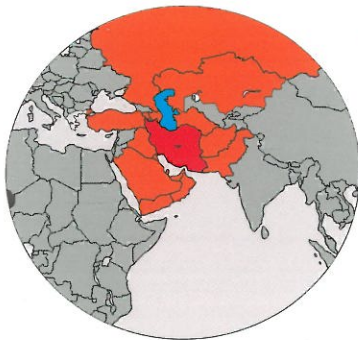


IRAN
A New Era
2021

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.

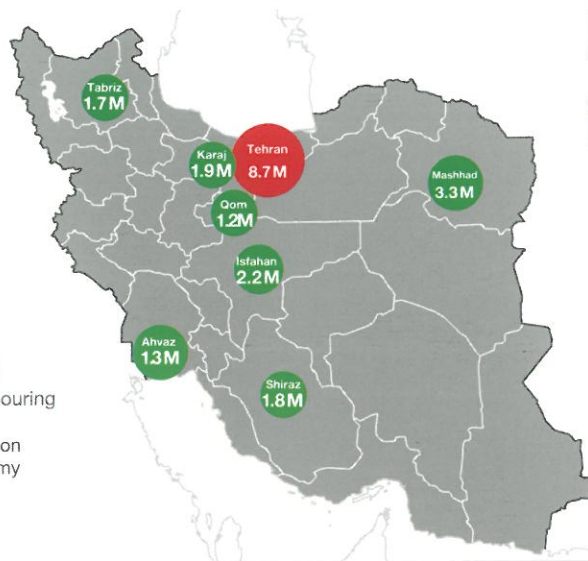


Neighbours:
15 Countries
Population of Neighbouring Countries >600M
8% of Global Population
12% of Global Economy



21st

Foreign Market Size Index
2019



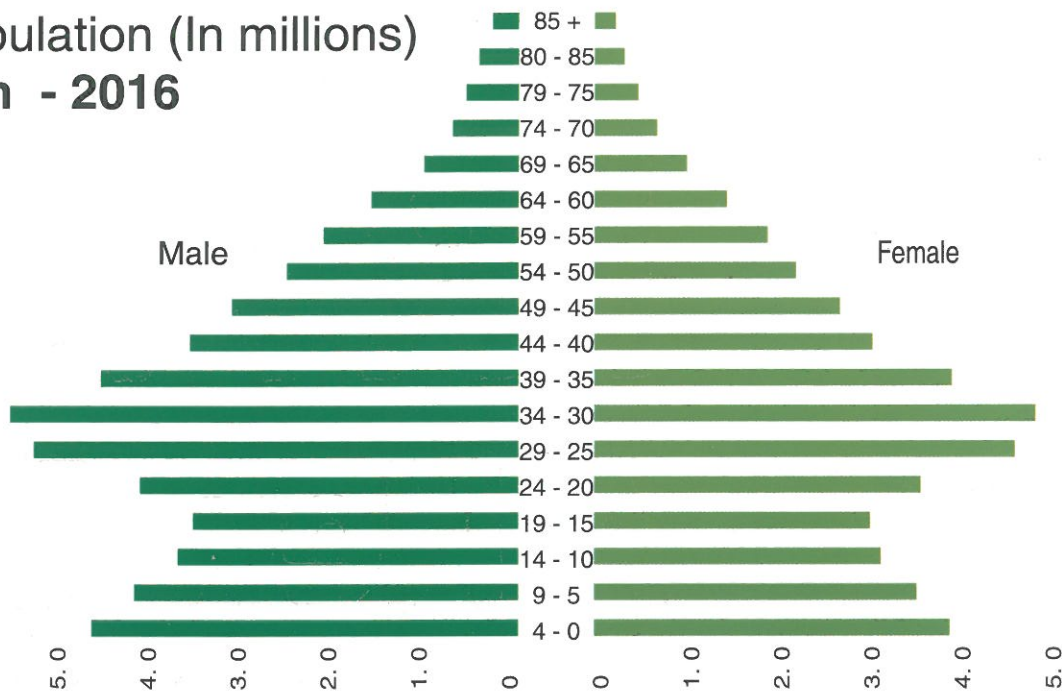
Total Area (17th)

1,648,195 km²

Mexico 1,964,375 km² / Alaska 1,723,337 km²

Demography

Population (In millions)
Iran - 2016



Population Feb 2021

84.2 M



1st in the Middle East

18th in the World

Census 2016



Number of
Households

24.2 M

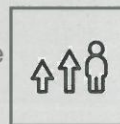
Median Age

30 Years



Population
Growth Rate

1.24%



Urban

74 %



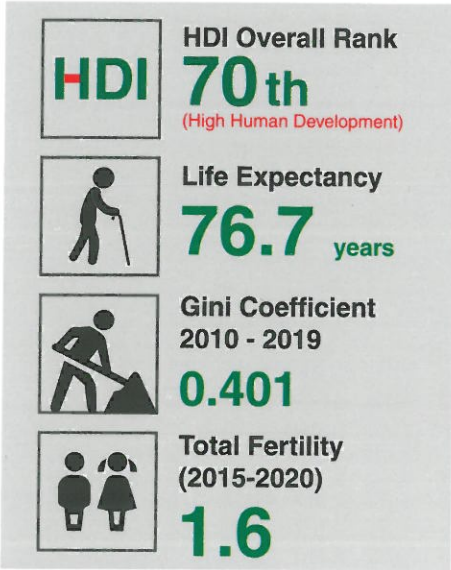
Rural

26 %



Human Development Index (2019)

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.



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



-0.6 %
Growth Rate (2019)

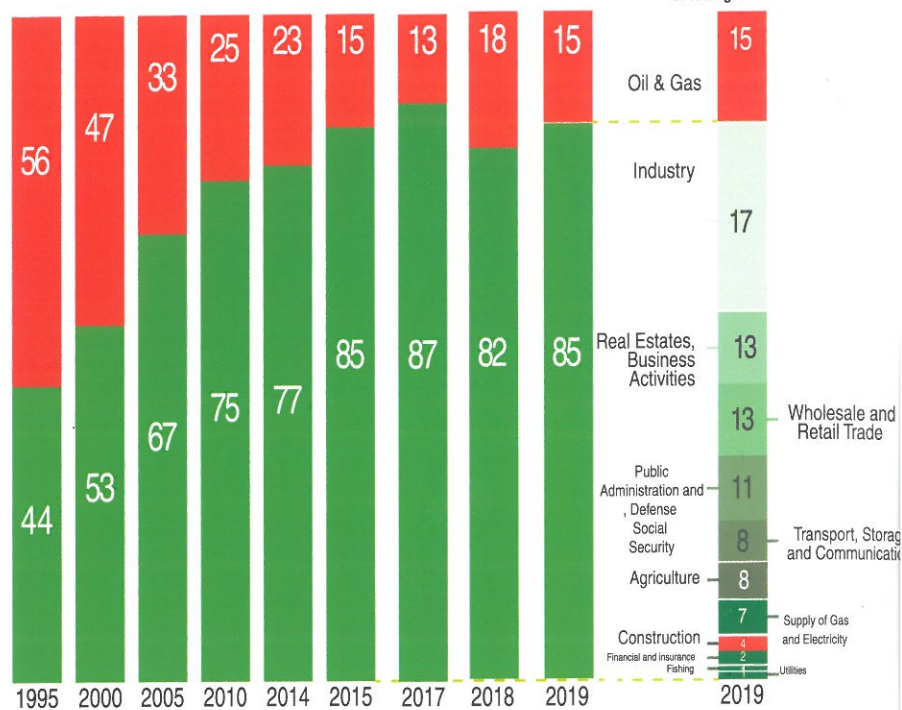
(2018)
World Bank

PPP

Nominal

	PPP	Nominal
GDP Value	\$1128 B	\$454 B
Rank	22nd	27th
GDP Value Per Capita	\$13,800	\$ 5,550

Sectoral contribution to Iran's total gross value added



Government Finances (2019)

53%
Tax Revenues



General Government Resources (Income)
\$51B



81%
Current Expenditure



15%
Oil Revenues



11%
Construction Expenditure



\$ 9031 M
Foreign Debt

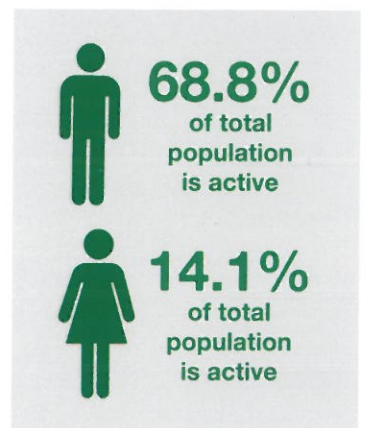
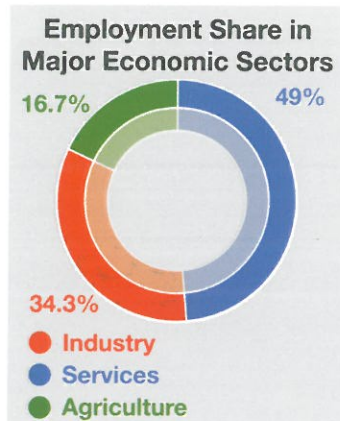
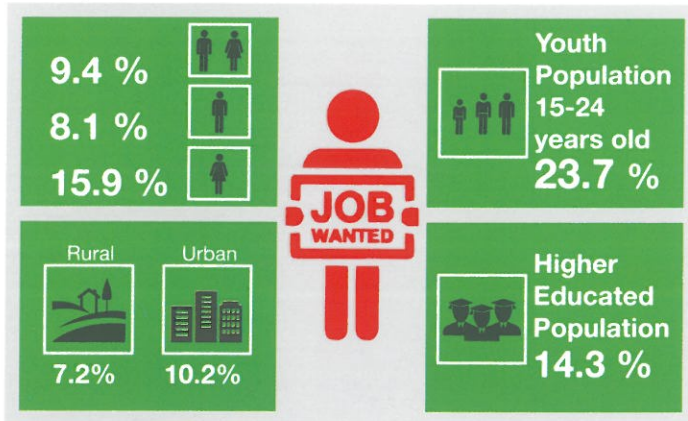


General Government gross Debt
(32 % of GDP)
39th

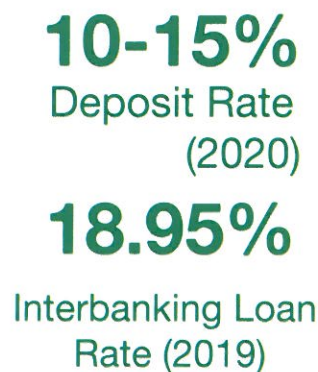


Labour Market (Autumn 2020)

Unemployment Rates



Rates



Official Exchange Rate



International Rankings

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness 2019 99/141

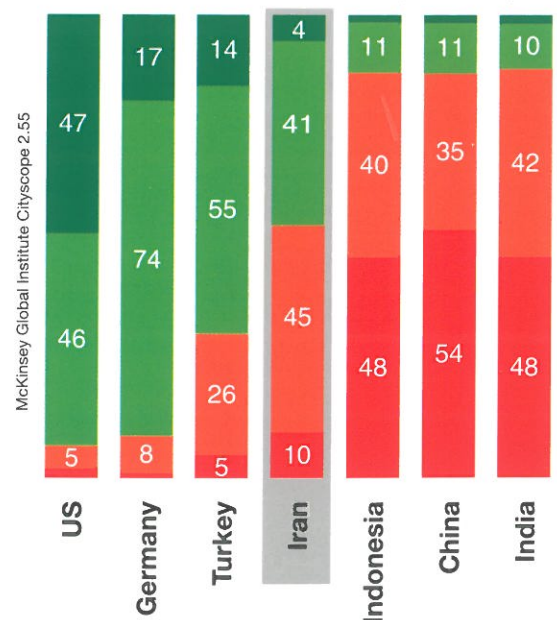
99

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.

■ >\$70000 ■ \$20000-70000
■ \$7500-20000 ■ <\$7500

Household Income Distribution, 2012 (2005 PPP, %)

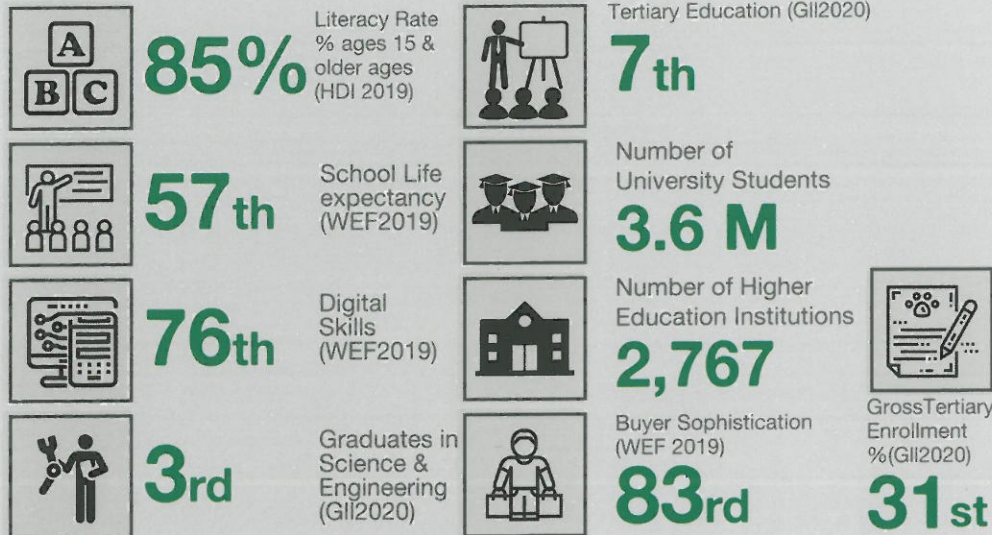


Islamic Republic of Iran: Human Capital

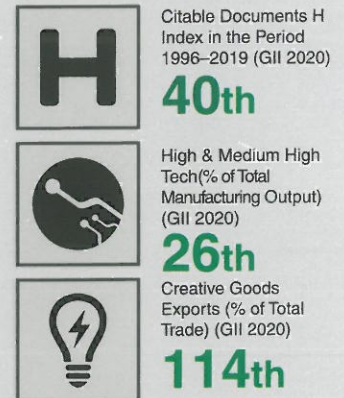
Iran's technically literate workforce can rapidly generate wealth and employment if its talents are properly employed in high quality jobs. Here are some facts and figures.

Education

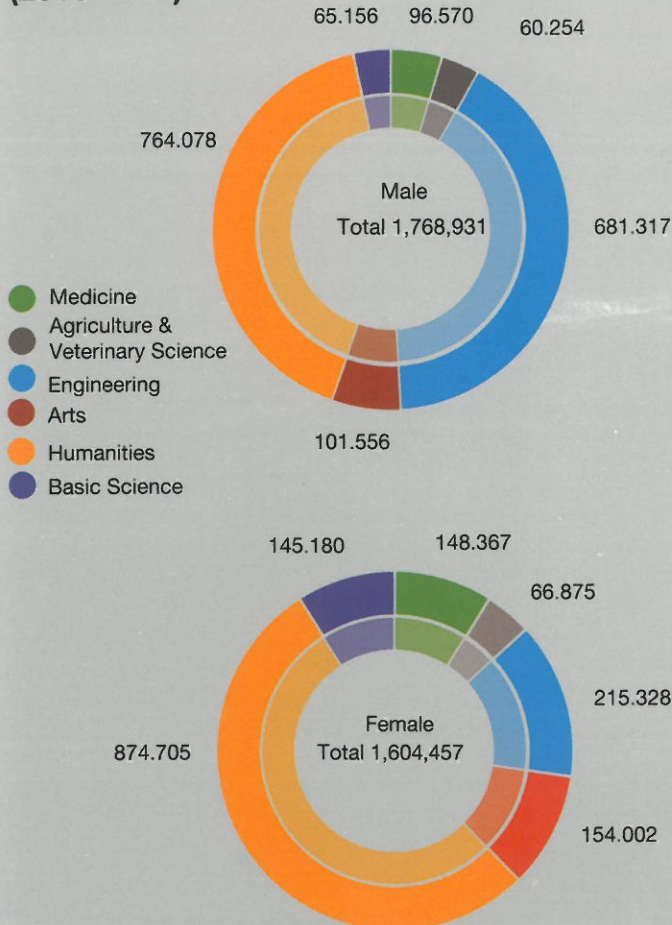
2019



The Global Innovation Index



Students in Iranian Universities (2018-2019)



THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

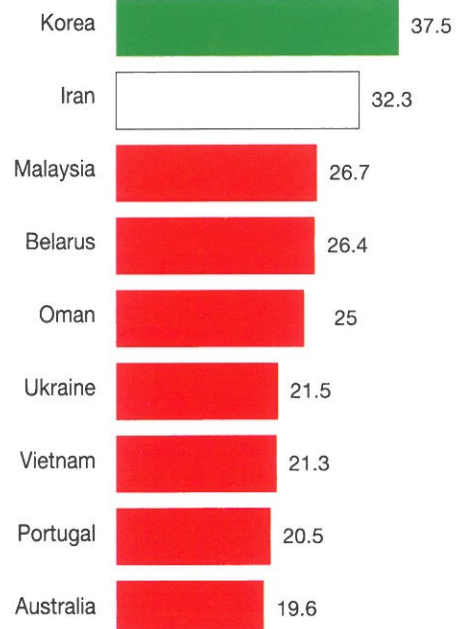
Times Higher Education World University Rankings
16 in 800
16 (Feb. 2021)
Universities



Engineers Per Capita

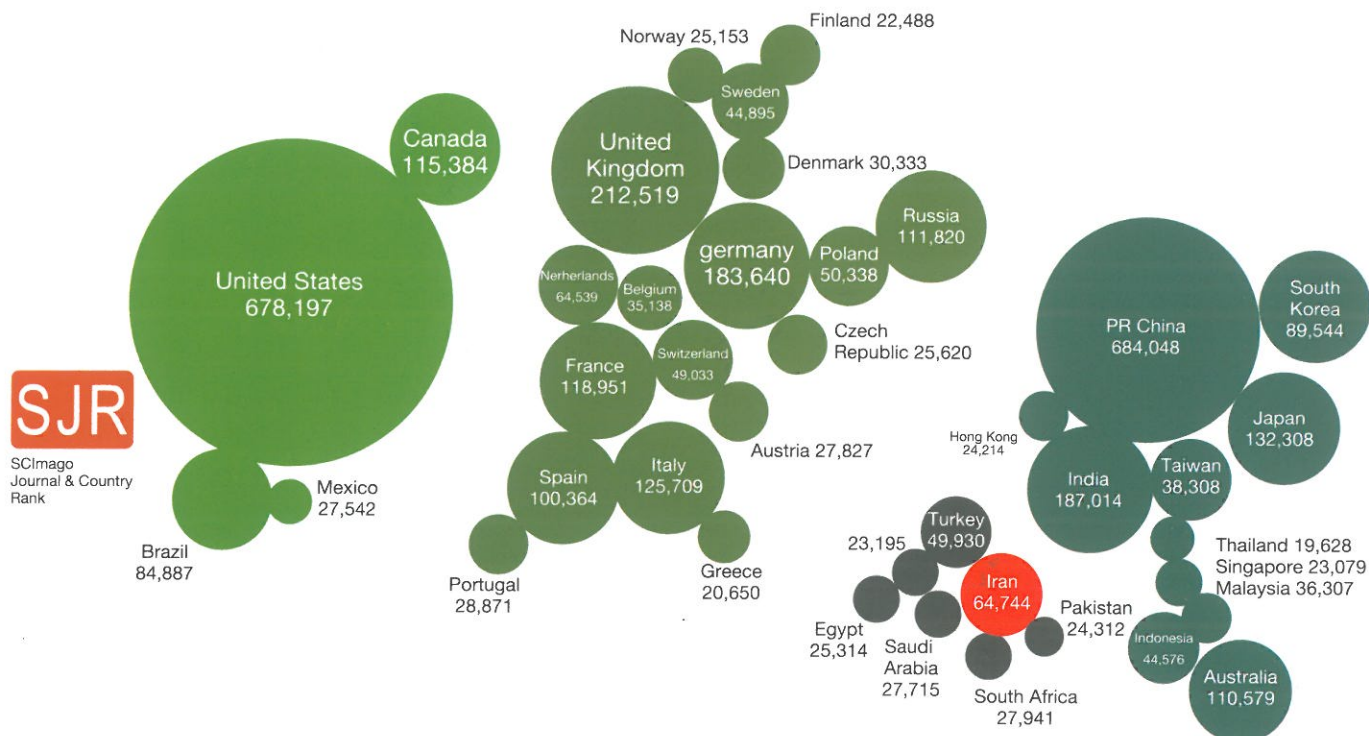
2nd
in the World

Percentage of Graduates from Engineering - Rated Degree (2015)



UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Government Statistics for India and China

Scientific Achievements (2019)



Scientific Paper Trail

The Top 40 Countries by Number of Scientific Document Published This Year



Iran's Rank in Scientific Publications (2019)



Islamic Republic of Iran: Energy

Iran's Proven natural gas reserves are estimated to stand at 1130 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 155 billion barrels, Iran has the fourth largest crude oil reserves.

Gas

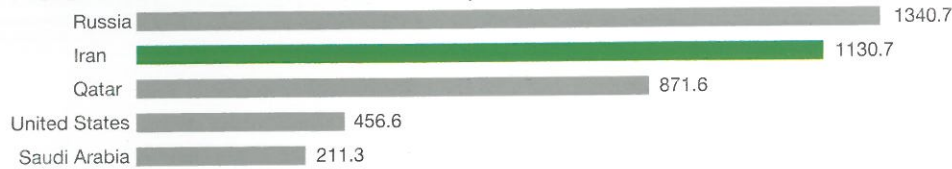


2nd World's largest gas reserves
Over 1130 trillion cubic feet

Gas **1/6**

Proven Global Gas Reserves

Proven Reserves of Natural Gas 2019 (Trillion Cubic Feet)



36,000 km
Natural Gas Transportation Pipeline

273,000 km
Natural Gas Distribution Pipeline

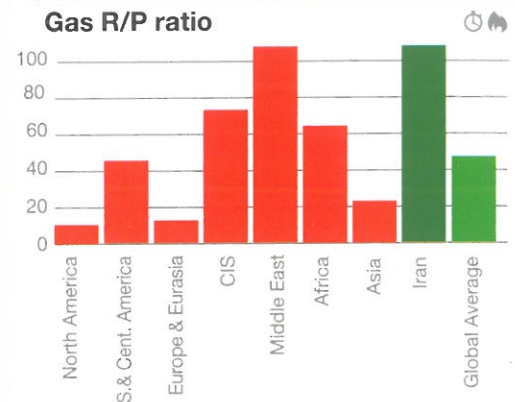
96% Cities Supplied with Piped Gas

68% Villages Supplied with Piped Gas

67%

Proportion of Natural Gas in Primary Energy Consumption

Reserves-to-Production Ratio (years)



Gas Production 2019
(Billion Cubic Meters)

244

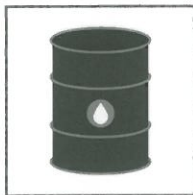


Gas Consumption 2019
(Billion Cubic Meters)

223



Oil



4th World's 4th largest oil reserves
155 billion barrels

Crude Oil Proven Reserves 2019 (Billion Barrels)



Oil Production 2019
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

3,535

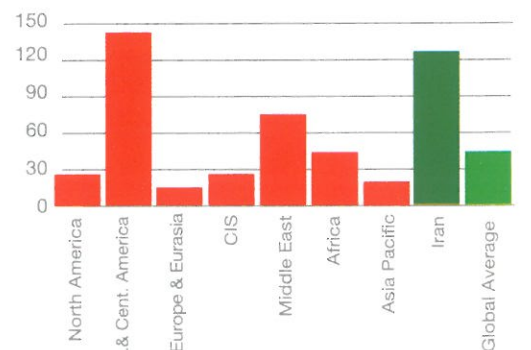


Oil Consumption 2019
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

2,018



Oil R/P ratio



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, 2019).

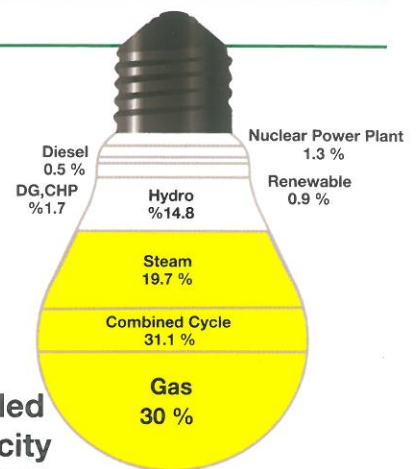
The World Bank "Doing Business Report" ranks access to electricity per capita production in Iran higher than other Emerging Markets such as China and India.

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

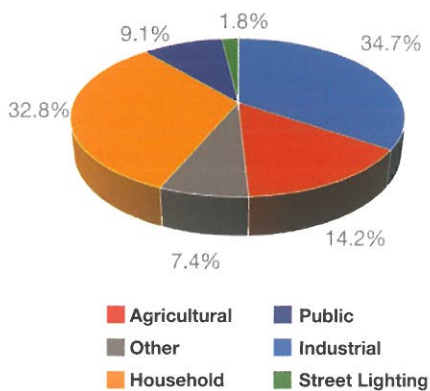
Now
82,716 MW

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

Installed Capacity 82.7 GW



Domestic Sale of Electricity by Type of Use, 2019



2019

Gross Electricity Generation

324,437 (GWh)



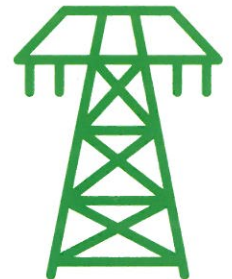
Electricity Network

Transmission Network

127,581 Km

Distribution Network

815,367 Km



Renewable Energy

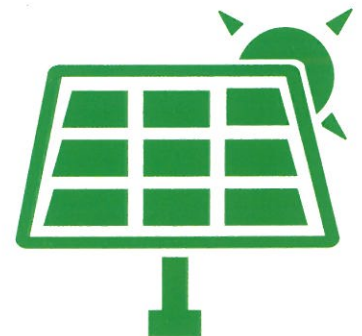
Iran has an average irradiation of 4.5 to 5.5 kilowatt hours per square meter per day



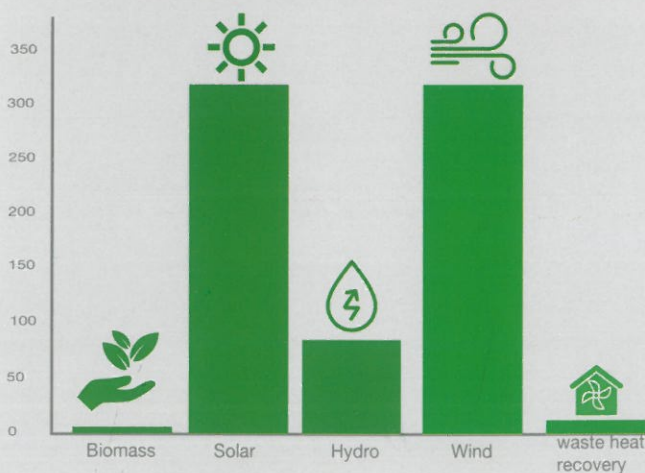
Iran has 300 sunny days in a year in more than two-thirds of the country



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

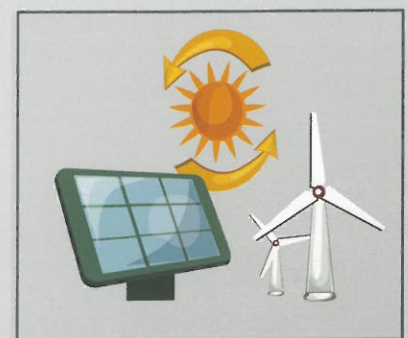


Installed Capacity sep.2019 (MW)



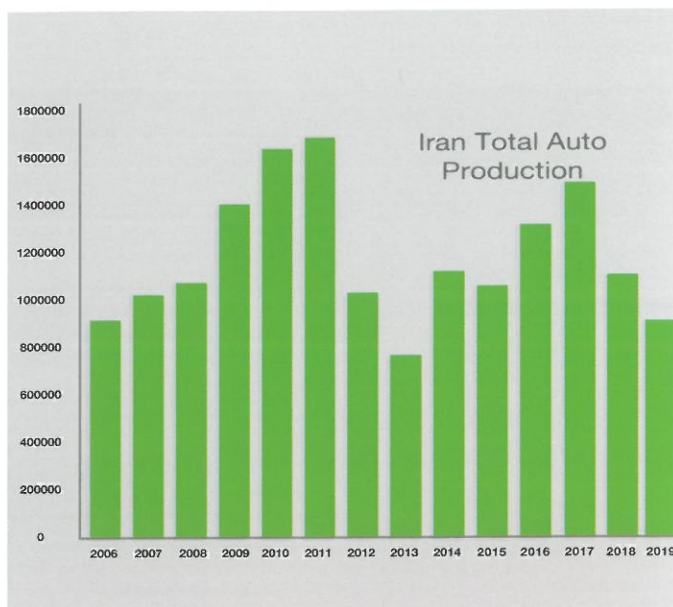
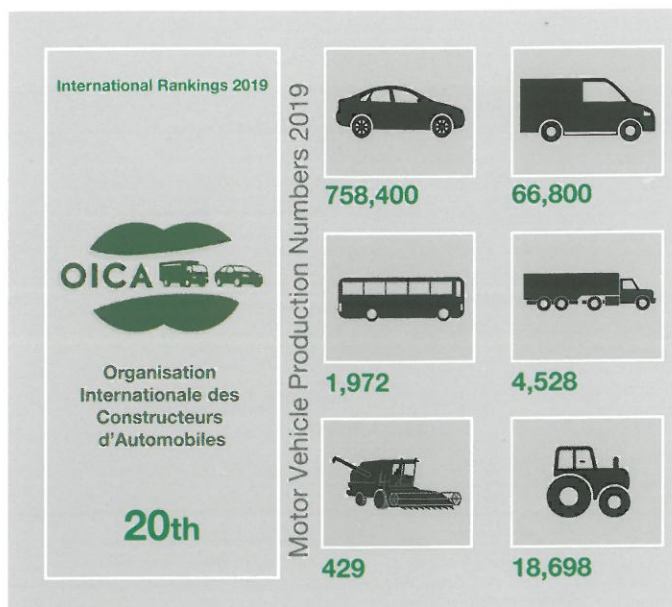
Electricity Production 2019 (GWh)

4,496 GWh

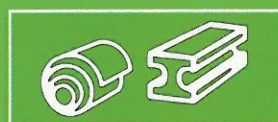


Islamic Republic of Iran: Industries & Mineral Resources

Automotive Industry



Steel Industries 2019

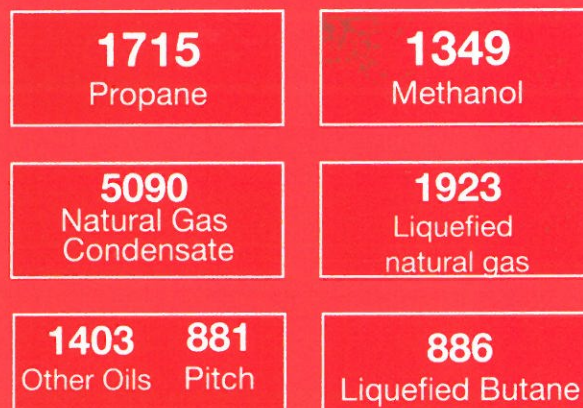


22.3MT
Steel Products



25.6MT
Crude Steel Production

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



Mineral Resources

\$ 28.3 Trillion

37 Billion Tonnes of Known Reserves

Zn **1st** in Zinc

Cu **2nd** in global Copper Reserves

Fe **11th** in Iron Ore Production

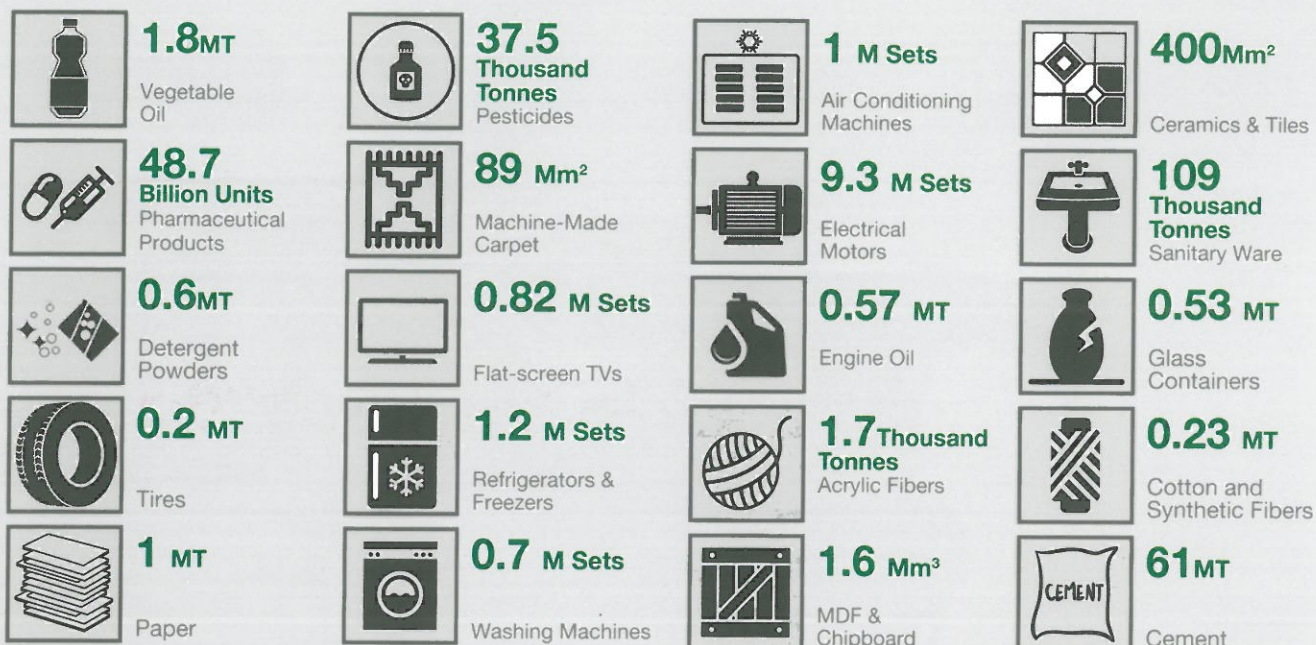
GY **2nd** in Gypsum

CMT **7th** in Cement

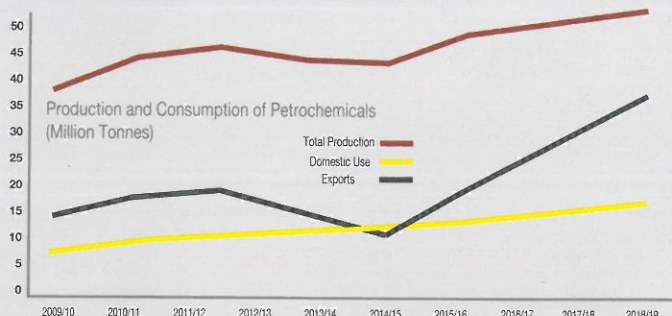
STL **10th** in Steel

Iran's global ranks in Mineral productions

Selected Industrial Products 2019




Petrochemical Industries 2019



Production Capacity
61 Million Tonnes
Total Production
54.6 Million Tonnes

 Total Exports
38.22 Million Tonnes

 Total Imports
0.6 Million Tonnes

Key Products

Product	Production Capacity M Tons per year	% of World Capacity
Ethylene	6.4	4
Polyethylene	4.2	4
Methanol	5	5
Ammonia	4.2	1.5
Urea	5.5	1.6

Mineral Fuels Ranking

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

Industrial Minerals

- 2 Gypsum
- 6 Feldspar
- 7 Perlite
- 6 Barite
- 9 Bentonite
- 10 Boron
- 11 Sulfur
- 9 Fluorspar
- 9 Kaolin

Non-Ferrous Metals

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

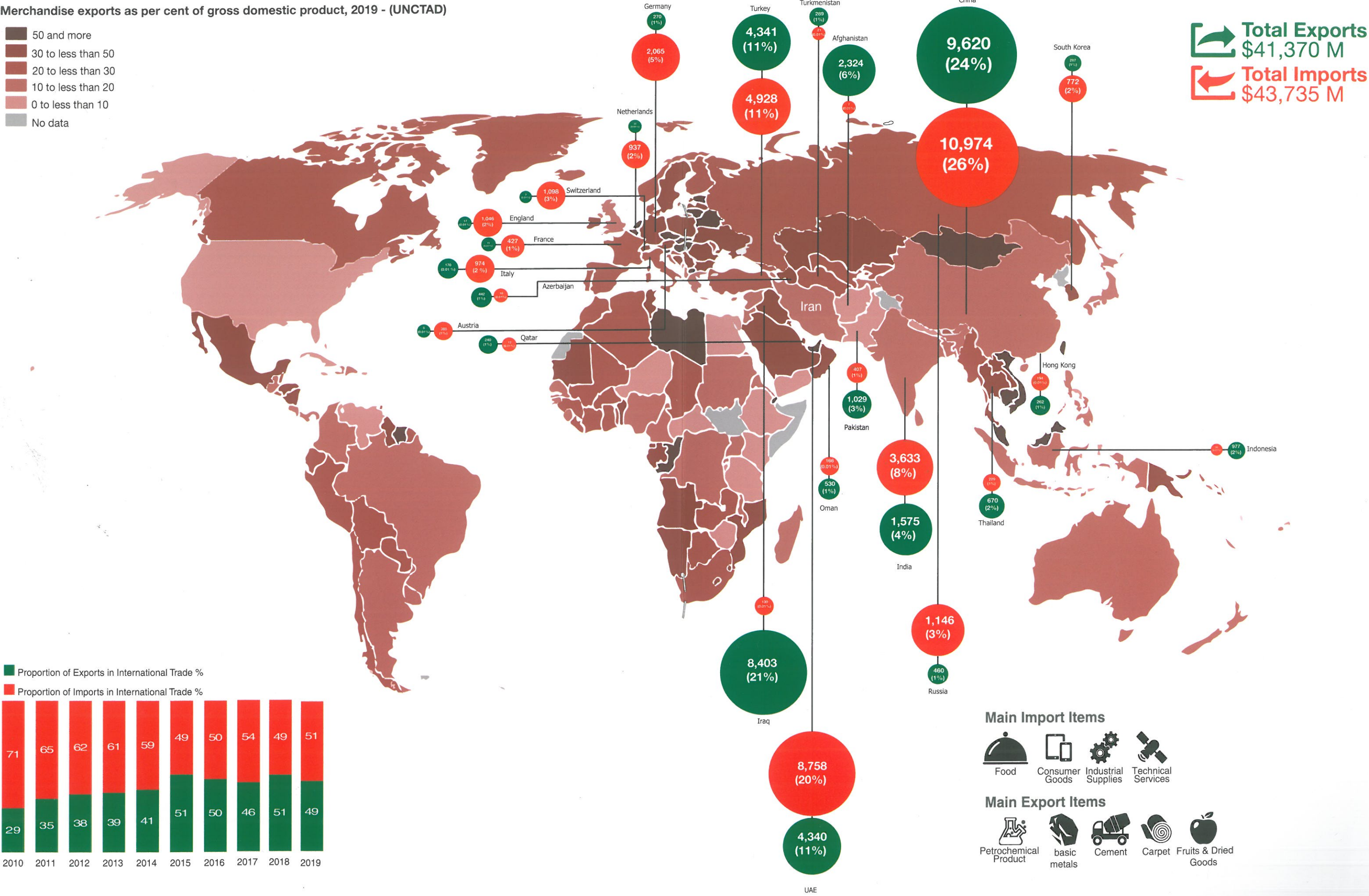
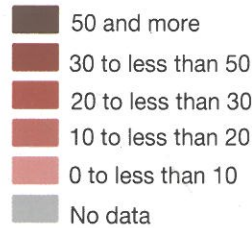
Although Iran is far better known as a hydrocarbon producer, it has the potential to generate higher revenues from mining than it does from fossil fuels, provided that the government places more emphasis on developing and reforming the mining and metal sectors. Metals such as copper and lead, and higher-priced 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 2019)

(Excluding Oil - \$ Million)

Merchandise exports as per cent of gross domestic product, 2019 - (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

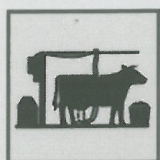
Green House
Cultivation Area



2,759

Number of
Medium & Big
Food Processors

2019



21,709

Number of Modern
Cattle Farms



25,992

Number of Modern
Chicken Farms



25,415

Number of
Aquacultural Holdings



98,212

Number of
Apicultural Holdings



17,363

Number of
Sericultural Holdings

2019



44.6M

Sheep &
Lamb



17.7M

Goat &
Kids



8M

Cattle &
Calves



195

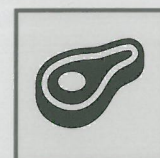
Thousand
Camel



221

Thousand
Buffalo

2019



0.85 MT

Production of
Red Meat



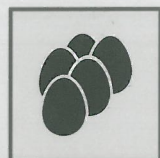
2.7 MT

Production of
Chicken Meat



11 MT

Production of
Milk



1.01 MT

Production
of Eggs



1.28 MT

Catches &
Production
of Aquatics



0.11 MT

Honey

Top Five Products (Order by Quantity) 2019



Imports



Maize



Barley



Cake, Soybeans



Rice



Soybeans

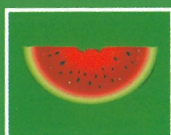
Exports



Potatoes



Apples



Watermelons



Cucumber and Gherkins



Vegetables, Freshness



Iran's World Ranking (2019)

1st

Pistachio



Caviar



Saffron



2nd

3rd

Date



Almond



Walnut



Apricots



4th

Kiwi



Fig



Quince



5th

Cucumber



Eggplants



Sour Cherries



Hempseed



Melon

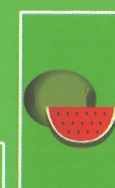


Cherries



6th

Watermelon



7th

Apple



Tomato



Melonseed



Lettuce



Peaches & Nectarines



8th

Hazelnuts



Spanich



9th

Tea



Mushrooms



Onion



Oranges



10th

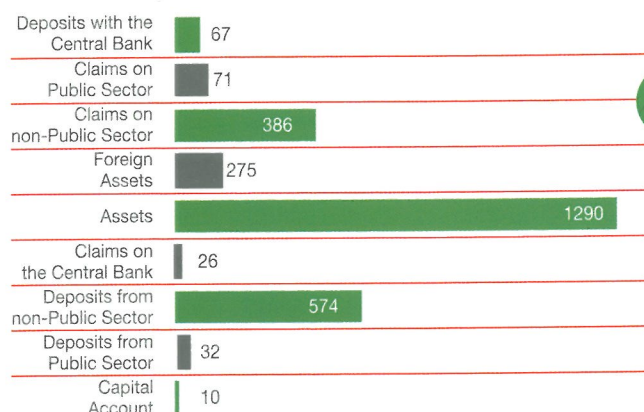
Lemons



Islamic Republic of Iran: Banking System & Stock Market

Iranian Banking System

Key Financial Indicators, 2019 (\$ 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



Account of a Formal Financial Institution (% age 15 +)



World Bank
Ease of Doing
Business Ranking 2019
4/20 in MENA
Getting Credit

4th

358M
Debit Cards

60389
ATMs



2020

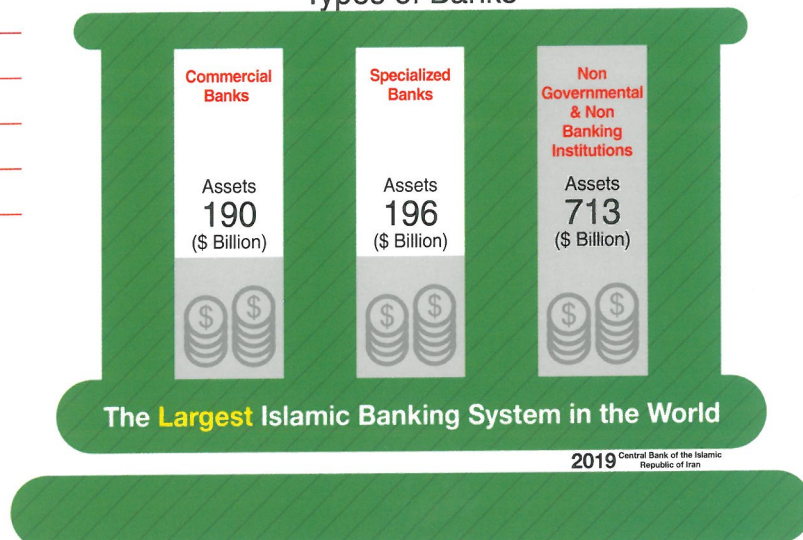
Bank Branches 23900



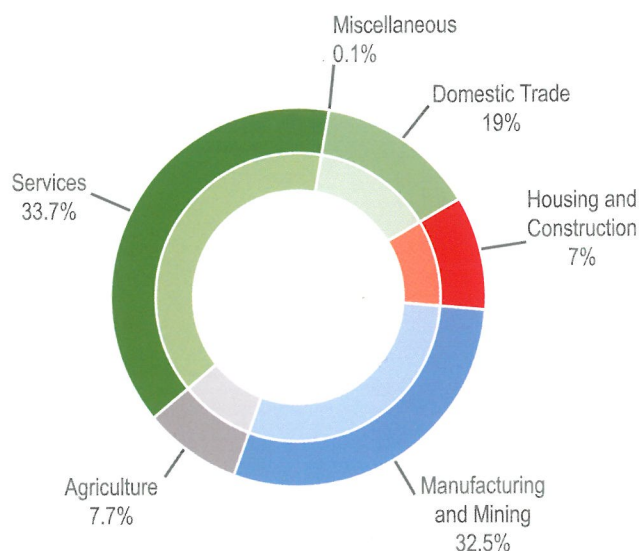
Central Bank
of the I.R.I.

Banking System in Iran

Types of Banks



Share of Major Economic Sectors in the Facilities Extended by Banking System 2019-2020



Number of Banking Transactions per Month in 2020 (Million)



POS
2427



ATMs
409



mPayment
109



Internet
163



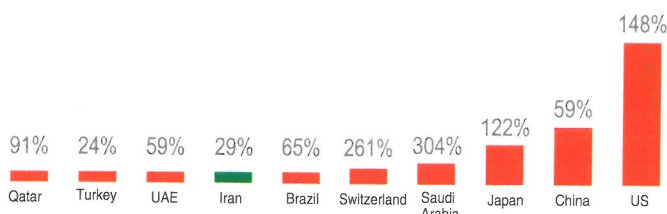
Branches
21



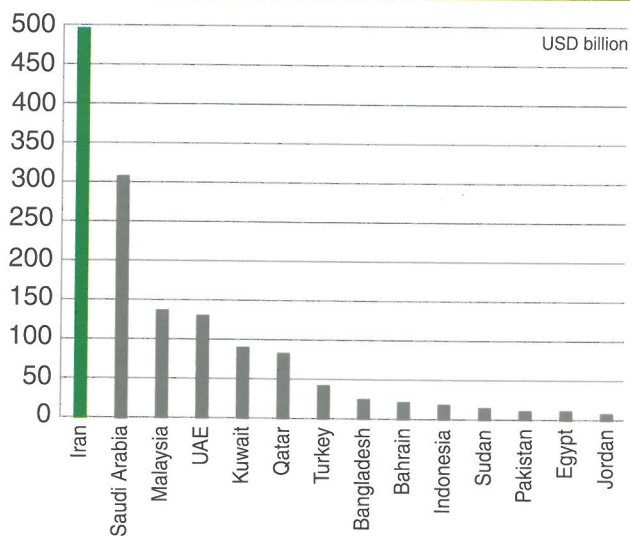
Comparison Market Capitalization

no	Country	Market Capitalization (\$bn)
1	United States	37,689,256
2	China	8,515,504
3	Japan	6,191,073
4	Saudi Arabia	2,406,820
5	Switzerland	1,834,453
6	Brazil	1,187,362
7	Iran, Islamic Rep.	320,671
8	United Arab Emirates	247,209
9	Turkey	184,966
10	Qatar	160,051

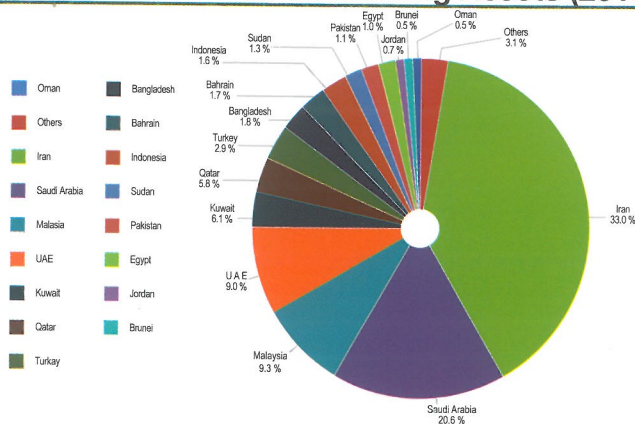
Market Cap/GDP Market Capitalization 2019



Islamic Banking Assets (2016)



Shares of Global Islamic Banking Assets (2016)



Iran Capital Market

An Untapped Market

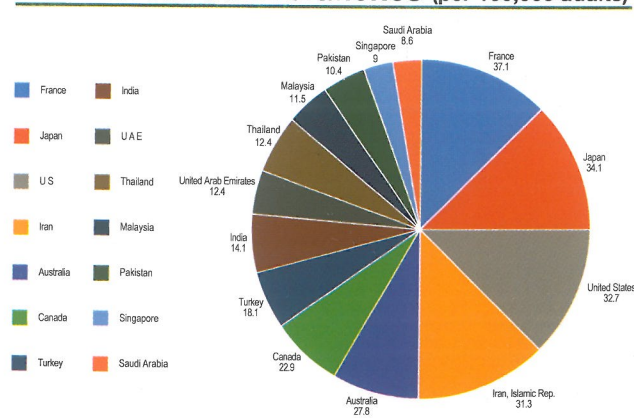
As the oldest capital market in the region, Iran's capital market enjoys more than half a century of experience. Over these years, the capital market of Iran has fulfilled the investors' expectations and as a result it has been the most attractive market in the MENA Region. The Iranian capital market 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).



2019



Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)



Islamic Republic of Iran: Travel & Tourism



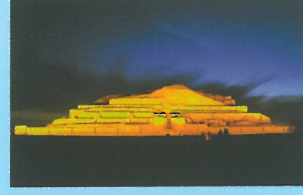
UNESCO World Heritage (24 Sites)- 2020



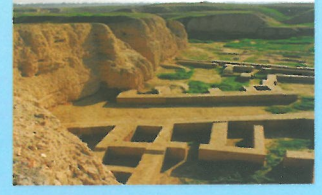
Shahr-e Sokhta
3200 BC



Lut Desert
3000 BC



Tchoghazanbil
1250 BC



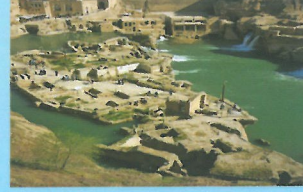
Susa, late 13th to
5th century BC



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



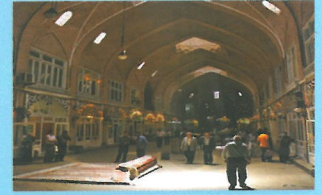
Gonbad-e Qābus
1006 AD



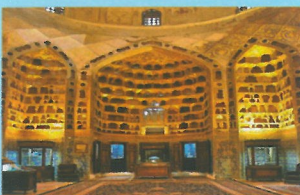
Masjed-e Jāmé of
Isfahan 12th Century



Soltaniyeh
1302–12 AD



Tabriz Historic Bazaar
Complex 13th Century



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



Golestan Palace
18th Century



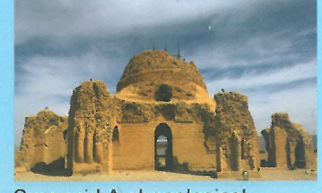
Cultural Landscape of
Maymand



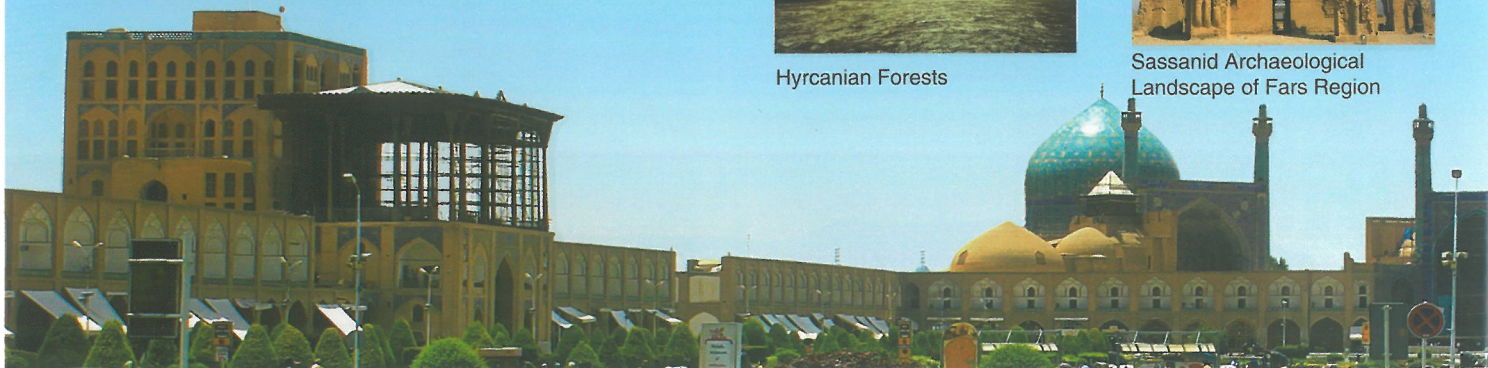
Historic City of Yazd



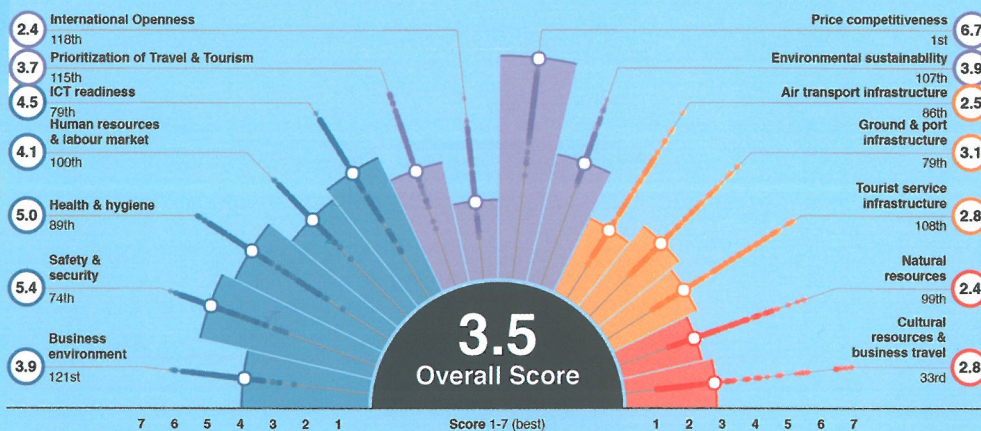
Hyrcanian Forests



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
2018

3,134



Number of 4-Star & 5-Star
Hotels

176



Number of Rooms

92,752



Number of Beds

235,630

Persepolis
6th Century BC



Meidan-e Emam, Isfahan
17th Century

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

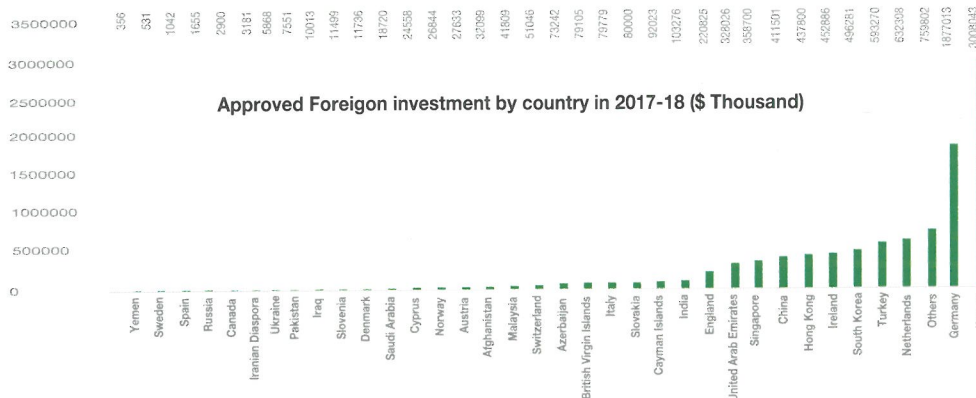
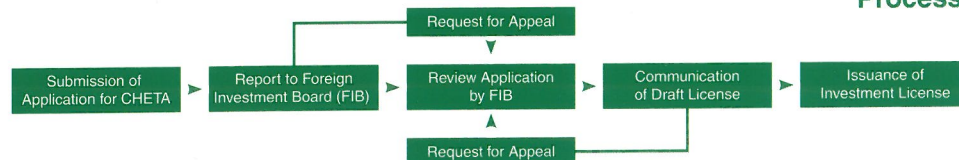


**Unlimited
Transfer**
of Capital
and dividend



Direct Investment (Equity Participation) in All Areas Open to the Iranian
Private Sector without Any Limitations on Percentage of Foreign
Shareholdings

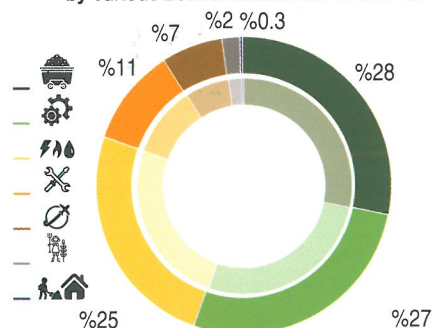
**Investment
Licensing
Process**



**Total Approved Foreign investment
in 2011-19
(\$ Billion)**



**Share of Approved Foreign investment
by Various Economic Sectors in 2017-18**








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

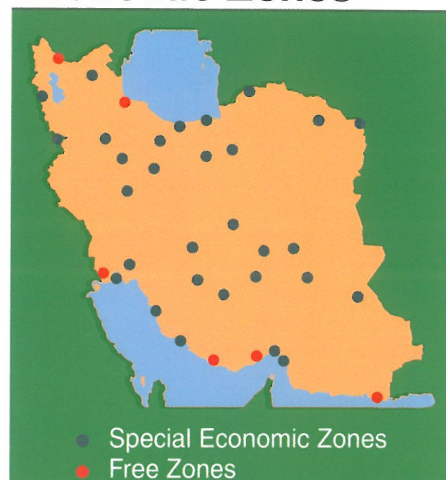
Supply of Water, Electricity and Gas	2,647,189	Agriculture	211,951
1 Renewable Energy	1,520,373	1 Cultivation	1,721
2 Power Plant	144,355	2 Fishery	1,480
3 Other	982,461	3 Financial Services	208,750
Transportation and communications	711,251	Industry	2,971,674
1 Post and Telecommunications	126,354	1 Medical 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

Free and Special Economic 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

TAX REGIME

TAX FREE

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)		

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.

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.

Supreme Leader

(Magham-e Moazam-e Rahbari)

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

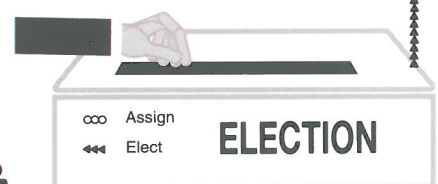
Islamic Parliament of Iran (IPI)

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

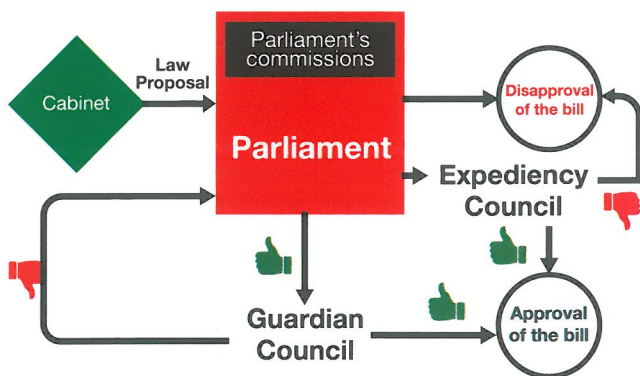
Appointed by Supreme Leader (5-year term)
Expediency Council plays a mediating role between the Parliament and the Guardian Council



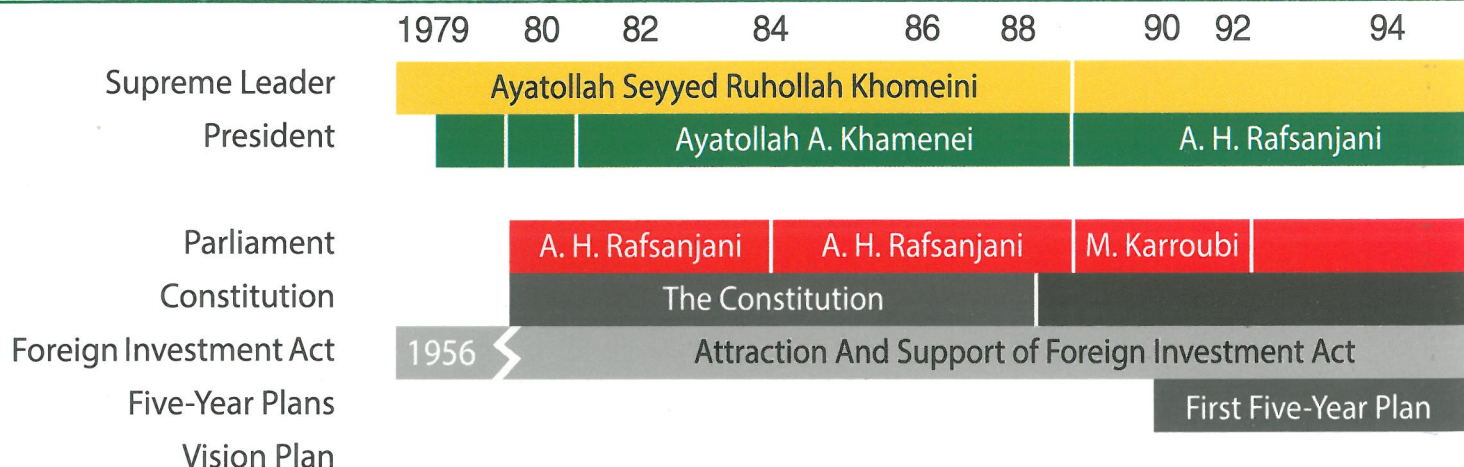
∞ Assign
← Elect

ELECTION

The Legislative Process



Political and Legislative Timeline



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.

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)

96 98 00 02 04 06 08 10 12 14 15 15 16 17 18 20

Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei

M. Khatami

M. Ahmadinejad

H. Rouhani

H. Rouhani

A. Nategh Nouri

M. Karroubi

A. Haddad Adel

A. Larijani

A. Larijani

A. Larijani

MB.
Ghalibaf

First Amendment

Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA)

Second Five-Year Plan

Third Five-Year Plan

Fourth Five-Year Plan

Fifth Five-Year Plan

Sixth
Five-Year
Plan

Iran's Twenty-Year Vision Plan 2025



Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture

Website: www.iccima.ir

Email: info@iccima.ir

