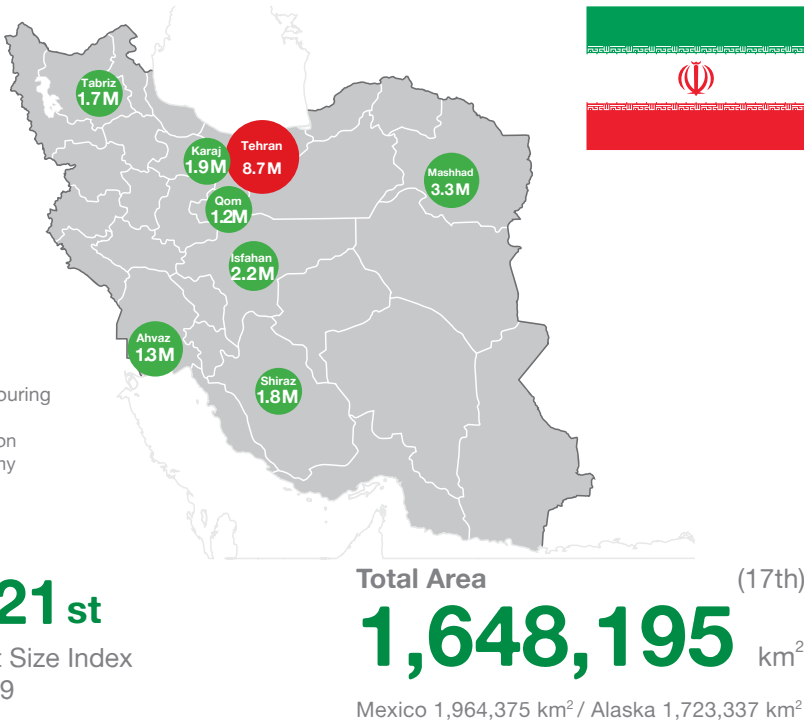


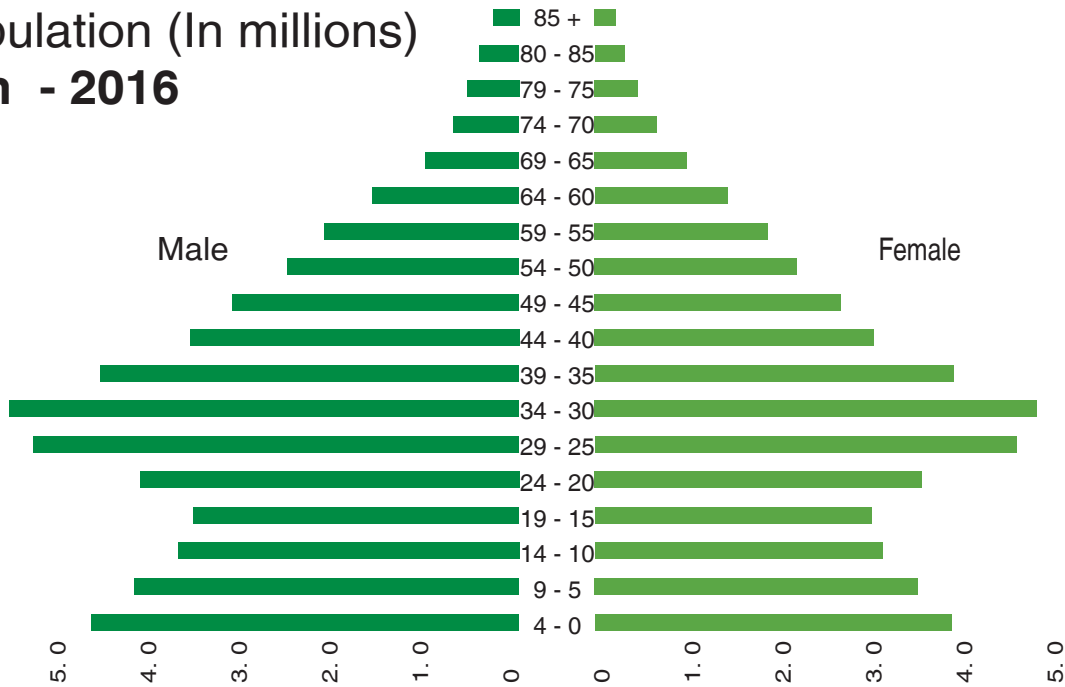
Islamic Republic of Iran: Country Overview

Since the 2nd Century BC, Iran has been at the heart of the Silk Road, facilitating trade and acting as a hub for the exchange of ideas and knowledge between the East and the West. The economics that governed trade for 2 millennia are still in place; at the crossroad of the East and the West and straddling the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, Iran is a natural hub for the production of goods and services to serve a vast regional market.



Demography

Population (In millions) Iran - 2016



Population Feb 2020

83.2 M
1st in the Middle East
18th in the World

Census 2016



Number of Households
24.2 M

Median Age
30 Years

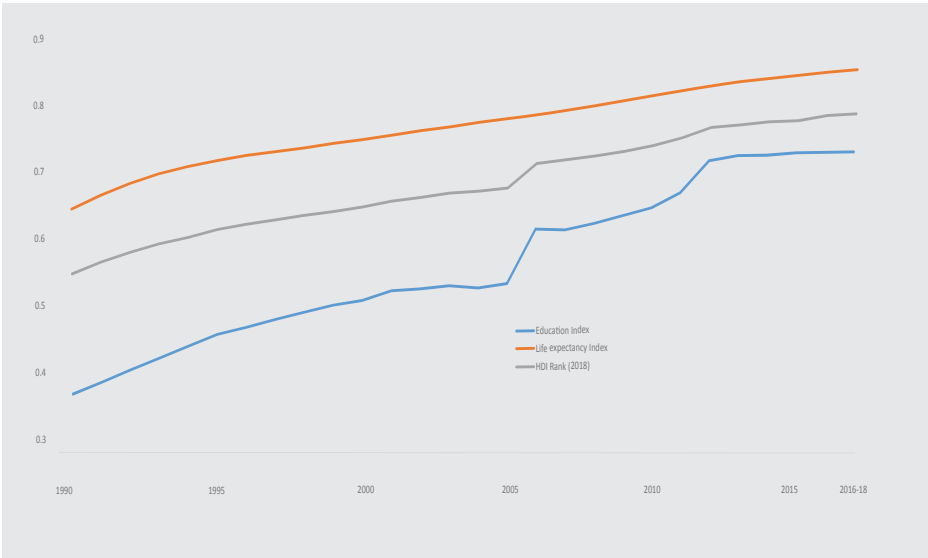
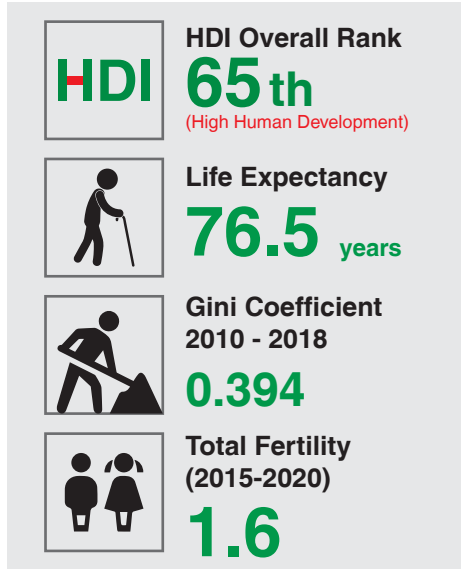
Population Growth Rate
1.24%

Urban
74 %

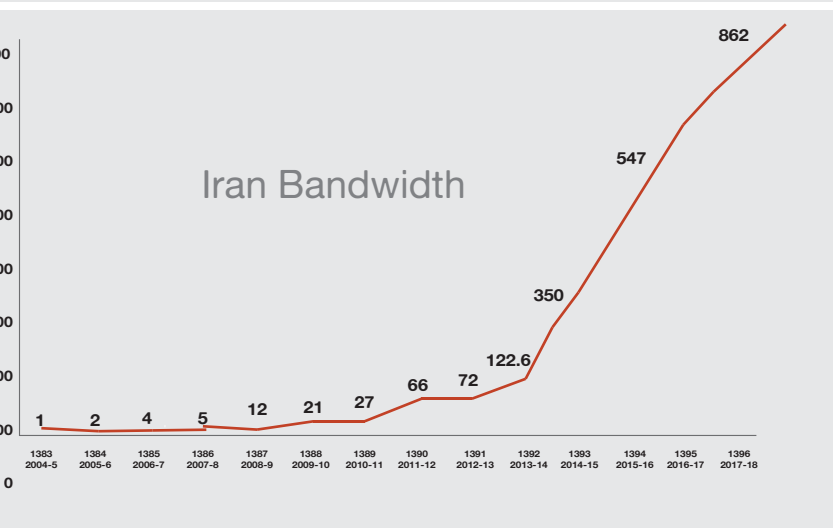
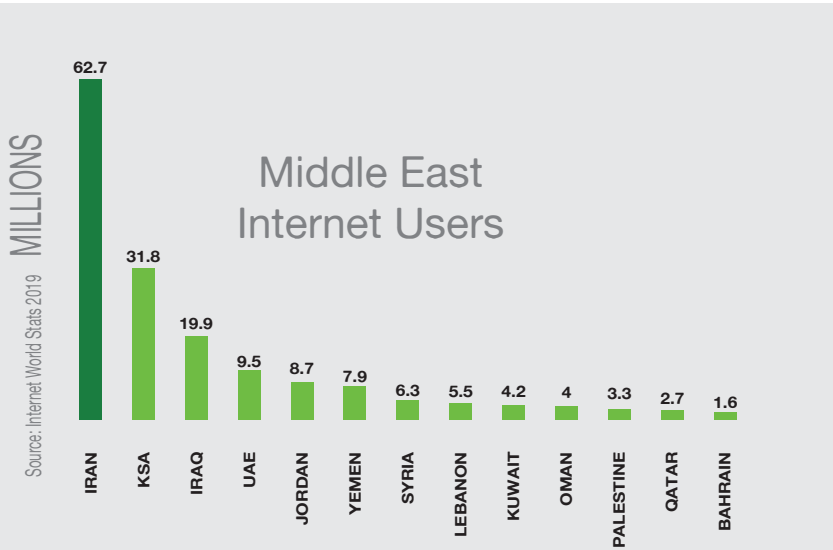
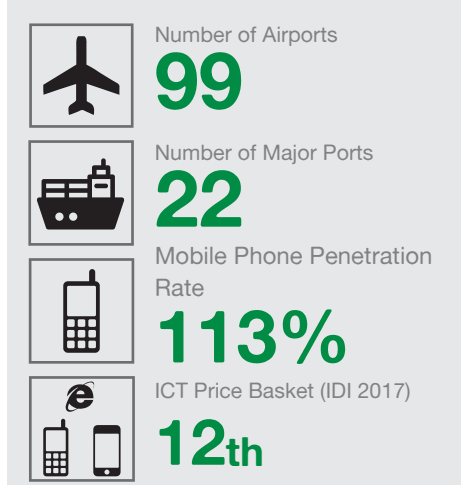
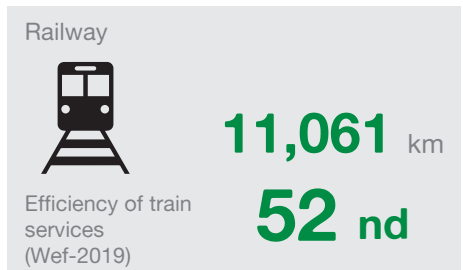
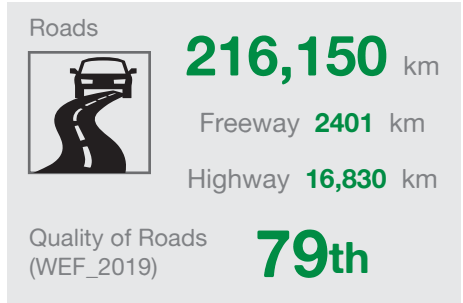
Rural
26 %

Human Development Index (2018)

The Human Development Index (HDI) illustrates key dimensions of human development. People and their capabilities are the most important enabling factors to ensure economic growth and country development.



Infrastructure

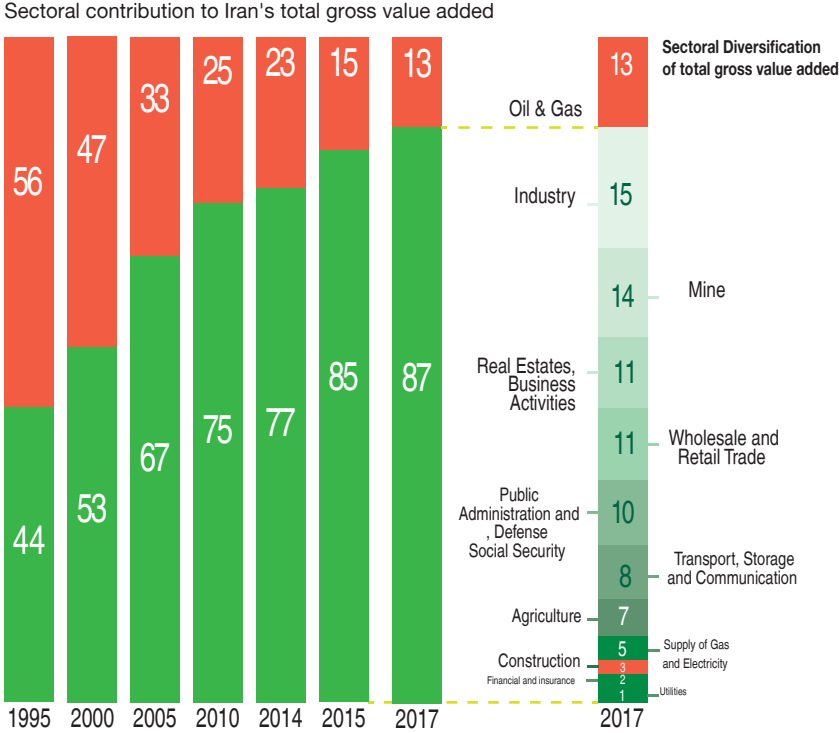
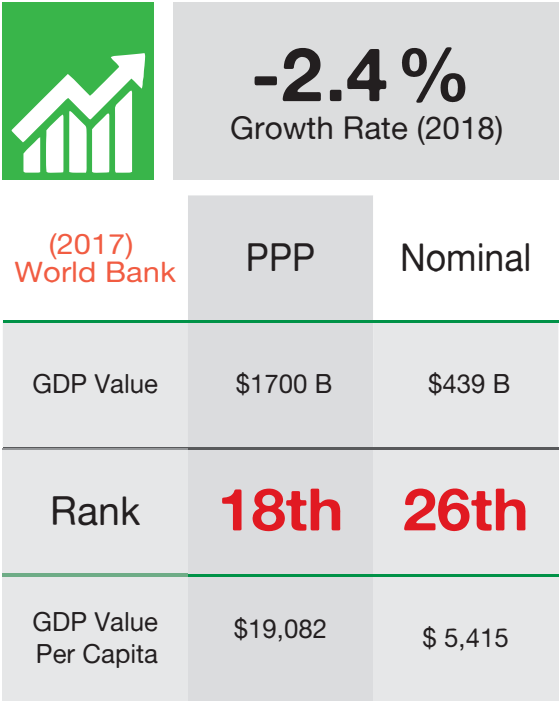


Islamic Republic of Iran: An Overview of The Economy

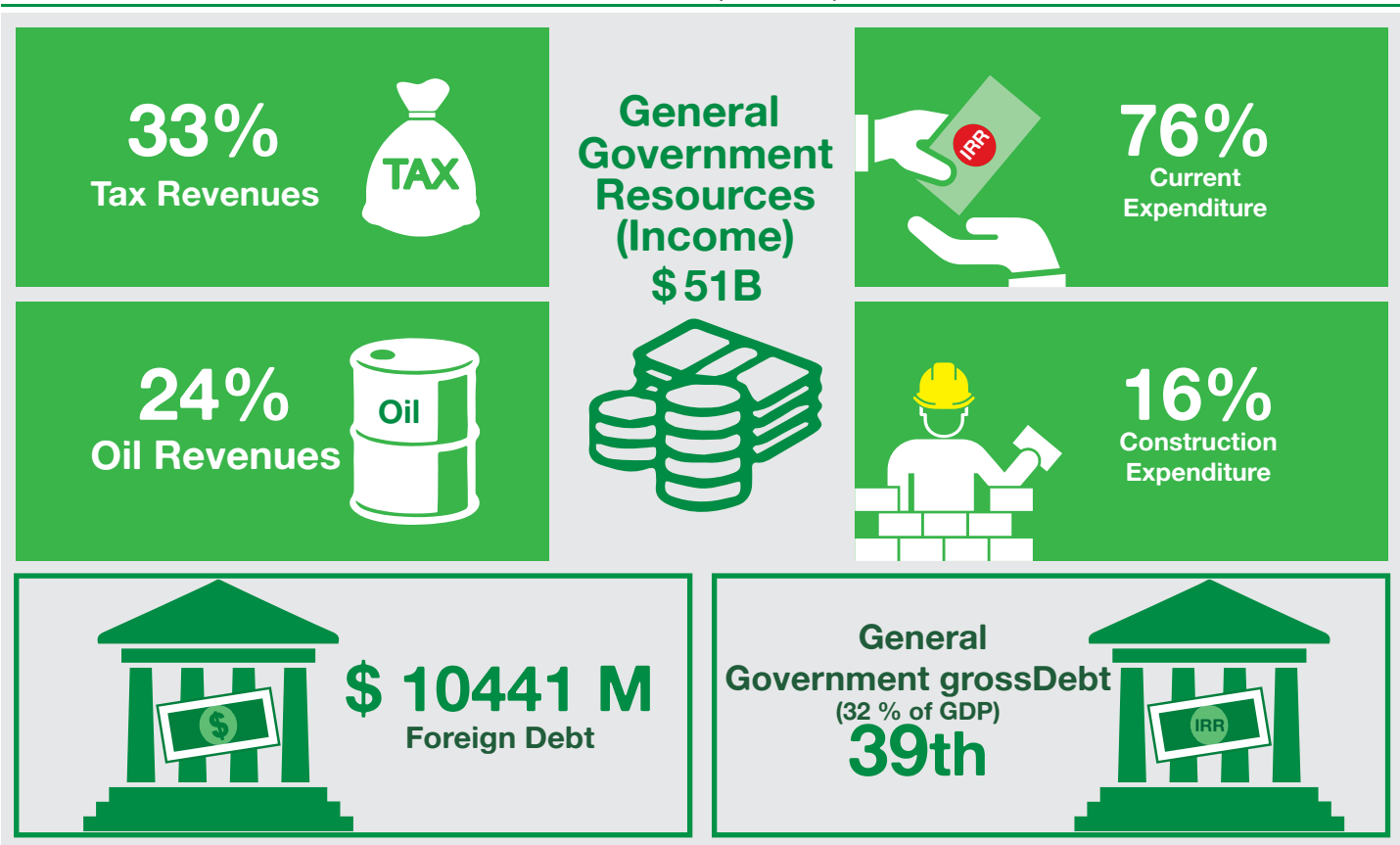
National Accounts

Iran is the world's eighteenth largest Economy by Purchasing Power Parity. The country is a member of Next Eleven, because of its high potential for development. It is a diversified economy. Over 40 industries are directly present in the Tehran Stock Exchange.

GDP

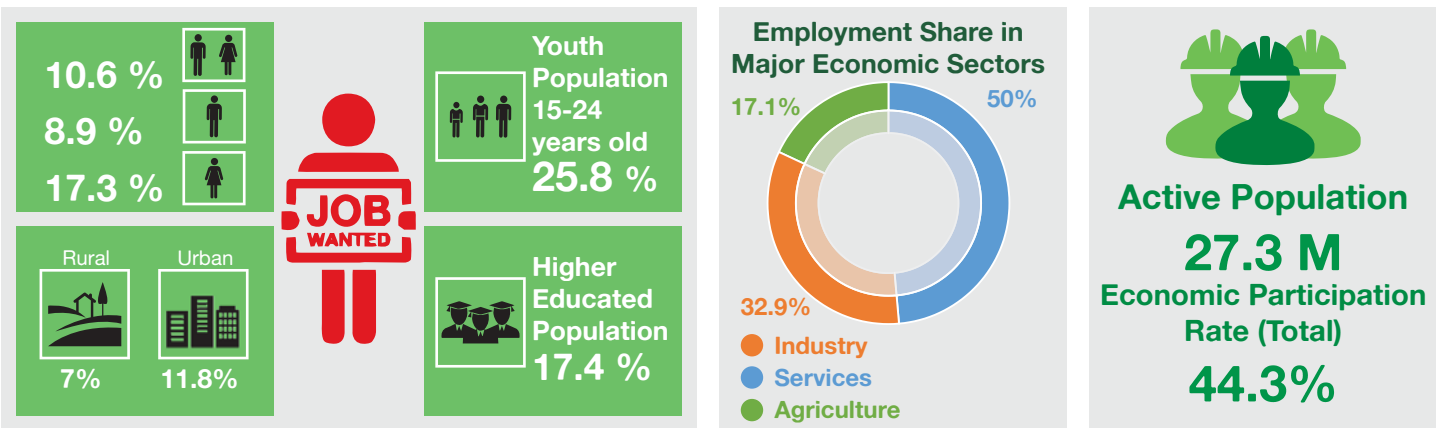


Government Finances (2018)

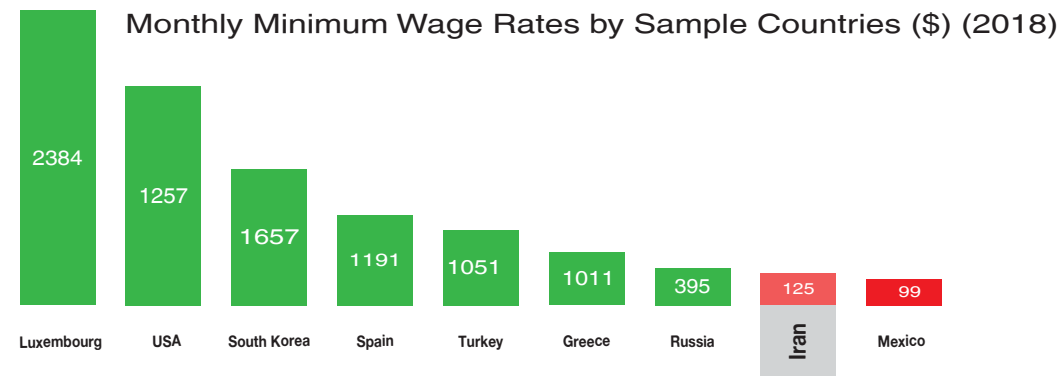


Labour Market (Autumn 2019)

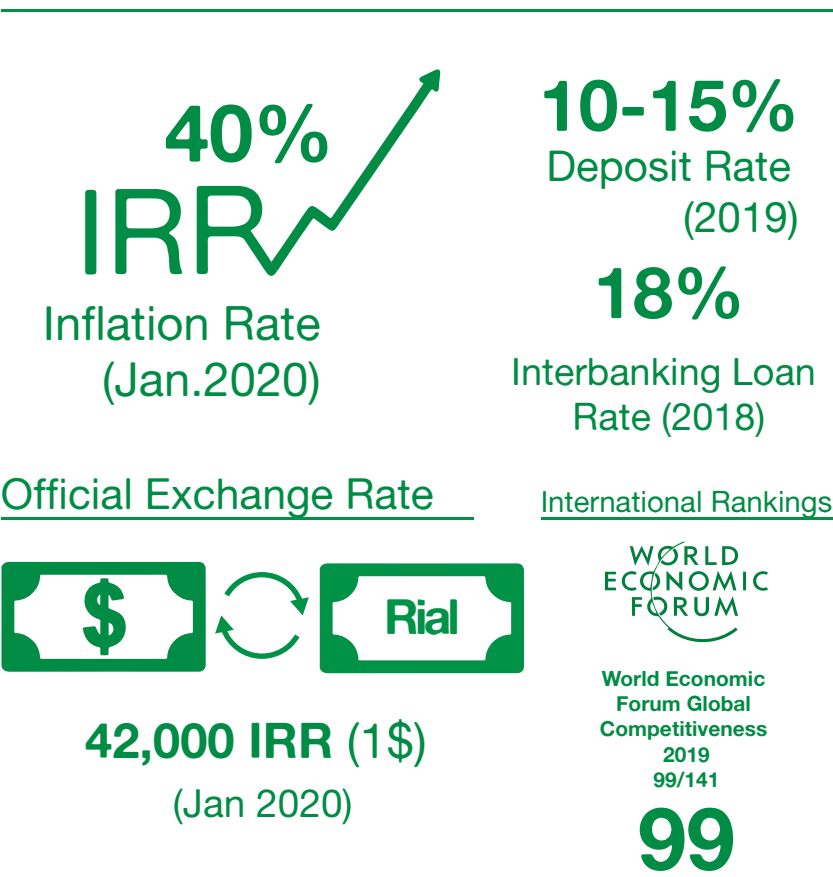
Unemployment Rates



Monthly Minimum Wage Rates by Sample Countries (\$) (2018)

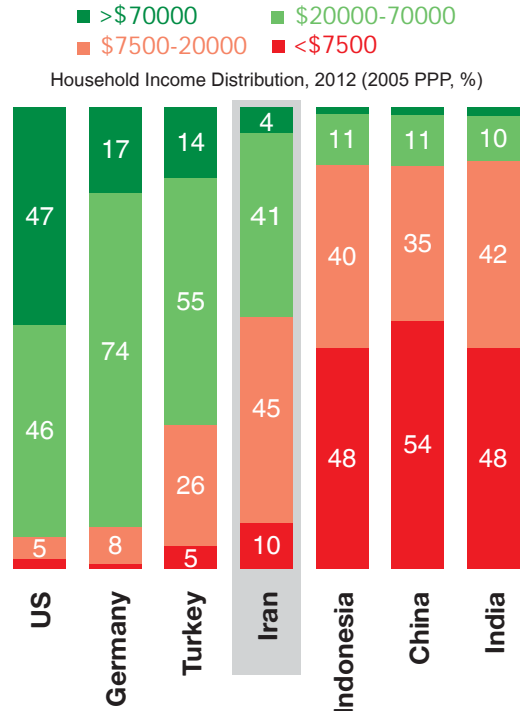


Rates



Consumer Spending

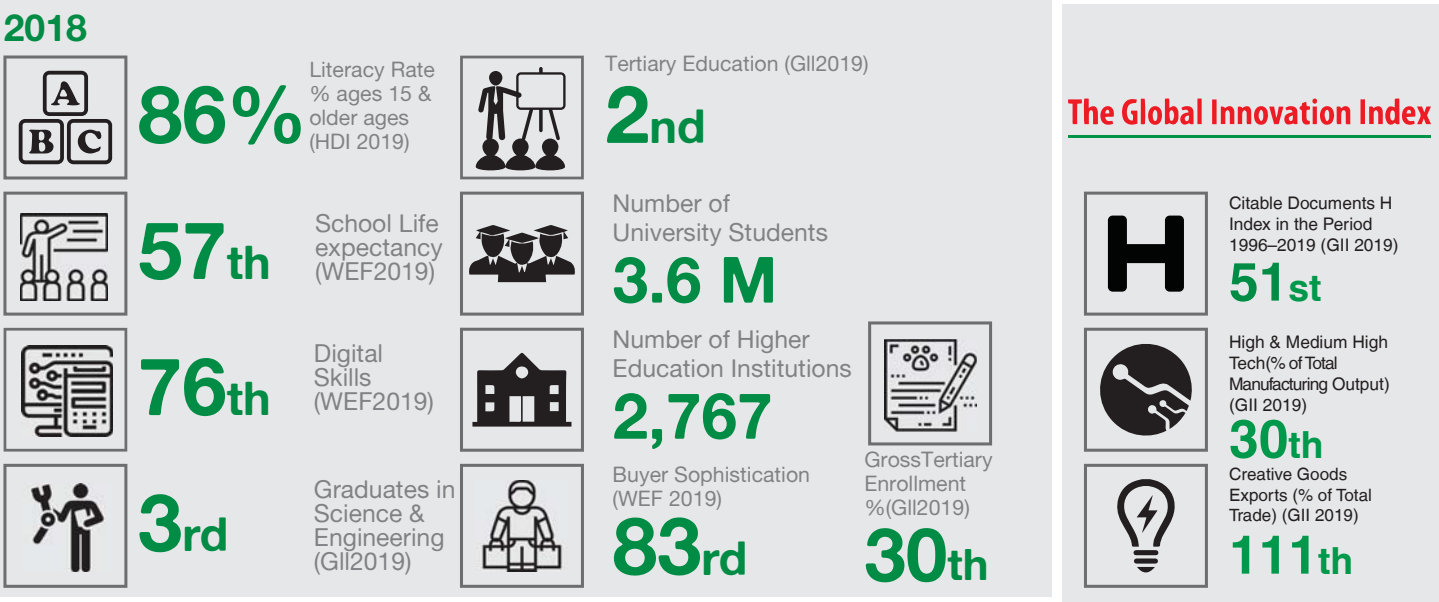
Some 45% of Iranian households already have an annual income exceeding \$20,000. A level which is referred to as "consuming households". The current proportion of consuming households in Iran is already four times that of China and India.



Islamic Republic of Iran: Human Capital

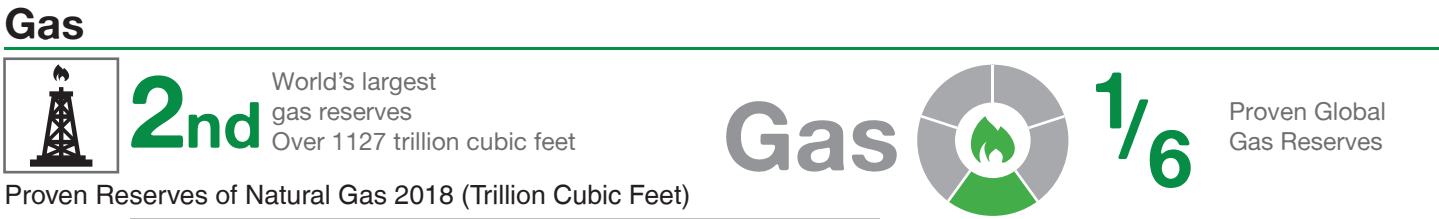
Iran's technically literate workforce can rapidly generate wealth and employment if its talents are properly employed in high quality jobs. Here are some facts and figures.

Education

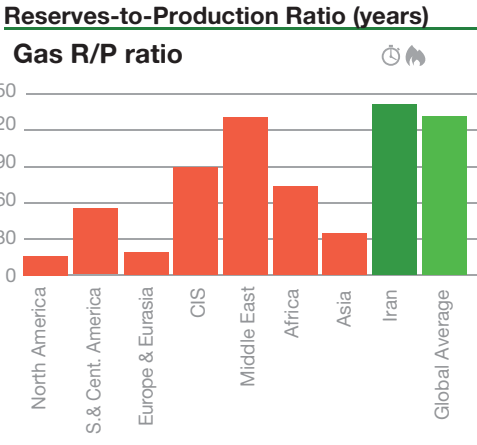
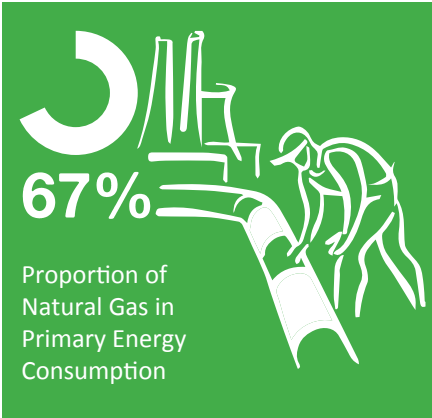
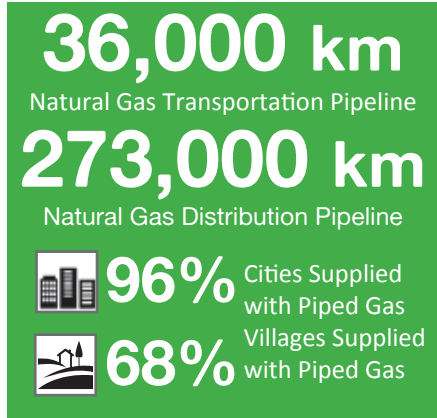


Islamic Republic of Iran: Energy

Iran's Proven natural gas reserves are estimated to stand at 1173 trillion cubic feet, placing her in 2nd spot amongst competitor nations, with the potential capacity to energize Europe for 90 years. Furthermore, with proven reserves of at least 158 billion barrels, Iran has the fourth largest crude oil reserves.



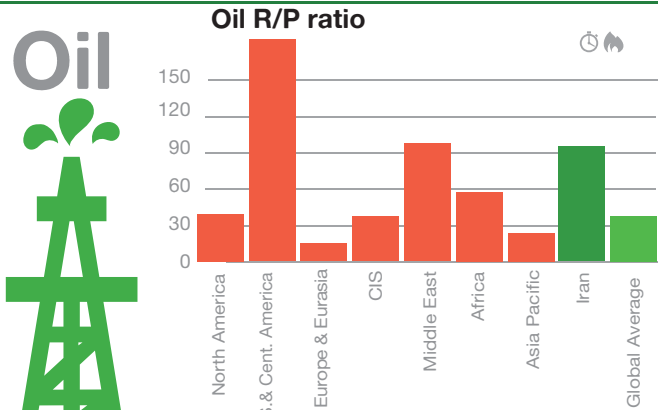
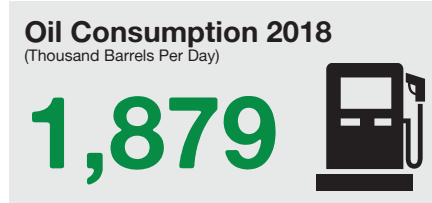
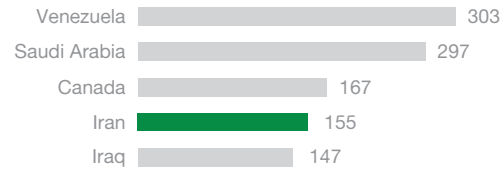
Proven Reserves of Natural Gas 2018 (Trillion Cubic Feet)



Oil



Crude Oil Proven Reserves 2018 (Billion Barrels)



Iran's combined oil and gas production places her at the world's No.4 Spot. The nature of the reserves makes extraction less onerous; and drives down production costs to some of the lowest globally (e.g. less than half of those of Russia's).

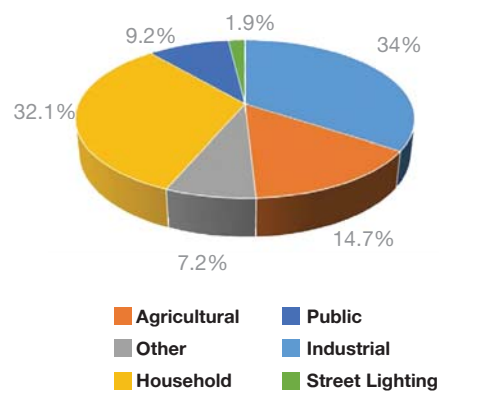
Electricity

Reliable and growing energy supply is practically available to all firms and households in Iran (World Development Indicator, 2018).

The World Bank "Doing Business Report" ranks access to electricity per capita production in Iran higher than other Emerging Markets such as China and India.

In accordance with reports by institutions such as Renaissance Capital, the current generation capacity is sufficient to meet demand for doubling of GDP.

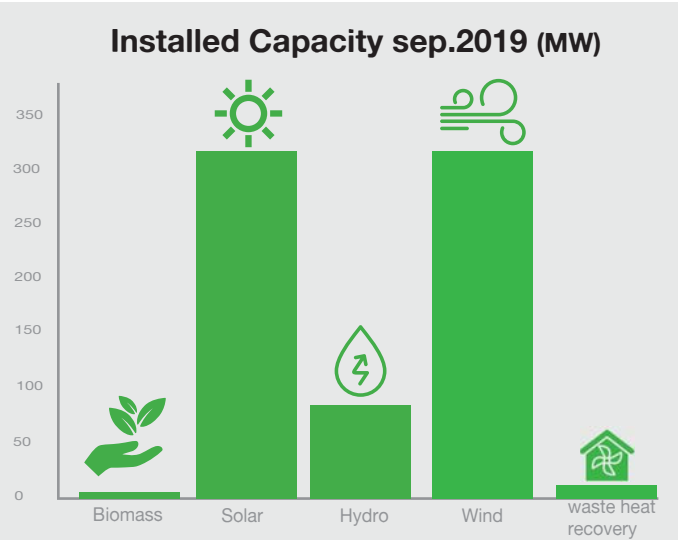
Domestic Sale of Electricity by Type of Use, 2018



Renewable Energy

Iran has an average irradiation of 4.5 to 5.5 kilowatt hours per square meter per day

Iran has 300 sunny days in a year in more than two-thirds of the country

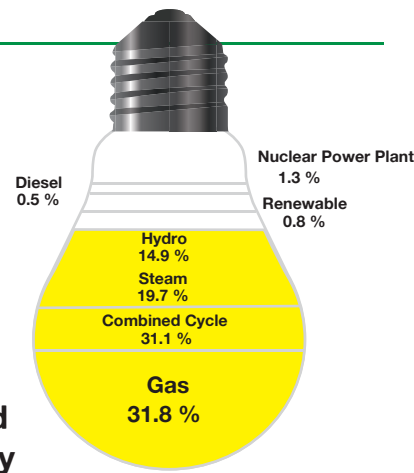


Now
80,467 MW
Installed Capacity By 2020

110,000 MW

Iran exports electric power to Pakistan, , Iraq and Afghanistan
Iran also exchanges power with Armenia,Nakhjavan, Azerbaijan

Installed Capacity
80.4 GW

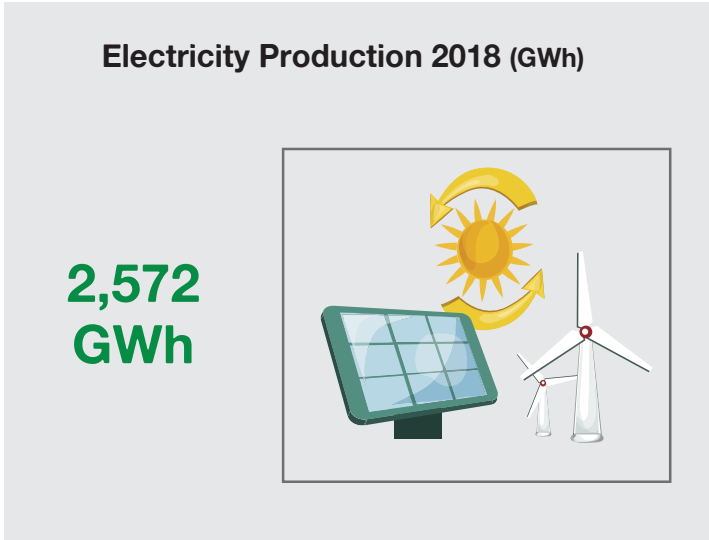


Electricity Network

Transmission Network
126,648 Km

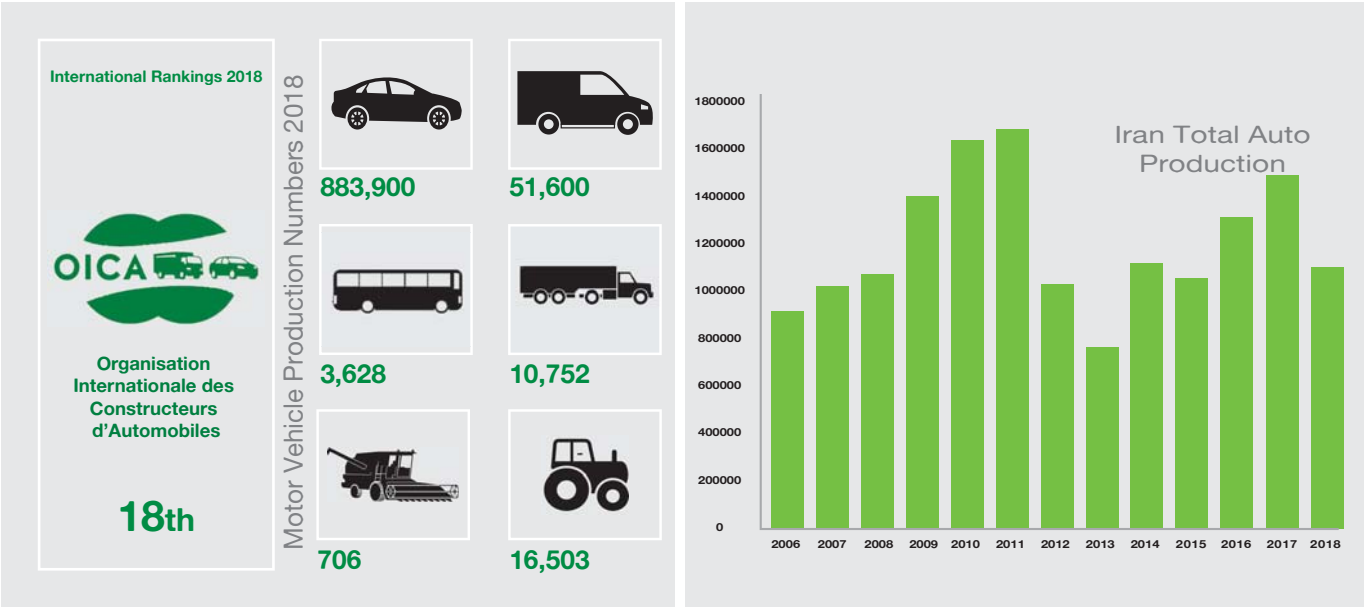
Distribution Network
800,626 Km

Iran has more than 2800 hours of sunshine on average per year. A number which reaches 3200 hours in arid regions such as Yazd



Islamic Republic of Iran: Industries & Mineral Resources

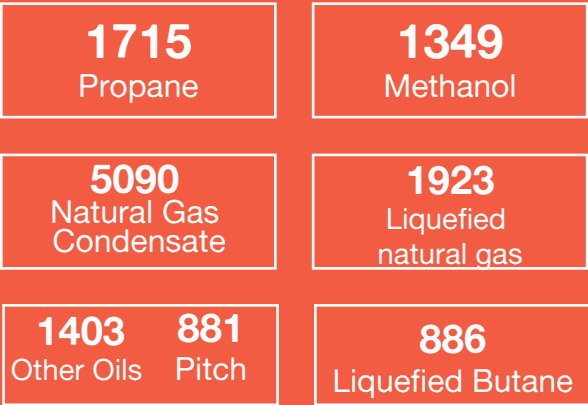
Automotive Industry



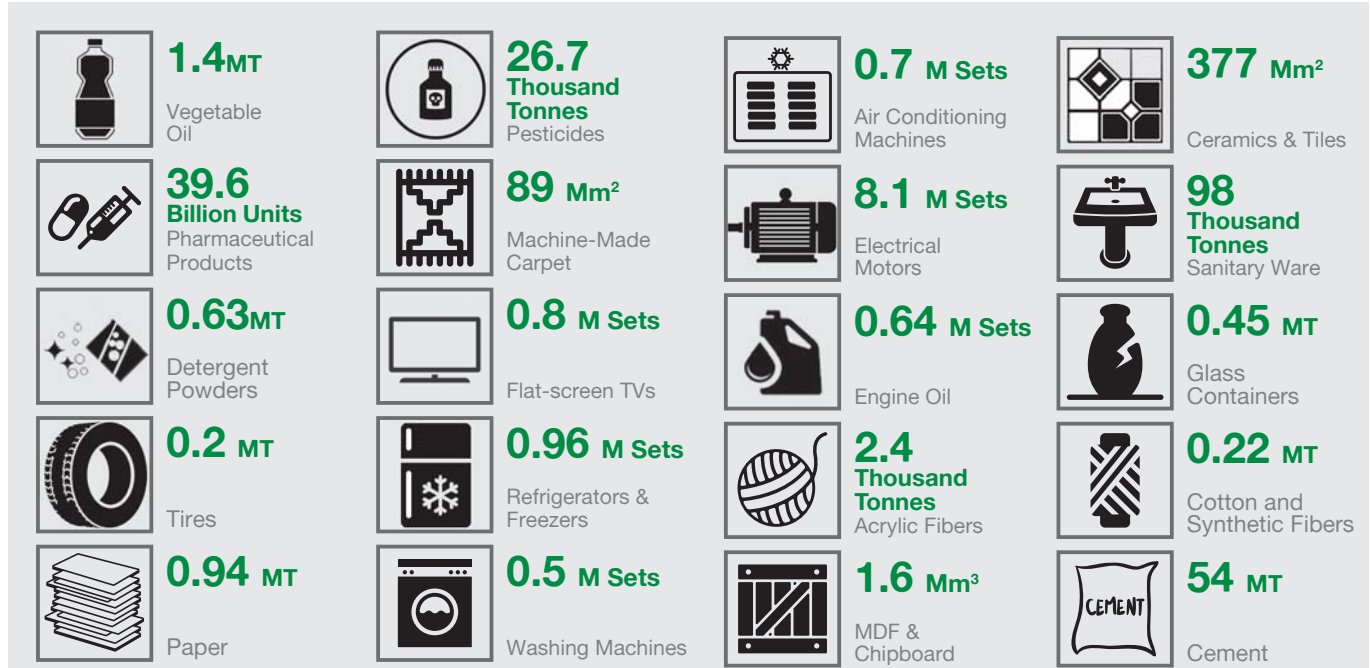
Steel Industries 2018



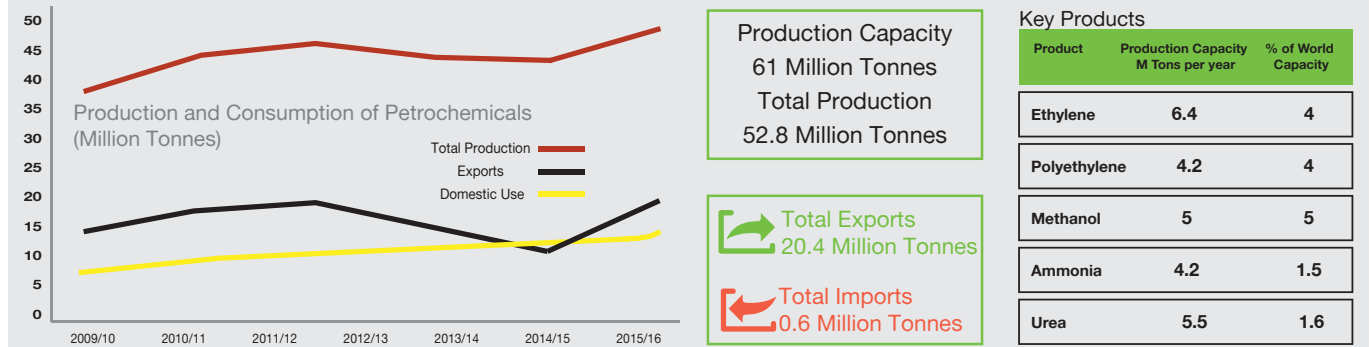
Value of Top 6 Industrial Exported Items 2018 (\$ Million)



Selected Industrial Products 2018



Petrochemical Industries 2018



Mineral Resources

\$ 28.3 Trillion

37 Billion Tonnes of Known Reserves

Zn **1st** in Zinc

Cu **2nd** in global Copper Reserves

Fe **10th** in Iron Ore Production

GY **3rd** in Gypsum

CMT **10th** in Cement

STL **11th** in Steel

Iran's global ranks in Mineral productions

Mineral Fuels Ranking

- 3** Natural Gas
- 5** Petroleum
- 18** Coking Coal
- 44** Steam Coal
- Iron and Ferroalloy Metals
- 8** Molybdenum
- 9** Chromium
- 10** Iron
- 16** Manganese

Industrial Minerals

- 3** Gypsum
- 6** Feldspar
- 7** Perlite
- 6** Barite
- 7** Bentonite
- 10** Boron
- 12** Sulfur
- 11** Fluorspar
- 10** Kaolin

Non-Ferrous Metals

- 6** Arsenic
- 9** Mercury
- 12** Antimony
- 16** Copper
- 14** Lead
- 13** Zinc
- 20** Bauxite
- 18** Aluminum

Although Iran is far better known as a hydrocarbon producer, it has the potential to generate higher revenues from mining than it does from fossil fuels, provided that the government places more emphasis on developing and reforming the mining and metal sectors. Metals such as copper and lead, and higher-priced rare earth elements, could be worth more than the nation's oil industry revenues of about \$30 billion, assuming a median price of \$40 per barrel and 2 million barrels a day of export. Iran has more than 3,000 active mines, mostly privately owned, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

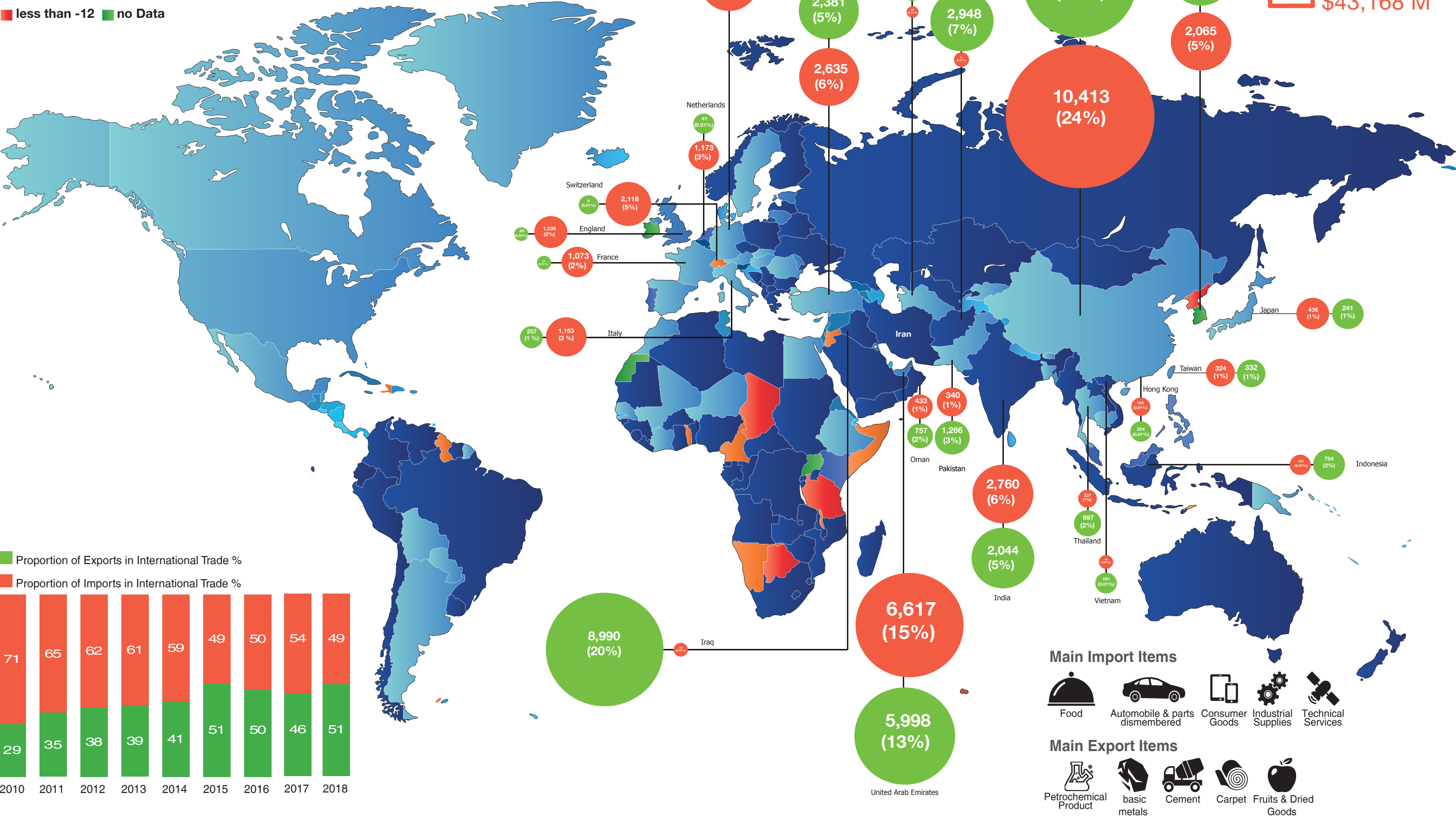
68 Types of Minerals and Metals

Islamic Republic of Iran: International Trade (Main Trading Partners 2018)

(Excluding Oil - \$ Million)

Merchandise exports annual growth, 2017(percentage)

World Exports: us \$ 17.7 trillion
Annual Growth Rate:%10.4
(UNCTAD)



Islamic Republic of Iran: Agriculture & Food Production

2015-Census



16.5Mha

Arable Land



46.2 %

Irrigated Arable Land



53.8 %

Rainfed Arable Land



7,759 ha

Green House Cultivation Area



2,759

Number of Medium & Big Food Processors

2018



18,547

Number of Modern Cattle Farms



22,293

Number of Modern Chicken Farms



24,481

Number of Aquacultural Holdings



85,336

Number of Apicultural Holdings



17,363

Number of Sericultural Holdings

2018



45.6M

Sheep & Lamb



18.1M

Goat & Kids



8M

Cattle & Calves



189

Thousand Camel



218

Thousand Buffalo

2018



0.82 MT

Production of Red Meat



2.3 MT

Production of Chicken Meat



10.58 MT

Production of Milk



0.90 MT

Production of Eggs



1.26 MT

Catches & Production of Aquatics

Top Five Products (Order by Quantity) 2017



Imports



Maize



Barley



Soybeans



Rice



Cake, Soybeans

Exports



Watermelons



Apples



Tomatoes



Potatoes



Wheat flour

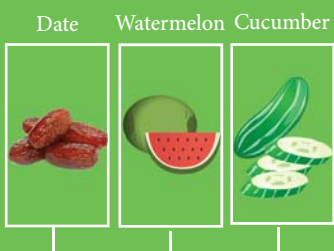


Iran's World Ranking (2017)

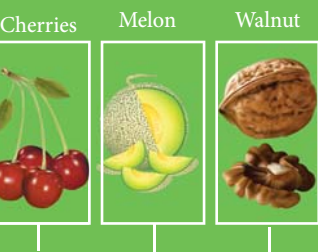
1st



2nd



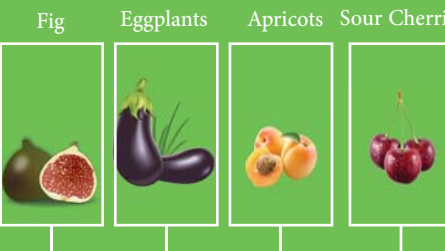
3rd



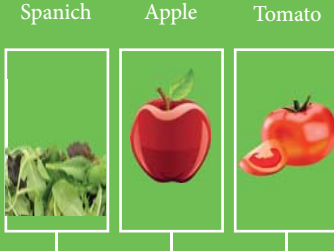
4th



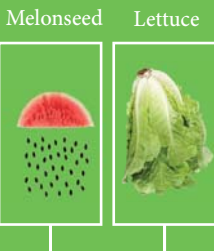
5th



6th



7th



8th



9th



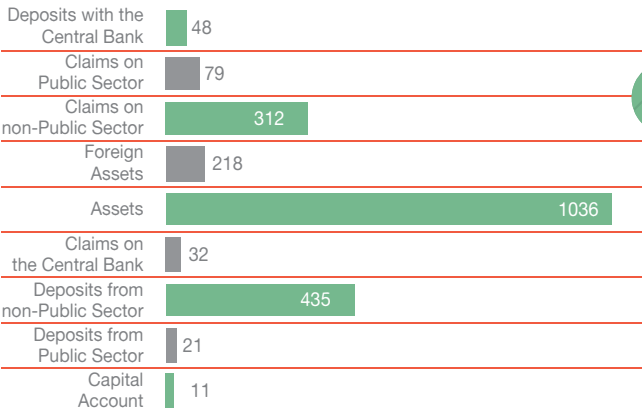
10th



Islamic Republic of Iran: Banking System & Stock Market

Iranian Banking System

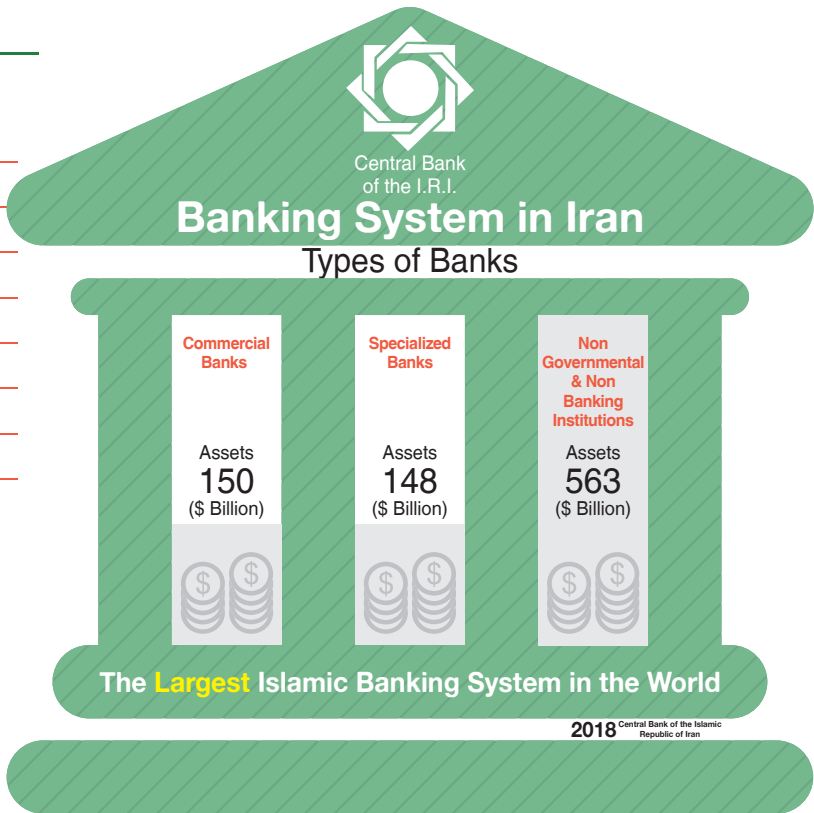
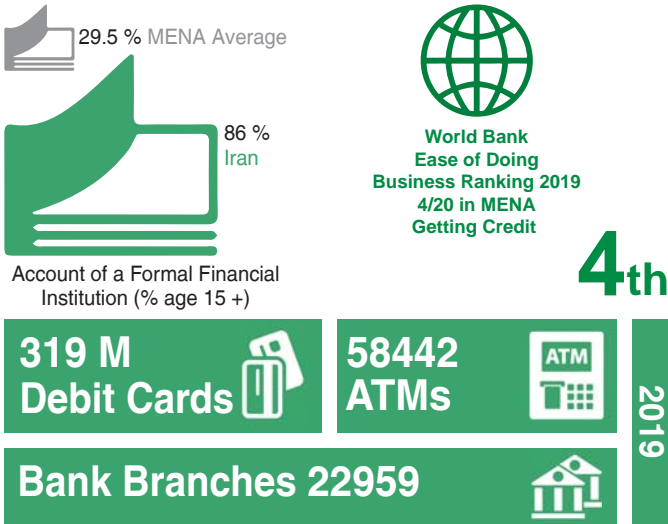
Key Financial Indicators, 2018 (\$ Billion)



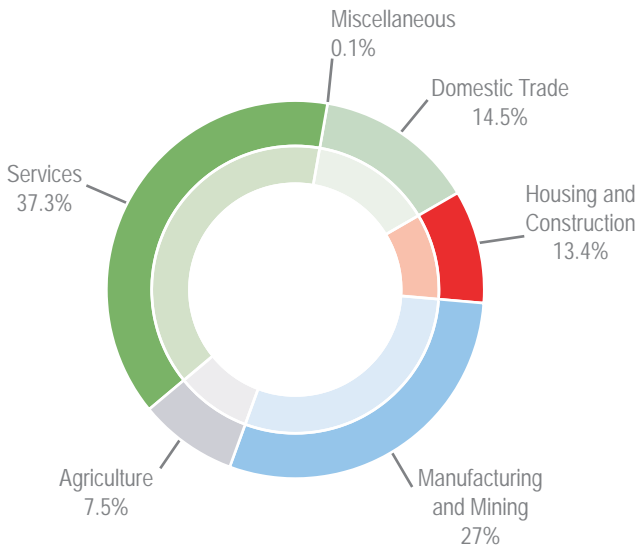
Bank Brand Value Regards Islamic Banking

No	Islamic Banking	BV 2017(\$M)
1	DUBAI ISLAMIC BANK	580
2	Emirates NBD	502
3	Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank	435
4	Bank Melli Iran	252
5	Abu Dhabi Commercial	195
6	NBK	185
7	Qatar Islamic Bank	161
8	Sharjah Islamic	57
9	Union National Bank	45
10	Mashreq	31

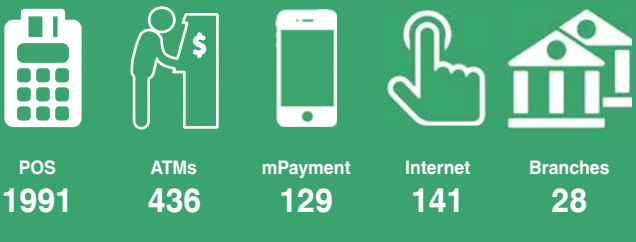
Developed Infrastructure and Institutions



Share of Major Economic Sectors in the Facilities Extended by Banking System 2018-2019



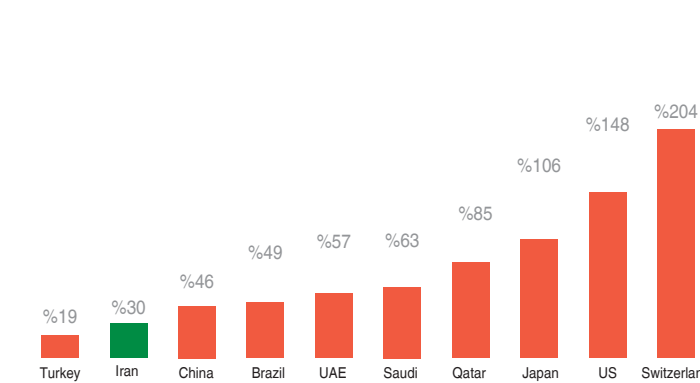
Number of Banking Transactions per Month in 2019(Million)



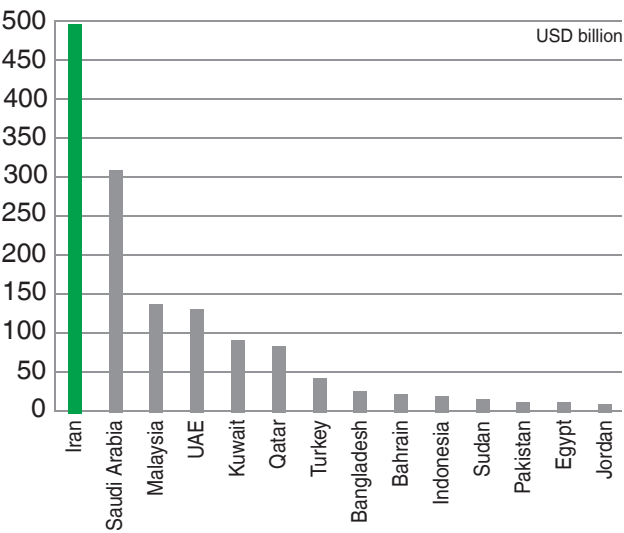
Comparison Market Capitalization

no	Country	Market Capitalization (\$bn)
1	United States	30,436,313
2	China	6,324,879
3	Japan	5,296,811
4	Switzerland	1,441,160
5	Brazil	916,824
6	Saudi Arabia	496,353
7	United Arab Emirates	235,451
8	Qatar	163,047
9	Turkey	149,263
10	Iran, Islamic Rep.	143,548

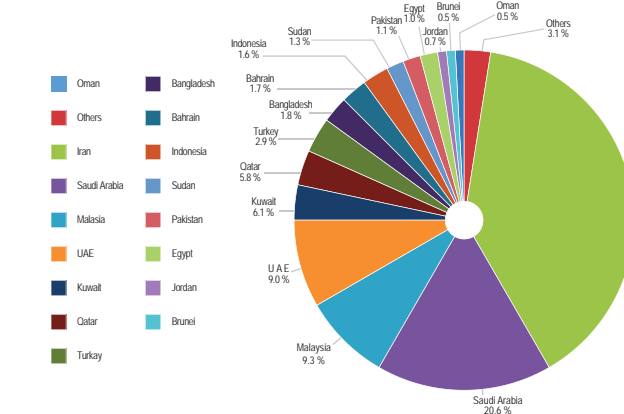
Market Cap/GDP Market Capitalization 2018



Islamic Banking Assets (2016)



Shares of Global Islamic Banking Assets (2016)



Iran Capital Market

An Untapped Market

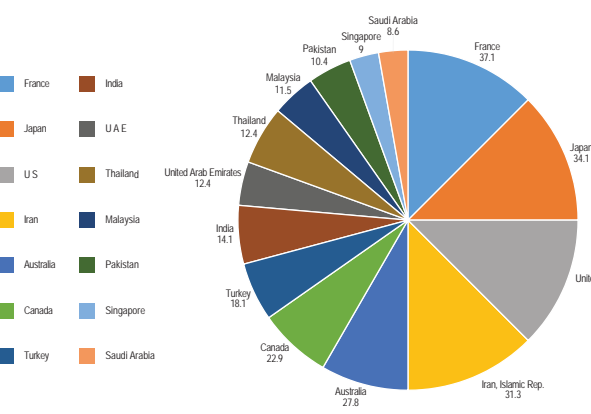
As the oldest capital market in the region, Iran's capital market enjoys more than half a century of experience. Over these years, the capital market of Iran has fulfilled the investors' expectations and as a result it has been the most attractive market in the MENA Region. The Iranian capital market has followed global standards in its function as one of the major contributors to national economic growth. This market is supervised and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Organization of Iran (SEO) and includes four exchanges and a couple of corroborative bodies, such as the Central Securities Depository of Iran (CSDI).



2018



Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)



Islamic Republic of Iran: Travel & Tourism

UNESCO World Heritage (24 Sites)-2019



Shahr-e Sokhta
3200 BC



Lut Desert
3000 BC



Tchoghazanbil
1250 BC



Susa, late 13th to
5th century BC



Pasargadae
6th Century BC



The Persian Garden
6th Century BC



Shushtar Historical
Hydraulic System
5th Century BC



Bisotun
521 BC



Bam and its Cultural
Landscape
6th to 4th Century BC



The Persian Qanat
6th Century BC



Takht-e Soleyman
6th Century



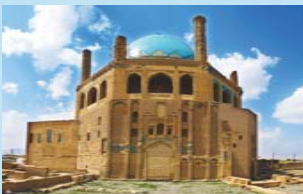
Armenian Monastery
7th Century



Gonbad-e Qabus
1006 AD



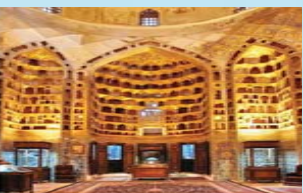
Masjed-e Jāmé of
Isfahan 12th Century



Soltaniyeh
1302–12 AD



Tabriz Historic Bazaar
Complex 13th Century



Sheikh Safi al-din
Khānegāh
16th & 18th Century



Golestan Palace
18th Century



Cultural Landscape of
Maymand



Historic City of Yazd



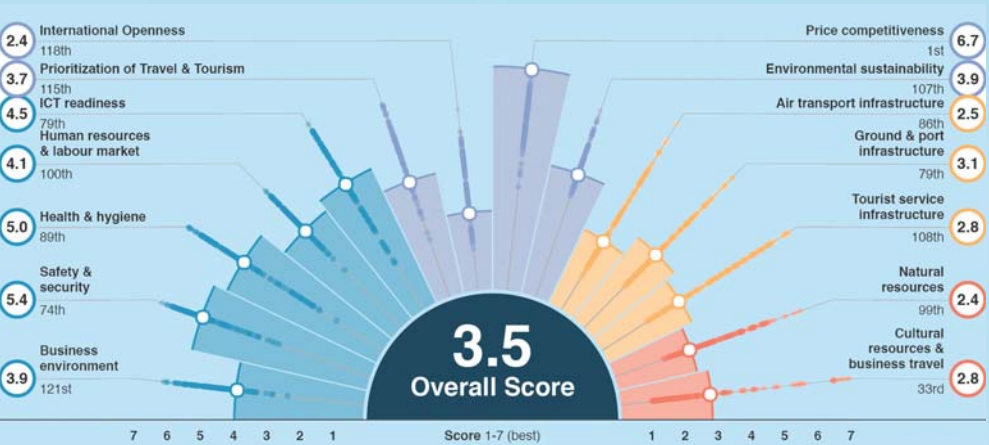
Hyrcanian Forests



Sassanid Archaeological
Landscape of Fars Region



World Economic Forum, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (2019)



2019

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

World Heritage
Sites Ranking
10th

2019

United Nations
World Tourism Organisation

International Tourism
arrival Ranking
41st

NUMBEO (2020)

Cost of Living Index by City

Tehran 41.67 / New York 100

41.67

Number of Accommodations
2017
3,320
 Number of 4-Star & 5-Star
Hotels
157

Number of Rooms
92,402
 Number of Beds
245,718



Meidan-e Emam, Isfahan
17th Century

Persepolis
6th Century BC



Islamic Republic of Iran: Laws & Regulations

(Related to Foreign Investors)

Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA)

Some Features & Advantages of FIPPA

The possibility of **Registering** an Iranian company with 100% foreign Capital

The possibility of **Investment** by foreign natural and juridical persons and Iranians living abroad

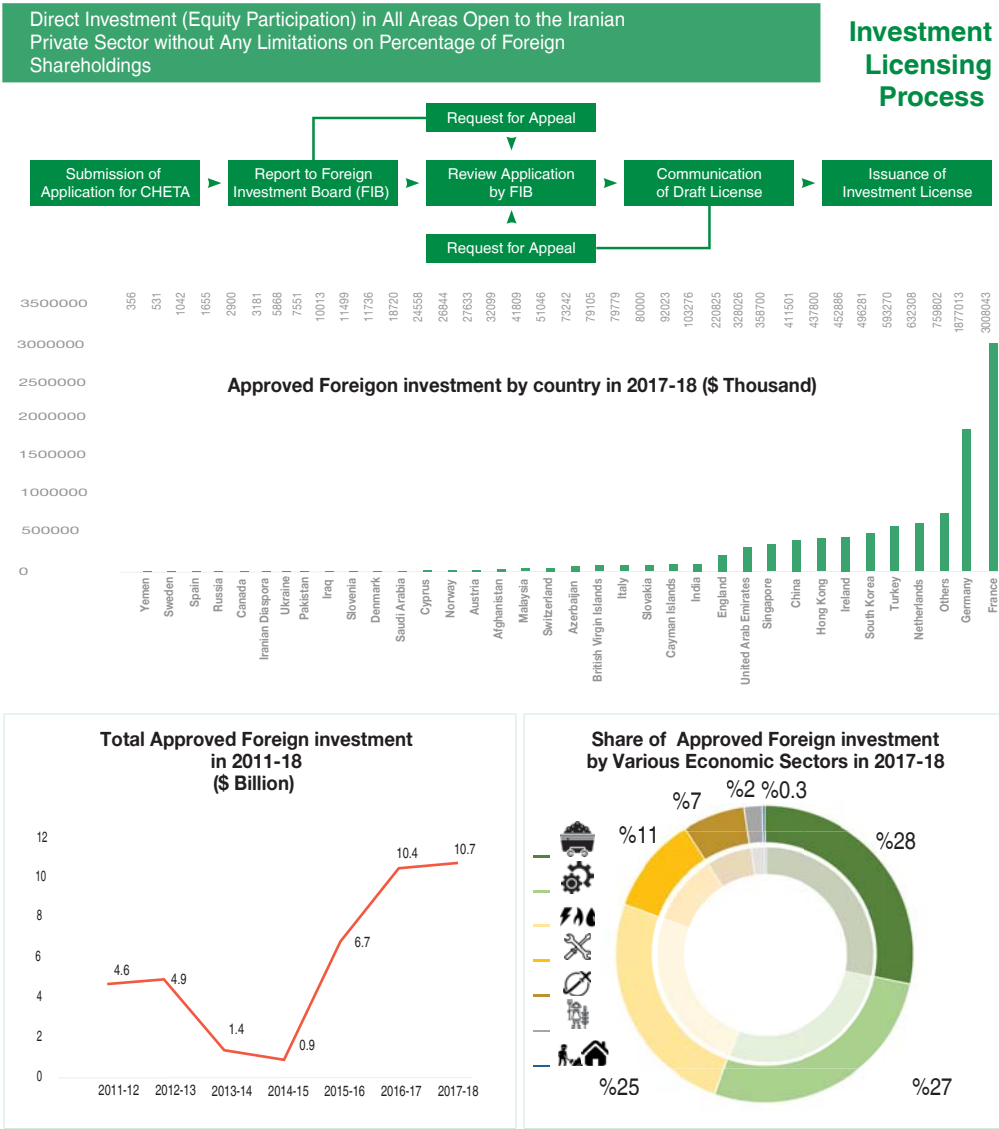
Allowing investments in **All areas** which are permitted for the private sector

Issuing a **3-year** residence license for foreign experts

Quick approval of foreign investment applications and granting protection coverage for all foreign investment schemes

Expropriation and Nationalization

Unlimited Transfer of Capital and dividend



Approved Foreign Investment in Various Economic Sectors in 2017-18 (\$ Thousand)

Supply of Water, Electricity and Gas	2,647,189	Agriculture	211,951
1 Renewable Energy	1,520,373	1 Cultivation	1,721
2 Power Plant	144,355	2 Fishery	1,480
3 Other	982,461	3 Financial Services	208,750
Transportation and communications	711,251	Industry	2,971,674
1 Post and Telecommunications	126,354	1 Medical Equipment Industries	8,624
2 Maritime Transportation	93,776	2 Electronic and Household Appliances	715,337
3 Land transportation	1,435	3 Cellulose Industries	9,819
4 Rail Road Transportation	60,000	4 Chemical Industry, Petroleum Products	812,136
5 Air transportation	429,686	5 Basic Metal Industries	175,654
Services	1,142,932	6 Machinery Equipment & Metal Products industry	3,260
1 Financial Services	369,876	7 Mineral Products Industries	55,614
2 Other services (design, engineering,..)	70,010	8 Food and Drink Beverage Industries	395,810
3 Tourism	32,907	9 Clothing and Leather Industries	5,208
4 Public Utility	670,139	10 Automotive Industry	790,212
Mine	3,009,124	Building	28,329
1 Crude oil and Natural Gas	2,538,641	1 Building Material	28,329
2 Other mines (exploration and processing)	470,483	Total	10,772,450

Legal Framework

Advantages of Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act

No limits on: Investment Volume, Types of Capital Imported, Profit Transfer, Equity Percentage, Capital Repatriation

Facilitating the entry and residence of foreign investors, Hedging non-trade risks

Reducing the process of admission and licensing of foreign investment, Admitting investments by foreign public companies

Compensating the loss incurred due to expropriation or nationalization, Allowing Iranian nationals to invest capitals of foreign origin, as foreign investors

Making possible the referral of disputes to international arbitration, Providing support for previous investments of foreigners

TAX REGIME

25% Flat Rate as Fixed Corporate Income Tax

100% Exemptions of Income Tax for 20 Years in Less Developed Regions (All Activities)

100% Exemptions of Income Tax for 20 Years in Free Trade Zones (All Activities)

100% Exemptions of Income Tax Derived from Exportation for Unlimited Time

80% Exemptions of Income Tax for 4 Years in Production Activities

50% Exemptions of Income Tax for Unlimited Time Derived from Tourism Activities

100% Exemptions of Income Tax for Unlimited Time Derived from Agricultural Activities

Numerous Double Taxation Conventions (e.g. Germany and France)

TAX FREE

Taxable Entities

1 All entities, whether natural or legal, for their properties inside Iran

2 Any natural person residing in Iran for income earned inside and outside of the country

3 Any Iranian natural person residing abroad for all incomes earned in Iran.

4 Any Iranian legal entity for the incomes earned inside and outside of the country.

5 Any non-Iranian real or legal entities for the income earned in Iran and for the income gained through delegation of authority, dealership, technical and educational assistance or movie contracts in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Knowledge-Based Companies Legal Advantages

15 years exemption from Tax Customs Tariff Export Tariff

Financing knowledge-based companies

Insurance coverage to reduce risk

Facility to participate in tenders

Priority to attend in Sci & Tech Parks Special Zones

Iran Tax System



Foreign investors in Iran can have the same supports and privileges that are offered to the Iranian investor. This means that both Iranian and foreign investors pay the same rates of tax. Tax exemptions and discounts are also equally granted to domestic and foreign investors.

Free and Special Economic Zones

Special Economic Zones, Free Zones

Investment Facilities In Free Zones

- A 20-year-tax exemption
- No visa required for foreigners
- Custom exemption
- Easy registration of companies
- Easy circumstances for re-export and transit of commodities
- Possibility of exporting products to the mainland
- Long-term lease of land to foreigners
- Suitable rates for energy consumption

In Special Economic Zones:

- Reducing customs procedures for import of goods from abroad or free trade zones
- No customs procedures for export of goods

Islamic Republic of Iran: Political Structure & History

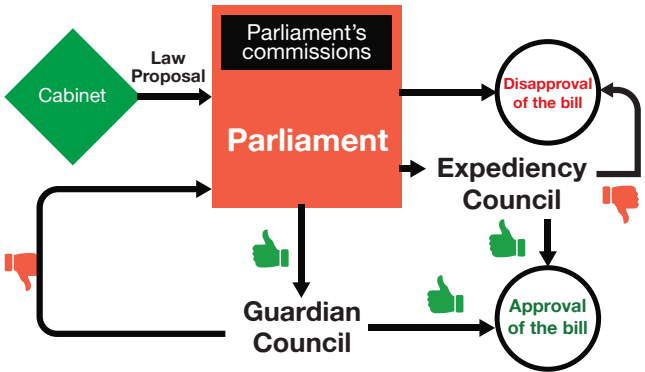
In a region faced with instability, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a stable and thriving state despite a plethora of domestic problems, international crises and sanctions imposed over the past 37 years, and confrontations designed to bring about regime change and the Iranian nation to its knees, which instead have served to build the region's most resilient economic and political system.

A complex hybrid system of governance, combining both directly and indirectly elected and appointed expert-run institutions, has allowed Iran to steadily achieve its strategic objectives built on consensus of the nation's citizens.

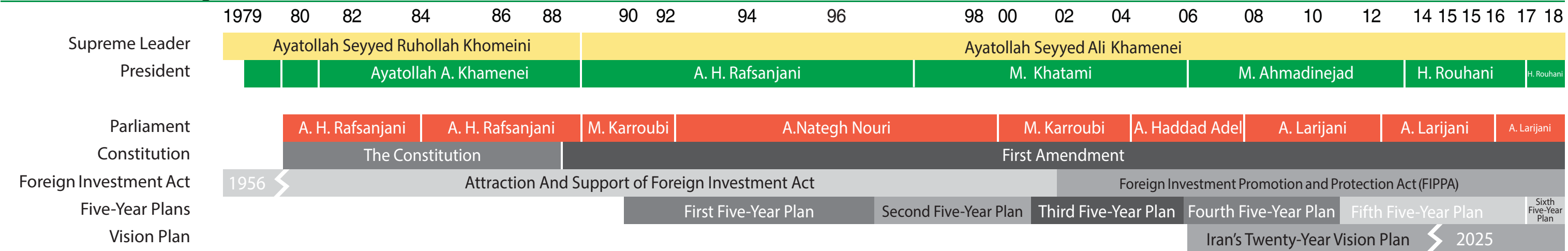
The Iranian Parliament (Majles-e Shoraye Eslami) is a directly-elected body tasked with overseeing the Cabinet and formulating legislation. All legislation must be approved by the Guardian Council (Shoray-e Negahban), an example of an indirectly-elected body. The Council consists of 6 Jurists elected by the Parliament and 6 Theologians appointed by the Supreme Leader, who are elected and supervised by the Assembly of Experts (Majles-e Khobregan), a directly elected chamber of 88 representatives.

The Supreme Leader has the power to appoint the heads of the judiciary and the armed forces to ensure separation of administrative branches. The Supreme Leader also relies on a group of experts, the Expediency Council (Majma-e Tashkhis-e Maslahat-e Nezam), to facilitate decision-making and resolve administrative conflicts between the branches.

The Legislative Process



Political and Legislative Timeline



Supreme Leader

(Magham-e Moazam-e Rahbari)

Determining the country's general policies and supervision over accuracy of executing general policies.
Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.
Resolving issues and overseeing the relationship between the three branches of the government.
Resolving issues facing the government that cannot be resolved through other means.
Solving the government's calamities which are not resolvable through ordinary methods.

The Guardian Council
(Shoray-e Negahban)

12 members (6 Theologians , 6 Jurists)
Membership made up of 6 theologians selected by the Supreme Leader and 6 jurists elected by the Majles from a list of jurists nominated by the Chief Justice.

- Supervises elections for the Assembly of Experts, the President and Parliament and vets candidates.

- Power to examine the compatibility of legislation with Islam and the constitution and to veto legislation.

- Power to approve/reject political appointments and electoral candidate

Chief Justice

Appointed by Supreme leader (5-year term)

Managing the affairs of the judiciary, Preparing judicial bills, Recruiting, and appointing and dismissing judges.

Assembly of Experts
(Majles-e khobregan)

88 Seats, Elected by public vote (8-year term)

Selection and dismissal of, and supervision over, the Supreme Leader

Islamic Parliament of Iran (IPI)

-290 Seats
Elected by public vote (4-year term)
- Supervision over president and the delegation of ministers
- Approval of Foreign contracts
- Ordaining the laws

Expediency Council

Appointed by Supreme Leader (5-year term)
Expediency Council plays a mediating role between the Parliament and the Guardian Council

President

Executive management of the country
Execution of constitution
Elected by direct vote (4-year term; may not serve more than two consecutive terms).

National Organizations, including:

- Plan and Budget Organization (PBO)
- Ministry of Cultural Heritage Tourism and Handicrafts (MCTH)
- Central Bank of Iran (CBI)
- The Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA)
- Securities & Exchange Organization (SEO)
- Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI)
- Trade Promotion Organization of Iran (TPO)

Ministries, including:

- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEAF)
- Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade (MIMT)
- Ministry of Petroleum (MOP)
- Ministry of Energy (MOE)
- Ministry of Roads & Urban Development (MRUD)
- Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MICT)
- Ministry of Agriculture Jihad (MAJ)

