rls. 93.6 billion, were traded on the IME. Meanwhile, a total of 10 oil and petrochemical products, weighing 16.6 million tons and valuing at Rls. 756.0 trillion were traded on the IME.

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

In March 2020, the total value of trading on the OTC market increased by 218.7 percent compared with March 2019 to amount to Rls. 3,242.0 trillion. The number of shares traded on the OTC was 448.0 billion, indicating an increase by 163.3 percent compared with the year before. In the year under review, 35.8 percent of the value of the OTC market transactions was related to the second market, 33.8 percent was related to the market for new financial instruments, 7.8 percent was related to the first market, and 0.1 percent was related to the third market and the SMEs. The main OTC market, starting its operations in implementation of Paragraph (B), Article 99, 5<sup>th</sup> FYDP Law in 2011, had a share of 22.4 percent in the total value of transactions and a share of 46.7 percent in the total number of shares. The number and value of shares traded on the first market increased by about 105.6 and 326.7 percent, respectively, compared with March 2019.

**Table 16.6. Licenses Issued for Capital Increase of Companies Listed on TSE and OTC Market**

(trillion rials)

	Sources of capital increase				Total capital increase	Change in capital increase (percent)
	Accumulated profit	Reserves	Claims and cash assets	Revaluation of fixed assets		
March 2019	160.3	3.8	90.5	372.9	627.6	261.3
March 2020	228.5	56.2	132.9	679.6	1,097.3	74.8

Source: SEO

The "participation papers market" of the OTC market, launched in October 2009, managed to diversify the debt instruments in 2010 and continued its activities as of 2011 under the new title of "market for new financial instruments". In total, 12.1 billion participation papers, worth Rls. 1,097.0 trillion, were traded on this market by March 2020.

### 16.6. Joint Investment Funds

The number of Joint Investment Funds increased by 5.5 percent to 211 by March 2020. The total capitalized value of Joint

Investment Funds rose by 32.4 percent from Rls. 1,555.7 trillion in March 2019 to Rls. 2,059.1 trillion in March 2020, mainly attributable to the rise in the value of fixed-income funds.

The total number of investors in Joint Investment Funds (including natural and legal persons) increased from 2,141.7 thousand persons in 2018/19 to 2,190.6 thousand persons in 2019/20. The trading value (the buying and selling of shares) amounted to Rls. 482.5 trillion in 2019/20, indicating an increase of 94.7 percent compared with the year before.

**Table 16.7. Value and Number of Shares Traded on OTC Market by March 2020**

	Value (trillion rials)	Share (percent)	Number (billion shares)	Share (percent)
First market	253.1	7.8	39.7	8.9
Second market	1,161.4	35.8	185.2	41.3
Third market	2.1	0.1	1.4	0.3
Market for new financial instruments	1,097.0	33.8	12.1	2.7
Main market	726.9	22.4	209.4	46.7
SMEs	1.5	*	0.2	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,242.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>448.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: www.ifb.ir

**Table 16.8. Joint Investment Funds**

	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
<b>Number of Joint Investment Funds<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>200</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Total capitalized value<sup>1</sup> (trillion rials)</b>	<b>1,555.7</b>	<b>2,059.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>
<b>Number of investors (thousand persons)</b>	<b>2,141.7</b>	<b>2,190.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Natural persons	2,136.3	2,184.4	2.3
Legal persons	5.4	6.2	14.5
<b>Value of trading (the buying and selling of shares) (trillion rials)</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>482.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>

Source: SEO

<sup>1</sup> Refers to performance at the end of the Iranian year (the end of the Iranian year 1397 (2018/19) equals March 2019 and the end of the Iranian year 1398 (2019/20) equals March 2020 in the Gregorian calendar).

### 16.7. Participation Papers

In 2019/20, a sum of Rls. 55.0 trillion worth of participation papers was issued under the CBI's license, Rls. 47.0 trillion of which (85.4 percent) was sold. According to Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2019/20, the municipalities of large cities were authorized to issue participation papers worth up to Rls. 80 trillion, either independently or in coordination with other entities,

upon receiving a license from the CBI and the approval of the Ministry of Interior. Municipalities issued Rls. 6.0 trillion worth of participation papers out of the mentioned Paragraph, a mere Rls. 10.0 billion of which was sold. Municipalities were also given the license for the second time issuance of Rls. 49.0 trillion worth of participation papers unsold in 2018/19.

**Table 16.9. Participation Papers Issued under the CBI's License**

	Number of projects	Times of issuance	Approved amount (trillion rials)	Issued amount (trillion rials)	Sold amount (trillion rials)	Provisional profit rate (percent annually)	Participation papers by March 2020 (trillion rials)	
							After maturity date	Before maturity date
As of the first date of issuance until March 2019	306	301	1,369.6	1,331.3	871.2	15-24	699.3	171.9
Participation papers issued by municipalities in 2019 and 2020 <sup>1</sup>	4	4	11.5	11.5	5.5	18	0.0	5.5
<b>Total (as of the first date of issuance in 1994)</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,381.1</b>	<b>1,342.8</b>	<b>876.7</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>699.3</b>	<b>177.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refers to participation papers issued and sold by Mashhad and Isfahan municipalities under two different projects on 17.06.2019 and 20.06.2019 and two different projects both on 17.03.2020 (Appendix, Table 98).



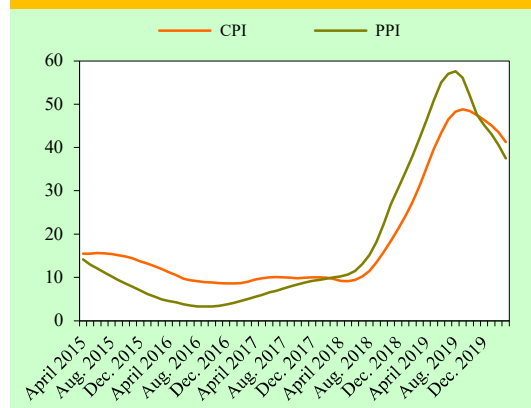
In 2019/20, the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of goods and services in urban areas and Producer Price Index (PPI) registered growth rates of respectively 41.2 and 37.5 percent. A comparison of these figures with the respective figures in 2018/19 (31.2 and 42.2 percent) indicates a rise in the growth rate of the CPI by 10.0, while a fall in that of the PPI by 4.7 percentage points.

### 17.1. General Level of Prices

After the US unilateral withdrawal from the JCPOA in May 2018 and the subsequent reimposition of economic sanctions against Iran's key economic sectors (including the oil and gas sector, the automotive industry, the banking system, and maritime transport), the exchange rate as well as the costs of international trade increased substantially. This ultimately caused the inflation rate of the CPI to face an upsurge. Previously, the inflation rate had been experiencing relatively long periods of downtrend. Thus, after two consecutive years of registering single-digit rates, the CPI inflation hit the double-digit rate of 31.2 percent in March

2019 as against 9.6 percent in March 2018. Due to the escalation of sanctions and limited access to foreign reserves, the CPI maintained its upward trend and recorded the notable growth rate of 41.2 percent in March 2020. Meanwhile, the PPI inflation, affected by the rise in the exchange rate and that in the costs of the imports of essential goods, recorded the high growth rate of 37.5 percent in March 2020. This indicated a decrease of 4.7 percentage points compared with March 2019.

**Figure 17.1. Annual Inflation of CPI and PPI (base year 2016/17)**



**Table 17.1. Growth in Price Indices and GDP Deflator**

(percent, base year 2016/17)

	March 2019	March 2020
Consumer Price Index (CPI) of goods and services in urban areas	31.2	41.2
Producer Price Index (PPI)	42.2	37.5
Export Price Index (EPI)	137.9	16.3
GDP deflator <sup>1</sup>	33.2	30.4
Non-oil GDP deflator	31.7	35.5

<sup>1</sup> GDP deflator is calculated through dividing the nominal GDP by the real GDP, multiplying the result by 100.



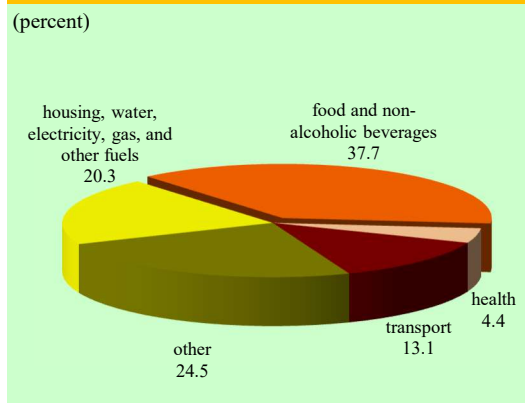
## 17.2. Change in Relative Prices

### 17.2.1. Consumer Price Index (CPI)

#### 17.2.1.1. CPI in Urban Areas by Major Components

A review of the major components of the CPI in 2019/20 indicates that "furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance" had the highest growth rate by 56.8 percent. The lowest growth rate by 16.8 percent was related to "communication". The major group of "food and non-alcoholic beverages", with a relative weight of 25.5 percent in the general CPI, had the lion's share of 37.7 percent in growth of the general CPI. After the major group of "food and non-alcoholic beverages", growth in the price index of "housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels" had the most direct effect on raising the general index. This group, with a relative weight of 37.1 percent in the general CPI, grew by 26.5 percent and contributed by 20.3 percent to growth in the general CPI. Therefore, the two mentioned major groups, with a total relative weight of 62.6 percent, accounted for 58.0 percent of the inflation. Among the other major components of the CPI, the price index of "transport", with a growth rate of 56.7 percent, had a share of 13.1 percent in raising the general index. The price index of "furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance" group, with a growth rate of 56.8 percent compared with 2018/19, accounted for 7.1 percent of the rise in the general CPI. A review of CPI changes in 2019-2020 in each month compared with the immediate month before points to the fluctuating trend of this index. The highest rise by 4.1 percent was related to December 2019, while the lowest growth rate by 0.6 percent was related to October 2019. The average monthly inflation of the CPI stood at 2.1 percent, indicating lower fluctuations compared with 3.7 percent in 2018/19.

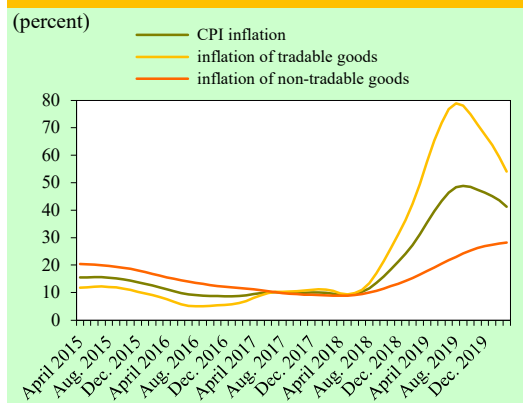
**Figure 17.2. Share of Major Groups in CPI Inflation in 2019/20**



#### 17.2.1.2. Tradable and Non-Tradable Goods

Following the intensification of economic sanctions, the upward trend of the exchange rate continued in 2019/20. The increasing course of the exchange rate, having started as of October 2017, ultimately led to the rise in the inflation rate of tradable goods by 54.0 percent in 2019/20. The special group of non-tradable goods, which includes mostly services and is only slightly affected by the exchange rate fluctuations, registered the inflation rate of 28.2 percent in the year under review.

**Figure 17.3. CPI Inflation by Tradable and Non-tradable Goods (base year 2016/17)**



**Table 17.2. Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Urban Areas** (2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Contribution to growth of CPI <sup>1</sup> in 2019/20 (percent)
				2018/19	2019/20	
<b>Special groups</b>						
Goods	48.5	161.1	244.5	46.3	51.7	68.2
Services	51.5	127.5	164.0	16.8	28.7	31.8
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups and selected subgroups</b>						
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Meat and meat preparations	5.3	172.2	256.3	47.9	48.9	7.5
Fish and aquatic invertebrates preparations	0.6	182.3	331.0	68.7	81.6	1.5
Cereals and cereal preparations, bread	4.4	140.6	202.3	24.0	43.9	4.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.8	146.7	194.6	31.0	32.6	0.7
Fruits, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	5.5	194.3	303.7	75.5	56.3	10.2
Vegetables, pulses, and vegetable products	3.5	171.5	299.6	41.4	74.7	7.5
Dairy products and birds' eggs	3.0	151.0	203.1	34.6	34.5	2.6
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Rental value of non-owner occupied housing	7.7	122.8	156.6	13.4	27.5	4.4
Imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing	25.4	123.1	156.5	13.6	27.1	14.3
Maintenance and repair services	1.7	131.7	182.6	22.2	38.6	1.4
Water	0.5	106.3	108.0	6.3	1.6	0.0
Electricity, gas, and other fuels	1.8	106.9	110.9	3.4	3.7	0.1
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Communication</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>271.5</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>234.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> For the calculation of this variable, rounded figures of relative weight and price index have been used.

### 17.2.1.3. CPI by Province

A review of CPI developments in urban areas by province reveals that Golestan, Kermanshah, and Kohgiluyeh va Boyer-Ahmad, with increases of respectively 49.2, 48.9 and 48.2 percent in the CPI, had the highest inflation rates. Sistan and Baluchistan, Hamedan, and Markazi Provinces, with growth rates of respectively 47.4, 47.3 and 45.7 percent, were next. Hormozgan and Fars, on the other hand, accounted for the lowest inflation rates by 37.0 and 37.1 percent, respectively. Inflation rate in Tehran Province was 39.4 percent in 2019/20.

### 17.2.1.4. CPI in Rural Areas <sup>1</sup>

The CPI in rural areas increased by 37.3 percent in 2019/20. Inflation in rural areas was the result of growth in the price index of "goods" with 43.1 percent and that in the price index of "services" with 22.0 percent.

### 17.2.2. Producer Price Index (PPI)

In 2019/20, the Producer Price Index (PPI) increased by 37.5 percent compared

<sup>1</sup> Source: "Consumer Price Index of Goods and Services in Rural Areas" published by the SCI (base year 2016/17).

with 2018/19. The growth rates of this index were 10.0 percent in 2017/18 and 42.2 percent in 2018/19. Among the major components of the PPI, "manufacturing" and "transportation and storage" groups made the greatest contribution to raising the PPI general index by 49.4 and 25.3 percent, respectively. The price index of manufacturing group enjoyed a growth rate of 36.1 percent in 2019/20. "Manufacturing", with a relative weight of 47.1 percent in the general PPI, had a share of 49.4 percent in growth of the general PPI in 2019/20. The price index of "transportation and storage" group, with a relative weight of 16.9 percent in the general PPI and a growth rate of 58.8 percent, made a contribution of 25.3 percent to the rise of the general index.

Reviewing the PPI changes in 2019-2020 in each month compared with the immediate month before (monthly PPI inflation) shows that the highest rate of inflation by 5.1 percent was related to May 2019, while the lowest rate by 0.2 percent was related to November 2019. The average monthly inflation of the PPI reached 1.8 percent in 2019/20, which was much lower than the average rate in the year before (4.2 percent).

### 17.2.3. Export Price Index (EPI)

Export Price Index is used in Iran as an indicator of the change in the general price level of non-oil exports. For the calculation of this index, the price of exportable goods in foreign currency is converted into the Iranian rial to reflect both the change in the price of exportable goods in international markets and the developments in the exchange rate. The EPI indicated an increase of 16.3 percent in 2019/20, as against rises by 18.3 and 137.9 percent in 2017/18 and 2018/19, respectively. The price indices of "minerals" and "vegetables" (considering their relative weights) had major impacts on the rise of the export price index by 49.4 and 12.9 percent, respectively.

### 17.3. Price Trends and Return on Assets

Comparing "return on assets" with inflation reveals that the growth rate of TEPIX (187.1 percent) was higher than the inflation rate (41.2 percent). "Price of residential units in Tehran per square meter" was the second group to experience a higher-than-inflation growth rate of 64.3 percent.

**Table 17.3. Producer Price Index (PPI)<sup>1</sup>** (2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	Percentage change		Contribution to growth of PPI <sup>2</sup> in 2019/20 (percent)		
		2018/19	2019/20			
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups</b>						
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	18.6	155.0	208.7	39.6	34.6	17.0
Manufacturing	47.1	170.2	231.7	53.7	36.1	49.4
Transportation and storage	16.9	149.2	237.0	40.1	58.8	25.3
Information and communication	1.5	106.6	117.7	3.5	10.4	0.3
Restaurants and hotels	0.8	141.4	212.5	27.0	50.3	0.9
Education	2.5	130.3	157.1	16.8	20.6	1.1
Human health and social work activities	11.6	127.8	155.4	15.4	21.6	5.5
Other service activities	0.9	134.6	168.0	19.9	24.8	0.5
<b>Special groups</b>						
Services <sup>3</sup>	34.3	138.1	195.7	27.4	41.7	33.6

<sup>1</sup> The classification of groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4. <sup>2</sup> For the calculation of this variable, rounded figures of relative weight and price index have been used. <sup>3</sup> Includes "transportation and storage", "information and communication", "restaurants and hotels", "education", "human health and social work activities", and "other service activities".

**Table 17.4. Export Price Index (EPI)** (2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	in base year		Percentage change		Contribution to growth of EPI <sup>1</sup> in 2019/20 (percent)
		2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups</b>						
Animal products	3.5	263.2	321.7	128.1	22.2	4.4
Vegetables	8.0	283.7	357.8	158.9	26.1	12.9
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	0.2	244.3	306.6	139.3	25.5	0.3
Food and live animals; beverages and tobacco	3.5	236.4	293.4	116.1	24.1	4.3
Minerals	40.4	279.8	336.1	129.4	20.1	49.4
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified	14.5	287.8	314.9	154.1	9.4	8.5
Rubber manufactures	12.1	267.3	286.4	132.6	7.1	5.0
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.2	322.2	492.6	168.4	52.9	0.8
Wood manufactures	0.1	196.8	194.4	108.2	-1.2	*
Paper, paperboard and pulp	0.1	197.4	292.0	79.1	47.9	0.3
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	2.5	225.0	249.4	103.3	10.8	1.3
Footwear	0.2	166.6	162.0	77.3	-2.8	*
Articles of stone	2.3	232.9	267.0	113.6	14.6	1.7
Basic metals and articles of basic metals	10.0	345.1	379.2	163.6	9.9	7.4
Mechanical and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliance	2.0	250.3	323.6	130.5	29.3	3.1
Road vehicles; other transport equipment	0.4	295.0	357.6	158.4	21.2	0.6
<b>Special groups</b>						
Petrochemical products	38.5	294.0	337.8	143.2	14.9	36.8

<sup>1</sup> For the calculation of this variable, rounded figures of relative weight and price index have been used.

"Price of full Bahar Azadi gold coin (new design)", the "nominal value of the US dollar (unofficial market)", and the "nominal value of the euro (unofficial market)" were among groups experiencing growth rates

lower than the inflation rate by 29.9, 25.0, and 20.0 percent, respectively. The "rental value of non-owner occupied housing" was another group experiencing a lower-than-inflation growth rate by 27.5 percent.

**Table 17.5. Price Trends and Return on Assets** (percent)

	Growth during the year			Average rate of return <sup>1</sup>	Standard deviation	Sharpe Ratio <sup>2</sup>
	2017/18	2018/19▲	2019/20			
Price of residential units in Tehran per square meter <sup>3</sup>	17.0	67.0	64.3	41.8	28.1	0.9
TEPIX	24.7	85.5	187.1	73.4	82.0	0.7
Rental value of non-owner occupied housing	8.3	13.4	27.5	14.5	10.0	-0.3
Nominal value of the US dollar (unofficial market)	11.0	155.6	25.0	35.0	79.7	0.2
Nominal value of the euro (unofficial market)	19.0	150.2	20.0	38.5	75.4	0.3
Price of full Bahar Azadi gold coin (new design)	19.4	168.0	29.9	46.1	82.9	0.3
Provisional profit rate of participation papers issued by government <sup>4</sup>	17.5	18.0	18.0	17.8	0.3	0.0
Provisional profit rate of one-year deposits (highest approved rate)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0
<b>CPI of goods and services (inflation rate)</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> The average rate of return on assets is calculated using the geometric mean method over the 2017-2020 period. The geometric mean is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of the product of  $n$  numbers.

<sup>2</sup> The Sharpe Ratio for each asset (risky asset) is calculated by subtracting the average rate of return for that asset from the average rate of return for the "provisional profit rate of participation papers issued by government" group (considering the risk-free nature of participation papers) and dividing the result by the standard deviation for that asset (risky asset).

<sup>3</sup> Source: SCI

<sup>4</sup> Includes only those participation papers whose first date of issuance was in the year under review.



## **Part Two**

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**Organization,  
Balance Sheet,  
and  
Profit and Loss Account  
of  
Central Bank of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran**

**As at the end of 1398  
(March 19, 2020)**

## **Organization of the CBI**

*(in accordance with "Law on Permanent Provisions of the Country's Development Plans", approved by Expediency Discernment Council, and in Compliance with the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP)*

In accordance with the Law on Permanent Provisions of the Country's Development Plans and the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP (2017-2021), the following reforms were made in the organization of the CBI (General Meeting and the appointment of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and the members of the MCC), aimed at raising the degree of the CBI's independence.

**A.** According to Article (19), Law on Permanent Provisions of the Country's Development Plans, the composition of the General Meeting of the CBI is as follows:

The President (as the Chairman), the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Head of Plan and Budget Organization, and two ministers selected by the Cabinet.

**B.** Based on the Approval of the Expediency Discernment Council dated November 15, 2014 concerning "the management of the CBI", the Governor of the Central Bank of Iran shall be appointed to office for a term of five years, on the recommendation of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance and with the approval of the Cabinet, by the Presidential Decree. He shall be eligible for reappointment.

**C.** Pursuant to Note (1), Article (19), Law on Permanent Provisions of the Country's Development Plans, the Deputy Governor of the CBI shall be appointed to office on the recommendation of the Governor, with the consent of General Meeting and by the Presidential Decree, from among qualified monetary, banking, and economic experts with a minimum of ten years of work experience and at least a master's degree in relevant fields, required to be also of fine repute.

**D.** The composition of the MCC is determined under Article (15), 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP as follows:

- The Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance or the Minister's Deputy;
- The Governor of the CBI;
- The Head of Plan and Budget Organization or the Head's Deputy;
- Two Ministers selected by the Cabinet;
- The Minister of Industry, Mine, and Trade;
- Two banking experts recommended by the Governor of the CBI, by the Presidential Decree;
- Attorney General or his Deputy;
- The President of Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines, and Agriculture;
- The President of Iran Chamber of Cooperatives; and
- One member of Parliament as the representative of the Expert Commission on "Economy" and one as the representative of the Commission on "Plan, Budget, and Accounting", selected by the Parliament to serve as supervisors.

**E.** In accordance with Note (1), Article (15), 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP, the Governor of the CBI shall act as the Chairman of the MCC.

**F.** In accordance with Note (2), Article (15), 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP, each expert as member of the MCC shall be subject to change once in two years and eligible for reappointment.

## **EXECUTIVE BOARD AND VICE-GOVERNORS**

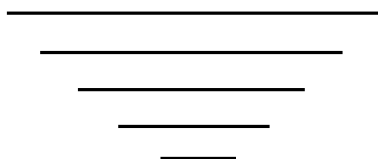
<i>Abdolnaser Hemmati</i>	<i>(as of 25.07.2018)</i>	<i>Governor of Central Bank</i>
<i>Akbar Komijani</i>	<i>(as of 20.01.2014)</i>	<i>Deputy Governor</i>
<i>Mohammad Talebi</i>	<i>(as of 03.09.2018)</i>	<i>Secretary General</i>
<i>Peyman Ghorbani</i>	<i>(as of 27.01.2014)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for Economic Affairs</i>
<i>Abolfazl Najarzadeh</i>	<i>(as of 17.11.2018)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for Administration and Resources Development</i>
<i>Gholamreza Panahi</i>	<i>(as of 17.09.2018)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for Foreign Exchange Affairs</i>
<i>Farhad Hanifi</i>	<i>(as of 03.09.2018)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for Banking Supervision Affairs</i>
<i>Amir Hussein Tayyebi Fard</i>	<i>(as of 17.11.2018)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for Parliamentary and Legal Affairs</i>
<i>Naser Hakimi</i>	<i>(as of 06.09.2017 until 17.09.2019)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for IT Technology</i>
<i>Mehran Moharramian</i>	<i>(as of 17.09.2019)</i>	<i>Vice-Governor for IT Technology</i>





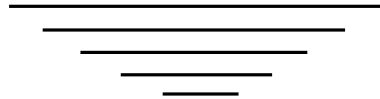
## ***MONEY AND CREDIT COUNCIL (MCC)***

<i>Abdolnaser Hemmati</i>	<i>(as of 25.07.2018)</i>	<i>Governor of Central Bank</i>
<i>Farhad Dezhpasand</i>	<i>(as of 27.10.2018)</i>	<i>Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance</i>
<i>Mohammad Jafar Montazeri</i>	<i>(as of 05.04.2016)</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>
<i>Mohammad Bagher Nobakht</i>	<i>(as of 11.08.2013)</i>	<i>Vice-President and Head of Plan and Budget Organization</i>
<i>Reza Rahmani</i>	<i>(as of 20.10.2018)</i>	<i>Minister of Industry, Mine, and Trade</i>
<i>Mahmoud Hojjati</i>	<i>(as of 15.08.2013 until 24.11.2019)</i>	<i>Minister of Agriculture-Jahad</i>
<i>Abbas Keshavarz</i>	<i>(as of 25.11.2019)</i>	<i>Head of the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad</i>
<i>Mohammad Eslami</i>	<i>(as of 20.10.2018)</i>	<i>Minister of Roads and Urban Development</i>
<i>Gholamhussein Shafeie</i>	<i>(as of 04.09.2016)</i>	<i>President of Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines, and Agriculture</i>
<i>Bahman Abdollahi</i>	<i>(as of 09.02.2015)</i>	<i>President of Iran Chamber of Cooperatives</i>
<i>Mohammad Reza Tabesh</i>	<i>(as of 12.07.2016)</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
<i>Elyas Hazrati</i>	<i>(as of 12.07.2016)</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
<i>Mohammad Nahavandian</i>	<i>(as of 06.11.2013)</i>	<i>Banking Expert Selected by President</i>
<i>Ali Tayebnia</i>	<i>(as of 20.11.2018)</i>	<i>Banking Expert Selected by President</i>



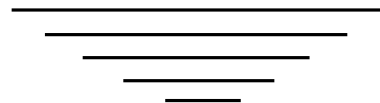
## ***SUPERVISORY BOARD***

<i>Mustafa Mousavi</i>	<i>(as of 20.02.2019)</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>Hussein Jafari</i>	<i>(as of 20.02.2019)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Jahanbakhsh Sharifi</i>	<i>(as of 20.02.2019)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Alireza Rouzbahani</i>	<i>(as of 20.02.2019)</i>	<i>Member</i>



## ***NOTE RESERVE CONTROL BOARD***

<i>Abdolnaser Hemmati</i>	<i>(as of 25.07.2018)</i>	<i>Governor of Central Bank</i>
<i>Rahmatollah Akrami</i>	<i>(as of 23.09.2008)</i>	<i>Deputy Minister for Financial Supervision and Treasury Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance</i>
<i>Peyman Noori</i>	<i>(as of 06.05.2019)</i>	<i>Deputy Attorney General</i>
<i>Mustafa Mousavi</i>	<i>(as of 04.03.2019)</i>	<i>Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Central Bank</i>
<i>Adel Azar</i>	<i>(as of 20.07.2016)</i>	<i>President of the Supreme Audit Court</i>
<i>Masoumeh Aghapour</i>	<i>(as of 10.08.2016)</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
<i>Zahra Saeedi</i>	<i>(as of 10.08.2016)</i>	<i>Member of Parliament</i>



<i>Mohammad Mosaddegh</i>	<i>(until 06.05.2019)</i>	<i>Deputy Attorney General</i>
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BALANCE SHEET  
AND  
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
OF  
THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN

As at the End of 1398

(March 19, 2020)

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT THE END OF 1398 (March 19, 2020)**

<b>A. Assets</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>March 19, 2020 (end-1398) (billion rials)</b>	<b>March 20, 2019 (end-1397) (billion rials)</b>
Banknotes, Iran-Checks, and coins	4	16,078	21,605
Free gold holdings		57,832	67,880
Foreign assets		4,719,992	4,054,359
<b>Loans and credits extended to:</b>	<b>5</b>		
Government (less debt blocked for backing money (note and Iran-Check cover))		534,911	487,041
Government agencies and corporations		394,249	227,026
Banks		1,372,497	1,609,534
		<b>2,301,657</b>	<b>2,323,601</b>
Banknotes and Iran-Checks backed by commodity or foreign exchange (note and Iran-Check cover)	6	711,600	651,600
Financial assets purchased and sold through the OMOs		9	0
Government securities		104,538	110,912
Fixed assets (tangible and intangible)	7	16,093	14,622
Other assets	8	37,432	26,001
<b>Total (Assets)</b>		<b>7,965,231</b>	<b>7,270,580</b>
Customers' undertakings regarding letters of credit (LCs) and guarantees	36	28,061	28,939
Employees' Pension, Savings, and Cooperative Funds	37	18,757	15,141

**VALUE IN ONE  
BILLION RIALS**

<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>March 19, 2020 (end-1398)</b>	<b>March 20, 2019 (end-1397)</b>
<b>B. Liabilities</b>			
<b>Deposits</b>	<b>9</b>		
Government (sight)		2,215,329	2,219,272
Government agencies and corporations (sight)		187,733	130,741
Non-governmental organizations (sight)		6,262	7,075
Banks and non-bank credit institutions:			
Reserve requirement		2,650,770	1,991,780
Sight and term deposits, advance payments on banks' LCs, and other deposits		623,356	520,186
		<b>5,683,450</b>	<b>4,869,054</b>
Banknotes issued	10	309,500	292,000
Iran-Checks issued	11	402,100	359,600
Coins	12	5,914	5,911
Income tax	13	0	0
Other accounts payable	14	612,010	704,553
		<b>7,012,974</b>	<b>6,231,118</b>
Pension reserve	15	2,225	2,186
<b>Total (Liabilities)</b>		<b>7,015,199</b>	<b>6,233,304</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>			
Capital	16	58,395	55,395
Reserve requirement	17	52,555	49,648
Contingency reserve	18	5,377	3,002
Revaluation account	19	518,377	596,506
Revaluation account of returns on net foreign assets	20	315,328	332,725
Net profit carried forward		0	0
<b>Total (Shareholders' Equity)</b>		<b>950,032</b>	<b>1,037,276</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>7,965,231</b>	<b>7,270,580</b>
Customers' undertakings regarding letters of credit (LCs) and guarantees	36	28,061	28,939
Employees' Pension, Savings, and Cooperative Funds	37	18,757	15,141

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
**AS AT THE END OF 1398 (March 19, 2020)**  
(Value in One Billion Rials)

	Note	March 19, 2020 (end-1398)	March 20, 2019 (end-1397)
<b>C. Revenue</b>			
Returns on deposits and investment abroad	21	17,710	28,442
Profit received from extended facilities	22	43,151	54,730
Commission received for banking services	23	1,197	1,625
Result of foreign exchange transactions	24	(3,047)	12,743
Result of OMOs	25	1	*
Other income	26	18,272	39,212
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>77,284</b>	<b>136,752</b>
<b>D. Less expenses</b>			
Reward paid on banks' reserve requirement	27	(22,002)	(17,488)
Profit paid on banks' special deposits	28	(30)	(40)
Commission paid on banking services	29	(5,851)	(10,620)
Cost of receiving credit and overdraft from foreign banks	30	(727)	(845)
Profit paid on foreign exchange accounts	31	(840)	(732)
		<b>(29,450)</b>	<b>(29,725)</b>
Personnel and administrative expenses	32	(14,025)	(10,345)
Printing and minting costs; miscellaneous printing expenses	33	(4,004)	(2,748)
Depreciation cost of movable and immovable assets	34	(289)	(195)
Other expenses	35	(450)	(1,051)
		<b>(18,768)</b>	<b>(14,339)</b>
Earnings Before Taxes (EBT)		29,066	92,688
Income tax reserve	13	(6,128)	(23,001)
Net profit		<b>22,938</b>	<b>69,687</b>
<b>Accumulated Profit (Loss)</b>			
Net profit		22,938	69,687
Balance at the beginning of the year		0	0
<b>Appropriated profit</b>		<b>22,938</b>	<b>69,687</b>
<b>Appropriation account</b>			
Share of government in net profit	38	(14,533)	(56,957)
Reserve requirement during the year	17	(2,907)	(9,269)
Contingency reserve during the year	18	(5,375)	(3,001)
0.5 percent of net profit allocated to low-income groups for housing provision		(123)	(460)
Balance of profit at year-end		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Supplemental Notes on Financial Statements of the CBI as at the End of 1398 (March 19, 2020)

### 1. Structure, History, and Activities

The Central Bank of Iran (CBI) was established on August 9, 1960, based on the Monetary and Banking Law approved in the same year. The CBI's headquarters is located in Tehran.

According to Article (10), Paragraph (A), Monetary and Banking Law (the version revised in 1972), the CBI shall be responsible for the formulation and implementation of the monetary and credit policies with due regard to the general economic policy of the country.

Article (10), Paragraph (B) of the said Law sets the objectives of the CBI as to maintain the value of the currency and equilibrium in the balance of payments, to facilitate trade transactions, and to assist economic growth.

Based on Article (10), Paragraph (C), the CBI has legal entity and shall be subject to the rules and regulations pertaining to joint-stock companies in matters not provided by this Act.

In accordance with Article (11), Monetary and Banking Law, the CBI, as the authority responsible for the monetary and credit system of the country, shall fulfill the following functions:

- Issuance of notes and coins constituting the currency;

- Supervision of banks and credit institutions;

- Formulation of regulations pertaining to foreign exchange transactions, commitments and guarantees with the approval of the Money and Credit Council (MCC), and also control of foreign exchange transactions;

- Control of gold transactions and formulation of regulations pertaining to such transactions with the approval of the Cabinet;

- Control of the outflow and the repatriation of Iranian currency and formulation of regulations pertaining thereto with the approval of the MCC.

Article (12) of the Monetary and Banking Law states that the Central Bank, as banker to the Government, shall fulfill the following functions:

- Keeping of the accounts of ministries, government agencies, agencies affiliated to the government, and government corporations and municipalities, and also handling of all their banking transactions at home and abroad;

- Custody of the country's foreign exchange and gold reserves;

- Maintenance of funds in rials for the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, and similar institutions or their affiliates;

- Concluding payments agreements in the execution of monetary, financial, trade, and transit agreements between the Government and foreign countries.

In fulfilling its responsibilities and in accordance with Article (13), Monetary and Banking Law, the CBI is vested with the following powers:

- Granting of loans and credits to ministries and government organizations, subject to legal authorization;



- Guarantee of commitments made by the Government, ministries or government organizations, subject to legal authorization;

- Granting and guarantee of loans and credits *to* and *obtained by* government corporations and municipalities, and organizations affiliated to the government and municipalities against adequate collateral;

- Purchase and sale of Treasury Bills and participation papers issued by the government and bonds issued by foreign governments or accredited international institutions;

- Purchase and sale of gold and silver;

- Opening and maintaining current accounts with foreign banks, maintaining accounts for domestic and foreign banks, carrying out all other authorized banking operations, and securing credits at home and abroad on its own account or on behalf of domestic banks.

According to Article (14), Monetary and Banking Law, for the proper implementation of the monetary system, the CBI shall have the authority to intervene in and supervise monetary and banking affairs (upon approval by the MCC) as follows:

- By determining the official rediscount rate and loan interest rates;

- By determining the ratio of the banks' liquid assets to their total assets or liabilities;

- By determining the ratios of, and the rates of interest payable on, the legal deposits of banks at the CBI;

- By determining the ratio of the sum total of paid-up capital and reserves of banks to their different types of assets;

- By formulating regulations governing the opening of current, savings, and other accounts.

According to Article (16), Monetary and Banking Law, the CBI is composed of the following bodies:

1- The General Meeting;

2- The Money and Credit Council (MCC);

3- The Executive Board;

4- The Note Reserve Control Board; and

5- The Supervisory Board.

The capital of the CBI was 58,395 billion rials on March 19, 2020, of which 6,600 billion rials was covered by the revaluation of the fixed assets of the CBI in 2006. Furthermore, the number of the CBI's employees remained unchanged in the year under study, while the staff composition improved with regard to education levels.

## **2. Preparation Standards for Financial Statements**

Except for the revaluation of fixed assets in 2006 in accordance with Article (7), Paragraph (K), 4<sup>th</sup> FYDP, the CBI's financial statements are prepared in conformance with the historical cost principle.

## **3. Major Accounting Principles**

### **3.1. Investments**

#### **3.1.1. Valuation Method**

Investments are accounted for using the cost method. In case the fair market value of the investment declines to below the recorded historical cost, there is a need to adjust.

#### **3.1.2. Revenue Recognition Principle**

Investment income recognition is applied in accordance with the investment profit approved by the General Meeting of the investee (investment receiving) company until the date of the approval of the financial statements.

## 3.2. Fixed Tangible Assets

3.2.1. Fixed tangible assets are recorded in accounts based on cost method. Repairs and maintenance costs that lead to a remarkable rise in the useful life or service capacity of fixed assets or a substantial improvement in the quality of output are recognized as capital expenditures and amortized over the individual useful life of related assets. Minor repairs and maintenance costs on enhancing the expected economic benefits to the business unit in conformance with the standards of the initial measurement of the asset performance are recognized as current expenses and included in the profit and loss account as they are incurred.

3.2.2. The depreciation of fixed assets is calculated based on Circular No. 200/95/78 by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, dated January 23, 2017 (as per Article (149), Direct Tax Act), as follows:

Depreciation of Fixed Assets	
Asset	Depreciation Rate and Method
Buildings	25 years (straight-line)
Equipment	10 years (straight-line)
Machinery	5, 8, 10 and 15 years (straight-line)
Vehicles	6 years (straight-line)
Computer	3 years (straight-line)
Furniture and fixtures	5 years (straight-line)

3.2.3. For those fixed assets earned and used during the month, depreciation allowances are estimated and included in accounts as of the beginning of the next month. In case of depreciable assets, which, for various reasons, are not utilized after the preparation phase for more than six consecutive months, a depreciation rate of 30 percent of the rate stipulated in the respective table is applied.

## 3.3. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recorded in accounts based on cost price. Operational and administrative software are amortized following the straight-line method over the course of three years.

## 3.4. Revaluation Account

Foreign assets and liabilities are revalued at year-end based on the official exchange rate, and the balance is deposited into the foreign exchange revaluation account. In case the revaluation account has a negative balance at the end of the fiscal year, the outstanding debit balance is transferred to the profit and loss account of the related year (in case of no outstanding credit balance). The positive balance of the revaluation account is registered under the same heading on the balance sheet.

3.5. International bonds, treasury bills, and gold holdings are accounted for at the end of the fiscal year, according to the lower of cost or market rule (TSE prices for OMO securities). Amounts lower than the principal are transferred to the profit and loss account.

## 3.6. Recognition of Revenue Received from Extended Loans, Commissions, and Penalties

Revenue	Recognition Method
Profit on extended loans	Time-based, with due consideration of outstanding principal and determined rate as per the 590 <sup>th</sup> MCC Meeting Minutes on August 13, 1986
Penalties on late payments	Time-based, with due consideration of outstanding principal and determined rate as per the 590 <sup>th</sup> MCC Meeting Minutes on August 13, 1986
Penalties on overdraft	Time-based, with due consideration of outstanding debt and determined rate as per the 590 <sup>th</sup> MCC Meeting Minutes on August 13, 1986
Commission received	In proportion with rendered services, on an accrual basis

## A. Assets

### 4. Banknotes, Iran-Checks, and Coins

The balance of banknotes, Iran-Checks, and coins on March 19, 2020, is as follows:

<b>Banknotes, Iran-Checks, and Coins</b> (billion rials)		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Banknotes	13,789.3	18,460.8
Iran-Checks	2,214.7	3,069.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,004.0</b>	<b>21,530.4</b>
Coins	74.4	74.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,078.4</b>	<b>21,605.2</b>

### 5. Loans and Credits

The value of loans and credits extended to the government and its affiliated agencies and corporations, as well as banks, totaled 2,301,656.6 billion rials on March 19, 2020. This was after deducting 6,367.2 billion rials for government debt and bonds, as in respective tables.

## Loans and Credits (billion rials)

	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019▲
Government	587,526.4	538,801.1
Less: debt blocked for backing money (note and Iran-Check cover); other adjustments	(52,615.5)	(51,760.6)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>534,910.9</b>	<b>487,040.5</b>
Government agencies and corporations	394,249.1	227,025.9
Banks	1,372,496.6	1,609,533.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,301,656.6</b>	<b>2,323,600.2</b>

### 6. Banknotes and Iran-Checks Backed by Commodity or Foreign Exchange

Based on currency needs and according to the Monetary and Banking Law, a sum of 17,500 billion rials worth of new banknotes was issued, backed by either commodity or foreign exchange, bringing the total value of issued banknotes to 309,500 billion rials by March 19, 2020. Meanwhile, a sum of 42,500 billion rials worth of Iran-Checks was issued, which brought the total value of issued Iran-Checks, backed by commodity or foreign exchange, to 402,100 billion rials.

### Banknotes and Iran-Checks Backed by Commodity or Foreign Exchange

	March 19, 2020		March 20, 2019	
	Percentage	Billion rials	Percentage	Billion rials
<b>Gold and foreign exchange as backing for banknotes (note cover)</b>				
Gold	41.86	129,567.4	45.94	134,155.9
Iran's quota in IMF for delivered gold	0.70	2,162.2	0.75	2,201.7
Iran's quota in international institutions	31.89	98,703.7	33.86	98,856.3
Foreign exchange	15.42	47,714.4	9.46	27,626.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89.87</b>	<b>278,147.7</b>	<b>90.01</b>	<b>262,840.3</b>
<b>Government bonds<sup>1</sup></b>				
Government debt and bonds <sup>1</sup>	2.06	6,367.3	2.18	6,367.3
Blocked government promissory notes for backing banknotes (note cover) (without maturity)	8.07	24,985.0	7.81	22,792.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>31,352.3</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>29,159.7</b>
<b>Total banknotes issued</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>309,500.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>292,000.0</b>
<b>Gold and foreign exchange as backing for Iran-Checks<sup>2</sup></b>				
Gold	6.93	27,865.6	6.33	22,777.0
Foreign exchange	69.83	280,778.0	67.68	243,366.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76.76</b>	<b>308,643.6</b>	<b>74.01</b>	<b>266,143.6</b>
<b>Government bonds<sup>1</sup></b>				
Blocked government promissory notes for backing Iran-Checks (without maturity)	23.24	93,456.4	25.99	93,456.4
<b>Total Iran-Checks issued</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>402,100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>359,600.0</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>711,600.0</b>		<b>651,600.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refers to Treasury Bills and Bonds issued by the Government or guaranteed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, with the National Jewelry as collateral. <sup>2</sup> In line with the annual budget laws, the CBI adopted necessary measures as of 2012 to back Iran-Checks.

## 7. Fixed Assets<sup>1</sup> (Tangible and Intangible)

The value of fixed tangible and intangible assets on March 19, 2020 is as in the respective table.

## 8. Other Assets

The other assets of the CBI, including investments in other agencies, facilities allocated to employees, debtors' suspense account, and provisional accounts, totaled 37,431.6 billion rials on March 19, 2020. This indicated an increase of 11,430.7 billion rials compared with the value of the other assets of the CBI on March 20, 2019 at 26,000.9 billion rials.

## B. Liabilities

### 9. Deposits

Sight deposits of the government, government agencies and corporations, non-governmental organizations, and banks and non-bank credit institutions, plus other deposits, totaled 5,683,450.1 billion rials on March 19, 2020.

### 10. Banknotes Issued

New banknotes issued during 2019/20 amounted to 17,500 billion rials. This brought the total amount of issued banknotes on March 19, 2020 to 309,500 billion rials.

<b>Fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible)</b>					(billion rials)
	Immovable assets <sup>1</sup>	Movable assets	<b>Total (tangible assets)</b>	Intangible assets	<b>Grand total</b>
<b>Cost price</b>					
Balance on 21.03.2019	17,558.3	753.9	<b>18,312.2</b>	115.5	<b>18,427.7</b>
Increase during the year	1,915.3	106.4	<b>2,021.7</b>	3.1	<b>2,024.8</b>
Decrease during the year	(0.0)	(8.1)	<b>(8.1)</b>	(0.0)	<b>(8.1)</b>
Transfers and other	60.0	(0.5)	<b>59.5</b>	(0.0)	<b>59.5</b>
<b>Total on 19.03.2020</b>	<b>19,533.6</b>	<b>851.7</b>	<b>20,385.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>20,503.9</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Balance on 21.03.2019	3,147.3	551.0	<b>3,698.3</b>	107.0	<b>3,805.3</b>
Depreciation in 2019/20 <sup>2</sup>	527.3	84.6	<b>611.9</b>	3.6	<b>615.5</b>
Depreciation of sold assets	(0.0)	(7.1)	<b>(7.1)</b>	(0.0)	<b>(7.1)</b>
Transfers and other	(0.0)	(2.5)	<b>(2.5)</b>	(0.0)	<b>(2.5)</b>
<b>Total on 19.03.2020</b>	<b>3,674.6</b>	<b>626.0</b>	<b>4,300.6</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>4,411.2</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>Balance on 21.03.2019</b>	<b>14,411.0</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>14,613.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14,622.4</b>
<b>Balance on 19.03.2020</b>	<b>15,859.0</b>	<b>225.7</b>	<b>16,084.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>16,092.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes the immovable assets of the CBI, capital goods in stock, and advance payments on projects in progress.

<sup>2</sup> Includes depreciation costs of policymaking and support divisions of the CBI by 289.5 billion rials, the executive office of construction projects by 1.1 billion rials, Print and Mint Organization by 226.6 billion rials, and Takab Securities Paper Mill by 98.3 billion rials, totaling 615.5 billion rials.

<sup>1</sup> The fixed assets of the CBI enjoyed sufficient insurance coverage during the year under review.

## 11. Iran-Checks Issued

In accordance with the Cabinet Approval dated March 11, 2008, the CBI continued with the issuance of Iran-Checks in 2019/20, as is shown in the respective table.

## 12. Coins

The total value of coins in circulation amounted to 5,913.7 billion rials on March 19, 2020. This indicated a rise by 2.6 billion rials compared with the value of coins issued on March 20, 2019 (5,911 billion rials).

## 13. Income Tax

The major part of the income tax of the CBI was settled by March 20, 2019. According to the Amended Direct Tax Law approved on February 16, 2002, the income tax reserve of the CBI was determined at 6,128.4 billion rials for 2019/20 as compared with 23,001.0 billion rials on March 20, 2019. Furthermore, a sum of 6,500.0 billion rials was paid in implementation of Article (4), Law on Annexing Articles to the Regulation of Government Fiscal Rules Act, Section (2).

### Iran-Checks Issued

	500,000-rial Iran-Checks		1,000,000-rial Iran-Checks		Total value (billion rials)
	Number (million)	Value (billion rials)	Number (million)	Value (billion rials)	
Opening balance on 21.03.2019	646.2	323,100.0	36.5	36,500.0	<b>359,600.0</b>
Issuance during the year	85.0	42,500.0	0.0	0.0	<b>42,500.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>731.2</b>	<b>365,600.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36,500.0</b>	<b>402,100.0</b>

### Income Tax

(billion rials)

	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,898.9	299.0
Income tax reserve	6,128.4	23,001.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,027.3</b>	<b>23,300.0</b>
Prepayments of income tax and amounts remaining from previous years	(52,626.9)	(64,504.7)
Balance at year-end (excess amount paid)	(41,599.6)	(41,204.7)
Excess amount received by Iranian National Tax Administration	41,599.6	41,204.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

#### 14. Other Accounts Payable

The other accounts payable by the CBI amounted to 612,010.0 billion rials on March 19, 2020, as follows:

<b>Other Accounts Payable</b>		
<b>(billion rials)</b>		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Share of government in net profit	0.0	0.0
Documents payable	180,898.7	187,507.6
SDR allocations	81,258.3	82,742.9
Sight deposits of CBI's departments	39,050.0	59,449.4
Creditors' suspense account in foreign exchange	4,175.6	18,272.5
Creditors' suspense account in rials	305,692.0	355,660.8
CBI's receipts in connection with the Algerian Decree	13.1	13.1
Liabilities related to projects to be completed	317.1	240.6
Revenue received in advance	482.2	206.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>611,887.0</b>	<b>704,093.3</b>
0.5% allocated to low-income groups for provision of housing	123.0	460.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>612,010.0</b>	<b>704,553.3</b>

#### 15. Pension Reserve

The pension reserve of the CBI's employees amounted to 2,224.6 billion rials on March 19, 2020, as follows:

<b>Pension Reserve</b>		
<b>(billion rials)</b>		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,186.0	2,080.0
Payment during the year	(380.7)	(162.0)
Reserve during the year	419.3	268.0
<b>Balance at year-end</b>	<b>2,224.6</b>	<b>2,186.0</b>

#### 16. Capital

The CBI's capital, which belongs to the government, amounted to 58,395 billion rials on March 19, 2020, up by 3,000 billion rials compared with 55,395 billion rials on March 20, 2019. This was financed out of the contingency reserve of the year before based on the General Meeting's recommendation and the Cabinet's approval, subject to Article (10), Monetary and Banking Law. Of the mentioned 58,395 billion rials, a sum of 6,600 billion rials was financed out of the revaluation of the fixed assets of the CBI in 2006.

#### 17. Reserve Requirement

According to Article (25), Paragraph (A), Monetary and Banking Law, 10 percent of the net profit is required to be appropriated to the reserve requirement account until the said reserve equals the CBI's capital. The balance of reserve requirement was 52,555.2 billion rials on March 19, 2020.

#### **Reserve Requirement**

<b>(billion rials)</b>		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Reserve requirement at the beginning of the year	49,648.6	40,380.0
Reserve requirement during the year	2,906.6	9,268.6
<b>Balance at year-end</b>	<b>52,555.2</b>	<b>49,648.6</b>

#### 18. Contingency Reserve

Based on Article (25), Paragraph (A), Monetary and Banking Law, a certain amount is to be appropriated to the contingency reserve account each year, based on the Governor's recommendation and the General Meeting's approval, as in the following table:

<b>Contingency Reserve</b>		
<b>(billion rials)</b>		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Contingency reserve at the beginning of the year	3,002.0	3,001.0
Transfer to capital increase	(3,000.0)	(3,000.0)
Contingency reserve during the year	5,375.0	3,001.0
<b>Balance at year-end</b>	<b>5,377.0</b>	<b>3,002.0</b>

## 19. Revaluation Account

The balance of the revaluation account, after deduction of paid tax, amounted to 518,377.0 billion rials, down by 78,128.7 billion rials compared with 596,505.7 billion rials on March 20, 2019. This was based on the exchange rate of the US dollar against the Iranian rial on March 18, 2020 (41,622 rials). Out of the mentioned 78,128.7 billion rials, a sum of 13,686.6 billion rials was related to the redemption of bonds blocked in the revaluation reserve account.

<b>Revaluation Account</b>		
(billion rials)		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	596,505.7	615,297.8
Payments on tax during the year	(153.3)	(68,890.1)
Change during the year	<u>(77,975.4)</u>	<u>50,098.0</u>
<b>Balance at year-end</b>	<b><u>518,377.0</u></b>	<b><u>596,505.7</u></b>

## 20. Revaluation Account of Returns on Net Foreign Assets

The balance of the revaluation account of returns on the net foreign assets of the CBI, subject to the Parliament's Approval on July 23, 2013, totaled 315,328.7 billion rials on March 19, 2020.

## C. Revenue

### 21. Returns on Deposits and Investment Abroad

The returns on deposits and investment abroad amounted to 17,710.5 billion rials, as in the respective table.

<b>Returns on Deposits and Investment Abroad</b>		
(billion rials)		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Term deposits in foreign exchange	32,207.5	52,539.2
Sight deposits in foreign exchange, clearing and special accounts	1,138.4	1,026.2
International bonds	247.7	294.5
Algerian Decree	587.0	553.1
SDR	1,026.3	1,189.2
Profit of the National Development Fund of Iran (NDFI)	(17,309.2)	(26,846.5)
Profit of the Oil Stabilization Fund (OSF)	(187.2)	(313.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>17,710.5</u></b>	<b><u>28,442.0</u></b>

## 22. Profit Received from Extended Facilities

The profit received from extended facilities amounted to 43,151.3 billion rials on March 19, 2020.

<b>Profit Received from Extended Facilities</b>		
(billion rials)		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Government agencies and corporations	228.1	285.8
Banks	42,596.5	54,144.3
Employees	326.7	300.3
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>43,151.3</u></b>	<b><u>54,730.4</u></b>

### 23. Commission Received for Banking Services

The commission received for banking services totaled 1,196.6 billion rials on March 19, 2020.

<b>Commission Received for Banking Services</b>		
(billion rials)		
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
LCs	21.1	190.9
Foreign bills of exchange	24.0	15.4
Sales of foreign exchange	945.7	1,418.7
Foreign exchange transactions	205.8	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,196.6</u></b>	<b><u>1,625.0</u></b>

## 24. Result of Foreign Exchange Transactions

The result of the foreign exchange transactions is as in the respective table.

## 25. Result of OMOs

The balance of income earned out of securities transactions with agent banks processed through the OMOs under the rules governing Islamic Treasury Bills amounted to 14 million rials by March 19, 2020.

## 26. Other Income

The other income of the CBI amounted to 18,271.8 billion rials on March 19, 2020, as is shown in the respective table.

	<b>Other Income</b> (billion rials)	
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Profit from investment in other institutions	10,062.8	4,032.2
Miscellaneous income of the Print and Mint Organization and Takab Securities Paper Mill	449.7	411.7
Income received from sales of gold coins	7,498.8	34,606.4
Miscellaneous	260.5	162.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,271.8</b>	<b>39,212.5</b>

## D. Less Expenses

### 27. Reward Paid on Banks' Reserve Requirement

As per Paragraph (3), Approval of the 1127<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the MCC in 2011, a sum of 22,002.2 billion rials was paid as reward on reserve requirement by March 19, 2020.

### 28. Profit Paid on Banks' Special Deposits

A sum of 30.2 billion rials was paid as profit on the special deposits of banks on March 19, 2020.

### 29. Commission Paid on Banking Services

The commission paid on banking services totaled 5,850.7 billion rials by March 19, 2020.

### 30. Cost of Receiving Credit and Overdraft from Foreign Banks

The cost of receiving credit and overdraft from foreign banks amounted to 726.9 billion rials by March 19, 2020, as against 844.9 billion rials on March 20, 2019.

### 31. Profit Paid on Foreign Exchange Accounts

The profit paid on foreign exchange accounts, including banks' foreign exchange sight deposits with the CBI, amounted to 840.0 billion rials on March 19, 2020, as compared with 732.2 billion rials on March 20, 2019.

	<b>Result of Foreign Exchange Transactions</b> (billion rials)	
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Difference between the selling rate and the buying rate of the foreign exchange	10,834.8	15,277.2
Profit received from transaction of international bonds	357.3	(18.5)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,192.1</b>	<b>15,258.7</b>
Purchase and sale of foreign exchange at rates other than the official rate	(4,574.7)	(2,469.0)
Loss incurred due to depreciation of international bonds	150.7	506.4
Adjustment of foreign exchange accounts	(9,814.2)	(553.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,046.1)</b>	<b>12,742.3</b>



### 32. Personnel and Administrative Expenses

The performance of personnel and administrative expenses on March 19, 2020, compared with the figures approved in the budget, is as in the respective table.

### 33. Printing and Minting Costs; Miscellaneous Printing Expenses

Printing and minting costs as well as miscellaneous printing expenses totaled 4,003.8 billion rials on March 19, 2020, mainly attributable to the costs of issuing banknotes, Iran-Checks, and coins.

### 34. Depreciation Cost of Movable and Immovable Assets

A sum of 289.5 billion rials was allocated as the depreciation cost of the movable and immovable assets on March 19, 2020. Moreover, 226.6 billion rials was allocated as the depreciation cost of the movable and immovable assets of the Print and Mint Organization and 93.5 billion rials, as that of the movable and immovable assets of Takab Securities Paper Mill (in total 320.1 billion rials). Of the mentioned 93.5 billion rials, a

sum of 92.4 billion rials was related to current expenses on printing and minting, and 1.1 billion rials was related to the beginning inventory cost.

### 35. Other Expenses

Other expenses amounted to 450.3 billion rials on March 19, 2020, as is shown in the respective table.

### 36. Customers' Undertakings regarding Letters of Credit (LCs) and Guarantees

The contra accounts related to LCs, guarantees, and customers' undertakings in this regard are as in the respective table.

### 37. Employees' Pension, Savings, and Cooperative Funds

Based on the Approvals of the MCC through its 1137<sup>th</sup> and 1216<sup>th</sup> Meetings in 2012 and 2016, the actuarial calculations of the Pension Fund are performed every three years. The accounts of Pension, Savings, and Cooperative Funds of the employees of the CBI on March 19, 2020, were as in the respective table.

	<b>Personnel and Administrative Expenses</b> (billion rials)			
	March 19, 2020		March 20, 2019	
	Approved budget	Performance	Approved budget	Performance
Personnel	6,800.0	6,420.3	5,505.6	5,293.2
Administrative	5,302.4	5,091.9	3,231.4	2,933.7
Pensioners	2,550.0	2,512.6	2,120.0	2,118.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,652.4</b>	<b>14,024.8</b>	<b>10,857.0</b>	<b>10,345.0</b>

	<b>Depreciation Cost of Movable and Immovable Assets</b> (billion rials)	
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Movable assets	66.8	64.6
Immovable assets	222.7	130.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>289.5</b>	<b>195.3</b>

<b>Other Expenses</b>		(billion rials)
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Gold transportation, insurance, and other	0.3	0.3
Sums deposited into the Treasury account for the allocation of one percent of the budget approved for expenses	146.2	473.8
Research and technology development (subject to Article (64), 6 <sup>th</sup> FYDP Law)	0.0	126.6
Contingent expenses (for the defraying of the taxes of previous years)	303.8	450.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.3</b>	<b>1,050.7</b>

### **Customers' Undertakings regarding Letters of Credit (LCs) and Guarantees**

		(billion rials)
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Customers' undertakings regarding letters of credit in rials	9,841.7	10,280.1
Customers' undertakings regarding letters of credit opened in foreign currency	1,924.1	2,020.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,765.8</b>	<b>12,300.6</b>
Brokers' Letters of Guarantee (LGs)	16,295.0	16,638.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,060.8</b>	<b>28,938.8</b>

### **Pension, Savings, and Cooperative Funds**

		(billion rials)
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Pension Fund	12,226.7	9,488.6
Savings Fund	1,599.6	1,294.1
Cooperative Fund	4,930.8	4,358.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,757.1</b>	<b>15,141.4</b>

## **38. Appropriation Account**

The net profit of the CBI amounted to 29,065,786,472.0 thousand rials on March 19, 2020. The balance of the net profit of the year before (29.5 thousand rials) was carried forward and added to the mentioned figure,

bringing the total amount of the net profit of the Central Bank to 29,065,786,501.9 thousand rials on March 19, 2020, which was proposed to be appropriated as in the following table:

<b>Appropriation Account</b>		(thousand rials)
	March 19, 2020	March 20, 2019
Income tax reserve	6,128,416,134.2	23,001,285,276.7
Reserve requirement during the year	2,906,578,647.2	9,268,819,517.5
Contingency reserve during the year	5,375,330,000.0	3,001,000,000.0
Share of government in net profit	14,532,893,000.0	56,957,065,000.0
0.5 percent allocated to low-income groups for housing provision	122,568,322.7	460,025,705.5
Balance of net profit carried forward	397.8	29.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,065,786,501.9</b>	<b>92,688,195,529.2</b>



# **Part Three**

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## **Statistical Appendix**

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### Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and Net National Income by Sector<sup>1</sup> (at current prices)

(trillion rials)

Table 1

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>-41.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Mining and quarrying	91	122	194	305	491	57.7	60.8	1.5	1.9
Manufacturing	1,628	1,865	2,302	3,382	4,938	46.9	46.0	16.2	18.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	427	453	489	510	540	4.4	5.8	2.4	2.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	20	23	25	33	35	32.7	5.7	0.2	0.1
Construction	654	627	712	1,029	1,449	44.6	40.8	4.9	5.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>6,679</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>13,716</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,443	1,625	1,856	2,387	3,215	28.7	34.7	11.4	12.1
Transport and storage	996	1,082	1,158	1,499	2,111	29.5	40.8	7.2	8.0
Accommodation and food service activities	95	110	114	147	177	28.4	20.6	0.7	0.7
Information and communication	159	190	214	255	326	19.2	27.9	1.2	1.2
Financial and insurance activities	340	350	388	574	916	48.1	59.5	2.7	3.5
Real estate activities	1,532	1,769	1,918	2,249	2,889	17.3	28.5	10.7	10.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	162	198	212	252	256	18.9	1.8	1.2	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	13	15	16	18	20	10.0	10.7	0.1	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1,010	1,126	1,432	1,567	1,949	9.4	24.3	7.5	7.4
Education	362	445	477	643	873	34.7	35.9	3.1	3.3
Human health and social work activities	459	540	566	667	780	17.7	17.0	3.2	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	108	118	128	182	203	42.3	11.8	0.9	0.8
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>16,187</b>	<b>20,926</b>	<b>26,473</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-oil gross domestic product at basic prices</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>13,844</b>	<b>18,107</b>	<b>24,815</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>5</b>				
<b>Net taxes on products</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>		
<b>Gross national product=Gross national income (at market prices)</b>	<b>12,113</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>16,757</b>	<b>21,740</b>	<b>27,369</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>		
<b>Less:</b>									
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	2,125	2,305	2,758	4,654	6,483	68.7	39.3		
Net taxes on products	309	479	549	701	891	27.7	27.0		
<b>Net national income at basic prices</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>11,641</b>	<b>13,450</b>	<b>16,385</b>	<b>19,995</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Due to the change in the base year from 2011/12 to 2016/17, figures in all years have been revised.

**Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and Net National Income  
by Sector<sup>1</sup> (at constant 2016/17 prices)**

**Table 2**

(trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20□	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>-36.2</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Mining and quarrying	125	122	133	126	136	-5.6	8.1
Manufacturing	1,727	1,865	1,960	1,897	1,904	-3.2	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	432	453	476	489	506	2.7	3.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23	23	24	24	25	0.4	3.9
Construction	711	627	632	631	627	-0.2	-0.6
<b>Services</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>7,705</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,555	1,625	1,678	1,595	1,545	-5.0	-3.2
Transport and storage	1,016	1,082	1,147	1,132	1,166	-1.4	3.1
Accommodation and food service activities	108	110	100	98	80	-1.3	-18.4
Information and communication	159	190	254	344	409	35.2	19.1
Financial and insurance activities	263	350	396	404	436	2.2	7.8
Real estate activities	1,693	1,769	1,761	1,831	1,853	4.0	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	182	198	206	203	167	-1.4	-17.9
Administrative and support services activities	14	15	15	13	11	-11.9	-13.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1,180	1,126	1,165	1,049	1,006	-10.0	-4.0
Education	423	445	397	442	468	11.3	5.8
Human health and social work activities	529	540	493	488	453	-1.2	-7.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	123	118	111	131	110	17.8	-15.5
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>14,247</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>13,415</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Non-oil gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	<b>11,607</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>12,406</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-3</b>		
<b>Net taxes on products</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>673</b>		
<b>Terms of trade effect</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-573</b>	<b>-1,242</b>		
<b>Gross national product = Gross national income (at market prices)</b>	<b>13,224</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>14,818</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>Less:</b>							
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	2,235	2,305	2,377	2,441	2,478	2.7	1.5
Net taxes on products	429	479	559	712	673	27.3	-5.4
<b>Net national income at basic prices</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>11,641</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>10,837</b>	<b>9,692</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-10.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to the change in the base year from 2011/12 to 2016/17, figures in all years have been revised.

### Gross Domestic Expenditure, Gross National Expenditure, and Net National Income<sup>1</sup>

(at current prices)

(trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20□	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Private consumption expenditures</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>10,386</b>	<b>13,429</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>
<b>Public consumption expenditures</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Machinery	1,109	1,228	1,518	2,027	2,443	33.5	20.6	9.4	8.9
Private sector	1,033	1,114	1,373	1,839	2,304	33.9	25.3	8.5	8.4
Public sector	76	114	145	188	140	29.3	-25.8	0.9	0.5
Construction	1,866	1,842	2,027	2,733	3,757	34.8	37.5	12.6	13.7
Private sector	1,286	1,149	1,277	1,909	2,840	49.5	48.8	8.8	10.4
Public sector	580	693	750	824	917	9.8	11.3	3.8	3.4
Other <sup>2</sup>	100	120	141	143	153	1.1	7.5	0.7	0.6
<b>Change in stock</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>3,853</b>				
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>-1,036</b>				
Exports of goods and services	2,266	3,049	3,805	6,730	6,426	76.9	-4.5	31.1	23.5
Imports of goods and services	2,506	2,770	3,684	5,936	7,462	61.2	25.7	27.4	27.3
<b>Errors and omissions</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>577</b>				
<b>Gross domestic expenditure (GDE)</b>	<b>12,104</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>16,736</b>	<b>21,627</b>	<b>27,364</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>5</b>				
<b>Gross national expenditure = gross national product (at market prices)</b>	<b>12,113</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>16,757</b>	<b>21,740</b>	<b>27,369</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>		
<b>Less:</b>									
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	2,125	2,305	2,758	4,654	6,483	68.7	39.3		
Net taxes on products	309	479	549	701	891	27.7	27.0		
<b>Net national income at basic prices</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>11,641</b>	<b>13,450</b>	<b>16,385</b>	<b>19,995</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Due to the change in the base year from 2011/12 to 2016/17, figures in all years have been revised.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures on research and development, mineral exploration, valuable objects, and other items.

**Gross Domestic Expenditure, Gross National Expenditure, and Net National Income<sup>1</sup>**  
(at constant 2016/17 prices)

Table 4

(trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20□	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Private consumption expenditures</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>7,333</b>	<b>6,985</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>Public consumption expenditures</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
Machinery	1,145	1,228	1,256	989	859	-21.2	-13.2
Private sector	1,066	1,114	1,135	897	810	-20.9	-9.8
Public sector	78	114	120	92	49	-23.7	-46.5
Construction	1,980	1,842	1,793	1,588	1,555	-11.4	-2.1
Private sector	1,363	1,149	1,122	1,092	1,153	-2.7	5.6
Public sector	617	693	671	497	402	-25.9	-19.0
Other <sup>2</sup>	123	120	124	93	79	-25.1	-14.5
<b>Change in stock</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,417</b>		
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>951</b>		
Exports of goods and services	2,393	3,049	3,065	3,053	2,424	-0.4	-20.6
Imports of goods and services	2,615	2,770	2,959	2,154	1,473	-27.2	-31.6
<b>Errors and omissions</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>-172</b>	<b>153</b>		
<b>Gross domestic expenditure (GDE)</b>	<b>13,242</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>14,806</b>	<b>14,534</b>	<b>14,088</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Terms of trade effect</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-573</b>	<b>-1,242</b>		
<b>Net factor income from abroad</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-3</b>		
<b>Gross national expenditure = gross national product (at market prices)</b>	<b>13,224</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>14,818</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>Less:</b>							
Depreciation cost of fixed assets	2,235	2,305	2,377	2,441	2,478	2.7	1.5
Net taxes on products	429	479	559	712	673	27.3	-5.4
<b>Net national income at basic prices</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>11,641</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>10,837</b>	<b>9,692</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-10.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to the change in the base year from 2011/12 to 2016/17, figures in all years have been revised.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures on research and development, mineral exploration, valuable objects, and other items.

	2015/16	2016/17▲	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Farming products</b>	<b>77,039</b>	<b>82,992</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>81,213</b>	<b>82,731</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Wheat	11,522	14,592	12,400	13,300	13,715	7.3	3.1
Barley	3,202	3,724	2,974	3,102	3,514	4.3	13.3
Rice husks	2,348	2,921	3,206	3,106	4,422	-3.1	42.4
Corn	1,169	1,171	1,069	946	1,101	-11.5	16.4
Cotton	175	161	180	165	229	-8.3	38.4
Sugar cane	7,407	7,480	7,800	5,100	4,569	-34.6	-10.4
Oilseeds	260	332	383	522	662	36.3	26.7
Sugar beet	5,594	5,966	8,080	7,394	3,834	-8.5	-48.1
Tobacco	24	21	19	19	25	0.7	28.5
Pulses	519	671	700	748	699	6.9	-6.5
Potatoes	5,141	4,995	5,019	5,143	5,237	2.5	1.8
Onions	2,426	2,401	2,305	2,421	2,880	5.1	18.9
Other	37,253	38,558	38,064	39,247	41,843	3.1	6.6
<b>Horticultural products</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>21,021</b>	<b>21,033</b>	<b>20,530</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Citrus fruits	4,345	5,078	5,114	5,342	5,613	4.5	5.1
Grapes	3,167	3,452	3,192	3,031	3,332	-5.0	9.9
Apples	3,482	3,434	3,716	2,944	4,042	-20.8	37.3
Pistachio	261	304	317	173	337	-45.6	95.5
Tea	88	139	108	113	129	4.2	14.2
Other	8,034	8,613	8,587	8,929	10,006	4.0	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,417</b>	<b>104,013</b>	<b>103,233</b>	<b>101,744</b>	<b>106,190</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>

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

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Livestock products</b>	<b>13,077</b>	<b>13,567</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>15,724</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Red meat	806	823	835	830	859	-0.7	3.6
Milk	9,140	9,653	10,184	10,589	11,002	4.0	3.9
Poultry	2,123	2,070	2,237	2,355	2,733	5.3	16.1
Eggs	931	940	888	901	1,017	1.6	12.8
Honey	77	82	88	90	113	2.6	24.3
<b>Fishery products</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Fish	958	1,063	1,159	1,206	1,226	4.1	1.7
Shrimp	26	31	44	57	56	30.1	-1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,061</b>	<b>14,661</b>	<b>15,434</b>	<b>16,027</b>	<b>17,006</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad

**Table 7** **Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi by Contract** (trillion rials)

Contract types	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Gharz-al-hasaneh	3.6	9.5	14.7	22.5	36.0	52.9	59.5	4.7	6.8
Installment sale	73.4	70.9	68.3	57.9	54.5	-15.3	-5.8	12.1	10.3
Partnership	179.7	221.5	234.3	256.0	255.8	9.3	-0.1	53.4	48.2
Mudarabah	8.7	9.3	9.9	8.3	6.7	-16.2	-19.3	1.7	1.3
Forward transactions	6.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	-6.9	-5.9	0.4	0.4
Ju'alah	3.3	1.9	1.6	0.8	2.7	-48.0	231.7	0.2	0.5
Hire purchase	0.8	1.2	5.0	26.3	35.2	428.1	33.9	5.5	6.6
Debt purchase and Murabaha	4.5	16.7	52.2	105.6	137.7	102.3	30.3	22.0	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>280.8</b>	<b>333.8</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>479.5</b>	<b>530.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Bank Keshavarzi (the Agriculture Bank of Iran)

**Table 8** **Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi by Use** (trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Farming and horticulture	88.9	80.8	93.0	111.5	133.2	19.9	19.5	23.2	25.1
Animal husbandry	61.1	62.5	63.5	104.4	105.9	64.5	1.4	21.8	20.0
Fishery and aquatic plants and animals	6.2	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	1.3	-2.4	1.6	1.4
Agricultural industries and services <sup>1</sup>	83.8	147.8	179.0	196.7	210.7	9.9	7.1	41.0	39.7
Carpet-weaving and handicrafts	1.9	2.1	2.4	6.2	6.6	163.1	6.6	1.3	1.2
Other <sup>2</sup>	38.8	35.7	43.1	53.1	66.6	23.4	25.5	11.1	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>280.8</b>	<b>333.8</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>479.5</b>	<b>530.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>10.6</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 trade services, hotel management, and industries other than agriculture.

### Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets for Development of Agriculture and Natural Resources

(billion rials)

	Performance			2019/20		
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share (percent)	Approved figure	Realization <sup>1</sup> (percent)
Improvement of agricultural lands	13,989	138	-99.0	3.8	4,495	3.1
Farming and horticulture	2,290	1,956	-14.6	53.8	3,028	64.6
Livestock, poultry, and aquatic plants and animals	3,996	407	-89.8	11.2	912	44.7
Management of agricultural education and propagation	1,161	289	-75.1	8.0	289	99.9
Forests and ranges, watershed management, and afforestation	12,366	327	-97.4	9.0	3,169	10.3
Other	1,420	515	-63.7	14.2	782	65.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,222</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>-89.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>28.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> Calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

### Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets for Development of Water Resources

(billion rials)

	Performance			2019/20		
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share (percent)	Approved figure	Realization <sup>1</sup> (percent)
Water supply	25,798	60	-99.8	16.2	2,375	2.5
Water provision	17,867	5	-100.0	1.3	83	6.0
River and coast engineering	2,205	302	-86.3	81.4	345	87.5
Optimization, improvement, and maintenance of water resources	5,066	4	-99.9	1.1	687	0.6
Development of water resources in transboundary river basins	126	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,061</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>-99.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>10.6</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> Calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

**Primary Energy Consumption; Proved Reserves, Production,  
and Consumption of Oil**

**Table 11**

	2018				2019				Percentage change			
	Primary energy consumption <sup>1,6</sup>	Proved reserves of oil <sup>2</sup>	Oil production <sup>3,4,7</sup>	Oil consumption <sup>3,5,6,7</sup>	Primary energy consumption <sup>1,6</sup>	Proved reserves of oil <sup>2</sup>	Oil production <sup>3,4,7</sup>	Oil consumption <sup>3,5,6,7</sup>	Primary energy consumption	Proved reserves of oil	Oil production	Oil consumption
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>22,929.0</b>	<b>23,692.2</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>24,613.5</b>	<b>23,535.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
US	95.6	68.9	15,359.9	19,427.6	94.6	68.9	17,044.6	19,400.0	-1.0	0.0	11.0	-0.1
Canada	14.3	170.8	5,500.7	2,443.3	14.2	169.7	5,650.8	2,402.5	-0.9	-0.6	2.7	-1.7
Mexico	7.8	5.8	2,068.4	1,821.2	7.7	5.8	1,918.1	1,733.3	-1.4	0.0	-7.3	-4.8
<b>South and Central America</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>324.7</b>	<b>6,495.4</b>	<b>5,946.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>324.1</b>	<b>6,174.5</b>	<b>5,923.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3,532.4</b>	<b>14,936.4</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3,412.8</b>	<b>14,896.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Norway	1.9	8.6	1,845.5	222.4	1.8	8.5	1,730.7	206.6	-7.2	-1.4	-6.2	-7.1
United Kingdom	8.0	2.7	1,091.8	1,584.0	7.8	2.7	1,117.5	1,544.7	-1.6	0.0	2.4	-2.5
Other Europe	74.9	3.2	595.2	13,129.9	74.2	3.2	564.5	13,144.7	-0.9	-0.3	-5.2	0.1
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>14,523.8</b>	<b>4,157.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>14,614.1</b>	<b>4,227.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>833.9</b>	<b>31,847.9</b>	<b>9,173.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>833.8</b>	<b>30,329.2</b>	<b>9,415.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>8,308.2</b>	<b>3,986.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>8,398.5</b>	<b>4,096.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>249.4</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>7,617.5</b>	<b>35,456.5</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>7,649.8</b>	<b>36,178.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total world</b>	<b>576.2</b>	<b>1,735.9</b>	<b>95,254.1</b>	<b>97,348.4</b>	<b>583.9</b>	<b>1,733.9</b>	<b>95,192.5</b>	<b>98,272.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Non-OPEC</b>	<b>539.5</b>	<b>521.1</b>	<b>57,690.6</b>	<b>88,474.2</b>	<b>546.3</b>	<b>519.2</b>	<b>59,626.1</b>	<b>89,223.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>OECD<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>235.4</b>	<b>261.3</b>	<b>26,682.4</b>	<b>46,115.0</b>	<b>233.4</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>28,381.2</b>	<b>45,822.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>OPEC<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>1,214.8</b>	<b>37,563.5</b>	<b>8,874.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>1,214.7</b>	<b>35,566.3</b>	<b>9,049.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>4,800.7</b>	<b>1,834.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>3,534.6</b>	<b>2,018.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-26.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020. <sup>1</sup> The unit of measurement is Exajoule (EJ), equal to 10 to the power of 18 joules. In this review, primary energy comprises commercially traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity (oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, hydroelectricity, and renewables). <sup>2</sup> Billion barrels (year-end figures). <sup>3</sup> Thousands of barrels per day. <sup>4</sup> Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates, and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs). <sup>5</sup> Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss. Consumption of biogasoline (such as ethanol), biodiesel and derivatives of coal and natural gas are excluded. Derivatives of coal and natural gas are included. <sup>6</sup> Excludes Angola, Libya, Nigeria, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of the Congo. <sup>7</sup> Estimations by the BP are a lot higher than figures published by Iran's Ministry of Petroleum. <sup>8</sup> The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. <sup>9</sup> In December 2018, Qatar withdrew from the OPEC.



**Table 12 Proved Reserves, Production, and Consumption of Natural Gas**

	2018			2019			Percentage change		
	Proved reserves <sup>1,3</sup>	Production <sup>2,3</sup>	Consumption <sup>2,4</sup>	Proved reserves <sup>1,3</sup>	Production <sup>2,3</sup>	Consumption <sup>2,4</sup>	Proved reserves	Production	Consumption
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,050.1</b>	<b>1,025.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1,128.0</b>	<b>1,057.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
US	12.9	835.9	819.9	12.9	920.9	846.6	0.0	10.2	3.3
Canada	1.9	179.0	118.3	2.0	173.1	120.3	3.8	-3.3	1.7
Mexico	0.2	35.2	87.6	0.2	34.0	90.7	0.0	-3.4	3.5
<b>South and Central America</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>548.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>235.9</b>	<b>554.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Norway	1.6	121.3	4.5	1.5	114.4	4.5	-4.8	-5.7	0.2
United Kingdom	0.2	40.5	79.3	0.2	39.6	78.8	0.0	-2.2	-0.5
Other Europe	1.7	89.4	464.3	1.6	81.9	470.8	-0.7	-8.4	1.4
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>831.1</b>	<b>582.3</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>846.5</b>	<b>573.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>680.7</b>	<b>545.8</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>558.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>236.2</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>237.9</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>632.0</b>	<b>831.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>672.1</b>	<b>869.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Total world</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>3,857.5</b>	<b>3,851.7</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>3,989.3</b>	<b>3,929.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Non-OPEC</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>3,236.3</b>	<b>3,329.6</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>3,368.4</b>	<b>3,400.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>1,419.3</b>	<b>1,756.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>1,506.2</b>	<b>1,801.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>OPEC<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>621.2</b>	<b>522.1</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>620.9</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

<sup>1</sup> Trillion cubic meters (year-end figures)

<sup>2</sup> Billion cubic meters

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Angola and Ecuador.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Nigeria, Libya, and Angola.

<sup>5</sup> In December 2018, Qatar withdrew from the OPEC.

Table 13

## Average Spot Crude Prices during 2019 and 2020, Q1

(dollar/barrel)

	IR Iran		Saudi Arabia	UAE	OPEC	North Sea	North America	
	Iran Light	Iran Heavy	Medium <sup>1</sup>	Arab Light	Dubai	Reference Basket <sup>2</sup>	Brent	WTI <sup>3</sup>
<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
April	70.34	68.52	69.43	71.88	70.93	70.78	71.15	63.87
May	70.19	67.86	69.03	70.78	69.64	69.97	70.85	60.73
June	60.90	60.88	60.89	63.45	61.59	62.92	64.03	54.68
July	62.16	62.65	62.41	65.61	63.21	64.71	63.91	57.51
August	58.39	57.77	58.08	60.84	58.88	59.62	58.83	54.84
September	60.08	60.32	60.20	62.74	61.11	62.36	62.57	56.86
October	57.71	57.94	57.83	60.99	59.46	59.91	59.73	53.98
November	62.87	60.73	61.80	64.01	61.91	62.94	63.11	57.25
December	65.49	63.80	64.65	67.45	64.86	66.48	66.90	59.81
<b>Average of 2019<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>62.83</b>	<b>61.86</b>	<b>62.35</b>	<b>64.97</b>	<b>63.50</b>	<b>64.05</b>	<b>64.21</b>	<b>57.03</b>
<b>2020</b>								
January	61.29	62.61	61.95	66.56	64.10	65.10	63.38	57.56
February	53.54	52.87	53.21	56.84	54.25	55.53	55.45	50.60
March	27.94	32.79	30.37	35.58	33.78	33.92	31.71	29.89
<b>Estimated average of 2019/20<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>59.24</b>	<b>59.06</b>	<b>59.15</b>	<b>62.23</b>	<b>60.31</b>	<b>61.19</b>	<b>60.97</b>	<b>54.80</b>

Source: OPEC Bulletins, 2020. <sup>1</sup>The figure for the Iranian Medium is the average of the Iranian Light and Heavy figures. <sup>2</sup>OPEC Reference Basket includes Arab Light (Saudi Arabia), Basra Light (Iraq), Bonny Light (Nigeria), Djeno (Congo), Es Sider (Libya), Girassol (Angola), Iran Heavy (IR Iran), Kuwait Export (Kuwait), Meruy (Venezuela), Murban (UAE), Rabi Light (Gabon), Saharan Blend (Algeria), and Zafiro (Equatorial Guinea). <sup>3</sup>West Texas Intermediate. <sup>4</sup>Calculated by adding up the monthly figures and dividing the sum by 12. <sup>5</sup>Calculated by adding up the monthly figures of the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020 and dividing the sum by 12.

Table 14

## Selected Spot Crude Prices

(dollar/barrel)

Type of crude oil	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage change		
						2018	2019	
Iran	Light	51.4	41.7	52.4	69.1	62.7	31.9	-9.2
Iran	Heavy	48.8	39.6	51.7	68.0	61.9	31.5	-9.0
Iran	Medium <sup>1</sup>	50.1	40.6	52.1	68.5	62.3	31.7	-9.1
Saudi Arabia	Light	49.9	41.0	52.6	70.6	65.0	34.1	-8.0
UAE	Dubai	50.9	41.4	53.1	69.7	63.5	31.3	-8.9
OPEC	ORB <sup>2</sup>	49.5	40.8	52.4	69.8	64.0	33.1	-8.2
United Kingdom	Brent	52.4	43.8	54.2	71.2	64.2	31.3	-9.9
United States	WTI	48.7	43.3	50.8	65.2	57.0	28.2	-12.5

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2020

<sup>1</sup>The figure for the Iranian Medium is the average of the Iranian Light and Heavy figures.<sup>2</sup>OPEC Reference Basket

**Primary Energy Consumption; Proved Reserves,  
Production, and Consumption of Oil (OPEC)**

Table 15

	2018				2019				Percentage change			
	Primary energy consumption <sup>1</sup>	Proved reserves of oil <sup>2</sup>	Oil production <sup>3,4</sup>	Oil consumption <sup>3,5</sup>	Primary energy consumption <sup>1</sup>	Proved reserves of oil <sup>2</sup>	Oil production <sup>3,4</sup>	Oil consumption <sup>3,5</sup>	Primary energy consumption	Proved reserves of oil	Oil production	Oil consumption
<b>Middle East<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>797.6</b>	<b>28,655.8</b>	<b>7,799.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>797.5</b>	<b>27,139.7</b>	<b>7,991.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Saudi Arabia	10.9	297.7	12,261.3	3,768.9	11.0	297.6	11,832.3	3,787.6	1.2	0.0	-3.5	0.5
Iran	11.8	155.6	4,800.7	1,834.8	12.3	155.6	3,534.6	2,018.2	4.3	0.0	-26.4	10.0
Iraq	2.0	145.0	4,631.9	704.6	2.2	145.0	4,779.5	716.3	11.1	0.0	3.2	1.7
Kuwait	1.6	101.5	3,049.5	434.2	1.6	101.5	2,995.6	426.6	4.2	0.0	-1.8	-1.7
United Arab Emirates	4.8	97.8	3,912.4	1,057.3	4.8	97.8	3,997.7	1,042.3	0.6	0.0	2.2	-1.4
<b>Other members</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>417.2</b>	<b>8,907.7</b>	<b>1,074.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>417.2</b>	<b>8,426.6</b>	<b>1,058.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Venezuela	2.5	303.8	1,474.7	402.4	2.2	303.8	918.3	355.8	-9.3	0.0	-37.7	-11.6
Nigeria	..	37.0	2,006.6	..	..	37.0	2,109.1	..	0	0.0	5.1	0
Libya	..	48.4	1,165.2	..	..	48.4	1,227.5	..	0	0.0	5.3	0
Algeria	2.4	12.2	1,510.5	417.4	2.5	12.2	1,486.4	454.0	4.9	0.0	-1.6	8.8
Ecuador	0.7	1.6	517.2	254.6	0.7	1.6	531.0	248.6	2.5	0.0	2.7	-2.4
Angola	..	8.2	1,519.2	..	..	8.2	1,417.3	..	0	0.0	-6.7	0
Gabon	..	2.0	193.4	..	..	2.0	218.0	..	0	0.0	12.7	0
Equatorial Guinea	..	1.1	190.3	..	..	1.1	180.2	..	0	0.0	-5.3	0
Republic of Congo	..	3.0	330.5	..	..	3.0	339.0	..	0	0.0	2.6	0
<b>Total<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>1,214.8</b>	<b>37,563.5</b>	<b>8,874.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>1,214.7</b>	<b>35,566.3</b>	<b>9,049.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

<sup>1</sup>The unit of measurement is Exajoule (EJ), equal to 10 to the power of 18 joules. In this review, primary energy comprises commercially traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity (oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, hydroelectricity, and renewables).

<sup>2</sup>Billion barrels

<sup>3</sup>Thousands of barrels per day

<sup>4</sup>Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates, and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs).

<sup>5</sup>Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss. Consumption of biogasoline (such as ethanol), biodiesel and derivatives of coal and natural gas are excluded. Derivatives of coal and natural gas are included.

<sup>6</sup>In December 2018, Qatar withdrew from the OPEC. Not all members are included here.

<sup>7</sup>Based on OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report (May 2020), production of NGLs and non-conventional oils by OPEC member countries was 4.8 mb/d in 2018 and 4.9 mb/d in 2019.

Table 16

## Proved Reserves, Production, and Consumption of Natural Gas (OPEC)

	2018			2019			Percentage change		
	Proved reserves <sup>1,3</sup>	Production <sup>2,3</sup>	Consumption <sup>2,4</sup>	Proved reserves <sup>1,3</sup>	Production <sup>2,3</sup>	Consumption <sup>2,4</sup>	Proved reserves	Production	Consumption
<b>Middle East<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>439.2</b>	<b>446.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>449.5</b>	<b>456.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	5.9	112.1	112.1	6.0	113.6	113.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Iran	32.0	238.3	224.1	32.0	244.2	223.6	0.0	2.4	-0.2
Iraq	3.5	10.6	14.6	3.5	10.8	19.9	0.0	1.9	36.5
Kuwait	1.7	16.9	21.2	1.7	18.4	23.5	0.0	9.2	11.2
United Arab Emirates	5.9	61.4	74.4	5.9	62.5	76.0	0.0	1.9	2.2
<b>Other members</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Venezuela	6.3	31.6	31.6	6.3	26.5	26.5	0.0	-16.3	-16.3
Nigeria	5.4	48.3	..	5.4	49.3	..	0.0	2.1	0
Libya	1.4	8.3	..	1.4	9.4	..	0.0	14.0	0
Algeria	4.3	93.8	43.4	4.3	86.2	45.2	0.0	-8.1	4.2
Ecuador	..	..	0.7	..	..	0.6	0	0	-10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>621.2</b>	<b>522.1</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>620.9</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

<sup>1</sup>Trillion cubic meters (year-end figures)<sup>2</sup>Billion cubic meters<sup>3</sup>Excludes Angola, Ecuador, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.<sup>4</sup>Excludes Nigeria, Libya, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo.<sup>5</sup>In December 2018, Qatar withdrew from the OPEC. Not all members are included here.

**Table 17** **Domestic Consumption of Oil Products** (thousand b/d)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Gas oil	547.8	484.7	501.5	..	..	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil	326.4	340.3	165.3	..	..	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	462.7	443.9	591.3	..	..	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	126.2	130.2	107.1	..	..	0	0	0	0
Liquefied gas	24.9	31.7	35.8	..	..	0	0	0	0
Other	57.3	72.5	104.8	..	..	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545.3</b>	<b>1,503.3</b>	<b>1,505.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

**Table 18** **Exports of Crude Oil and Products** (thousand b/d)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Crude oil	1,433.9	2,130.7	2,144.9	..	..	0	0	0	0
Oil products	175.7	146.3	256.0	..	..	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,609.6</b>	<b>2,277.0</b>	<b>2,400.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum

**Table 19** **Domestic Consumption of Natural Gas** (billion cubic meters)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Residential, commercial, and industrial sectors	89.2	98.2	97.3	101.9	112.6	4.7	10.5	48.8	52.3
Power plants	58.0	61.1	67.6	67.7	60.8	0.2	-10.2	32.4	28.2
Major industries	33.1	34.2	37.0	39.4	42.0	6.5	6.8	18.8	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>
Combined cycle power plants	78.0	80.8	89.5	103.6	106.3	15.8	2.6	33.3	32.6
Gas power plants	50.0	51.2	51.3	46.7	47.0	-9.0	0.6	15.0	14.4
Steam power plants	22.9	22.3	25.0	24.3	22.3	-3.0	-8.3	7.8	6.8
Renewable energy power plants	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	72.5	67.9	0.2	0.3
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>44.1</b>
Combined cycle power plants	23.0	23.0	25.6	26.0	24.9	1.4	-4.4	8.4	7.6
Gas power plants	21.3	21.2	22.5	20.8	20.6	-7.3	-1.0	6.7	6.3
Steam power plants	61.7	60.8	63.1	60.4	60.6	-4.2	0.3	19.4	18.6
Hydroelectric power plants	14.1	16.4	15.1	16.0	31.1	6.2	94.5	5.1	9.5
Diesel	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-14.9	-51.3	*	0.0
Nuclear power plants	2.9	6.6	7.5	7.4	6.8	-1.0	-8.8	2.4	2.1
Renewable energy power plants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	35.4	-30.6	*	*
<b>Large industries</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Steam power plants	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.3	-26.6	39.2	0.5	0.7
Gas power plants	4.1	4.4	5.7	3.4	3.6	-41.1	8.0	1.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>310.9</b>	<b>326.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy

Sectors	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Residential	76.1	78.4	83.4	87.7	88.5	5.1	1.0	33.5	32.2
Industrial	72.7	77.6	84.2	87.4	97.1	3.8	11.1	33.4	35.3
Public	22.2	22.9	24.3	23.8	25.6	-2.0	7.3	9.1	9.3
Commercial	16.7	17.6	18.7	18.4	20.1	-1.6	9.6	7.0	7.3
Agriculture	36.1	36.2	39.4	39.3	38.8	-0.1	-1.4	15.0	14.1
Street lighting	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	-5.4	5.7	1.8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>275.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Energy

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

**Table 22** **Projected Investment based on Issued Establishment Permits by Industrial Group<sup>1</sup>** (trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products and beverages	200.8	114.2	166.2	231.0	239.4	39.0	3.6	8.2	8.4
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes	4.4	1.3	3.8	4.6	3.9	18.9	-14.6	0.2	0.1
Manufacture of textiles	30.5	41.6	58.4	92.3	179.9	58.1	94.8	3.3	6.3
Wearing apparel and clothing; dressing and dyeing of fur	8.2	12.5	9.9	23.2	22.7	135.4	-2.3	0.8	0.8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	1.6	3.2	2.9	4.0	16.8	38.2	324.2	0.1	0.6
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	23.8	13.5	28.2	30.5	65.4	7.9	114.8	1.1	2.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	44.1	50.8	72.1	78.0	204.3	8.1	162.1	2.8	7.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	1.7	2.0	4.2	3.5	10.9	-15.5	209.6	0.1	0.4
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	209.3	228.4	411.7	909.1	500.0	120.8	-45.0	32.3	17.5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	274.9	313.3	366.2	576.6	426.9	57.4	-26.0	20.5	14.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	82.4	61.3	106.2	107.4	204.4	1.1	90.4	3.8	7.1
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	68.7	94.1	106.2	164.7	225.8	55.1	37.1	5.9	7.9
Manufacture of basic metals	124.6	114.4	172.9	220.9	251.3	27.8	13.8	7.9	8.8
Manufacture of fabricated metal products n.e.c.	39.1	41.3	59.6	77.6	109.5	30.1	41.0	2.8	3.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	37.0	43.4	53.3	64.9	89.2	21.8	37.5	2.3	3.1
Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	2.7	2.9	0.9	3.7	5.4	295.0	43.4	0.1	0.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	13.4	14.5	42.2	56.3	78.9	33.3	40.0	2.0	2.8
Manufacture of radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment	37.0	8.5	69.2	46.1	25.3	-33.4	-45.1	1.6	0.9
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	6.0	10.7	8.8	20.9	32.2	137.9	54.0	0.7	1.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	21.8	38.7	41.3	51.6	64.2	24.9	24.5	1.8	2.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.7	4.1	9.7	7.9	55.1	-18.2	#	0.3	1.9
Manufacture of furniture	7.5	8.7	14.8	19.3	28.2	30.1	46.0	0.7	1.0
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	9.0	10.3	13.0	17.9	24.9	37.5	39.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253.1</b>	<b>1,233.7</b>	<b>1,821.9</b>	<b>2,811.9</b>	<b>2,864.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Investment based on Operation Permits Issued for Already-existing and  
Newly-established Manufacturing Units by Industrial Group<sup>1</sup> (at current prices)**

**Table 23**

(trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products and beverages	15.8	37.1	29.4	39.2	74.3	33.1	89.7	6.5	14.7
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes	1.6	0.1	8.1	1.4	1.0	-83.3	-26.4	0.2	0.2
Manufacture of textiles	6.9	10.7	17.6	18.9	23.3	7.3	22.9	3.2	4.6
Wearing apparel and clothing; dressing and dyeing of fur	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	92.3	45.0	0.2	0.4
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	10.6	-27.4	0.1	0.1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	4.4	11.1	5.0	9.1	10.9	79.4	20.7	1.5	2.2
Manufacture of paper and paper products	4.9	11.2	5.3	12.8	13.1	140.7	2.8	2.1	2.6
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	6.0	92.3	#	0.1	1.2
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	10.0	26.3	6.6	209.1	56.4	#	-73.0	35.0	11.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	44.3	53.9	34.3	129.9	78.8	278.8	-39.4	21.7	15.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	9.7	14.4	22.0	35.1	27.0	60.0	-23.2	5.9	5.3
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	19.1	28.3	29.5	28.6	31.6	-3.1	10.7	4.8	6.3
Manufacture of basic metals	19.9	50.1	54.1	41.9	102.1	-22.7	143.9	7.0	20.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products n.e.c.	11.4	8.4	10.6	31.4	23.5	196.6	-25.4	5.3	4.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	6.1	7.5	9.2	13.5	15.7	46.7	16.1	2.3	3.1
Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	346.5	266.1	*	0.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	6.7	8.8	3.1	6.6	20.7	110.2	213.9	1.1	4.1
Manufacture of radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	-77.8	155.0	*	0.1
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	1.5	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.9	-35.9	45.9	0.3	0.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4.7	4.4	5.1	10.7	6.9	108.6	-35.6	1.8	1.4
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.7	1.7	8.9	0.8	1.5	-90.8	86.8	0.1	0.3
Manufacture of furniture	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	15.6	42.9	0.2	0.4
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.6	63.1	20.8	0.4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>257.8</b>	<b>598.3</b>	<b>504.8</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.



Table 24

Number of Issued Establishment Permits by Industrial Group<sup>1</sup>

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products and beverages	2,653	2,744	3,132	3,399	3,258	8.5	-4.1	15.0	12.7
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes	12	8	17	21	23	23.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
Manufacture of textiles	575	753	823	864	1,033	5.0	19.6	3.8	4.0
Wearing apparel and clothing; dressing and dyeing of fur	472	465	584	791	859	35.4	8.6	3.5	3.3
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	109	131	138	188	361	36.2	92.0	0.8	1.4
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	407	346	527	593	668	12.5	12.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	566	534	641	746	957	16.4	28.3	3.3	3.7
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	34	54	72	57	61	-20.8	7.0	0.3	0.2
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	153	138	222	314	363	41.4	15.6	1.4	1.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1,193	1,552	1,803	2,506	3,233	39.0	29.0	11.1	12.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	1,743	1,679	2,106	2,340	2,712	11.1	15.9	10.4	10.5
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	1,935	1,980	2,584	2,964	3,220	14.7	8.6	13.1	12.5
Manufacture of basic metals	571	325	433	532	620	22.9	16.5	2.4	2.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products n.e.c.	1,256	1,308	1,739	2,026	2,464	16.5	21.6	9.0	9.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	986	1,068	1,367	1,639	1,761	19.9	7.4	7.3	6.8
Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	47	69	69	85	103	23.2	21.2	0.4	0.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	484	468	598	652	767	9.0	17.6	2.9	3.0
Manufacture of radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment	75	100	138	204	168	47.8	-17.6	0.9	0.7
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	238	289	344	447	528	29.9	18.1	2.0	2.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	339	367	392	498	563	27.0	13.1	2.2	2.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	91	93	152	141	142	-7.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Manufacture of furniture	531	618	884	1,070	1,266	21.0	18.3	4.7	4.9
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	426	328	422	513	582	21.6	13.5	2.3	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,896</b>	<b>15,417</b>	<b>19,187</b>	<b>22,590</b>	<b>25,712</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Number of Operation Permits Issued for Already-existing and Newly-established Manufacturing Units by Industrial Group<sup>1</sup>**

**Table 25**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products and beverages	836	798	865	811	902	-6.2	11.2	13.9	15.6
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes	4	3	2	6	8	200.0	33.3	0.1	0.1
Manufacture of textiles	150	214	263	294	253	11.8	-13.9	5.0	4.4
Wearing apparel and clothing; dressing and dyeing of fur	47	79	68	91	53	33.8	-41.8	1.6	0.9
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	44	27	84	54	40	-35.7	-25.9	0.9	0.7
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	93	111	95	126	87	32.6	-31.0	2.2	1.5
Manufacture of paper and paper products	131	125	145	141	168	-2.8	19.1	2.4	2.9
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	17	24	21	18	24	-14.3	33.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	191	157	155	188	167	21.3	-11.2	3.2	2.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	553	644	650	772	820	18.8	6.2	13.2	14.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	609	777	755	911	773	20.7	-15.1	15.6	13.4
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	531	645	547	534	502	-2.4	-6.0	9.1	8.7
Manufacture of basic metals	326	169	207	218	210	5.3	-3.7	3.7	3.6
Manufacture of fabricated metal products n.e.c.	319	378	382	427	448	11.8	4.9	7.3	7.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	378	367	396	447	471	12.9	5.4	7.6	8.1
Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	19	24	20	38	36	90.0	-5.3	0.6	0.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	150	163	172	234	245	36.0	4.7	4.0	4.2
Manufacture of radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment	19	29	37	39	41	5.4	5.1	0.7	0.7
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	102	118	135	99	121	-26.7	22.2	1.7	2.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	98	117	107	126	141	17.8	11.9	2.2	2.4
Manufacture of other transport equipment	29	41	64	53	56	-17.2	5.7	0.9	1.0
Manufacture of furniture	113	115	106	114	95	7.5	-16.7	1.9	1.6
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	74	82	96	109	121	13.5	11.0	1.9	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Table 26** **Projected Employment based on Issued Establishment Permits by Industrial Group<sup>1</sup>** (thousand persons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products and beverages	88.6	62.6	74.6	79.0	79.0	5.9	0.0	15.1	13.3
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	65.2	-12.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacture of textiles	11.7	17.5	20.6	28.0	31.2	35.7	11.5	5.4	5.2
Wearing apparel and clothing; dressing and dyeing of fur	17.5	18.8	19.7	31.6	42.0	60.8	32.8	6.0	7.1
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	2.2	4.9	2.8	3.5	13.6	27.4	286.1	0.7	2.3
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	6.6	6.3	9.4	10.1	15.3	7.6	51.5	1.9	2.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	10.4	14.8	18.4	18.7	26.5	1.8	41.5	3.6	4.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	-10.5	11.0	0.2	0.2
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	6.9	7.4	11.4	20.1	14.2	76.5	-29.5	3.8	2.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	37.9	41.6	46.1	61.0	69.3	32.2	13.7	11.7	11.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	33.3	27.7	36.0	37.3	42.7	3.8	14.3	7.1	7.2
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	33.0	36.7	47.1	49.8	60.9	5.6	22.3	9.5	10.2
Manufacture of basic metals	19.8	15.3	21.8	24.0	24.1	10.4	0.6	4.6	4.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products n.e.c.	22.0	26.4	29.0	34.8	39.3	20.3	12.8	6.7	6.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	23.7	25.0	35.7	39.6	41.1	10.9	3.8	7.6	6.9
Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	87.2	24.0	0.4	0.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	13.4	9.6	15.5	15.2	18.3	-1.8	20.3	2.9	3.1
Manufacture of radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment	3.2	2.6	7.2	5.1	4.9	-28.6	-5.2	1.0	0.8
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	5.4	7.1	7.3	10.0	10.5	36.7	5.3	1.9	1.8
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	11.7	21.4	19.9	20.1	22.5	0.9	11.8	3.8	3.8
Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.1	3.5	6.7	5.6	9.7	-16.5	73.1	1.1	1.6
Manufacture of furniture	7.7	9.6	12.7	17.1	18.5	34.1	8.1	3.3	3.1
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	5.9	4.8	6.8	8.0	7.5	16.9	-5.7	1.5	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>451.5</b>	<b>522.6</b>	<b>595.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Employment based on Operation Permits Issued for Already-existing  
and Newly-established Manufacturing Units by Industrial Group<sup>1</sup>**

**Table 27**

(thousand persons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products and beverages	9.8	13.4	19.0	15.5	15.4	-18.2	-0.9	15.3	17.1
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes	0.4	*	0.5	0.4	0.2	-4.0	-61.4	0.4	0.2
Manufacture of textiles	3.4	5.4	7.0	5.7	5.4	-18.4	-5.7	5.6	6.0
Wearing apparel and clothing; dressing and dyeing of fur	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	10.7	-8.3	1.6	1.6
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.3	-26.0	0.8	0.6
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.3	47.6	-44.9	2.3	1.4
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.2	27.0	-22.1	2.8	2.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	28.8	42.7	0.2	0.4
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2.2	2.1	1.7	6.9	2.1	315.5	-69.4	6.8	2.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8.2	8.3	10.8	11.7	11.5	8.5	-2.0	11.5	12.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	7.2	8.6	9.6	9.6	8.0	0.3	-16.5	9.4	8.9
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	7.4	8.4	9.3	7.3	7.6	-21.8	4.3	7.1	8.4
Manufacture of basic metals	6.6	6.1	6.9	7.1	6.6	2.9	-8.2	7.0	7.3
Manufacture of fabricated metal products n.e.c.	6.4	5.8	5.9	7.7	6.4	31.3	-17.2	7.6	7.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.5	5.9	6.2	7.1	7.8	15.3	9.0	7.0	8.6
Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	38.8	198.2	0.3	1.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2.5	3.7	2.8	4.1	4.5	46.9	10.3	4.0	5.0
Manufacture of radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	-62.9	0.2	0.4	0.5
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	2.0	3.6	3.1	1.9	1.6	-38.6	-16.5	1.9	1.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2.0	3.0	4.1	4.6	2.9	12.1	-38.1	4.6	3.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	-3.5	-21.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacture of furniture	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	-10.1	-9.7	1.3	1.3
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	-3.1	-4.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

	Relative weight	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share in growth of general index (percentage points)	
							2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products	8.54	92.9	100.0	108.0	109.2	113.3	1.1	3.8	0.1	0.4
Manufacture of beverages	0.71	94.9	100.0	112.3	98.9	96.3	-11.9	-2.6	-0.1	*
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes: cigarettes	0.45	94.3	100.0	110.6	103.3	131.1	-6.6	26.9	*	0.1
Manufacture of textiles	1.63	92.9	100.0	107.6	113.8	122.4	5.8	7.6	0.1	0.1
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	0.16	107.8	100.0	95.8	68.2	76.0	-28.8	11.4	*	*
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	0.10	120.7	100.0	115.3	106.8	124.9	-7.4	16.9	*	*
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.31	93.7	100.0	113.3	106.6	110.5	-5.9	3.7	*	*
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.17	99.1	100.0	126.3	108.2	98.6	-14.3	-8.9	-0.2	-0.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.42	107.7	100.0	94.8	91.2	111.7	-3.8	22.5	*	0.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2.23	90.8	100.0	98.8	78.2	78.2	-20.9	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	27.00	91.0	100.0	106.3	104.0	106.7	-2.2	2.6	-0.6	0.7
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	4.88	102.9	100.0	96.9	97.0	103.3	0.1	6.5	*	0.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	2.96	85.5	100.0	102.7	98.9	105.2	-3.7	6.4	-0.1	0.2
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	6.30	107.1	100.0	109.9	111.6	121.5	1.5	8.9	0.1	0.6
Manufacture of basic metals	20.01	97.2	100.0	103.3	103.5	110.2	0.2	6.5	*	1.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.71	100.6	100.0	104.5	87.7	87.5	-16.1	-0.2	-0.3	*
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.88	123.7	100.0	117.2	96.2	94.6	-17.9	-1.7	-0.2	*
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	3.01	92.7	100.0	109.8	100.8	107.0	-8.2	6.2	-0.3	0.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.59	91.8	100.0	105.7	80.8	78.3	-23.6	-3.1	-0.6	-0.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	13.28	72.7	100.0	110.9	68.2	58.5	-38.5	-14.2	-5.3	-1.3
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.65	79.2	100.0	110.6	74.2	80.0	-32.9	7.8	-0.2	*
Manufacture of furniture	0.18	113.6	100.0	91.9	64.0	72.1	-30.4	12.7	*	*
Other manufacturing	0.32	94.7	100.0	105.2	90.2	75.5	-14.3	-16.3	*	*
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.51	100.8	100.0	101.2	114.4	95.3	13.0	-16.7	0.1	-0.1
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

Table 29

Employment Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments by Industrial Group<sup>1,2</sup>

(2016/17=100)

	Relative weight	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
							2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products	8.54	100.4	100.0	104.1	105.9	108.1	1.8	2.1
Manufacture of beverages	0.71	108.0	100.0	97.4	102.1	100.0	4.8	-2.1
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes: cigarettes	0.45	99.7	100.0	99.3	98.7	101.1	-0.6	2.4
Manufacture of textiles	1.63	103.7	100.0	102.0	98.3	97.8	-3.6	-0.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	0.16	107.3	100.0	95.2	86.5	77.2	-9.1	-10.8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	0.10	97.1	100.0	98.3	109.3	119.3	11.2	9.1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.31	100.9	100.0	85.7	81.9	81.5	-4.4	-0.5
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.17	97.5	100.0	100.3	99.5	94.5	-0.8	-5.0
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.42	106.9	100.0	101.4	94.2	155.1	-7.1	64.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2.23	104.2	100.0	101.6	102.6	103.2	1.0	0.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	27.00	100.2	100.0	100.0	102.7	106.6	2.7	3.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	4.88	97.9	100.0	103.1	105.3	113.4	2.1	7.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	2.96	100.7	100.0	102.4	97.5	103.6	-4.8	6.3
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	6.30	109.0	100.0	101.0	101.7	105.2	0.7	3.4
Manufacture of basic metals	20.01	102.4	100.0	98.2	104.5	107.3	6.5	2.7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.71	106.7	100.0	96.9	89.9	84.1	-7.2	-6.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.88	106.7	100.0	94.0	88.3	83.0	-6.0	-6.0
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	3.01	102.7	100.0	100.2	94.9	97.1	-5.3	2.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.59	106.5	100.0	101.1	95.2	92.6	-5.8	-2.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	13.28	98.2	100.0	104.4	99.0	94.2	-5.2	-4.8
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.65	100.1	100.0	94.7	83.8	92.8	-11.5	10.7
Manufacture of furniture	0.18	101.2	100.0	107.9	94.3	96.0	-12.6	1.8
Other manufacturing	0.32	93.7	100.0	104.5	105.1	106.5	0.6	1.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.51	122.6	100.0	110.8	113.2	114.8	2.2	1.4
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufacturing establishments with 100 employees or more.<sup>2</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Table 30** **Wage Index of Large Manufacturing Establishments by Industrial Group<sup>1,2</sup>** (2016/17=100)

	Relative weight	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
							2018/19	2019/20
Manufacture of food products	8.54	83.4	100.0	121.7	147.2	214.5	21.0	45.7
Manufacture of beverages	0.71	91.1	100.0	107.0	138.7	200.0	29.6	44.2
Manufacture of tobacco products and products of tobacco substitutes: cigarettes	0.45	80.0	100.0	114.2	132.3	186.6	15.9	41.0
Manufacture of textiles	1.63	85.4	100.0	119.3	139.2	187.1	16.7	34.4
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	0.16	89.5	100.0	113.0	123.3	149.3	9.1	21.1
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; manufacture of footwear	0.10	85.6	100.0	112.4	158.3	242.5	40.8	53.2
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.31	92.8	100.0	114.2	131.0	138.3	14.7	5.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.17	77.8	100.0	114.9	133.5	172.9	16.2	29.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.42	94.3	100.0	111.5	122.8	176.8	10.2	44.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2.23	87.0	100.0	123.9	148.2	197.4	19.6	33.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	27.00	80.7	100.0	121.5	160.5	197.8	32.2	23.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	4.88	81.5	100.0	125.1	149.9	210.6	19.8	40.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	2.96	83.4	100.0	120.4	135.3	194.0	12.4	43.4
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	6.30	93.3	100.0	116.8	142.6	200.1	22.1	40.3
Manufacture of basic metals	20.01	89.3	100.0	117.0	156.3	214.6	33.6	37.3
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.71	89.3	100.0	105.5	113.7	149.2	7.8	31.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.88	93.1	100.0	105.3	117.5	134.4	11.6	14.4
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	3.01	88.0	100.0	119.3	138.8	197.0	16.4	41.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.59	87.2	100.0	118.8	132.1	174.8	11.2	32.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	13.28	77.2	100.0	122.3	136.4	176.5	11.6	29.4
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.65	82.5	100.0	117.0	122.3	136.9	4.5	11.9
Manufacture of furniture	0.18	87.4	100.0	133.4	135.7	180.0	1.7	32.6
Other manufacturing	0.32	85.3	100.0	130.3	151.3	208.9	16.2	38.1
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.51	81.4	100.0	134.4	188.0	254.4	39.9	35.3
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>34.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufacturing establishments with 100 employees or more.

<sup>2</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Table 31 Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Manufacturing and Mining Sector** (billion rials)

	Performance			Percentage change		Share (percent)		2019/20	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	Approved figure <sup>1</sup>	Performance (percent) <sup>2</sup>
Mineral exploration	32.1	18.2	0.0	-43.1	-100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Compilation of national standards	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Raising public awareness on national standards	27.0	3.5	0.0	-87.0	-100.0	*	0.0	11.7	0.0
Geological studies	0.0	0.0	261.5	0	0	0.0	6.9	306.5	85.3
Supervision on implementation of national standards	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Establishment and development of industries, mines, and manufacturing and mining infrastructure	6,868.2	13,168.7	3,391.3	91.7	-74.2	97.0	89.7	4,501.2	75.3
Provision, development, reinforcement, repair, and maintenance of buildings and machinery	289.5	385.5	126.0	33.2	-67.3	2.8	3.3	210.6	59.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,216.8</b>	<b>13,576.0</b>	<b>3,778.8</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>-72.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,033.9</b>	<b>75.1</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> Approved figures were released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance under the title of "amended credits" in 2017/18 and 2018/19, and under "finalized credits" in 2019/20.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of performance is calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

**Private-sector Investment in Construction in Urban Areas<sup>1</sup>**  
(at current prices)

**Table 32** (trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17 (base year 2011/12)	2016/17 <sup>2</sup> (base year 2016/17)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
							2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Tehran	178.9	133.2	135.7	183.3	236.5	345.9	29.0	46.2	22.0	21.6
Other large cities	280.6	247.3	241.3	266.1	413.4	631.3	55.3	52.7	38.4	39.4
Other urban areas	242.0	221.8	264.8	288.7	426.0	624.8	47.6	46.7	39.6	39.0
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>602.2</b>	<b>641.8</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>1,075.9</b>	<b>1,601.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Since 2016/17, data have been calculated on the basis of the new base year (2016/17). Due to statistical revisions, new data are not comparable with those calculated based on the old base year (2011/12).



**Private-sector Investment in Construction in Urban Areas  
by Construction Phase<sup>1</sup> (at current prices)**

(trillion rials)

**Table 33**

	2015/16	2016/17 (base year 2011/12)	2016/17 <sup>2</sup> (base year 2016/17)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
							2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Housing starts	155.1	141.0	167.0	181.1	252.1	367.2	39.2	45.7	23.4	22.9
Semi-finished buildings	394.5	363.4	389.7	425.7	614.8	968.4	44.4	57.5	57.1	60.4
Housing completions	151.9	97.8	85.1	131.4	208.9	266.3	59.0	27.5	19.4	16.6
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>602.2</b>	<b>641.8</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>1,075.9</b>	<b>1,601.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Since 2016/17, data have been calculated on the basis of the new base year (2016/17). Due to statistical revisions, new data are not comparable with those calculated based on the old base year (2011/12).

(base year 2016/17)

**Table 34**

**Construction Services and Producer Price Indices**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Consumer Price Index (CPI) for construction services</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Wage paid for bricklaying per day	93.0	100.0	105.8	121.4	163.1	14.8	34.3
Wage paid to unskilled construction worker per day	94.7	100.0	104.7	119.9	162.7	14.5	35.7
Wage paid for painting	89.7	100.0	112.8	147.6	211.1	30.9	43.0
Wage paid for asphaltting	89.3	100.0	106.6	144.4	203.3	35.5	40.8
Wage paid for well-digging	91.2	100.0	111.1	129.1	179.8	16.2	39.3
Wage paid for cementing	93.5	100.0	104.5	118.1	156.2	13.0	32.2
Wage paid for tile installation	93.1	100.0	105.5	118.8	157.1	12.6	32.3
Wage paid for plasterwork	91.7	100.0	105.9	122.5	169.3	15.7	38.2
Wage paid to skilled plumber	92.2	100.0	109.3	136.1	184.9	24.5	35.8
Wage paid to skilled electrician	89.1	100.0	111.9	158.9	237.9	42.0	49.7
<b>Producer Price Index (PPI) for construction materials</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Metallic	94.5	100.0	120.4	205.2	287.5	70.4	40.1
Nonmetallic	95.9	100.0	107.7	150.0	214.2	39.3	42.8

**Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Housing Sector,  
Urban and Rural Development**

**Table 35**

(billion rials)

Projects	Performance			Percentage change		Share (percent)		2019/20	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	Approved <sup>1</sup>	Performance (percent) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Housing sector</b>	<b>2,078.0</b>	<b>1,128.0</b>	<b>2,040.0</b>	<b>-45.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3,047.8</b>	<b>66.9</b>
Governance of the technical and economic system of the housing sector	2,078.0	1,128.0	2,040.0	-45.7	80.9	1.6	11.0	3,047.8	66.9
<b>Services rendered to urban and rural dwellers and nomads</b>	<b>29,387.4</b>	<b>31,380.9</b>	<b>14,885.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-52.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>34,512.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>
Urban and rural services	5,004.5	6,082.9	0.0	21.5	-100.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0
Organization of special zones	1.6	1,888.7	0.0	#	-100.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0
Compilation and communication of regulations related to transportation, construction, and housing sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Urban and rural transportation	14,515.9	14,075.2	323.2	-3.0	-97.7	20.2	1.7	3,772.9	8.6
Settlement of nomads	1,116.0	1,262.4	150.3	13.1	-88.1	1.8	0.8	545.2	27.6
Repair and maintenance of equipment	2,141.4	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Improvement of urban and rural structure	6,608.1	8,071.7	14,412.3	22.1	78.6	11.6	77.6	30,194.6	47.7
<b>Water and sewage</b>	<b>30,084.9</b>	<b>36,583.4</b>	<b>1,165.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>-96.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6,965.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Planning, policymaking, and monitoring in the area of drinkable water	1.6	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Development of sewage equipment and wastewater treatment	11,289.4	13,905.3	1,143.2	23.2	-91.8	20.0	6.2	1,596.5	71.6
Urban and rural water services	18,793.9	22,678.1	22.2	20.7	-99.9	32.6	0.1	5,369.3	0.4
Planning, policymaking, and monitoring in the area of sewage and wastewater treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Research and development in housing sector, urban and rural development</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>494.6</b>	<b>475.0</b>	<b>315.5</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>747.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>
Applied research	18.8	86.7	0.0	362.1	-100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Development of Iran Strong Motion Network	100.3	397.9	455.0	296.8	14.3	0.6	2.5	648.1	70.2
Research on seismic retrofitting	0.0	10.0	20.0	0	100.0	*	0.1	99.3	20.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,669.4</b>	<b>69,587.0</b>	<b>18,566.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>-73.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,273.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> Approved figures were released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance under the title of "amended credits" in 2017/18 and 2018/19, and under "finalized credits" in 2019/20.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of performance is calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

### Outstanding Facilities<sup>1</sup> (Net) Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Housing and Construction Sectors

**Table 36** (trillion rials)

	March					March 2020				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change in outstanding	Percentage change	Share in growth (percent)	Total change in outstanding <sup>2</sup>	Relative share <sup>2</sup> (percent)
<b>Housing</b>										
<b>Public and non-public sectors</b>	<b>1,618.7</b>	<b>1,668.1</b>	<b>1,775.9</b>	<b>1,920.8</b>	<b>2,151.4</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3,133.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Non-public sector</b>	<b>1,617.0</b>	<b>1,661.3</b>	<b>1,772.2</b>	<b>1,915.5</b>	<b>2,144.9</b>	<b>229.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2,633.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Public banks</b>	<b>1,098.4</b>	<b>1,179.8</b>	<b>1,279.3</b>	<b>1,346.7</b>	<b>1,476.8</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>839.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Commercial banks	241.9	248.1	255.9	244.7	283.5	38.8	15.9	2.0	490.8	7.9
Specialized banks	856.5	931.7	1,023.4	1,102.0	1,193.3	91.4	8.3	4.8	348.6	26.2
Bank Maskan (the Housing Bank of Iran)	819.1	893.1	981.1	1,053.5	1,131.8	78.3	7.4	4.1	77.4	101.1
<b>Non-public banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>518.6</b>	<b>481.5</b>	<b>492.9</b>	<b>568.8</b>	<b>668.1</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1,793.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Privatized banks	353.1	326.8	336.9	374.7	493.2	118.5	31.6	6.2	954.4	12.4
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	165.6	154.6	156.0	194.1	174.9	-19.2	-9.9	-1.0	839.4	-2.3
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>500.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>										
<b>Public and non-public sectors</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>589.3</b>	<b>779.5</b>	<b>934.0</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>3,133.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Non-public sector</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>584.8</b>	<b>776.1</b>	<b>930.2</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2,633.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Public banks</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>839.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Commercial banks	14.3	16.0	13.7	10.6	10.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0	490.8	*
Specialized banks	3.2	4.5	4.3	3.4	7.9	4.5	130.3	0.6	348.6	1.3
<b>Non-public banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>566.7</b>	<b>762.1</b>	<b>911.7</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1,793.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Privatized banks	20.0	100.7	59.8	71.7	78.2	6.5	9.0	0.8	954.4	0.7
Private banks and non-bank credit institutions	22.5	25.4	507.0	690.4	833.5	143.2	20.7	18.4	839.4	17.1
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>500.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding facilities (net) are calculated upon the deduction of the outstanding debt of customers and extended facilities under the exchange rate differential, future profits, future profits and commissions, receipts from Mudarabah, partnership contracts (with the bank as partner), and outstanding profits and commissions headings. Outstanding facilities include legal partnership and direct investment contracts.

<sup>2</sup> Indicates the shares of construction and housing sectors in change in total outstanding facilities extended to all economic sectors.

### Table 37 Facilities Extended by Bank Maskan<sup>1,2,3</sup>

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
Number (thousand)	579.3	570.5	565.8	663.5	636.7	17.3	-4.0
Value (trillion rials)	324.1	362.5	387.5	432.1	469.1	11.5	8.6

Source: Bank Maskan (the Housing Bank of Iran). <sup>1</sup> Includes future profits and revenues. <sup>2</sup> Includes obligations arising from concluded contracts. <sup>3</sup> Includes installment sale contracts, based on Bank Maskan's Guideline.

Table 38

## Construction Permits Issued by Municipalities in Urban Areas

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Number</b>									
Tehran	8,061	8,601	10,255	10,939	9,340	6.7	-14.6	7.6	6.4
Other large cities	27,245	25,496	24,003	29,555	31,548	23.1	6.7	20.6	21.6
Other urban areas	66,199	79,676	84,373	102,784	105,124	21.8	2.3	71.8	72.0
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>101,505</b>	<b>113,773</b>	<b>118,631</b>	<b>143,278</b>	<b>146,012</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total floor space estimate (thousand square meters)</b>									
Tehran	12,402	13,323	12,812	14,288	11,942	11.5	-16.4	18.0	15.0
Other large cities	22,035	19,155	18,301	25,871	25,907	41.4	0.1	32.6	32.4
Other urban areas	27,508	31,408	32,767	39,273	41,974	19.9	6.9	49.4	52.6
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>61,946</b>	<b>63,886</b>	<b>63,881</b>	<b>79,432</b>	<b>79,822</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average floor space (square meters)</b>									
Tehran	1,539	1,549	1,249	1,306	1,279	4.5	-2.1	N/A	N/A
Other large cities	809	751	762	875	821	14.8	-6.2	N/A	N/A
Other urban areas	416	394	388	382	399	-1.6	4.5	N/A	N/A
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 39

## Housing Starts in Urban Areas

	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17 <sup>1</sup>	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
		(base year 2011/12)	(base year 2016/17)				2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Number</b>										
Tehran	8,407	7,179	8,389	8,613	9,862	9,803	14.5	-0.6	7.2	6.8
Other large cities	30,492	29,011	29,517	32,189	37,203	37,256	15.6	0.1	27.1	25.8
Other urban areas	69,006	58,042	85,224	85,971	89,964	97,339	4.6	8.2	65.7	67.4
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>107,905</b>	<b>94,232</b>	<b>123,130</b>	<b>126,773</b>	<b>137,029</b>	<b>144,398</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total floor space estimate (thousand square meters)</b>										
Tehran	15,827	9,478	12,303	13,616	12,815	11,875	-5.9	-7.3	16.7	14.6
Other large cities	25,304	22,304	22,040	24,345	29,390	29,508	20.7	0.4	38.2	36.3
Other urban areas	27,906	26,533	34,444	33,629	34,684	40,009	3.1	15.4	45.1	49.2
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>69,037</b>	<b>58,315</b>	<b>68,787</b>	<b>71,590</b>	<b>76,889</b>	<b>81,393</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average floor space (square meters)</b>										
Tehran	1,882	1,320	1,467	1,581	1,299	1,211	-17.8	-6.8	N/A	N/A
Other large cities	830	769	747	756	790	792	4.5	0.3	N/A	N/A
Other urban areas	404	457	404	391	386	411	-1.3	6.5	N/A	N/A
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup> Since 2016/17, data have been calculated on the basis of the new base year (2016/17). Due to statistical revisions, new data are not comparable with those calculated based on the old base year (2011/12).

Table 40

## Housing Completions in Urban Areas

	2015/16	2016/17 (base year 2011/12)	2016/17 <sup>1</sup> (base year 2016/17)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
							2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Number</b>										
Tehran	11,985	9,885	7,959	10,050	7,421	7,854	-26.2	5.8	5.5	6.9
Other large cities	44,666	28,506	19,051	33,354	31,237	28,257	-6.3	-9.5	23.0	24.8
Other urban areas	87,706	59,572	50,582	72,047	97,043	77,894	34.7	-19.7	71.5	68.3
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>144,358</b>	<b>97,963</b>	<b>77,592</b>	<b>115,451</b>	<b>135,701</b>	<b>114,005</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total floor space estimate (thousand square meters)</b>										
Tehran	14,311	13,913	10,475	14,286	10,398	10,323	-27.2	-0.7	13.7	15.7
Other large cities	36,439	23,027	17,753	26,641	25,458	24,601	-4.4	-3.4	33.5	37.5
Other urban areas	37,453	26,220	26,043	30,643	40,113	30,672	30.9	-23.5	52.8	46.8
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>88,204</b>	<b>63,160</b>	<b>54,271</b>	<b>71,569</b>	<b>75,970</b>	<b>65,595</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average floor space (square meters)</b>										
Tehran	1,194	1,408	1,316	1,422	1,401	1,314	-1.5	-6.2	N/A	N/A
Other large cities	816	808	932	799	815	871	2.0	6.9	N/A	N/A
Other urban areas	427	440	515	425	413	394	-2.8	-4.6	N/A	N/A
<b>All urban areas</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup> Since 2016/17, data have been calculated on the basis of the new base year (2016/17). Due to statistical revisions, new data are not comparable with those calculated based on the old base year (2011/12).

Table 41

## Carried Passengers

(million persons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Land transport	203.5	190.0	178.5	176.1	172.6	-1.3	-2.0	78.7	79.7
Road <sup>1</sup>	179.0	167.0	154.0	148.0	144.0	-3.9	-2.7	66.2	66.5
Rail	24.5	23.0	24.5	28.1	28.6	14.8	1.8	12.6	13.2
Air transport	28.9	32.9	35.7	29.6	27.0	-17.1	-8.9	13.3	12.5
Sea transport	16.5	17.3	19.4	17.9	16.9	-7.8	-5.7	8.0	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>233.7</b>	<b>223.7</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbooks of the Islamic Republic of Iran Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran Railways, Ports and Maritime Organization, and Civil Aviation Organization

<sup>1</sup> Estimated based on manifests issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization.

**Table 42** **Carried Goods** (million tons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Land transport	438.6	478.3	526.8	552.5	575.0	4.9	4.1	80.0	79.3
Road	403.0	438.0	480.0	502.0	528.0	4.6	5.2	72.7	72.8
Rail	35.6	40.3	46.8	50.5	47.0	7.9	-6.9	7.3	6.5
Air transport	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.08	-3.9	-22.9	*	*
Sea transport	131.8	145.9	156.5	137.9	150.5	-11.9	9.1	20.0	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>570.6</b>	<b>624.3</b>	<b>683.4</b>	<b>690.5</b>	<b>725.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbooks of the Islamic Republic of Iran Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran Railways, Ports and Maritime Organization, and Civil Aviation Organization

**Table 43** **Credits Paid on Acquisition of Non-financial Assets in Transportation Sector** (billion rials)

Projects	Performance			Percentage change		Share (percent)		2019/20	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	Approved <sup>1</sup>	Performance (percent) <sup>2</sup>
Development of meteorology and climatology	301.4	417.9	0.0	38.7	-100.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meteorology services	435.7	170.2	863.1	-60.9	407.2	0.3	4.4	983.6	87.8
Leadership for development of road transport	25.1	73.3	1,806.3	191.3	#	0.1	9.3	1,818.7	99.3
Leadership for development of rail transport	10.5	9.4	0.0	-10.4	-100.0	*	0.0	40.0	0.0
Development of rail transport	45,136.3	17,586.2	15,651.6	-61.0	-11.0	26.8	80.3	23,939.8	65.4
Development of road transport	51,752.6	46,864.9	564.4	-9.4	-98.8	71.4	2.9	10,598.7	5.3
Development of air transport	58.9	156.9	12.0	166.5	-92.4	0.2	0.1	15.1	79.7
Development of sea transport	338.0	394.0	596.4	16.6	51.4	0.6	3.1	834.1	71.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,058.5</b>	<b>65,672.8</b>	<b>19,493.9</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>-70.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,230.1</b>	<b>51.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Treasury General

<sup>1</sup> Approved figures were released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance under the title of "amended credits" in 2017/18 and 2018/19, and under "finalized credits" in 2019/20.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of performance is calculated through dividing the "performance" by the "approved" figures, multiplying the result by 100.

**Table 44 Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange Sold and Protested in Tehran<sup>1</sup>** (billion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
Sold promissory notes and bills of exchange	1,544	442	477	502	649	5.4	29.1
Protested promissory notes and bills of exchange	1,620	2,213	2,244	2,571	1,908	14.6	-25.8

<sup>1</sup> The value of sold promissory notes and bills of exchange refers to the price of the bill, while that of protested promissory notes and bills of exchange equals the amount of the commitment.

**Unemployment Rate in Active Population of 15 Years Old and Over  
by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas<sup>1</sup>**

**Table 45** (percent)

	Urban and rural areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
2015/16	11.0	9.3	19.4	12.2	9.8	23.8	8.1	8.0	8.9
2016/17	12.4	10.5	20.7	13.7	11.2	24.8	8.9	8.5	10.3
2017/18 <sup>2</sup> ▲	12.1	10.2	19.9	13.3	10.9	24.0	8.1	8.2	8.5
2018/19▲	12.2	10.5	19.0	13.6	11.2	22.9	8.0	7.9	8.0
2019/20	10.7	9.0	17.5	11.8	9.6	21.0	7.3	7.2	7.8
<b>2018/19▲</b>									
Spring	12.2	10.4	19.3	13.7	11.1	23.8	8.0	8.0	7.5
Summer	12.3	10.4	19.9	13.9	11.3	24.1	7.7	7.4	8.5
Autumn	11.8	10.3	18.1	13.3	11.0	21.9	7.7	7.7	7.3
Winter	12.3	10.8	18.5	13.4	11.4	21.5	8.9	8.8	8.9
<b>2019/20</b>									
Spring	10.9	9.3	17.3	12.2	10.1	20.9	7.4	7.3	7.9
Summer	10.5	8.6	18.2	11.8	9.4	22.1	6.6	6.2	7.8
Autumn	10.6	8.9	17.3	11.8	9.6	21.0	7.1	7.0	7.1
Winter	10.6	9.2	17.2	11.4	9.4	19.9	8.5	8.5	8.5

Source: Statistical Center of Iran (SCI). <sup>1</sup> Figures presented in the corresponding table in the Economic Report and Balance Sheet for 1397 (2018/19) were based on the "population of 10 years old and over". As this report's figures are based on the "population of 15 years old and over", they may not be compared with those of the year before. <sup>2</sup> For 2017/18, only figures under the "urban and rural areas" column have been revised since data as decomposed by men and women for urban and rural areas separately were not available.

**Table 46 Distribution of Population according to Urban and Rural Areas** (million persons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Urban areas	58.2	59.1	60.3	61.3	62.4	1.7	1.7	74.7	75.1
Rural areas <sup>1</sup>	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	-0.2	-0.2	25.3	24.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SCI

<sup>1</sup> Includes nonresident population.

**Table 47** **Number of Schools, Classrooms, and Teachers** (thousand)

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Schools</b>									
Urban areas	55.2	56.3	56.8	59.2	60.5	4.2	2.2	51.0	51.4
Rural areas	57.0	56.6	57.7	56.7	57.2	-1.6	0.8	49.0	48.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Classrooms<sup>1</sup></b>									
Urban areas	384.0	392.7	399.2	423.9	436.0	6.2	2.9	70.0	70.1
Rural areas	174.2	172.1	178.6	181.9	185.9	1.8	2.2	30.0	29.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>558.2</b>	<b>564.7</b>	<b>577.8</b>	<b>605.8</b>	<b>621.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Teachers</b>									
Urban areas	551.9	535.4	524.3	511.2	498.4	-2.5	-2.5	68.7	69.5
Rural areas	241.3	240.8	240.5	232.9	218.6	-3.2	-6.1	31.3	30.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>793.3</b>	<b>776.2</b>	<b>764.8</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>717.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

<sup>1</sup> Data on classrooms exclude adult students.

**Table 48** **Number of Students** (thousand persons)

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Preschools	688.5	837.1	935.7	1,019.6	1,024.8	9.0	0.5	6.6	6.5
Primary schools	7,422.5	7,648.8	7,877.9	8,069.4	8,293.6	2.4	2.8	52.5	52.8
First period of middle schools	3,054.4	3,112.2	3,192.5	3,310.7	3,421.6	3.7	3.3	21.6	21.8
Second period of middle schools <sup>1</sup>	1,543.6	1,564.6	1,585.2	1,710.9	1,743.9	7.9	1.9	11.1	11.1
Vocational-technical schools	285.5	294.0	291.0	422.2	422.5	45.1	0.1	2.7	2.7
Skills training centers	401.1	329.6	325.0	484.7	517.4	49.2	6.7	3.2	3.3
Other (adult students)	393.8	360.4	379.2	340.4	269.9	-10.2	-20.7	2.2	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,789.3</b>	<b>14,146.7</b>	<b>14,586.4</b>	<b>15,358.0</b>	<b>15,693.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

<sup>1</sup> Excludes vocational-technical schools and skills training centers.



**Table 49** **Number of University Students<sup>1</sup>** (thousand persons)

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Generic programs and qualifications									
Education	210.6	176.9	149.0	169.1	204.0	13.4	20.7	5.0	6.4
Arts and humanities	334.2	332.7	299.2	289.4	285.6	-3.3	-1.3	8.6	9.0
Social sciences, journalism and information; business, administration and law	1,416.2	1,351.9	1,205.4	1,139.4	1,039.2	-5.5	-8.8	33.8	32.6
Natural sciences, mathematics, and statistics	267.1	252.7	228.6	222.0	214.2	-2.9	-3.5	6.6	6.7
Engineering, manufacturing, and construction; Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	1,555.2	1,430.4	1,247.4	1,083.1	973.9	-13.2	-10.1	32.1	30.6
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary	128.2	110.9	95.3	87.2	80.6	-8.6	-7.5	2.6	2.5
Health and welfare	265.6	299.4	282.4	280.7	277.7	-0.6	-1.1	8.3	8.7
Services	171.3	118.9	108.8	102.6	107.9	-5.7	5.1	3.0	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,348.4</b>	<b>4,073.8</b>	<b>3,616.1</b>	<b>3,373.4</b>	<b>3,183.0</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology

<sup>1</sup> Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-F 2013) developed by UNESCO, the number of education fields is raised from 8 to 10. 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.

**Table 50** **Number of Students at Islamic Azad University** (thousand persons)

	Academic year					Percentage change		Share (percent)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
Medicine	70.1	68.1	54.4	51.6	..	-5.2	0	4.3	0
Humanities	723.5	723.3	656.1	615.8	..	-6.1	0	51.3	0
Basic sciences	82.9	77.1	69.5	65.1	..	-6.3	0	5.4	0
Engineering	594.8	525.5	424.9	356.6	..	-16.1	0	29.7	0
Agriculture and veterinary	42.1	37.5	30.9	30.4	..	-1.4	0	2.5	0
Arts	108.4	109.0	91.3	80.7	..	-11.7	0	6.7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,621.8</b>	<b>1,540.5</b>	<b>1,327.0</b>	<b>1,200.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Islamic Azad University

<sup>1</sup> Islamic Azad University did not release figures for 2019/20.

**Table 51** **Minimum Wage<sup>1</sup>**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Nominal minimum wage per month (thousand rials)	7,124.3	8,121.6	9,299.3	11,112.7	15,168.8
	(17.0)	(14.0)	(14.5)	(19.5)	(36.5)
Consumer Price Index (CPI) of goods and services (base year 2016/17)	91.7	100.0	109.6	143.8	203.2
	(11.9)	(9.0)	(9.6)	(31.2)	(41.2)
Real minimum wage per month (thousand rials)	7,769.1	8,121.6	8,484.8	7,727.9	7,465.0
	(4.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(-8.9)	(-3.4)

Source: Approvals of the Supreme Labor Council

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

Table 52

## Change in Salary Index of Civil Servants

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Salary index	1,376	1,541	1,695	1,797	2,120
Percentage change compared with the year before	14.0	12.0	10.0	6.0	18.0
Inflation rate (base year 2016/17) (percent)	11.9	9.0	9.6	31.2	41.2

Source: Cabinet Decisions

Table 53

Gross Household Income in Urban Areas  
(at current prices)

(million rials)

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		Percentage change	
	Income	Share (%)	Income	Share (%)	Income	Share (%)	Income	Share (%)	Income	Share (%)	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Gross income (monetary)</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>309.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>360.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>442.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Wage and salary- public sector	37.3	10.6	41.9	10.7	46.0	10.5	47.3	8.9	57.4	8.4	2.7	21.3
Wage and salary- private sector	49.6	14.1	56.3	14.4	67.4	15.3	76.8	14.4	93.5	13.7	14.0	21.8
Wage and salary- cooperative sector	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	*	-33.3	87.2
Self-employed in agriculture sector <sup>1</sup>	4.6	1.3	4.8	1.2	4.7	1.1	5.6	1.0	6.3	0.9	0	0
Self-employed in sectors other than agriculture	60.7	17.2	66.0	16.8	73.6	16.7	87.1	16.3	104.8	15.3	18.4	20.3
Miscellaneous	83.9	23.8	92.9	23.7	107.3	24.4	129.1	24.2	160.1	23.4	20.2	24.1
Sales of second-hand goods	9.5	2.7	10.2	2.6	10.9	2.5	14.5	2.7	20.0	2.9	32.6	38.6
<b>Gross income (non-monetary)</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing	85.6	24.3	93.6	23.8	102.2	23.3	138.8	26.0	198.4	29.0	35.8	43.0
Other <sup>2</sup>	21.3	6.0	26.8	6.8	27.2	6.2	35.2	6.6	43.4	6.3	29.6	23.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>392.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>439.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>534.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>684.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> The number of households chosen as sample was not large enough; therefore, figures in this group are not comparable with the previous year.<sup>2</sup> Includes estimates on rental value of housing in exchange for services rendered and free of charge, goods and services in exchange for labor services rendered (wages and salaries) and free of charge, and production for domestic consumption for both agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

### Gross Household Expenditure in Urban Areas (at current prices)

**Table 54** (million rials)

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		Percentage change	
	Expenditure	Share (%)	Expenditure	Share (%)	Expenditure	Share (%)	Expenditure	Share (%)	Expenditure	Share (%)	2018/19	2019/20
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	83.3	23.6	90.0	22.9	99.1	23.5	132.0	25.3	169.7	25.3	33.1	28.6
Tobacco	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	67.9	23.1
Clothing and footwear	15.9	4.5	16.9	4.3	17.8	4.2	18.3	3.5	19.8	2.9	3.0	7.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	123.5	35.0	139.4	35.5	149.4	35.5	195.7	37.5	267.9	39.9	31.0	36.9
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	14.5	4.1	15.8	4.0	16.9	4.0	20.0	3.8	25.3	3.8	18.4	26.6
Health	20.5	5.8	23.2	5.9	24.2	5.7	28.4	5.4	33.2	4.9	17.5	16.8
Transport	36.0	10.2	41.9	10.6	44.6	10.6	47.2	9.0	59.5	8.9	5.8	26.1
Communication	7.5	2.1	8.3	2.1	8.7	2.1	9.6	1.8	12.0	1.8	10.7	25.1
Recreation and culture	6.9	2.0	7.6	1.9	8.0	1.9	8.9	1.7	10.1	1.5	10.6	13.9
Education	6.5	1.9	7.3	1.9	7.6	1.8	7.9	1.5	8.5	1.3	4.1	8.0
Restaurants and hotels	7.4	2.1	8.4	2.1	9.0	2.1	10.4	2.0	13.1	2.0	15.6	26.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	29.4	8.3	32.9	8.4	34.6	8.2	41.2	7.9	49.8	7.4	19.1	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>352.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>421.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>521.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>671.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>

**Table 55** (percent)

### Income Inequality Metrics in Urban Areas

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Shares of income deciles</b>					
1 <sup>st</sup> decile	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
2 <sup>nd</sup> decile	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
3 <sup>rd</sup> decile	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4
4 <sup>th</sup> decile	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5
5 <sup>th</sup> decile	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6
6 <sup>th</sup> decile	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8
7 <sup>th</sup> decile	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5
8 <sup>th</sup> decile	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.8
9 <sup>th</sup> decile	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.9
10 <sup>th</sup> decile	30.7	31.5	31.0	33.1	33.0
<b>Ratio of richest 10 percent of households to poorest 10 percent (times)</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>

**Table 56**

### Gini Coefficient in Urban Areas

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Gini coefficient	0.3988	0.4046	0.4008	0.4190	0.4157
Percentage change compared with the year before	-0.3	1.5	-0.9	4.5	-0.8

**Number of Insured Parties and Pensioners Supported  
by Social Security Organization**

**Table 57**

(thousand persons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Main and dependent insured parties</b>	<b>35,996.0</b>	<b>35,713.2</b>	<b>36,302.3</b>	<b>36,445.0</b>	<b>37,313.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Main	13,711.7	13,779.6	13,983.0	14,029.2	14,373.3	0.3	2.5
Employed	13,520.1	13,574.8	13,769.9	13,782.3	14,147.3	0.1	2.6
Unemployed	191.6	204.8	213.0	246.9	225.9	15.9	-8.5
Dependent	22,284.3	21,933.6	22,319.3	22,415.8	22,940.5	0.4	2.3
<b>Main and dependent pensioners</b>	<b>5,384.8</b>	<b>5,719.9</b>	<b>6,077.4</b>	<b>6,515.8</b>	<b>6,935.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Main	3,011.3	3,237.0	3,472.3	3,729.1	3,981.6	7.4	6.8
Retired	1,508.1	1,631.0	1,767.2	1,926.5	2,079.4	9.0	7.9
Disabled	128.8	133.6	137.9	141.8	144.0	2.9	1.5
Survivors	1,374.4	1,472.4	1,567.3	1,660.8	1,758.2	6.0	5.9
Dependent	2,373.4	2,483.0	2,605.0	2,786.7	2,953.8	7.0	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,380.8</b>	<b>41,433.2</b>	<b>42,379.6</b>	<b>42,960.8</b>	<b>44,249.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Source: Social Security Organization

**Number of People Covered by Iran Health Insurance Organization**

**Table 58**

(thousand persons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
Staff Fund	5,788	5,659	5,506	5,413	5,273	-1.7	-2.6
Rural Dwellers' Fund	21,826	22,321	19,306	19,969	20,202	3.4	1.2
Iranian Insurance Project	126	16	202	536	545	165.5	1.5
Public Health Insurance Law	9,099	8,801	14,668	13,905	13,440	-5.2	-3.3
Other	1,637	1,394	1,497	1,439	2,638	-3.9	83.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,476</b>	<b>38,190</b>	<b>41,179</b>	<b>41,263</b>	<b>42,098</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Source: Iran Health Insurance Organization

**Government Budget**  
**Comparison of Approved and Performance Figures in the 2019/20 Budget Law**  
(excluding special revenues and expenses)

Table 59

(trillion rials)

	Approved	Performance	Performance/ Approved Ratio (percent)	Share in sources/uses (percent)	
				Approved	Performance
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>2,389.8</b>	<b>2,171.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>1,725.4</b>	<b>1,608.4</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>
<b>Direct tax</b>	<b>697.8</b>	<b>813.1</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Corporate tax	409.7	438.2	107.0	9.1	10.1
Income tax	247.2	291.0	117.7	5.5	6.7
Wealth tax	41.0	83.9	204.9	0.9	1.9
<b>Indirect tax</b>	<b>1,027.6</b>	<b>795.3</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Customs duty	325.2	203.1	62.5	7.2	4.7
Tax on goods and services	702.4	592.2	84.3	15.7	13.6
<b>Other government revenues</b>	<b>664.5</b>	<b>563.4</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Revenues received from government ownership	275.2	238.9	86.8	6.1	5.5
Revenues received from sales of goods and services	102.1	87.5	85.7	2.3	2.0
Receipts from fines and penalties	82.2	46.7	56.8	1.8	1.1
Miscellaneous revenues	204.9	190.3	92.9	4.6	4.4
<b>Expenses (current)</b>	<b>3,523.8</b>	<b>3,367.9</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>77.5</b>
National	..	3,232.5	0	0	74.4
Provincial	..	135.3	0	0	3.1
<b>Operating balance</b>	<b>-1,133.9</b>	<b>-1,196.0</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>-25.3</b>	<b>-27.5</b>
<b>Disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>1,585.2</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Sales of crude oil and products</b>	<b>1,530.7</b>	<b>470.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Receipts from sales of crude oil	1,370.4	302.2	22.1	30.5	7.0
Receipts from exports of oil products and natural gas condensate	0.0	41.0	0	0.0	0.9
Receipts from domestic sales of natural gas condensate	0.0	76.1	0	0.0	1.8
Allocation of 3 percent of crude oil and gas export revenues to oil-producing and deprived regions	55.0	15.8	28.7	1.2	0.4
Resources, subject to Paragraph (C), Note (1), Budget Law for 2017/18	0.0	35.6	0	0.0	0.8
Other	105.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0

<b>Sales of movable and immovable assets</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Transfer of unfinished government projects to the private sector</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)</b>	<b>668.6</b>	<b>506.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>
National	..	489.7	0	0	11.3
Provincial	..	16.6	0	0	0.4
<b>Net disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>916.7</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Operating and non-financial balance <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-217.3</b>	<b>-1,226.7</b>	<b>564.6</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-28.2</b>
<b>Net disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>1,226.7</b>	<b>564.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>510.8</b>	<b>1,698.6</b>	<b>332.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>
<b>Foreign financing</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Receipts from other banks and foreign financing	0.5	*	*	*	*
<b>Domestic financing</b>	<b>510.3</b>	<b>1,698.6</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>
Sales of Islamic financial instruments	430.0	962.7	223.9	9.6	22.2
Proceeds from privatization of public companies	46.8	53.5	114.4	1.0	1.2
Receipts from privatization of mines and acquisition of non-financial assets	4.0	0.6	16.2	0.1	*
Principal of domestic loans	21.3	22.1	103.7	0.5	0.5
Refunds carried over from previous years	8.2	6.0	73.6	0.2	0.1
Receipts from utilization of the NDFI <sup>2</sup>	0.0	653.6	0	0.0	15.0
<b>Acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>293.5</b>	<b>471.8</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Repayment on principal of financial instruments	219.0	296.9	135.6	4.9	6.8
Treasury Settlement Papers	0.0	142.7	0	0.0	3.3
Other	74.4	32.2	43.2	1.7	0.7

Source: Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance; Budget Law for 2019/20

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

<sup>2</sup> Registered in accounting documents.

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

(trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>1,123.7</b>	<b>1,460.7</b>	<b>1,676.0</b>	<b>1,838.4</b>	<b>2,171.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>791.9</b>	<b>1,014.7</b>	<b>1,158.4</b>	<b>1,264.3</b>	<b>1,608.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>
Direct tax	429.6	493.9	531.5	634.0	813.1	19.3	28.3	34.5	37.4
Corporate tax	287.6	317.5	350.3	406.6	438.2	16.1	7.8	22.1	20.2
Income tax	117.8	149.6	152.5	189.5	291.0	24.2	53.5	10.3	13.4
Wealth tax	24.2	26.7	28.7	37.8	83.9	31.9	122.0	2.1	3.9
Indirect tax	362.3	520.9	626.9	630.4	795.3	0.6	26.2	34.3	36.6
Customs duty	115.5	182.9	226.7	187.6	203.1	-17.2	8.3	10.2	9.4
Tax on goods and services	246.7	337.9	400.2	442.7	592.2	10.6	33.8	24.1	27.3
<b>Other government revenues</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>517.7</b>	<b>574.0</b>	<b>563.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Revenues received from government ownership	134.2	196.5	147.8	258.7	238.9	75.1	-7.7	14.1	11.0
Revenues received from sales of goods and services	56.2	62.0	72.2	76.5	87.5	6.0	14.3	4.2	4.0
Receipts from fines and penalties	52.3	45.0	38.0	43.5	46.7	14.6	7.3	2.4	2.2
Miscellaneous revenues	89.2	142.5	259.7	195.2	190.3	-24.8	-2.5	10.6	8.8
<b>Expenses (current)</b>	<b>1,706.9</b>	<b>2,072.3</b>	<b>2,429.4</b>	<b>2,776.2</b>	<b>3,367.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Operating balance</b>	<b>-583.1</b>	<b>-611.7</b>	<b>-753.3</b>	<b>-937.9</b>	<b>-1,196.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>673.6</b>	<b>742.8</b>	<b>922.9</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sales of crude oil and products</b>	<b>670.4</b>	<b>738.8</b>	<b>919.2</b>	<b>1,105.4</b>	<b>470.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>-57.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.0</b>
Sales of crude oil	537.4	568.0	734.2	924.9	318.0	26.0	-65.6	83.4	66.9
Receipts from sales of crude oil	522.4	551.9	688.1	874.4	302.2	27.1	-65.4	78.8	63.5
Allocation of 3 percent of crude oil and gas export revenues to oil-producing and deprived regions	15.0	16.0	46.1	50.5	15.8	9.5	-68.8	4.6	3.3
Receipts from exports of oil products and natural gas condensate	0.0	168.4	157.6	63.3	41.0	-59.8	-35.2	5.7	8.6
Receipts from domestic sales of natural gas condensate	0.0	2.5	3.4	95.7	76.1	#	-20.4	8.6	16.0
Foreign exchange receipts from exports of crude oil and natural gas condensate	133.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Excess resources received from exports of crude oil and natural gas condensate	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	0.0
Resources, subject to Paragraph (C), Note (1), Budget Law for 2017/18	0.0	0.0	15.2	21.5	35.6	41.4	65.5	1.9	7.5

<b>Sales of movable and immovable assets</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Sales of public buildings and establishments	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	-47.6	106.9	*	0.1
Land cessions and sales	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
Sales of machinery and equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	49.8	88.5	*	0.2
Sales and disposal of other non-financial assets	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	7.3	17.0	0.2	0.5
<b>Transfer of unfinished government projects to the private sector</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures)</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>441.8</b>	<b>525.9</b>	<b>506.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Net disposal of non-financial assets</b>	<b>401.6</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>583.2</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-105.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Operating and non-financial balance <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-181.6</b>	<b>-255.5</b>	<b>-272.3</b>	<b>-354.6</b>	<b>-1,226.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Net disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>354.6</b>	<b>1,226.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Disposal of financial assets</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>	<b>950.7</b>	<b>1,698.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Foreign financing</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.0</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 facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts from other banks and foreign financing	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	0.0
<b>Domestic financing</b>	<b>219.7</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>	<b>950.7</b>	<b>1,698.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sales of Islamic financial instruments	105.1	538.3	445.0	738.8	962.7	66.0	30.3	77.7	56.7
Proceeds from privatization of public companies	94.4	78.4	41.4	49.9	53.5	20.4	7.2	5.2	3.1
Receipts from privatization of mines and acquisition of non-financial assets	5.0	0.1	*	0.3	0.6	#	88.6	*	*
Principal of domestic loans	1.6	1.6	3.5	11.3	22.1	223.8	95.0	1.2	1.3
Refunds carried over from previous years	4.7	3.9	5.5	15.0	6.0	172.7	-60.0	1.6	0.4
Receipts from utilization of the NDFI	9.0	6.0	105.9	135.3	653.6	27.7	383.1	14.2	38.5
<b>Acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>329.1</b>	<b>596.1</b>	<b>471.8</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>-20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Repayment on Islamic Treasury Bills upon maturity	0.0	49.3	63.4	228.4	296.9	260.4	30.0	38.3	62.9
Treasury Settlement Papers	0.0	0.0	50.0	354.4	142.7	#	-59.7	59.5	30.2
Other	38.2	323.4	215.7	13.3	32.2	-93.9	142.7	2.2	6.8

Source: Annual Budget Laws; Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

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



**Tax Revenue**  
(excluding special revenues)

(trillion rials)

Table 61

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Corporate tax</b>	<b>287.6</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>406.6</b>	<b>438.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Public legal entities	90.6	120.1	163.7	208.6	181.7	27.4	-12.9	16.5	11.3
Private legal entities	197.0	197.4	186.6	198.0	256.5	6.1	29.5	15.7	15.9
<b>Income tax</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Salary	78.7	100.9	96.4	110.0	152.9	14.1	39.0	8.7	9.5
Professions	31.9	39.9	45.0	59.1	115.9	31.3	95.9	4.7	7.2
Real estate	6.1	7.8	10.1	19.4	15.3	93.2	-21.2	1.5	1.0
Other	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	-9.1	#	0.1	0.4
<b>Wealth tax</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Transfer of goodwill	5.9	7.7	8.3	12.2	15.6	47.5	27.9	1.0	1.0
Inheritance tax	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.2	9.3	22.9	0.4	0.4
Stamp duty	7.1	3.9	3.8	6.1	11.8	60.9	95.4	0.5	0.7
Other	7.3	10.6	12.0	14.5	50.3	20.6	246.8	1.1	3.1
<b>Total (direct tax)</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>493.9</b>	<b>531.5</b>	<b>634.0</b>	<b>813.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>

<b>Customs duty</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Import duty of other goods	92.8	149.7	191.7	166.1	152.9	-13.3	-7.9	13.1	9.5
Motor vehicle import duty	16.6	26.6	25.3	12.3	5.9	-51.5	-51.8	1.0	0.4
Other <sup>1</sup>	6.1	6.7	9.7	9.2	44.3	-4.9	379.6	0.7	2.8
<b>Tax on goods and services</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>337.9</b>	<b>400.2</b>	<b>442.7</b>	<b>592.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Sales of oil products	32.3	52.7	50.2	52.4	69.8	4.5	33.1	4.1	4.3
Vehicle registration	6.0	9.6	11.8	8.9	5.3	-24.3	-40.0	0.7	0.3
Automobile transactions	5.5	6.2	6.0	8.9	14.5	48.1	63.4	0.7	0.9
Sales of cigarettes	2.6	3.3	3.9	6.1	7.9	58.6	28.7	0.5	0.5
Value-added tax	197.4	224.9	269.4	290.1	392.4	7.7	35.3	22.9	24.4
Two percent tax on other goods	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	134.6	25.8	*	*
Departure tax	2.7	3.0	3.5	9.8	11.5	180.8	17.5	0.8	0.7
Other	0.0	38.2	55.4	66.4	90.7	19.8	36.5	5.3	5.6
<b>Total (indirect tax)</b>	<b>362.3</b>	<b>520.9</b>	<b>626.9</b>	<b>630.4</b>	<b>795.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>791.9</b>	<b>1,014.7</b>	<b>1,158.4</b>	<b>1,264.3</b>	<b>1,608.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Annual Budget Laws; Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

<sup>1</sup> Includes import duty of executive organizations.

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

(trillion rials)

Table 62

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Revenues received from government ownership</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>
Public corporations' dividend	88.1	149.7	72.6	165.9	119.8	128.5	-27.7	28.9	21.3
Public corporations' declared dividend	55.8	113.5	57.8	147.1	47.9	154.4	-67.4	25.6	8.5
Dividend of public corporations undergoing privatization	0.6	1.4	0.0	*	0.0	0	-100.0	*	0.0
Public corporations' overdue dividend	25.6	32.0	12.3	18.6	56.7	51.1	204.9	3.2	10.1
Dividend of non-public corporations owning a public share	5.7	2.8	2.5	0.2	15.2	-93.7	#	*	2.7
Note (24), Single Article, Budget Law for 2015/16	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts from renting (buildings and land)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	35.5	-2.1	0.1	0.1
Other	45.7	46.5	74.7	92.2	118.4	23.5	28.4	16.1	21.0
<b>Revenues received from sales of goods and services</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Revenues received from sales of services	55.6	61.3	71.7	75.9	86.3	5.8	13.7	13.2	15.3
Services rendered at notary public offices	30.9	31.5	35.8	43.1	52.0	20.3	20.6	7.5	9.2
Educational and cultural services	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	-14.0	0.3	0.3
Agricultural and industrial services	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.1	48.7	*	*
Other	22.9	28.1	34.0	30.8	32.5	-9.3	5.5	5.4	5.8
Revenues received from sales of goods	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	35.1	80.0	0.1	0.2
Sales of agricultural products	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.3	-11.7	*	*
Other	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	36.7	96.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Receipts from fines and penalties</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Driving and traffic offences	20.2	19.0	13.0	16.7	27.4	28.0	64.2	2.9	4.9
Fines and penalties subject to Labor Act, illegal entry and residence, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	66.2	21.6	*	*
Combating the smuggling of drugs	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	-17.0	14.9	*	*
Other	31.4	25.4	24.6	26.5	18.9	7.5	-28.6	4.6	3.4
<b>Miscellaneous revenues</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>
Revenues received from co-ownership of lands	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	52.8	-56.4	*	*
Revenues received from implementation of Road and Railway Safety Act	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	44.8	14.2	0.1	0.1
Other	89.0	142.3	259.4	194.9	189.9	-24.9	-2.5	33.9	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>517.7</b>	<b>574.0</b>	<b>563.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Annual Budget Laws; Treasury General, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

Table 63

## Subsidy Paid on Goods and Services

(trillion rials)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20	
						Percentage change	Share in total (percent)
Agricultural inputs and factors of production	7.5	7.2	5.0	3.0	3.3	10.4	13.8
Wheat and flour <sup>1</sup>	77.5	74.8	113.9	16.9	18.0	6.6	74.9
Organizing production and guaranteed purchase of tea	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	5.7
Milk and enriched bread	0.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Essential goods	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Cost price and the selling price differential <sup>2</sup>	*	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Subsidy paid on energy carriers (subsidy paid on electricity) <sup>3</sup>	38.0	44.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2.8	8.7	8.4	1.9	1.3	-28.1	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes cash handouts paid on bread during 2015-2018 and guaranteed purchase of wheat during 2018-2020.<sup>2</sup> Budgetary No. 520005, Table 9, Budget Laws for 2015-2018<sup>3</sup> Budgetary No. 520012, Budget Laws for 2015-2018

Table 64

Actual Obligations (External Debt)<sup>1</sup>

(million dollars)

	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change	
						March 2019	March 2020
<b>Actual obligations (external debt)</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>10,623</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>-13.3</b>
Short-term	1,953	3,190	4,287	2,304	1,539	-46.2	-33.2
Medium- and long-term	6,778	7,055	7,984	8,319	7,674	4.2	-7.7
Finance	2,810	3,330	4,723	5,445	5,306	15.3	-2.6
Long-term loans	1,397	1,350	1,464	1,415	1,321	-3.4	-6.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on foreign trade statistics collected each year by almost mid-March (end of the Iranian year).

Table 65

Balance of Payments<sup>1</sup>

(million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 ▲	2019/20 □	Percentage change	
						2018/19	2019/20
<b>Current account</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>26,241</b>	<b>-1,652</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>18,497</b>	<b>22,193</b>	<b>30,804</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>-93.9</b>
<b>Exports (FOB)</b>	<b>62,995</b>	<b>81,943</b>	<b>96,034</b>	<b>92,651</b>	<b>59,975</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-35.3</b>
Oil exports <sup>2</sup>	31,848	53,362	62,768	56,999	26,049	-9.2	-54.3
Non-oil exports	31,147	28,581	33,266	35,652	33,926	7.2	-4.8
<b>Imports (FOB)</b>	<b>57,641</b>	<b>63,446</b>	<b>73,840</b>	<b>61,847</b>	<b>58,090</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
Gas and oil products <sup>3</sup>	1,639	2,205	2,749	1,435	111	-47.8	-92.3
Other goods (non-oil imports)	56,003	61,240	71,091	60,412	57,979	-15.0	-4.0
<b>Services</b>	<b>-4,785</b>	<b>-6,148</b>	<b>-8,826</b>	<b>-6,278</b>	<b>-4,504</b>	<b>-28.9</b>	<b>-28.3</b>
<b>Credit (exports)</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>11,509</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Transportation	3,930	4,366	3,524	3,860	3,762	9.5	-2.5
Passenger	383	346	338	449	649	32.7	44.7
Freight	3,087	3,543	2,685	3,055	2,770	13.8	-9.3
Other	460	477	501	356	343	-29.0	-3.6
Travel	4,388	4,248	4,193	5,942	6,345	41.7	6.8
Business	814	800	770	1,135	1,280	47.4	12.8
Personal	3,575	3,448	3,423	4,807	5,065	40.4	5.4
Communication services	122	102	88	61	36	-30.6	-40.9
Construction services	1,284	632	554	728	156	31.4	-78.6
Insurance services	55	66	77	84	72	8.5	-13.3
Financial services (other than insurance)	107	110	120	119	123	-0.8	3.3
Computer and information services	338	18	20	22	25	9.1	12.7
Royalties and license fees	12	13	14	14	14	-0.8	3.3
Other business services	408	420	457	453	468	-0.8	3.3
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	196	202	220	218	225	-0.8	3.3
Government services n.i.e.	245	257	339	360	283	6.1	-21.4
<b>Debit (imports)</b>	<b>15,870</b>	<b>16,583</b>	<b>18,432</b>	<b>18,138</b>	<b>16,013</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
Transportation	3,781	2,939	3,357	3,208	4,113	-4.4	28.2
Passenger	666	909	1,061	927	1,048	-12.6	13.0
Freight	1,092	1,191	1,606	1,548	1,854	-3.6	19.8
Other	2,023	839	689	733	1,211	6.4	65.2
Travel	8,992	10,233	11,507	9,674	9,012	-15.9	-6.8
Business	1,940	2,212	2,486	2,005	1,883	-19.3	-6.1
Personal	7,052	8,021	9,021	7,669	7,129	-15.0	-7.0
Communication services	130	134	114	84	67	-26.5	-20.4
Construction services	534	672	130	2,335	36	#	-98.4
Insurance services	28	36	44	51	47	15.2	-7.5
Financial services (other than insurance)	374	393	490	648	661	32.1	2.1
Computer and information services	258	271	338	268	273	-20.7	2.1
Royalties and license fees	125	131	163	130	132	-20.7	2.1
Other business services	710	754	925	737	744	-20.3	1.0
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	208	219	271	216	221	-20.3	2.1
Government services n.i.e.	732	801	1,093	789	707	-27.8	-10.4

<b>Income</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-98.4</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-26.7</b>
Compensation of employees	354	413	460	366	358	-20.6	-2.2
Investment income	1,592	1,975	2,488	2,531	1,765	1.7	-30.3
<b>Debit</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Compensation of employees	458	480	417	216	204	-48.1	-5.5
Investment expenditure	1,247	1,576	1,694	1,806	1,904	6.6	5.5
<b>Current transfers</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>
General government	1	1	2	*	14	-98.5	#
Other sectors	956	994	1,048	1,111	1,159	6.0	4.3
<b>Debit</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-18.6</b>
General government	100	62	18	40	33	127.6	-18.5
Other sectors	430	377	322	230	187	-28.6	-18.7
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-4,672</b>	<b>-11,302</b>	<b>-19,815</b>	<b>-1,036</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>-94.8</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>-433</b>	<b>-4,968</b>	<b>-6,293</b>	<b>-5,522</b>	<b>-6,019</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>9.0</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>-433</b>	<b>-4,968</b>	<b>-6,294</b>	<b>-5,522</b>	<b>-6,019</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>-5,008</b>	<b>-14,293</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>-481</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-75.7</b>
Direct investment abroad	38	-48	7	-56	167	N/A	N/A
Direct investment in Iran	369	2,299	-488	2,076	324	N/A	-84.4
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-503</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Assets	-22	-69	150	-503	65	N/A	N/A
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other investment</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>-9,552</b>	<b>-12,816</b>	<b>-5,930</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>-53.7</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Assets	1,404	-8,827	-14,250	-3,028	4,496	-78.8	N/A
Trade credits	3,779	-10,855	-6,344	1,425	-2,967	N/A	N/A
Loans	-220	41	-29	-4	-79	-87.3	#
Currency and deposits	-1,205	-288	-6,351	-5,964	6,491	-6.1	N/A
Other assets	-951	2,275	-1,525	1,514	1,050	N/A	-30.6
Liabilities	991	-725	1,434	-2,902	602	N/A	N/A
Trade credits	1,011	1,113	1,906	-610	59	N/A	N/A
Loans	-188	217	-63	-407	141	#	N/A
Currency and deposits	606	-420	130	-1,063	-80	N/A	-92.5
Other liabilities	-438	-1,634	-540	-822	482	52.2	N/A
<b>Reserve assets (foreign assets of the CBI)</b>	<b>-2,233</b>	<b>7,666</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>-9,880</b>	<b>-671</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-93.2</b>
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-1,350</b>	<b>-8,564</b>	<b>-3,614</b>	<b>-6,427</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup>Based on the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5).

<sup>2</sup>Includes the value of crude oil, oil products, natural gas, and natural gas condensate and liquids (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 other companies (customs and non-customs).

<sup>3</sup>Includes the value of oil products, natural gas, and natural gas condensate and liquids (Tariff Codes: 2709, 2710 and 2711) imported by NIOC, NIGC, NIORDC, and other companies (customs and non-customs).

Table 66

Value of Exports<sup>1</sup>

(million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Agricultural and traditional goods</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Fresh and dried fruit	2,168	2,257	2,273	1,731	2,394	-23.8	38.3	4.4	5.9
Pistachio	1,202	1,273	1,179	467	981	-60.4	110.0	1.2	2.4
Grapes and raisins	262	296	160	174	187	8.4	7.3	0.4	0.5
Dates	233	209	252	340	213	34.9	-37.4	0.9	0.5
Apple	132	110	267	225	365	-15.9	62.6	0.6	0.9
Handwoven carpets	291	360	426	239	72	-43.9	-69.9	0.6	0.2
Live animals	235	219	30	70	6	131.9	-91.4	0.2	*
Vegetables and plants	748	615	653	1,055	993	61.7	-5.9	2.7	2.4
Saffron	176	286	326	354	297	8.5	-16.0	0.9	0.7
All kinds of hides and leather	106	90	102	75	50	-26.5	-33.6	0.2	0.1
Casings	72	85	75	52	36	-30.2	-31.4	0.1	0.1
Other	1,374	1,610	1,816	1,609	1,131	-11.4	-29.7	4.1	2.8
<b>Metallic mineral ores</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Industrial goods</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>30,004</b>	<b>32,194</b>	<b>33,233</b>	<b>34,704</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>
Gas and oil products	7,198	9,686	9,017	9,184	14,998	1.9	63.3	23.2	36.7
Petroleum gas and other petroleum hydrocarbons	3,916	5,296	5,454	4,974	9,137	-8.8	83.7	12.6	22.3
Naphthalene and other aromatic hydrocarbons	152	185	344	230	171	-33.3	-25.5	0.6	0.4
Light oils and products thereof	1,614	3,253	2,253	2,868	4,402	27.3	53.5	7.2	10.8
Cast iron, iron, steel and their articles	2,753	2,999	4,007	4,636	4,897	15.7	5.6	11.7	12.0
Organic chemicals	3,693	3,688	3,897	4,037	2,945	3.6	-27.0	10.2	7.2
Cyclic hydrocarbons (benzene, xylene, toluene, etc.)	1,434	1,331	1,138	812	748	-28.6	-7.8	2.1	1.8
Methanol (methyl alcohol) and ethylene glycol	1,265	1,417	1,844	2,185	1,577	18.5	-27.8	5.5	3.9
Aluminum, copper, zinc and articles thereof	436	774	587	901	1,166	53.5	29.5	2.3	2.9
Rubber and plastics products	4,744	4,940	6,076	5,639	4,333	-7.2	-23.2	14.2	10.6
Soil and stone, cement, plaster, stone and ceramic products	1,737	1,376	1,510	1,405	928	-6.9	-34.0	3.6	2.3
Ready-made clothes, tricot and all kinds of fabric	179	168	214	205	154	-4.4	-24.8	0.5	0.4
Road transportation vehicles and their spare parts	210	153	141	162	135	14.4	-16.4	0.4	0.3
Inorganic chemicals	527	416	489	432	265	-11.8	-38.6	1.1	0.6
Metallic oxides and hydroxides	79	77	126	101	63	-19.6	-38.2	0.3	0.2
Ammonia	270	199	202	182	84	-10.0	-54.1	0.5	0.2
All kinds of sulfur	107	49	61	55	22	-10.1	-59.7	0.1	0.1
Machine-made carpets and other kinds of carpeting	351	333	394	437	301	11.0	-31.1	1.1	0.7
Ornaments and jewelry	1	1	35	36	60	3.4	66.0	0.1	0.1
Soaps and other detergents	217	227	230	205	109	-11.1	-46.9	0.5	0.3
Footwear	100	101	93	117	82	26.2	-30.0	0.3	0.2
Other	4,740	5,142	5,502	5,837	4,330	6.1	-25.8	14.7	10.6
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-86.2</b>	<b>451.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,609</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

Table 67

Value of Exports according to International Classification of Goods<sup>1</sup>

(million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	647	712	706	614	480	-13.0	-21.9	1.6	1.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	236	220	327	283	179	-13.4	-36.8	0.7	0.4
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	162	178	205	299	154	46.1	-48.4	0.8	0.4
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	296	444	473	476	388	0.6	-18.6	1.2	0.9
Vegetables and fruits	3,365	3,339	3,445	3,271	3,758	-5.1	14.9	8.3	9.2
Other	955	1,094	950	1,021	614	7.4	-39.8	2.6	1.5
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>-30.6</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Crude caoutchouc	64	67	68	61	44	-10.0	-27.5	0.2	0.1
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, not elsewhere classified	48	53	67	63	37	-5.4	-41.0	0.2	0.1
Crude fertilizers	385	384	457	410	253	-10.1	-38.5	1.0	0.6
Other	1,005	1,408	2,194	1,398	1,258	-36.3	-10.0	3.5	3.1
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>36.6</b>
<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>-70.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Vegetable oils	40	38	39	63	3	59.8	-95.0	0.2	*
Other	23	29	17	17	21	4.7	18.7	*	0.1
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>11,310</b>	<b>10,725</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Chemicals and related products	4,295	4,175	4,452	4,522	3,282	1.6	-27.4	11.4	8.0
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	98	81	81	102	76	25.2	-24.9	0.3	0.2
Medical and pharmaceutical products	102	139	188	105	96	-44.1	-8.6	0.3	0.2
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	4,247	4,281	5,227	4,722	3,818	-9.7	-19.1	11.9	9.3
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere classified	586	603	298	159	118	-46.5	-25.9	0.4	0.3
Other	1,043	1,056	1,065	1,115	926	4.7	-16.9	2.8	2.3
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>6,085</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>8,046</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>8,269</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Paper, paperboard, and pulp	43	51	113	154	82	36.5	-46.6	0.4	0.2
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	867	927	1,161	1,012	571	-12.8	-43.6	2.6	1.4
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	1,605	1,406	1,474	1,467	998	-0.5	-32.0	3.7	2.4
Iron and steel	2,461	2,629	3,731	4,261	4,563	14.2	7.1	10.8	11.2
Other	1,109	1,638	1,567	1,794	2,054	14.5	14.5	4.5	5.0
<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Non-electrical lighting equipment	495	540	656	542	540	-17.4	-0.3	1.4	1.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliance	303	305	316	256	163	-18.8	-36.5	0.6	0.4
Transport equipment	276	159	153	809	367	427.5	-54.7	2.0	0.9
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-32.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Professional instruments	31	68	125	36	13	-71.0	-63.8	0.1	*
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere classified	517	677	908	1,003	632	10.4	-36.9	2.5	1.5
Other	193	201	201	268	231	33.3	-13.5	0.7	0.6
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-86.2</b>	<b>451.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,609</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.



Table 68

Weight of Exports<sup>1</sup>

(thousand tons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Agricultural and traditional goods</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>5,960</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Fresh and dried fruit	1,508	1,914	2,242	2,217	2,648	-1.1	19.4	2.0	2.0
Handwoven carpets	5	6	5	6	3	5.9	-44.4	*	*
Live animals	51	46	8	18	2	115.4	-90.7	*	*
Vegetables and plants	1,932	2,396	2,046	2,494	2,641	21.9	5.9	2.3	2.0
Saffron	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	20.4	-0.7	*	*
All kinds of hides and leather	22	24	22	23	21	4.8	-7.2	*	*
Casings	3	4	3	4	3	5.8	-8.9	0.0	*
Other	915	914	1,379	1,199	1,053	-13.0	-12.1	1.1	0.8
<b>Metallic mineral ores</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>22,153</b>	<b>18,003</b>	<b>13,875</b>	<b>-18.7</b>	<b>-22.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Industrial goods</b>	<b>58,088</b>	<b>82,974</b>	<b>87,846</b>	<b>84,225</b>	<b>113,036</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>84.8</b>
Gas and oil products	13,480	30,833	30,140	25,307	45,578	-16.0	80.1	23.4	34.2
Petroleum gas and other petroleum hydrocarbons	7,213	17,783	19,750	14,775	31,520	-25.2	113.3	13.7	23.6
Naphthalene and other aromatic hydrocarbons	327	462	755	517	367	-31.5	-28.9	0.5	0.3
Light oils and products thereof	2,241	8,673	5,245	5,813	9,022	10.8	55.2	5.4	6.8
Cast iron, iron, steel and their articles	4,320	6,505	9,686	9,802	12,023	1.2	22.7	9.1	9.0
Organic chemicals	7,171	8,221	7,829	8,238	9,670	5.2	17.4	7.6	7.3
Cyclic hydrocarbons (benzene, xylene, toluene, etc.)	1,718	1,812	1,722	1,139	1,230	-33.8	8.0	1.1	0.9
Methanol (methyl alcohol) and ethylene glycol	4,282	5,118	4,862	5,327	7,094	9.6	33.2	4.9	5.3
Aluminum, copper, zinc and articles thereof	161	338	330	251	228	-24.0	-8.9	0.2	0.2
Rubber and plastics products	3,209	3,611	4,467	4,271	4,600	-4.4	7.7	3.9	3.5
Soil and stone, cement, plaster, stone and ceramic products	21,701	24,220	25,017	26,006	30,570	4.0	17.5	24.0	22.9
Ready-made clothes, tricot and all kinds of fabric	44	42	55	62	66	11.5	6.4	0.1	*
Road transportation vehicles and their spare parts	49	35	36	46	37	28.8	-18.7	*	*
Inorganic chemicals	2,036	1,890	2,153	1,873	1,647	-13.0	-12.1	1.7	1.2
Metallic oxides and hydroxides	208	152	173	209	108	20.9	-48.6	0.2	0.1
Ammonia	649	738	930	743	656	-20.2	-11.7	0.7	0.5
All kinds of sulfur	874	631	664	476	328	-28.4	-31.1	0.4	0.2
Machine-made carpets and other kinds of carpeting	54	58	67	83	89	24.3	6.6	0.1	0.1
Ornaments and jewelry	*	*	*	*	*	25.1	111.3	*	*
Soaps and other detergents	290	307	311	315	272	1.3	-13.8	0.3	0.2
Footwear	16	19	19	31	34	62.2	9.6	*	*
Other	5,558	6,895	7,735	7,939	8,222	2.6	3.6	7.3	6.2
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,596</b>	<b>111,232</b>	<b>115,707</b>	<b>108,189</b>	<b>133,302</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

Table 69

Weight of Exports according to International Classification of Goods<sup>1</sup>

(thousand tons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	441	440	398	356	451	-10.6	26.9	0.3	0.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	161	155	577	394	241	-31.7	-38.7	0.4	0.2
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	82	145	179	226	118	26.0	-47.7	0.2	0.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	56	60	53	49	42	-6.6	-14.8	*	*
Vegetables and fruits	3,659	4,591	4,571	4,986	5,583	9.1	12.0	4.6	4.2
Other	553	577	579	680	506	17.4	-25.5	0.6	0.4
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>19,486</b>	<b>30,828</b>	<b>30,446</b>	<b>25,965</b>	<b>22,398</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Crude caoutchouc	36	47	48	47	38	-1.0	-19.4	*	*
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, not elsewhere classified	29	35	39	45	33	14.8	-25.9	*	*
Crude fertilizers	4,912	8,170	8,512	7,969	8,777	-6.4	10.1	7.4	6.6
Other	14,509	22,576	21,847	17,905	13,550	-18.0	-24.3	16.5	10.2
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>30,804</b>	<b>30,099</b>	<b>25,228</b>	<b>45,484</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>
<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>-66.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*</b>
Vegetable oils	22	22	24	39	3	61.0	-91.8	*	*
Other	14	24	19	18	16	-4.6	-11.6	*	*
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>16,415</b>	<b>18,349</b>	<b>19,540</b>	<b>19,504</b>	<b>21,615</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Chemicals and related products	9,271	10,178	10,032	10,158	11,384	1.3	12.1	9.4	8.5
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	44	37	45	50	41	10.7	-17.9	*	*
Medical and pharmaceutical products	6	6	8	4	3	-44.1	-40.9	*	*
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	3,027	3,363	4,145	3,909	4,289	-5.7	9.7	3.6	3.2
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere classified	1,247	1,000	1,225	1,393	1,320	13.7	-5.2	1.3	1.0
Other	2,822	3,764	4,085	3,990	4,579	-2.3	14.8	3.7	3.4
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>22,358</b>	<b>24,694</b>	<b>28,546</b>	<b>29,919</b>	<b>36,044</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>
Paper, paperboard, and pulp	43	58	168	245	116	45.5	-52.6	0.2	0.1
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	121	131	175	215	192	22.9	-10.3	0.2	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	17,504	17,376	17,817	19,112	23,155	7.3	21.2	17.7	17.4
Iron and steel	4,167	6,316	9,529	9,569	11,784	0.4	23.2	8.8	8.8
Other	523	814	857	779	796	-9.1	2.2	0.7	0.6
<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Non-electrical lighting equipment	116	107	116	149	164	28.7	10.3	0.1	0.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliance	42	42	43	45	49	4.9	10.4	*	*
Transport equipment	56	35	36	55	44	54.0	-20.8	0.1	*
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Professional instruments	1	2	3	5	5	69.8	-2.0	*	*
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere classified	186	252	329	378	329	15.1	-12.9	0.3	0.2
Other	56	64	69	105	106	52.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,596</b>	<b>111,232</b>	<b>115,707</b>	<b>108,189</b>	<b>133,302</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

**Table 70** **Distribution of Exports by Country<sup>1</sup>** (million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
China	..	7,853	8,762	8,828	9,499	0.8	7.6	22.3	23.2
Iraq	..	6,132	6,555	8,991	9,027	37.2	0.4	22.7	22.1
Turkey	..	3,248	3,963	2,381	5,053	-39.9	112.2	6.0	12.4
The United Arab Emirates	..	5,328	4,438	4,316	4,368	-2.8	1.2	10.9	10.7
Afghanistan	..	2,459	2,785	2,948	2,372	5.9	-19.5	7.4	5.8
India	..	2,150	2,563	2,045	1,582	-20.2	-22.6	5.2	3.9
Pakistan	..	796	919	1,267	1,113	37.9	-12.1	3.2	2.7
Indonesia	..	173	649	755	915	16.3	21.2	1.9	2.2
Thailand	..	385	734	697	640	-5.0	-8.2	1.8	1.6
Oman	..	544	552	757	533	37.3	-29.6	1.9	1.3
Russia	..	219	292	284	460	-2.9	61.9	0.7	1.1
Azerbaijan	..	359	326	417	430	27.9	3.2	1.1	1.1
Armenia	..	179	203	161	376	-20.6	134.0	0.4	0.9
Turkmenistan	..	547	418	406	291	-3.0	-28.2	1.0	0.7
Qatar	..	103	242	230	235	-4.6	2.0	0.6	0.6
Uzbekistan	..	176	100	144	234	44.1	61.9	0.4	0.6
Italy	..	461	423	257	217	-39.1	-15.8	0.7	0.5
Germany	..	320	361	257	202	-28.8	-21.6	0.6	0.5
Kuwait	..	189	252	246	187	-2.3	-24.0	0.6	0.5
Ghana	..	4	8	26	186	243.9	#	0.1	0.5
Hong Kong	..	326	384	204	174	-46.8	-15.1	0.5	0.4
Syria	..	256	326	159	166	-51.2	4.4	0.4	0.4
Kazakhstan	..	193	169	133	165	-21.4	24.7	0.3	0.4
Myanmar	..	47	73	117	163	61.0	39.3	0.3	0.4
Georgia	..	76	91	166	152	82.6	-9.0	0.4	0.4
Other	..	4,201	4,334	3,388	2,148	-21.8	-36.6	8.6	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,609<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Data on exports as decomposed by countries are unavailable for 2015/16.

**Table 71** **Distribution of Exports by Country Group<sup>1</sup>** (million dollars)

	2015/16 <sup>2</sup>	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent) <sup>3</sup>	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
European Union (EU)	..	1,506	1,527	1,061	756	-30.5	-28.8	2.7	1.8
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	..	21,055	24,339	21,945	24,338	-9.8	10.9	55.4	59.5
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	..	8,003	8,935	7,809	9,740	-12.6	24.7	19.7	23.8
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	..	3,114	3,679	3,581	3,082	-2.7	-13.9	9.0	7.5

Source: Iran's Customs Administration. <sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate. <sup>2</sup> Data on exports as decomposed by group of countries are unavailable for 2015/16. <sup>3</sup> Figures refer to the share of country groups in total exports through Customs, excluding natural gas condensate. As country groups rendered in this table partly overlap, no "other" heading could be provided. Therefore, the sum total does not come to 100 percent.

**Table 72** **Distribution of Exports by Continent**<sup>1</sup> (million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
America	..	356	271	107	135	-60.5	26.4	0.3	0.3
Europe	..	1,840	2,017	2,120	1,597	5.1	-24.7	5.4	3.9
Asia	..	33,862	36,810	36,632	38,476	-0.5	5.0	92.6	94.1
Africa	..	610	778	690	660	-11.4	-4.3	1.7	1.6
Australia and New Zealand	..	54	44	32	18	-27.3	-43.2	0.1	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,609<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>39,580</b>	<b>40,886</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Excludes natural gas condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Data on exports as decomposed by continents are unavailable for 2015/16.

**Table 73** **Composition of Imports by Use**<sup>1</sup> (million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Raw materials and intermediate goods</b>	<b>26,498</b>	<b>27,061</b>	<b>35,279</b>	<b>29,042</b>	<b>30,505</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1,932	1,828	2,165	2,383	3,207	10.1	34.5	5.5	7.3
Oil and gas	19	22	29	21	26	-28.4	24.3	*	0.1
Industry	20,526	20,808	26,375	21,239	21,875	-19.5	3.0	49.2	49.6
Manufacturing	19,915	20,138	25,565	20,327	21,335	-20.5	5.0	47.1	48.4
Mining	7	9	13	7	7	-50.6	5.7	*	*
Water, electricity and gas	45	46	77	436	67	465.7	-84.5	1.0	0.2
Construction	559	615	720	469	466	-34.8	-0.8	1.1	1.1
Services	4,021	4,402	6,711	5,398	5,397	-19.6	0.0	12.5	12.2
Transport	104	110	101	131	365	30.0	177.6	0.3	0.8
Communication	17	19	35	28	17	-19.6	-39.1	0.1	*
Other	3,901	4,273	6,574	5,239	5,015	-20.3	-4.3	12.1	11.4
<b>Capital goods</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>9,640</b>	<b>7,332</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>-23.9</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	242	238	234	159	280	-31.8	75.6	0.4	0.6
Oil and gas	244	288	248	188	122	-24.0	-35.2	0.4	0.3
Industry	4,611	4,404	5,256	4,370	4,219	-16.9	-3.4	10.1	9.6
Manufacturing	3,837	3,765	4,532	3,720	3,694	-17.9	-0.7	8.6	8.4
Mining	138	138	172	113	130	-34.0	15.1	0.3	0.3
Water, electricity and gas	132	128	205	231	241	12.5	4.7	0.5	0.5
Construction	504	373	347	306	154	-11.8	-49.8	0.7	0.3
Services	2,765	4,223	3,903	2,615	2,125	-33.0	-18.7	6.1	4.8
Transport	687	1,680	851	552	316	-35.2	-42.7	1.3	0.7
Communication	494	611	609	329	374	-46.1	13.7	0.8	0.8
Other	1,585	1,932	2,442	1,734	1,435	-29.0	-17.2	4.0	3.3
<b>Consumer goods</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>7,292</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>6,623</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>-29.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown is based on the CBI's guidelines.

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>7,638</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>9,596</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	255	254	282	278	368	-1.4	32.2	0.6	0.8
Cereals and cereal preparations	3,463	2,806	3,430	4,466	5,126	30.2	14.8	10.3	11.6
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	202	350	446	124	668	-72.1	437.7	0.3	1.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	396	445	539	507	645	-6.0	27.2	1.2	1.5
Vegetables and fruits	799	847	1,076	700	570	-34.9	-18.5	1.6	1.3
Other	1,618	1,642	1,864	1,896	2,219	1.7	17.0	4.4	5.0
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Crude caoutchouc	160	161	236	216	237	-8.7	10.0	0.5	0.5
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, not elsewhere classified	400	489	591	561	642	-5.1	14.5	1.3	1.5
Crude fertilizers	85	75	90	88	120	-1.9	36.3	0.2	0.3
Other	1,718	1,854	2,212	2,160	2,158	-2.4	-0.1	5.0	4.9
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>-40.2</b>	<b>-73.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Vegetable oils	980	873	1,198	1,049	1,229	-12.4	17.1	2.4	2.8
Other	4	4	5	4	6	-30.1	75.0	*	*
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>7,419</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Chemicals and related products	1,272	1,246	1,586	1,506	2,002	-5.1	32.9	3.5	4.5
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	279	328	405	357	444	-11.9	24.3	0.8	1.0
Medical and pharmaceutical products	1,658	1,667	1,854	1,868	1,835	0.8	-1.8	4.3	4.2
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	1,484	1,459	1,666	1,208	1,344	-27.5	11.2	2.8	3.0
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere classified	638	774	942	890	1,241	-5.5	39.3	2.1	2.8
Other	519	542	781	556	555	-28.8	-0.2	1.3	1.3
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>5,743</b>	<b>-38.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Paper, paperboard, and pulp	986	959	1,086	899	1,285	-17.2	42.9	2.1	2.9
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	653	954	976	591	946	-39.5	60.1	1.4	2.1
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	427	575	724	396	416	-45.3	5.0	0.9	0.9
Iron and steel	3,089	2,509	2,677	1,561	1,363	-41.7	-12.7	3.6	3.1
Other	1,849	1,925	2,304	1,353	1,733	-41.3	28.1	3.1	3.9
<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>15,090</b>	<b>17,704</b>	<b>21,916</b>	<b>16,151</b>	<b>14,373</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Non-electrical lighting equipment	7,372	7,321	8,818	7,754	6,677	-12.1	-13.9	18.0	15.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliance	3,751	5,034	5,429	3,957	5,753	-27.1	45.4	9.2	13.0
Transport equipment	3,968	5,350	7,668	4,440	1,943	-42.1	-56.2	10.3	4.4
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Professional instruments	846	924	1,247	1,019	1,085	-18.3	6.5	2.4	2.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere classified	535	680	856	545	614	-36.3	12.7	1.3	1.4
Other	62	135	197	112	68	-42.8	-39.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

Table 75

## Distribution of Imports by Country

(million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
China	10,477	10,753	13,236	10,414	11,273	-21.3	8.3	24.1	25.6
The United Arab Emirates	7,765	6,407	10,059	6,618	8,979	-34.2	35.7	15.3	20.4
Turkey	2,988	2,738	3,222	2,636	5,031	-18.2	90.9	6.1	11.4
India	2,296	1,955	2,258	2,761	3,692	22.3	33.7	6.4	8.4
Germany	1,822	2,537	3,094	2,489	2,118	-19.6	-14.9	5.8	4.8
Russia	588	1,573	728	1,354	1,177	86.1	-13.1	3.1	2.7
Switzerland	2,393	1,187	2,160	2,116	1,151	-2.0	-45.6	4.9	2.6
The United Kingdom	357	413	1,105	1,036	1,092	-6.2	5.4	2.4	2.5
Italy	910	1,227	1,437	1,154	1,016	-19.7	-11.9	2.7	2.3
The Netherlands	734	790	1,440	1,173	1,005	-18.5	-14.3	2.7	2.3
The Republic of Korea	3,680	3,460	3,719	2,065	786	-44.5	-61.9	4.8	1.8
Brazil	610	1,208	675	492	558	-27.1	13.6	1.1	1.3
Singapore	483	417	951	915	538	-3.8	-41.2	2.1	1.2
France	761	957	1,771	1,074	437	-39.4	-59.3	2.5	1.0
Pakistan	226	364	393	341	412	-13.4	20.8	0.8	0.9
Austria	203	295	337	556	392	64.7	-29.5	1.3	0.9
Malaysia	281	476	490	427	306	-12.8	-28.5	1.0	0.7
Spain	201	349	446	418	277	-6.3	-33.6	1.0	0.6
Belgium	294	403	688	398	266	-42.2	-33.0	0.9	0.6
Argentina	6	315	100	128	237	28.0	84.7	0.3	0.5
Thailand	248	320	350	238	233	-32.0	-2.0	0.6	0.5
Taiwan	446	467	534	325	226	-39.2	-30.3	0.8	0.5
Denmark	187	213	268	243	211	-9.5	-13.1	0.6	0.5
Hong Kong	14	68	106	143	202	34.7	41.3	0.3	0.5
Oman	13	46	217	433	169	99.9	-60.9	1.0	0.4
Other	3,555	4,745	4,674	3,224	2,306	-31.0	-28.5	7.5	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

**Table 76** **Distribution of Imports by Country Group** (million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent) <sup>1</sup>	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
European Union (EU)	6,175	8,296	11,953	9,464	7,431	-20.8	-21.5	21.9	16.9
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	24,507	26,406	31,839	26,053	27,399	-18.2	5.2	60.4	62.1
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	3,471	3,528	3,824	3,191	5,773	-16.5	80.9	7.4	13.1
Asian Clearing Union (ACU)	2,689	2,507	2,819	3,226	4,240	14.4	31.4	7.5	9.6

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

<sup>1</sup> Figures refer to the share of country groups in total imports through Customs. However, as country groups rendered in this table partly overlap, no "other" heading could be provided. Therefore, the sum total does not come to 100 percent.

**Table 77** **Distribution of Imports by Continent** (million dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
America	1,147	2,109	1,360	1,017	1,016	-25.2	-0.1	2.4	2.3
Europe	9,413	11,795	15,065	13,126	9,840	-12.9	-25.0	30.4	22.3
Asia	30,466	29,437	37,602	28,698	33,078	-23.7	15.3	66.5	75.0
Africa	413	164	286	144	104	-49.5	-27.8	0.3	0.2
Oceania	100	179	146	183	53	25.5	-71.0	0.4	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>54,459</b>	<b>43,169</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration

**Table 78** **Transactions on Interbank Foreign Exchange Market** (million dollars)

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		Percentage change	
	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
Central Bank	129	21,801	3,413	34,737	1,647	41,344	2,091	36,835	7,800	24,704	273.0	-32.9
Banks	21,894	222	34,737	3,413	41,344	1,647	36,835	2,091	24,704	7,800	-32.9	26.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>38,150</b>	<b>38,150</b>	<b>42,991</b>	<b>42,991</b>	<b>38,927</b>	<b>38,927</b>	<b>32,504</b>	<b>32,504</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>-16.5</b>

Table 79

## Weight of Imports according to International Classification of Goods

(thousand tons)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 □	Percentage change		Share (percent)	
						2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>15,660</b>	<b>14,109</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>16,480</b>	<b>20,834</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>
Dairy products and birds' eggs	58	57	62	52	61	-16.3	17.2	0.2	0.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	12,139	10,204	11,404	13,437	15,374	17.8	14.4	41.5	42.9
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	557	700	880	301	1,850	-65.8	#	0.9	5.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	108	123	151	142	173	-5.9	22.0	0.4	0.5
Vegetables and fruits	917	984	1,174	747	739	-36.3	-1.2	2.3	2.1
Other	1,882	2,041	1,788	1,800	2,637	0.7	46.5	5.6	7.4
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Crude caoutchouc	91	96	115	113	124	-1.9	10.2	0.3	0.3
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, not elsewhere classified	191	256	269	231	281	-14.1	21.8	0.7	0.8
Crude fertilizers	373	269	304	219	414	-27.9	88.8	0.7	1.2
Other	3,661	3,666	4,094	3,917	3,820	-4.3	-2.5	12.1	10.7
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>-45.6</b>	<b>-57.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Vegetable oils	1,123	1,011	1,362	1,296	1,605	-4.8	23.8	4.0	4.5
Other	1	1	1	1	1	-10.1	2.5	*	*
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>-25.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Chemicals and related products	718	757	926	766	996	-17.3	30.1	2.4	2.8
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	81	103	116	83	110	-28.5	32.4	0.3	0.3
Medical and pharmaceutical products	21	33	23	20	28	-12.9	36.0	0.1	0.1
Plastic, cellulose and artificial resins	752	837	849	535	573	-37.0	7.2	1.7	1.6
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere classified	195	225	264	229	298	-13.4	30.4	0.7	0.8
Other	335	198	554	414	476	-25.2	14.8	1.3	1.3
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>8,139</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>-46.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Paper, paperboard, and pulp	987	973	973	714	1,068	-26.6	49.5	2.2	3.0
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	277	374	376	212	339	-43.7	60.1	0.7	0.9
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	395	429	433	187	172	-56.8	-8.0	0.6	0.5
Iron and steel	4,846	4,053	3,308	1,493	1,018	-54.9	-31.8	4.6	2.8
Other	1,634	1,701	1,709	1,014	1,121	-40.7	10.6	3.1	3.1
<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Non-electrical lighting equipment	975	961	1,083	677	676	-37.5	-0.2	2.1	1.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliance	330	357	432	272	306	-37.2	12.6	0.8	0.9
Transport equipment	461	610	848	538	240	-36.6	-55.4	1.7	0.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-53.1</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Professional instruments	36	36	45	30	36	-33.7	18.9	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere classified	100	117	139	55	49	-60.3	-11.3	0.2	0.1
Other	20	29	35	18	10	-49.7	-41.6	0.1	*
<b>Goods not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>325.6</b>	<b>-91.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,152</b>	<b>33,399</b>	<b>38,856</b>	<b>32,356</b>	<b>35,825</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran's Customs Administration



### Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of the Banking System<sup>1, 2</sup>

(trillion rials)

Table 80

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	5,823.0	5,823.5	7,321.5	9,171.4	11,580.4	25.3	26.3
<b>Public debt<sup>3</sup></b>	1,738.6	2,197.5	2,586.1	3,325.5	4,164.9	28.6	25.2
Government	1,435.4	1,857.9	2,294.0	3,041.3	3,697.1	32.6	21.6
Public corporations and institutions	303.2	339.6	292.1	284.2	467.8	-2.7	64.6
<b>Non-public debt<sup>4, 5</sup></b>	7,362.2	9,177.2	10,918.5	13,126.1	16,220.2	20.2	23.6
<b>Other</b>	7,667.9	8,298.4	10,304.7	13,163.0	15,470.0	27.7	17.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	22,591.7	25,496.6	31,130.8	38,786.0	47,435.5	24.6	22.3
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	2,750.7	3,273.7	4,280.5	4,748.7	6,767.9	10.9	42.5
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	25,342.4	28,770.3	35,411.3	43,534.7	54,203.4	22.9	24.5
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Broad money (M2)</b>	10,172.8	12,533.9	15,299.8	18,828.9	24,721.5	23.1	31.3
Money (M1)	1,367.0	1,630.3	1,946.7	2,852.3	4,273.0	46.5	49.8
Quasi-money (non-sight deposits)	8,805.8	10,903.6	13,353.1	15,976.6	20,448.5	19.6	28.0
<b>Deposits of public sector</b>	635.5	614.4	742.4	915.9	1,366.9	23.4	49.2
Government	593.4	566.7	699.6	861.8	1,310.4	23.2	52.1
Public corporations and institutions	42.1	47.7	42.8	54.1	56.5	26.4	4.4
<b>Capital account</b>	821.8	717.2	640.8	489.2	-438.9	-23.7	-189.7
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	3,358.7	3,310.9	4,466.5	5,918.8	6,948.1	32.5	17.4
<b>Advance payments on LCs by public sector</b>	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.8	240.0	5.9
<b>Other<sup>6</sup></b>	7,600.4	8,319.8	9,980.8	12,631.5	14,836.1	26.6	17.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	22,591.7	25,496.6	31,130.8	38,786.0	47,435.5	24.6	22.3
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	2,750.7	3,273.7	4,280.5	4,748.7	6,767.9	10.9	42.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes Central Bank, public commercial and specialized banks, private banks, and non-bank credit institutions.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the public debt to the CBI as well as the public sector's participation papers. Figures related to the public debt to banks and credit institutions are provided based on the data kept in the general ledgers of banks and credit institutions and are not audited.

<sup>4</sup> Includes future profits and revenues.

<sup>5</sup> As of August 2019, a sum of RIs. 454 trillion worth of facilities extended by Ayandeh Bank was transferred from "current claims" heading to "other assets" heading.

<sup>6</sup> In the corresponding Table in Chapter 13 (Table 13.1), "other" includes "capital account" and "advance payments on LCs by public sector".

Table 81

## Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Iran

(trillion rials)

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	<b>3,517.5</b>	<b>3,394.1</b>	<b>4,070.1</b>	<b>4,651.3</b>	<b>5,364.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Notes and coins</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>-23.9</b>	<b>-25.5</b>
<b>Public debt</b>	<b>520.3</b>	<b>576.1</b>	<b>528.0</b>	<b>958.2</b>	<b>1,158.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Government <sup>1</sup>	244.1	273.8	269.0	731.2	764.3	171.8	4.5
Public corporations and institutions	276.2	302.3	259.0	227.0	394.2	-12.4	73.7
<b>Claims on banks</b>	<b>836.3</b>	<b>996.9</b>	<b>1,320.3</b>	<b>1,381.7</b>	<b>1,106.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-19.9</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>319.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,926.9</b>	<b>5,046.9</b>	<b>6,150.2</b>	<b>7,281.2</b>	<b>7,965.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	<b>4,939.6</b>	<b>5,057.2</b>	<b>6,176.3</b>	<b>7,310.1</b>	<b>7,993.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Notes and coins</b>	<b>487.6</b>	<b>535.1</b>	<b>562.9</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>717.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>
With the public	371.9	393.3	442.7	547.5	611.4	23.7	11.7
With banks	85.1	91.7	91.8	88.4	90.0	-3.7	1.8
With the Central Bank	30.6	50.1	28.4	21.6	16.1	-23.9	-25.5
<b>Deposits of banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>1,076.6</b>	<b>1,313.3</b>	<b>1,605.3</b>	<b>2,021.0</b>	<b>2,827.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>39.9</b>
Reserve requirement	1,019.6	1,253.9	1,543.4	1,948.0	2,604.7	26.2	33.7
Sight <sup>2</sup>	57.0	59.4	61.9	73.0	222.4	17.9	204.7
<b>Deposits of public sector</b>	<b>338.1</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>470.1</b>	<b>666.2</b>	<b>1,002.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>50.4</b>
Government	296.0	325.8	427.3	612.1	945.7	43.2	54.5
Public corporations and institutions	42.1	47.7	42.8	54.1	56.5	26.4	4.4
<b>Capital account <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>1,581.1</b>	<b>1,469.5</b>	<b>1,910.3</b>	<b>2,234.8</b>	<b>1,888.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-15.5</b>
Foreign loans and foreign exchange deposits	1,520.7	1,406.6	1,832.1	2,151.2	1,806.7	17.4	-16.0
Clearing foreign exchange	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	12.5	0.0
Special Drawing Right allocations	59.8	62.2	77.4	82.7	81.3	6.8	-1.7
<b>Advance payments on LCs by public sector</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,358.4</b>	<b>1,265.6</b>	<b>1,502.7</b>	<b>1,581.4</b>	<b>1,411.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,926.9</b>	<b>5,046.9</b>	<b>6,150.2</b>	<b>7,281.2</b>	<b>7,965.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>

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

<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>

(trillion rials)

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	<b>2,305.5</b>	<b>2,429.4</b>	<b>3,251.4</b>	<b>4,520.1</b>	<b>6,215.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>
<b>Notes and coins</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Deposits with the Central Bank</b>	<b>1,076.6</b>	<b>1,313.3</b>	<b>1,605.3</b>	<b>2,021.0</b>	<b>2,827.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>39.9</b>
Reserve requirement	1,019.6	1,253.9	1,543.4	1,948.0	2,604.7	26.2	33.7
Sight <sup>2</sup>	57.0	59.4	61.9	73.0	222.4	17.9	204.7
<b>Public debt<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,218.3</b>	<b>1,621.4</b>	<b>2,058.1</b>	<b>2,367.3</b>	<b>3,006.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>
Government	1,191.3	1,584.1	2,025.0	2,310.1	2,932.8	14.1	27.0
Public corporations and institutions	27.0	37.3	33.1	57.2	73.6	72.8	28.7
<b>Non-public debt<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>7,362.2</b>	<b>9,177.2</b>	<b>10,918.5</b>	<b>13,126.1</b>	<b>16,220.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>5,617.1</b>	<b>5,816.7</b>	<b>7,055.5</b>	<b>9,381.9</b>	<b>11,110.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,664.8</b>	<b>20,449.7</b>	<b>24,980.6</b>	<b>31,504.8</b>	<b>39,470.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>2,738.0</b>	<b>3,263.4</b>	<b>4,254.4</b>	<b>4,719.8</b>	<b>6,739.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	<b>20,402.8</b>	<b>23,713.1</b>	<b>29,235.0</b>	<b>36,224.6</b>	<b>46,210.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>9,800.9</b>	<b>12,140.6</b>	<b>14,857.1</b>	<b>18,281.4</b>	<b>24,110.1</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Sight	995.1	1,237.0	1,504.0	2,304.8	3,661.6	53.2	58.9
Term	8,187.4	10,123.1	12,339.1	14,646.0	18,568.0	18.7	26.8
Gharz-al-hasaneh <sup>6</sup>	469.8	602.9	801.9	1,026.5	1,448.1	28.0	41.1
Other	148.6	177.6	212.1	304.1	432.4	43.4	42.2
<b>Debt to the Central Bank</b>	<b>836.3</b>	<b>996.9</b>	<b>1,320.3</b>	<b>1,381.7</b>	<b>1,106.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-19.9</b>
<b>Deposits of public sector<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>297.4</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>364.7</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>739.2</b>	<b>627.7</b>	<b>542.4</b>	<b>370.6</b>	<b>-555.2</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>-249.8</b>
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>1,777.6</b>	<b>1,841.4</b>	<b>2,556.2</b>	<b>3,684.0</b>	<b>5,059.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>4,213.4</b>	<b>4,602.2</b>	<b>5,432.3</b>	<b>7,537.4</b>	<b>9,384.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,664.8</b>	<b>20,449.7</b>	<b>24,980.6</b>	<b>31,504.8</b>	<b>39,470.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>2,738.0</b>	<b>3,263.4</b>	<b>4,254.4</b>	<b>4,719.8</b>	<b>6,739.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad.<sup>2</sup> Includes banks' foreign exchange sight deposits with the CBI.<sup>3</sup> Excludes the CBI. Includes public sector's participation papers. Figures related to the public debt to banks and credit institutions are provided based on the data kept in the general ledgers of banks and credit institutions and are not audited.<sup>4</sup> Includes future profits and revenues.<sup>5</sup> As of August 2019, a sum of Rls. 454 trillion worth of facilities extended by Ayandeh Bank was transferred from "current claims" heading to "other assets" heading.<sup>6</sup> To avoid double counting in calculation of Gharz-al-hasaneh sources and uses, blocked sources must be excluded from the sum total of Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits. This is due to the fact that Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits include the Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits of Housing Bank, the uses related to which have already been assigned for housing purposes.<sup>7</sup> A major portion of government deposits with the banking system is related to the deposits in the OSF account and those of the NDFI in rials.

**Summary of the Assets and Liabilities  
of Public Commercial Banks <sup>1</sup>**

**Table 83**

(trillion rials)

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>352.5</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>573.4</b>	<b>769.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>
<b>Notes and coins</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Deposits with the Central Bank</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>341.4</b>	<b>439.1</b>	<b>555.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>
Reserve requirement	169.4	224.3	309.0	410.7	527.5	32.9	28.4
Sight <sup>2</sup>	25.2	32.9	32.4	28.4	28.0	-12.3	-1.4
<b>Public debt <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>436.2</b>	<b>576.6</b>	<b>691.6</b>	<b>858.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Government	323.0	423.5	558.0	650.1	814.4	16.5	25.3
Public corporations and institutions	14.0	12.7	18.6	41.5	44.0	123.1	6.0
<b>Non-public debt <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,142.5</b>	<b>1,405.0</b>	<b>1,746.6</b>	<b>2,167.4</b>	<b>2,752.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,001.4</b>	<b>1,240.7</b>	<b>1,606.9</b>	<b>1,922.6</b>	<b>2,404.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,047.9</b>	<b>3,719.3</b>	<b>4,799.5</b>	<b>5,820.1</b>	<b>7,367.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>479.4</b>	<b>497.8</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	<b>3,448.6</b>	<b>4,071.9</b>	<b>5,278.9</b>	<b>6,317.9</b>	<b>8,013.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>1,726.3</b>	<b>2,272.2</b>	<b>3,021.8</b>	<b>3,789.5</b>	<b>4,775.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Sight	232.7	266.4	334.6	514.1	758.6	53.6	47.6
Term	1,334.0	1,813.5	2,440.2	2,938.8	3,537.3	20.4	20.4
Gharz-al-hasaneh	115.5	138.4	183.5	255.2	360.6	39.1	41.3
Other	44.1	53.9	63.5	81.4	119.1	28.2	46.3
<b>Debt to the Central Bank</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>-35.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>
<b>Deposits of public sector <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>-25.1</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>-118.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>255.8</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>685.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>757.7</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>1,118.2</b>	<b>1,484.3</b>	<b>1,741.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,047.9</b>	<b>3,719.3</b>	<b>4,799.5</b>	<b>5,820.1</b>	<b>7,367.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>479.4</b>	<b>497.8</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes commercial banks' branches abroad. Includes Bank Melli Iran, Bank Sepah, and Post Bank of Iran.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes future profits and revenues.

<sup>5</sup> A major portion of government deposits with the banking system is related to the deposits in the OSF account and those of the NDFI in rials.

**Summary of the Assets and Liabilities  
of Public Specialized Banks**

(trillion rials)

Table 84

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	<b>510.6</b>	<b>630.2</b>	<b>766.6</b>	<b>1,113.4</b>	<b>1,839.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>
Notes and coins	10.4	11.5	12.2	11.8	11.2	-3.3	-5.1
<b>Deposits with the Central Bank</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Reserve requirement	71.7	78.0	108.0	131.3	173.9	21.6	32.4
Sight <sup>1</sup>	5.8	6.7	6.5	7.2	9.7	10.8	34.7
<b>Public debt<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>545.7</b>	<b>584.9</b>	<b>657.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Government	384.3	457.3	545.1	581.0	652.2	6.6	12.3
Public corporations and institutions	1.2	1.1	0.6	3.9	5.1	#	30.8
<b>Non-public debt<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,823.1</b>	<b>2,062.4</b>	<b>2,382.2</b>	<b>2,732.7</b>	<b>3,210.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>532.7</b>	<b>612.2</b>	<b>707.5</b>	<b>690.7</b>	<b>780.6</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,339.8</b>	<b>3,859.4</b>	<b>4,528.7</b>	<b>5,272.0</b>	<b>6,683.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>688.7</b>	<b>820.1</b>	<b>924.8</b>	<b>954.3</b>	<b>1,550.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	<b>4,028.5</b>	<b>4,679.5</b>	<b>5,453.5</b>	<b>6,226.3</b>	<b>8,233.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>999.4</b>	<b>1,189.3</b>	<b>1,579.2</b>	<b>1,880.7</b>	<b>2,325.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Sight	100.0	130.3	165.5	244.9	351.3	48.0	43.4
Term	811.4	934.9	1,243.9	1,438.6	1,757.8	15.7	22.2
Gharz-al-hasaneh <sup>4</sup>	76.3	111.3	156.5	179.7	193.8	14.8	7.8
Other	11.7	12.8	13.3	17.5	22.7	31.6	29.7
<b>Debt to the Central Bank</b>	<b>572.8</b>	<b>494.4</b>	<b>472.1</b>	<b>477.7</b>	<b>470.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Deposits of public sector<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>287.8</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-16.0</b>
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>440.7</b>	<b>574.8</b>	<b>866.6</b>	<b>1,401.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,121.5</b>	<b>1,382.1</b>	<b>1,490.1</b>	<b>1,678.2</b>	<b>2,103.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,339.8</b>	<b>3,859.4</b>	<b>4,528.7</b>	<b>5,272.0</b>	<b>6,683.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>688.7</b>	<b>820.1</b>	<b>924.8</b>	<b>954.3</b>	<b>1,550.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>62.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes specialized banks' foreign exchange sight deposits with the CBI.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes future profits and revenues.

<sup>4</sup> To avoid double counting in calculation of Gharz-al-hasaneh sources and uses, blocked sources must be excluded from the sum total of Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits. This is due to the fact that Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits include the Gharz-al-hasaneh deposits of Housing Bank, the uses related to which have already been assigned for housing purposes.

<sup>5</sup> A major portion of government deposits with the banking system is related to the deposits in the OSF account and those of the NDFI in rials.

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

**Table 85**

(trillion rials)

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Foreign assets</b>	<b>1,450.8</b>	<b>1,446.7</b>	<b>1,983.3</b>	<b>2,833.3</b>	<b>3,606.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Notes and coins</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Deposits with the Central Bank</b>	<b>804.5</b>	<b>971.4</b>	<b>1,149.4</b>	<b>1,443.4</b>	<b>2,088.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>44.7</b>
Reserve requirement	778.5	951.6	1,126.4	1,406.0	1,903.3	24.8	35.4
Sight <sup>2</sup>	26.0	19.8	23.0	37.4	184.7	62.6	393.9
<b>Public debt<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>495.8</b>	<b>726.8</b>	<b>935.8</b>	<b>1,090.8</b>	<b>1,490.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>
Government	484.0	703.3	921.9	1,079.0	1,466.2	17.0	35.9
Public corporations and institutions	11.8	23.5	13.9	11.8	24.5	-15.1	107.6
<b>Non-public debt<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>4,396.6</b>	<b>5,709.8</b>	<b>6,789.7</b>	<b>8,226.0</b>	<b>10,256.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>4,083.0</b>	<b>3,963.8</b>	<b>4,741.1</b>	<b>6,768.6</b>	<b>7,925.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,277.1</b>	<b>12,871.0</b>	<b>15,652.4</b>	<b>20,412.7</b>	<b>25,419.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>1,648.6</b>	<b>2,090.7</b>	<b>2,850.2</b>	<b>3,267.7</b>	<b>4,543.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b>	<b>12,925.7</b>	<b>14,961.7</b>	<b>18,502.6</b>	<b>23,680.4</b>	<b>29,962.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>7,075.2</b>	<b>8,679.1</b>	<b>10,256.1</b>	<b>12,611.2</b>	<b>17,008.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Sight <sup>5</sup>	662.4	840.3	1,003.9	1,545.8	2,551.7	54.0	65.1
Term	6,042.0	7,374.7	8,655.0	10,268.6	13,272.9	18.6	29.3
Gharz-al-hasanah	278.0	353.2	461.9	591.6	893.7	28.1	51.1
Other	92.8	110.9	135.3	205.2	290.6	51.7	41.6
<b>Debt to the Central Bank</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>382.3</b>	<b>803.1</b>	<b>874.8</b>	<b>592.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-32.2</b>
<b>Deposits of public sector<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>-751.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>#</b>
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>1,202.9</b>	<b>1,144.9</b>	<b>1,604.7</b>	<b>2,371.4</b>	<b>2,972.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,334.2</b>	<b>2,368.8</b>	<b>2,824.0</b>	<b>4,374.9</b>	<b>5,539.8</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,277.1</b>	<b>12,871.0</b>	<b>15,652.4</b>	<b>20,412.7</b>	<b>25,419.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Below-the-line items</b>	<b>1,648.6</b>	<b>2,090.7</b>	<b>2,850.2</b>	<b>3,267.7</b>	<b>4,543.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes foreign exchange sight deposits of private banks and non-bank credit institutions with the CBI.

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

<sup>4</sup>Includes future profits and revenues. As of August 2019, a sum of Rls. 454 trillion worth of facilities extended by Ayandeh Bank was transferred from "current claims" heading to "other assets" heading.

<sup>5</sup>In credit institutions, it includes only temporary creditors.

<sup>6</sup>A major portion of government deposits with the banking system is related to the deposits in the OSF account and those of the NDFI in rials.

# More than 500 percent decrease

**Table 86 Non-public Debt to Banks (Public and Private) and Non-bank Credit Institutions** (trillion rials)

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Debt to banks and non-bank credit institutions</b>	<b>7,362.2</b>	<b>9,177.2</b>	<b>10,918.5</b>	<b>13,126.1</b>	<b>16,220.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Facilities extended <sup>1</sup>	6,962.1	8,692.3	10,421.6	12,533.3	15,520.3	20.3	23.8
Loans and credits paid <sup>2</sup>	71.9	72.7	99.0	125.6	120.6	26.9	-4.0
Direct investment and legal partnership	328.2	412.2	397.9	467.2	579.3	17.4	24.0
<b>Debt to commercial banks</b>	<b>1,142.5</b>	<b>1,405.0</b>	<b>1,746.6</b>	<b>2,167.4</b>	<b>2,752.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>
Facilities extended	1,072.7	1,309.1	1,648.3	2,065.3	2,649.1	25.3	28.3
Loans and credits paid	31.1	30.7	31.1	35.6	39.6	14.5	11.2
Direct investment and legal partnership	38.7	65.2	67.2	66.5	64.2	-1.0	-3.5
<b>Debt to specialized banks</b>	<b>1,823.1</b>	<b>2,062.4</b>	<b>2,382.2</b>	<b>2,732.7</b>	<b>3,210.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Facilities extended	1,800.0	2,028.3	2,346.7	2,687.8	3,159.5	14.5	17.5
Loans and credits paid	4.2	3.2	5.2	12.6	16.1	142.3	27.8
Direct investment and legal partnership	18.9	30.9	30.3	32.3	34.9	6.6	8.0
<b>Debt to private banks and non-bank credit institutions</b>	<b>4,396.6</b>	<b>5,709.8</b>	<b>6,789.7</b>	<b>8,226.0</b>	<b>10,256.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Facilities extended	4,089.4	5,354.9	6,426.6	7,780.2	9,711.7	21.1	24.8
Loans and credits paid	36.6	38.8	62.7	77.4	64.9	23.4	-16.1
Direct investment and legal partnership	270.6	316.1	300.4	368.4	480.2	22.6	30.3

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

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

**Table 87** **Composition of Broad Money (M2)** (trillion rials)

	Balance					Percentage change	
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Money (M1)</b>	<b>1,367.0</b>	<b>1,630.3</b>	<b>1,946.7</b>	<b>2,852.3</b>	<b>4,273.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>
Notes and coins with the public	371.9	393.3	442.7	547.5	611.4	23.7	11.7
Sight deposits of non-public sector	995.1	1,237.0	1,504.0	2,304.8	3,661.6	53.2	58.9
<b>Quasi-money (non-sight deposits)</b>	<b>8,805.8</b>	<b>10,903.6</b>	<b>13,353.1</b>	<b>15,976.6</b>	<b>20,448.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Gharz-al-hasaneh savings deposits	469.8	602.9	801.9	1,026.5	1,448.1	28.0	41.1
Term deposits	8,187.4	10,123.1	12,339.1	14,646.0	18,568.0	18.7	26.8
Short-term	3,700.2	5,286.2	3,935.5	5,848.9	7,081.1	48.6	21.1
Long-term	4,487.2	4,836.9	8,403.6	8,797.1	11,486.9	4.7	30.6
Miscellaneous deposits <sup>1</sup>	148.6	177.6	212.1	304.1	432.4	43.4	42.2
<b>Broad Money (M2)</b>	<b>10,172.8</b>	<b>12,533.9</b>	<b>15,299.8</b>	<b>18,828.9</b>	<b>24,721.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>31.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes advance payments for Letters of Credit (LCs), guarantees' cash deposits, unused administered funds, advance payments for facilities, and pension and savings funds of banks' employees and civil servants.

**Change in the Balance of Private Banks' and Non-bank Credit Institutions' Sources and Uses of Funds**

**Table 88** (each year compared with the immediate year before) (trillion rials)

	March				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>1,749.9</b>	<b>1,603.9</b>	<b>1,577.0</b>	<b>2,355.1</b>	<b>4,397.7</b>
Sight	116.9	177.9	163.6	541.9	1,005.9
Non-sight	1,633.0	1,426.0	1,413.4	1,813.2	3,391.8
<b>Non-usable sources</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>277.1</b>	<b>498.9</b>
Notes and coins	5.6	6.1	0.6	-2.5	1.6
Reserve requirement	146.9	173.1	174.8	279.6	497.3
<b>Free sources out of deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>1,597.4</b>	<b>1,424.7</b>	<b>1,401.6</b>	<b>2,078.0</b>	<b>3,898.8</b>
<b>Other sources</b>	<b>-22.3</b>	<b>-244.2</b>	<b>-131.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>-874.5</b>
Capital account	46.0	-243.9	-141.0	22.4	-890.6
Deposits of public sector	-68.3	-0.3	9.6	-6.5	16.1
<b>Free sources (total)</b>	<b>1,575.1</b>	<b>1,180.5</b>	<b>1,270.2</b>	<b>2,093.9</b>	<b>3,024.3</b>
<b>Uses</b>	<b>759.1</b>	<b>1,352.8</b>	<b>1,191.5</b>	<b>1,286.9</b>	<b>2,072.7</b>
Non-public debt <sup>1</sup>	636.3	1,164.2	1,014.2	1,105.8	1,823.8
Public debt <sup>2</sup>	122.8	188.6	177.3	181.1	248.9
<b>Free sources minus uses</b>	<b>816.0</b>	<b>-172.3</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>807.0</b>	<b>951.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes future profits and revenues. Excludes participation papers.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes participation papers.



**Change in the Balance of Commercial Banks' Sources and Uses of Funds**  
(each year compared with the immediate year before)

(trillion rials)

	March		
	2018	2019	2020
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>749.6</b>	<b>767.7</b>	<b>986.1</b>
Sight	68.2	179.5	244.5
Non-sight	681.4	588.2	741.6
<b>Non-usable sources</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>117.4</b>
Notes and coins	-1.2	-0.5	0.6
Reserve requirement	84.7	101.7	116.8
<b>Free sources out of deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>666.1</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>868.7</b>
<b>Other sources</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-166.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>
Capital account	-0.8	-163.1	5.9
Deposits of public sector	18.7	-3.5	44.9
<b>Free sources (total)</b>	<b>684.0</b>	<b>499.9</b>	<b>919.5</b>
<b>Uses</b>	<b>363.6</b>	<b>442.7</b>	<b>639.6</b>
Non-public debt <sup>1</sup>	261.9	324.9	478.4
Public debt <sup>2</sup>	101.7	117.8	161.2
<b>Free sources minus uses</b>	<b>320.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>279.9</b>

<sup>1</sup>Excludes future profits and revenues.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes participation papers.

**Change in the Balance of Specialized Banks' Sources and Uses of Funds**  
(each year compared with the immediate year before)

(trillion rials)

	March		
	2018	2019	2020
<b>Deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>301.5</b>	<b>444.9</b>
Sight	35.2	79.4	106.4
Non-sight	354.7	222.1	338.5
<b>Non-usable sources</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Notes and coins	0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Reserve requirement	30.0	23.3	42.6
<b>Free sources out of deposits of non-public sector</b>	<b>359.2</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>402.9</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-41.1</b>
<b>Debt to the Central Bank</b>	<b>-22.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<b>Debt to other banks</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>291.8</b>	<b>535.2</b>
<b>Deposits of public sector</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>54.0</b>
<b>Other sources</b>	<b>-214.9</b>	<b>-189.6</b>	<b>-481.8</b>
<b>Free sources (total)</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>462.0</b>
Non-public debt <sup>1</sup>	243.7	277.3	391.7
Public debt <sup>2</sup>	71.0	65.5	70.3

<sup>1</sup>Excludes future profits and revenues.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes participation papers.

**Table 91 Performance of Insurance Market<sup>1</sup>** (trillion rials)

	Premium					Loss					Loss ratio <sup>2</sup>		
	Direct premium				Earned premium in 2019/20	Paid loss				Incurred loss in 2019/20	2018/19▲ (percent)	2019/20 (percent)	Change (percentage points)
	2018/19▲	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)		2018/19▲	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)				
Non-life	390.8	515.7	32.0	85.7	428.2	265.1	317.5	19.7	92.3	366.5	90.9	85.6	-5.3
Life	66.5	86.3	29.7	14.3	22.2	24.0	26.6	11.1	7.7	10.8	55.0	48.9	-6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>457.3</b>	<b>602.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>450.3</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>377.3</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Insurance Industry for 2019/20, Central Insurance of Iran

<sup>1</sup> Due to the significance of life insurance as one of the criteria for cultural development and social welfare, insurance market data are released based on "life" and "non-life" categories.

<sup>2</sup> It is calculated through dividing "incurred loss" to "earned premium" in the same year, multiplied by 100.

**Table 92 Performance of Insurance Market by Company** (trillion rials)

	Direct premium				Paid loss				Loss ratio		
	2018/19▲	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)	2018/19▲	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)	2018/19▲ (percent)	2019/20 (percent)	Change (percentage points)
<b>Public sector (Iran Insurance Company)</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Private sector (private insurance companies)</b>	<b>298.3</b>	<b>407.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Asia	42.8	58.9	37.6	9.8	29.6	33.2	12.4	9.7	86.8	85.8	-1.0
Dana	31.2	47.5	52.3	7.9	21.4	27.5	28.6	8.0	84.4	81.5	-2.9
Day	36.0	41.1	14.1	6.8	23.9	22.0	-8.0	6.4	101.8	68.0	-33.8
Pasargad	23.1	32.7	41.7	5.4	7.5	9.3	20.3	2.7	81.6	74.0	-7.6
Alborz	25.5	31.3	22.6	5.2	19.4	19.2	-1.0	5.6	90.8	90.8	0.0
Parsian	20.7	28.5	38.1	4.7	14.0	15.4	9.5	4.5	82.7	78.4	-4.3
Other	119.0	167.8	40.9	27.9	68.2	95.0	39.3	27.5	87.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	84.6	-2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>457.3</b>	<b>602.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>344.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Insurance Industry for 2019/20, Central Insurance of Iran

<sup>1</sup> Since Central Insurance of Iran did not release data on this variable in 2019/20, this figure has been calculated based on the data published in the statistical yearbook of 2018/19.

Table 93

Shares and Rights Traded on Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE)<sup>1</sup>

	Number (million shares)			Value (billion rials)			Share in March 2020 (percent)	
	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change	Number	Value
Industries and activities								
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	216.2	324.9	50.3	4,464	18,521	314.9	*	0.4
Manufacture of communication equipment	177.2	209.5	18.2	898	4,537	405.4	*	0.1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	317.7	1,644.0	417.4	828	5,692	#	0.2	0.1
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	2,209.0	5,769.0	161.2	6,020	31,711	426.8	0.5	0.7
Banks and credit institutions	112,100.1	348,755.7	211.1	164,235	427,134	160.1	32.1	9.1
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	543.9	2,727.0	401.4	2,933	37,958	#	0.3	0.8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of footwear	43.5	24.8	-43.1	664	1,733	161.1	*	*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,119.8	16,853.9	4.6	36,852	58,098	57.7	1.6	1.2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	3,203.8	5,917.4	84.7	17,945	59,876	233.7	0.5	1.3
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10,355.5	17,446.1	68.5	16,137	78,856	388.7	1.6	1.7
Manufacture of textiles	5.1	68.7	#	34	1,880	#	*	*
Transportation and storage	4,589.1	14,952.3	225.8	19,304	100,282	419.5	1.4	2.1
Multi-activity enterprises	22,860.2	19,251.4	-15.8	50,485	77,743	54.0	1.8	1.7
Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	4,973.7	11,504.3	131.3	12,262	65,222	431.9	1.1	1.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	93.4	501.6	437.1	534	6,324	#	*	0.1
Information and communication	3,404.0	6,485.0	90.5	20,203	57,610	185.2	0.6	1.2
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	3,887.4	17,034.8	338.2	6,863	78,058	#	1.6	1.7
Own-account investment activities	29,554.8	56,753.5	92.0	38,582	165,399	328.7	5.2	3.5

Computer and related activities	4,356.5	10,921.5	150.7	28,736	85,034	195.9	1.0	1.8
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	77,263.7	165,600.8	114.3	107,057	520,986	386.6	15.2	11.1
Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	5,142.6	7,946.0	54.5	17,995	105,907	488.5	0.7	2.3
Manufacture of basic metals	53,553.6	69,895.4	30.5	222,249	489,210	120.1	6.4	10.5
Manufacture of food products and beverages; excluding sugar	4,963.6	15,316.3	208.6	15,070	181,212	#	1.4	3.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4,149.2	7,267.8	75.2	9,298	61,956	#	0.7	1.3
Manufacture of cement, lime, and plaster	10,166.4	34,582.1	240.2	17,996	199,155	#	3.2	4.3
Telecommunications	9,384.3	9,412.2	0.3	30,588	49,187	60.8	0.9	1.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	62,944.7	65,104.0	3.4	256,082	543,351	112.2	6.0	11.6
Other mining and quarrying	542.8	745.1	37.3	2,644	13,937	427.1	0.1	0.3
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products; reprocessing of nuclear fuel	16,588.0	23,431.7	41.3	134,363	229,906	71.1	2.2	4.9
Mining of coal and lignite	360.4	453.2	25.7	1,799	7,104	294.8	*	0.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	4,303.7	25,091.1	483.0	18,669	255,579	#	2.3	5.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2,574.1	6,532.2	153.8	14,235	78,570	451.9	0.6	1.7
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	8.6	0.3	-96.1	182	9	-95.1	*	*
Other monetary intermediation	9,584.1	26,145.8	172.8	10,895	78,313	#	2.4	1.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	769.3	973.1	26.5	5,902	25,152	326.2	0.1	0.5
Real estate activities with own or leased property	5,888.6	34,284.6	482.2	10,449	115,517	#	3.2	2.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	2,723.7	5,699.4	109.2	7,435	48,583	#	0.5	1.0
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	1,370.8	3,087.9	125.3	3,771	36,700	#	0.3	0.8
Growing of sugar beet and sugar cane	1,864.6	3,501.8	87.8	10,668	65,490	#	0.3	1.4
Mining of metal ores	17,601.7	43,979.3	149.9	82,049	206,221	151.3	4.0	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>510,759.6</b>	<b>1,086,195.5</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>1,407,376</b>	<b>4,673,715</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE)

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 3.1 and ISIC, Rev. 4.

Table 94

Share Price Index by Industry<sup>1</sup>

(base year 1990/91)

	March 2019	March 2020	Percentage change
Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating, control, and electromedical equipment; watches and clocks	10,244.3	10,244.3	0.0
Mining of coal and lignite	4,167.5	18,133.9	335.1
Other mining and quarrying	28,964.5	195,403.5	#
Mining of metal ores	57,464.5	124,937.7	117.4
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	881.1	2,634.8	199.0
Information and communication	206.3	393.7	90.8
Real estate activities with own or leased property	857.8	4,195.3	389.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	324,964.9	1,476,967.7	354.5
Banks and credit institutions	921.4	2,415.6	162.2
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	5,823.9	26,950.5	362.8
Outsourcing; activities on a fee or contract basis	919.7	919.7	0.0
Transportation and storage	4,900.3	17,975.6	266.8
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	1,065.6	4,044.7	279.5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	148.3	576.1	288.4
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles	19,308.7	76,375.2	295.5
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of footwear	2,213.7	12,889.9	482.3
Computer and related activities	17,913.4	38,575.0	115.3
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	15,946.2	130,149.9	#
Manufacture of communication equipment	3,067.0	33,163.2	#
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	31,232.2	166,294.6	432.4

Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products	5,062.8	32,685.7	#
Other monetary intermediation	2,408.9	11,637.1	383.1
Own-account investment activities	3,060.9	11,564.1	277.8
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	982.1	5,278.5	437.5
Multi-activity enterprises	18,239.5	48,488.7	165.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	480.5	949.2	97.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products; reprocessing of nuclear fuel	750,390.2	1,528,474.1	103.7
Manufacture of basic metals	130,299.7	324,598.2	149.1
Growing of sugar beet and sugar cane	21,647.9	83,987.1	288.0
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	3,543.3	28,678.8	#
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	33,834.3	158,364.2	368.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	29,655.9	155,811.4	425.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	623,288.3	4,071,945.1	#
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	152,547.4	577,787.2	278.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11,201.5	30,317.9	170.7
Manufacture of food products and beverages; excluding sugar	5,751.6	36,771.3	#
Manufacture of paper and paper products	22,842.3	158,696.3	#
Telecommunications	1,405.9	4,021.7	186.1
Manufacture of textiles	1,621.4	5,963.0	267.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	13,962.0	73,426.9	425.9
<b>Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEPIX)</b>	<b>178,659.0</b>	<b>512,900.0</b>	<b>187.1</b>

Source: TSE

<sup>1</sup> The classification of industrial groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 3.1 and ISIC, Rev. 4.

**Table 95 Oil and Petrochemical Products Transacted on Iran Mercantile Exchange<sup>1</sup>**

	Weight (thousand tons)				Value (billion rials)			
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)
Chemicals	1,448.1	1,368.7	-5.5	8.3	55,814.5	80,447.7	44.1	10.6
Polymer	3,246.1	3,245.8	*	19.6	251,289.4	344,065.4	36.9	45.5
Petrochemical feedstock	1.7	1.0	-44.8	*	18.0	15.7	-12.7	*
Oils	62.6	47.5	-24.1	0.3	2,479.4	2,764.7	11.5	0.4
Bitumen	4,534.5	4,649.1	2.5	28.1	106,927.3	130,070.4	21.6	17.2
Vacuum residue	4,805.7	5,421.5	12.8	32.7	95,179.8	139,722.5	46.8	18.5
Sulfur	367.4	313.4	-14.7	1.9	2,409.0	1,087.8	-54.8	0.1
Cutting fluids and lubricants	507.1	1,408.3	177.7	8.5	10,111.8	54,511.5	439.1	7.2
Slack wax	33.8	48.2	42.6	0.3	668.7	1,475.5	120.6	0.2
Coating and waterproofing	48.3	54.3	12.6	0.3	1,413.7	1,823.1	29.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,055.2</b>	<b>16,557.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>526,311.6</b>	<b>755,984.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Securities and Exchange Organization, Iran Mercantile Exchange

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

**Table 96 Agricultural Products Transacted on Iran Mercantile Exchange**

	Weight (thousand tons)				Value (billion rials)			
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)
Barley	22.1	0.0	-100.0	0.0	235.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Corn	11.4	0.0	-100.0	0.0	155.3	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Sugar	180.4	0.0	-100.0	0.0	4,807.8	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Saffron	0.1	*	-99.9	*	3,782.6	7.0	-99.8	7.5
Wheat	1,667.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	15,511.3	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Oilseeds	3.4	0.0	-100.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Dates	1.4	4.1	185.3	100.0	88.4	86.6	-2.1	92.5
Vegetable oil	52.1	0.0	-100.0	0.0	1,851.6	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Hens and chickens <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..	13.8	0.0	-100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,938.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-99.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,499.7</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>-99.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Securities and Exchange Organization, Iran Mercantile Exchange

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,060,500 day-old chicks in 2018/19.

**Manufacturing and Mining Products Transacted  
on Iran Mercantile Exchange**

**Table 97**

	Weight (thousand tons)				Value (billion rials)			
	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change	Share in 2019/20 (percent)
Aluminum	118.0	198.3	68.1	2.0	21,574.3	44,887.5	108.1	7.3
Zinc	6.1	7.4	21.1	0.1	1,637.5	2,123.3	29.7	0.3
Steel	6,486.2	9,091.3	40.2	93.7	219,813.5	444,058.4	102.0	72.2
Copper	230.1	218.0	-5.3	2.2	71,670.2	106,484.4	48.6	17.3
Concentrate	0.4	0.5	16.1	*	4,349.6	7,045.9	62.0	1.1
Molybdenum concentrate	5.5	6.4	16.8	0.1	3,325.4	6,270.5	88.6	1.0
Coke	0.0	24.9	0	0.3	0.0	436.8	0	0.1
Iron ore	670.0	115.0	-82.8	1.2	2,191.8	536.0	-75.5	0.1
Direct reduced iron (DRI, sponge iron)	195.5	0.0	-100.0	0.0	2,658.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Cement	25.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Zinc dust	34.7	39.0	12.6	0.4	202.1	453.5	124.4	0.1
Lead	0.0	0.1	0	*	0.0	16.6	0	*
Gold	*	*	224.1	*	646.8	2,954.2	356.7	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,771.4</b>	<b>9,700.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328,103.0</b>	<b>615,267.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Iran Mercantile Exchange



Table 98

## Participation Papers Issued under the CBI's License in 2019/20

Subject	Date of first issuance	Issued amount (trillion rials)	Sold amount (trillion rials)	Maximum maturity (years)	Agent bank	Provisional profit rate (% annually)
<b>Participation papers issued by the government</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>Budget-based<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>Participation papers issued by municipalities</b>		<b>55.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>			
Tabriz Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	6.5	6.5	4	Bank Shahr (City Bank of Iran) 18
Karaj Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	2.5	2.5	4	Bank Shahr (City Bank of Iran) 18
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	7.0	7.0	4	Bank of Industry and Mine 18
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	1.5	1.5	4	Bank Shahr (City Bank of Iran) 18
Shiraz Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	6.0	6.0	4	Bank Shahr (City Bank of Iran) 18
Isfahan Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	5.0	5.0	4	Tose'e Ta'avon Bank 18
Ahvaz Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	2.0	0.0	4	Tose'e Ta'avon Bank 18
Tehran Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	9.1	9.1	4	Ayandeh Bank 18
Tehran Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	19.03.2019	3.9	3.9	4	Bank of Industry and Mine 18
Mashhad Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	20.06.2019	3.5	3.5	4	Bank Shahr (City Bank of Iran) 18
Isfahan Municipality	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2018/19	17.06.2019	2.0	2.0	4	Bank Shahr (City Bank of Iran) 18
Mashhad Municipality (Urban Railway Project, Phase 4, Line 3)	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2019/20	17.03.2020	3.0	*	4	Bank of Industry and Mine 18
Mashhad Municipality (Urban Railway Project, Phase 4, Line 2)	Paragraph (D), Note (5), Budget Law for 2019/20	17.03.2020	3.0	*	4	Bank of Industry and Mine 18
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>55.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>			

<sup>1</sup> The license for the offering of unsold participation papers in 2018/19 was issued in 2019/20.

Table 99

## Indicators of Financial Development

(percent)

	2015/16▲	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20 compared with 2018/19 (percentage points)
<b>Development of the Banking Sector</b>						
Share of the deposits of non-public sector held with private banks and non-bank credit institutions in deposits held with banks and non-bank credit institutions <sup>1</sup>	72.2	71.5	69.0	69.0	70.5	1.5
Share of non-public debt to private banks and non-bank credit institutions in total non-public debt to banks and non-bank credit institutions <sup>2</sup>	62.6	64.6	65.0	64.9	65.5	0.6
Share of non-public debt to banks and non-bank credit institutions in total public and non-public debt <sup>2</sup>	84.6	83.6	82.6	82.9	82.5	-0.4
Ratio of banks' and non-bank credit institutions' assets to the assets of the banking system <sup>3</sup>	78.2	80.2	80.2	81.2	83.2	2.0
Share of banks' reserves (sum total of sight deposits and reserve requirement held with the CBI plus notes and coins with banks) in non-public sector's deposits held with banks and non-bank credit institutions	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.1	0.6
Concentration ratio <sup>4</sup>	32.4	31.2	32.0	32.1	31.5	-0.6
Share of the value added of monetary and financial institutions' services in the value added of the services sector <sup>5</sup>	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.5	6.7	1.2
<b>Development of the Non-bank Financial Sector<sup>5</sup></b>						
Ratio of market capitalization of the TSE at year-end to GDP at current prices	29.3	23.1	23.6	32.6	70.8	38.1
Ratio of the value of stocks traded on the TSE to GDP at current prices <sup>6</sup>	4.0	3.9	3.3	6.7	17.7	10.9
Turnover ratio (ratio of the value of trading to average market capitalization) <sup>6</sup>	15.1	16.1	15.3	26.4	36.6	10.1
Insurance penetration ratio (ratio of direct premiums to GDP at current prices) <sup>7</sup>	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.1
Depth of debt market (ratio of outstanding sovereign debt to GDP at current prices)	0.8	1.4	3.6	3.4	4.9	1.5
Ratio of debt instruments to general budget sources <sup>8</sup>	5.0	15.6	12.3	9.9	18.9	9.0
<b>Development of the Monetary Sector and Monetary Policymaking</b>						
Financial depth (ratio of M2 to nominal GDP at current prices) <sup>5</sup>	86.2	90.0	94.5	90.0	93.4	3.4
Credit controls (share of outstanding budgetary facilities in total outstanding facilities) <sup>9</sup>	9.6	7.8	6.9	5.1	5.6	0.5
Lending rate liberalization (lending rate on transaction contracts minus inflation rate) <sup>10</sup>	9.0	9.0	8.4	-13.2	-23.2	-10.0
Deposit rate liberalization (weighted average of deposit rates minus inflation rate)	0.4	1.5	2.7	-19.8	-31.1	-11.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes as well deposits held with the banks privatized under Article 44 of the Constitution (Bank Mellat, Bank Saderat Iran, Tejarat Bank, and Refah Kargaran Bank).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes future profits and revenues.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes below-the-line items.

<sup>4</sup> Share of non-public sector's deposits in the first three banks holding the lion's share of banking deposits in total deposits of the non-public sector.

<sup>5</sup> The national accounts figures are at current prices (base year 2016/17).

<sup>6</sup> Includes transactions on the unofficial board of the stock market.

<sup>7</sup> The figures for insurance penetration ratio are retrieved from the Statistical Yearbook of the Insurance Industry for 2019/20 and do not match the GDP figures in Table 1.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes Treasury Settlement Papers.

<sup>9</sup> Includes future profits, public and non-public sectors.

<sup>10</sup> Based on Circular No. 94/34215 dated May 4, 2015, the maximum lending rate on non-PLS contracts concluded between banks and credit institutions and their clients was determined at 21 percent for 2015/16. As of February 18, 2016, this rate was lowered to 20 percent based on Circular No. 94/351189. Meanwhile, the maximum lending rate on non-PLS contracts concluded between banks and credit institutions and their clients was set at 18 percent for the period 2016-2020, based on Circular No. 95/116595 dated July 4, 2016.

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Contribution <sup>1</sup> to growth of CPI in 2019/20	
							2018/19	2019/20	Percentage point	Percent
<b>Special groups</b>										
Goods	48.5	93.5	100.0	110.2	161.1	244.5	46.3	51.7	28.1	68.2
Services	51.5	89.4	100.0	109.2	127.5	164.0	16.8	28.7	13.1	31.8
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups and selected subgroups</b>										
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Meat and meat preparations	5.3	90.8	100.0	116.5	172.2	256.3	47.9	48.9	3.1	7.5
Fish and aquatic invertebrates preparations	0.6	90.6	100.0	108.0	182.3	331.0	68.7	81.6	0.6	1.5
Cereals and cereal preparations, bread	4.4	86.3	100.0	113.4	140.6	202.3	24.0	43.9	1.9	4.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.8	93.8	100.0	112.1	146.7	194.6	31.0	32.6	0.3	0.7
Fruits, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	5.5	99.3	100.0	110.7	194.3	303.7	75.5	56.3	4.2	10.2
Vegetables, pulses, and vegetable products	3.5	96.7	100.0	121.3	171.5	299.6	41.4	74.7	3.1	7.5
Dairy products and birds' eggs	3.0	94.8	100.0	112.2	151.0	203.1	34.6	34.5	1.1	2.6
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Rental value of non-owner occupied housing	7.7	91.1	100.0	108.3	122.8	156.6	13.4	27.5	1.8	4.4
Imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing	25.4	90.8	100.0	108.4	123.1	156.5	13.6	27.1	5.9	14.3
Maintenance and repair services	1.7	91.6	100.0	107.8	131.7	182.6	22.2	38.6	0.6	1.4
Water	0.5	93.8	100.0	100.0	106.3	108.0	6.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
Electricity, gas, and other fuels	1.8	98.5	100.0	103.4	106.9	110.9	3.4	3.7	0.0	0.1
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Communication</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>271.5</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>234.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>

<sup>1</sup>For the calculation of this variable, rounded figures of relative weight and price index have been used.

Table 101

## Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Urban Areas on a Monthly Basis

(2016/17=100)

Months	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Percentage change <sup>1</sup>	
						2018-2019	2019-2020
April	88.5	95.0	107.1	115.6	182.7	0.8	3.3
May	89.4	96.3	107.1	117.5	188.2	1.6	3.0
June	90.9	97.7	107.8	122.6	192.6	4.3	2.3
July	90.6	98.3	107.5	126.8	196.9	3.4	2.2
August	90.5	99.2	107.7	133.8	198.5	5.5	0.8
September	91.0	99.6	108.0	141.9	200.1	6.1	0.8
October	91.5	100.0	108.4	148.4	201.4	4.6	0.6
November	92.2	100.2	109.8	153.6	204.1	3.5	1.3
December	93.4	101.7	111.9	159.3	212.5	3.7	4.1
January	93.8	102.5	112.4	162.1	214.7	1.8	1.0
February	94.0	103.7	113.4	167.7	219.6	3.5	2.3
March	94.7	105.9	114.7	176.8	226.5	5.4	3.1
<b>Average annual</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in these two columns indicate CPI growth in each month compared with the immediate month before, except for the last row (average annual) where percentage change refers to the growth of CPI compared with the immediate year before.

Table 102

## Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Urban Areas by Province

(2016/17=100)

Provinces	Relative weight in base year (percent)	CPI					Percentage change	
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
East Azerbaijan	3.5	92.1	100.0	108.8	141.5	196.4	30.1	38.8
West Azerbaijan	2.6	92.5	100.0	109.4	143.2	201.4	31.0	40.6
Ardebil	1.1	92.2	100.0	108.6	145.8	208.4	34.2	43.0
Isfahan	7.9	91.3	100.0	109.2	144.3	202.7	32.1	40.5
Alborz	4.7	91.8	100.0	108.2	137.4	195.9	27.0	42.6
Ilam	0.6	92.5	100.0	110.9	152.8	222.5	37.9	45.6
Bushehr	1.5	92.8	100.0	108.3	146.1	211.0	34.9	44.4
Tehran	32.6	91.5	100.0	110.1	141.6	197.5	28.6	39.4
Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari	0.8	91.3	100.0	110.7	149.6	211.2	35.1	41.2
South Khorasan	0.7	92.6	100.0	109.1	152.2	221.5	39.6	45.5
Khorasan Razavi	5.7	93.0	100.0	108.9	143.2	203.1	31.4	41.9
North Khorasan	0.5	92.2	100.0	109.4	147.9	211.0	35.2	42.7
Khuzestan	5.1	91.4	100.0	110.0	146.7	207.1	33.4	41.1
Zanjan	0.9	92.0	100.0	109.1	148.5	214.9	36.1	44.7
Semnan	0.8	89.5	100.0	110.6	149.6	215.2	35.2	43.9
Sistan and Baluchistan	1.4	92.5	100.0	110.9	150.3	221.6	35.6	47.4
Fars	5.1	91.2	100.0	108.7	139.0	190.5	27.9	37.1
Qazvin	1.5	92.1	100.0	109.0	150.5	218.8	38.1	45.4
Qom	1.6	91.0	100.0	109.1	144.6	205.0	32.6	41.8
Kurdistan	1.3	92.7	100.0	109.5	146.2	207.4	33.6	41.9
Kerman	2.6	91.5	100.0	110.5	147.0	208.7	33.0	41.9
Kermanshah	2.0	93.3	100.0	109.4	149.2	222.3	36.4	48.9
Kohgiluyeh va Boyer-Ahmad	0.8	91.3	100.0	110.9	157.6	233.5	42.2	48.2
Golestan	1.5	91.5	100.0	110.7	154.1	229.8	39.2	49.2
Gilan	2.7	90.5	100.0	109.9	143.7	205.7	30.7	43.1
Lorestan	1.1	92.4	100.0	109.5	144.2	203.4	31.6	41.1
Mazandaran	3.2	91.2	100.0	111.2	143.2	198.9	28.8	38.9
Markazi	1.9	91.4	100.0	110.1	150.9	219.8	37.0	45.7
Hormozgan	1.1	92.1	100.0	108.9	138.8	190.2	27.5	37.0
Hamedan	1.8	91.8	100.0	110.0	151.3	222.8	37.5	47.3
Yazd	1.4	91.3	100.0	110.2	149.3	211.0	35.5	41.3
<b>Whole country (average)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>

Table 103

## Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Rural Areas

(2016/17=100)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Contribution to growth of CPI in 2019/20	
							2018/19	2019/20	Percentage point	Percent
<b>Special groups</b>										
Goods	68.84	93.4	100.0	109.6	146.6	209.8	33.8	43.1	31.2	83.7
Services	31.16	92.8	100.0	107.2	123.6	150.8	15.2	22.0	6.1	16.3
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups and selected subgroups</b>										
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>38.48</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Meat and meat preparations, poultry	7.10	89.9	100.0	116.3	169.5	251.6	45.7	48.4	4.2	11.2
Fish and aquatic invertebrates preparations	0.86	89.0	100.0	104.0	154.8	242.3	48.9	56.5	0.5	1.4
Cereals and cereal preparations, bread	10.56	93.0	100.0	107.7	130.0	169.6	20.7	30.5	3.0	8.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2.06	94.5	100.0	107.1	145.1	196.3	35.4	35.3	0.8	2.0
Fruits, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	4.10	101.3	100.0	108.2	160.7	222.2	48.5	38.3	1.8	4.9
Vegetables, pulses, and vegetable products	4.82	93.2	100.0	129.3	173.8	272.6	34.4	56.9	3.4	9.2
Dairy products and birds' eggs	3.33	94.7	100.0	109.6	143.2	185.7	30.7	29.6	1.0	2.7
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Rental value of non-owner occupied housing	13.87	95.0	100.0	106.8	121.4	144.9	13.7	19.3	2.3	6.3
Maintenance and repair services	0.60	93.9	100.0	104.8	117.5	149.1	12.1	27.0	0.1	0.4
Water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	6.64	90.0	100.0	111.5	115.2	145.2	3.3	26.1	1.4	3.8
<b>Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>157.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Communication</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Source: Statistical Center of Iran (SCI)

	Relative weight in base year (percent)						Percentage change		Contribution <sup>2</sup> to growth of PPI in 2019/20	
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage point	Percent
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups</b>										
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	18.6	97.6	100.0	111.0	155.0	208.7	39.6	34.6	6.4	17.0
Manufacturing	47.1	96.5	100.0	110.7	170.2	231.7	53.7	36.1	18.5	49.4
Transportation and storage	16.9	96.1	100.0	106.5	149.2	237.0	40.1	58.8	9.5	25.3
Information and communication	1.5	94.1	100.0	103.0	106.6	117.7	3.5	10.4	0.1	0.3
Restaurants and hotels	0.8	90.1	100.0	111.3	141.4	212.5	27.0	50.3	0.3	0.9
Education	2.5	86.1	100.0	111.6	130.3	157.1	16.8	20.6	0.4	1.1
Human health and social work activities	11.6	85.1	100.0	110.7	127.8	155.4	15.4	21.6	2.1	5.5
Other service activities	0.9	88.7	100.0	112.3	134.6	168.0	19.9	24.8	0.2	0.5
<b>Special groups</b>										
Services <sup>3</sup>	34.3	92.0	100.0	108.4	138.1	195.7	27.4	41.7	12.6	33.6

<sup>1</sup>The classification of groups is based on ISIC, Rev. 4.

<sup>2</sup>For the calculation of this variable, rounded figures of relative weight and price index have been used.

<sup>3</sup>Includes "transportation and storage", "information and communication", "restaurants and hotels", "education", "human health and social work activities", and "other service activities".

Months	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Percentage change <sup>1</sup>	
						2018-2019	2019-2020
April	92.8	95.9	104.9	117.6	192.6	0.6	1.5
May	93.8	96.6	104.8	119.9	202.5	2.0	5.1
June	95.4	96.9	104.9	122.9	206.0	2.5	1.7
July	95.2	97.9	106.1	135.6	209.1	10.3	1.5
August	96.0	99.0	107.8	144.2	210.6	6.3	0.7
September	95.7	99.6	109.3	157.8	211.6	9.4	0.5
October	95.9	100.1	110.7	176.0	215.5	11.5	1.8
November	95.9	101.0	111.5	182.1	215.9	3.5	0.2
December	96.1	102.4	113.0	173.9	224.9	-4.5	4.2
January	95.5	103.1	114.6	175.2	226.4	0.7	0.7
February	95.3	103.5	115.6	181.3	231.1	3.5	2.1
March	95.8	104.2	116.9	189.7	234.8	4.6	1.6
<b>Average annual</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>

<sup>1</sup>Figures in these two columns indicate PPI growth in each month compared with the immediate month before, except for the last row (average annual) where percentage change refers to the growth of PPI compared with the immediate year before.

	Relative weight in base year (percent)	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change		Contribution <sup>1</sup> to growth of EPI in 2019/20	
				2018/19	2019/20	Percentage point	Percent
<b>General index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major groups</b>							
Animal products	3.5	263.2	321.7	128.1	22.2	0.7	4.4
Vegetables	8.0	283.7	357.8	158.9	26.1	2.1	12.9
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	0.2	244.3	306.6	139.3	25.5	0.0	0.3
Food and live animals; beverages and tobacco	3.5	236.4	293.4	116.1	24.1	0.7	4.3
Minerals	40.4	279.8	336.1	129.4	20.1	8.1	49.4
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified	14.5	287.8	314.9	154.1	9.4	1.4	8.5
Rubber manufactures	12.1	267.3	286.4	132.6	7.1	0.8	5.0
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.2	322.2	492.6	168.4	52.9	0.1	0.8
Wood manufactures	0.1	196.8	194.4	108.2	-1.2	0.0	*
Paper, paperboard and pulp	0.1	197.4	292.0	79.1	47.9	0.0	0.3
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	2.5	225.0	249.4	103.3	10.8	0.2	1.3
Footwear	0.2	166.6	162.0	77.3	-2.8	0.0	*
Articles of stone	2.3	232.9	267.0	113.6	14.6	0.3	1.7
Basic metals and articles of basic metals	10.0	345.1	379.2	163.6	9.9	1.2	7.4
Mechanical and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliance	2.0	250.3	323.6	130.5	29.3	0.5	3.1
Road vehicles; other transport equipment	0.4	295.0	357.6	158.4	21.2	0.1	0.6
<b>Special groups</b>							
Petrochemical products	38.5	294.0	337.8	143.2	14.9	6.0	36.8

<sup>1</sup>For the calculation of this variable, rounded figures of relative weight and price index have been used.

Months	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Percentage change <sup>1</sup>	
				2018-2019	2019-2020
April	107.6	151.1	343.5	8.8	1.5
May	105.4	178.3	365.7	18.0	6.5
June	105.1	189.3	346.8	6.2	-5.2
July	105.0	229.6	327.8	21.3	-5.5
August	106.2	279.3	307.2	21.6	-6.3
September	111.3	336.3	290.0	20.4	-5.6
October	116.9	387.6	289.7	15.3	-0.1
November	122.7	371.8	291.7	-4.1	0.7
December	126.8	308.5	311.3	-17.0	6.7
January	132.4	293.1	334.3	-5.0	7.4
February	141.3	313.6	344.6	7.0	3.1
March	138.9	338.3	373.9	7.9	8.5
<b>Average annual</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in these two columns indicate growth of export price index in each month compared with the immediate month before, except for the last row (average annual) where percentage change refers to the growth of export price index compared with the immediate year before.



*Published in: August 2023*

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