

IRAN

A New Era

2018



Iran
Feed
Industry
Association

Islamic Republic of Iran: Political Structure & History

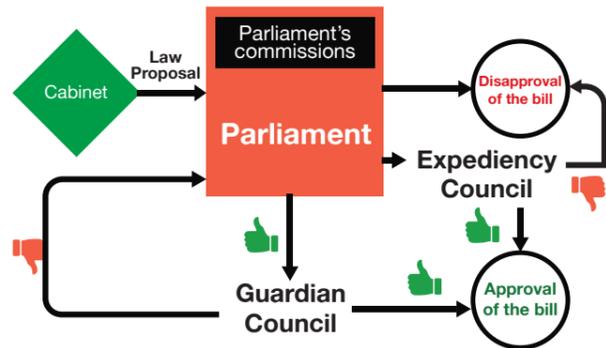
In a region faced with instability, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a stable and thriving state despite a plethora of domestic problems, international crises and sanctions imposed over the past 37 years, and confrontations designed to bring about regime change and the Iranian nation to its knees, 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



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

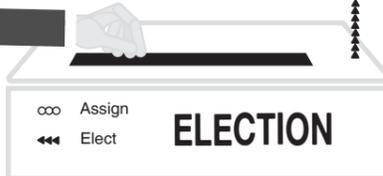
Islamic Parliament of Iran (IPI)

-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)

Iran Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHTO)

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)

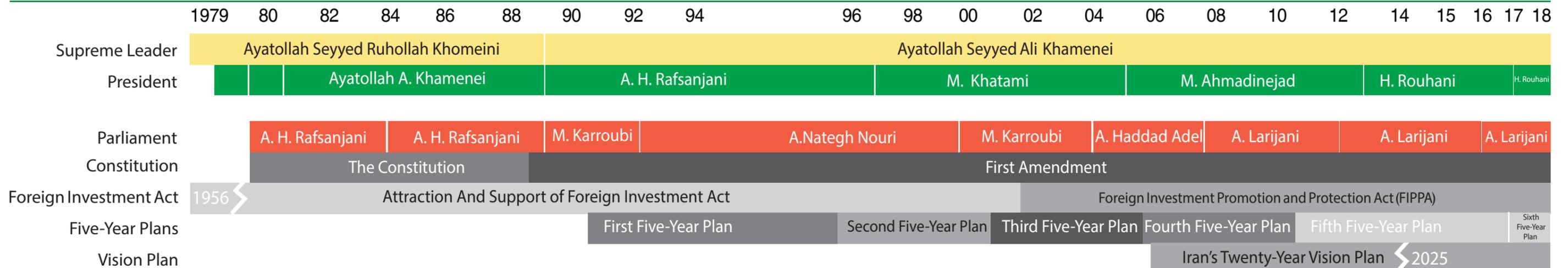
Ministry of Energy (MOE)

Ministry of Roads & Urban Development (MRUD)

Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MICT)

Ministry of Agriculture Jihad (MAJ)

Political and Legislative Timeline

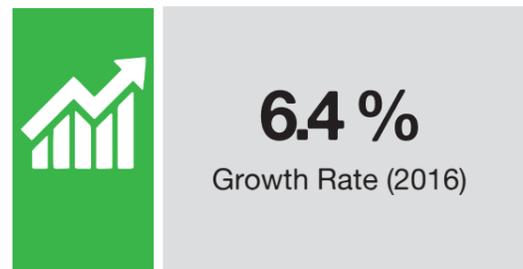


Islamic Republic of Iran: An Overview of The Economy

National Accounts

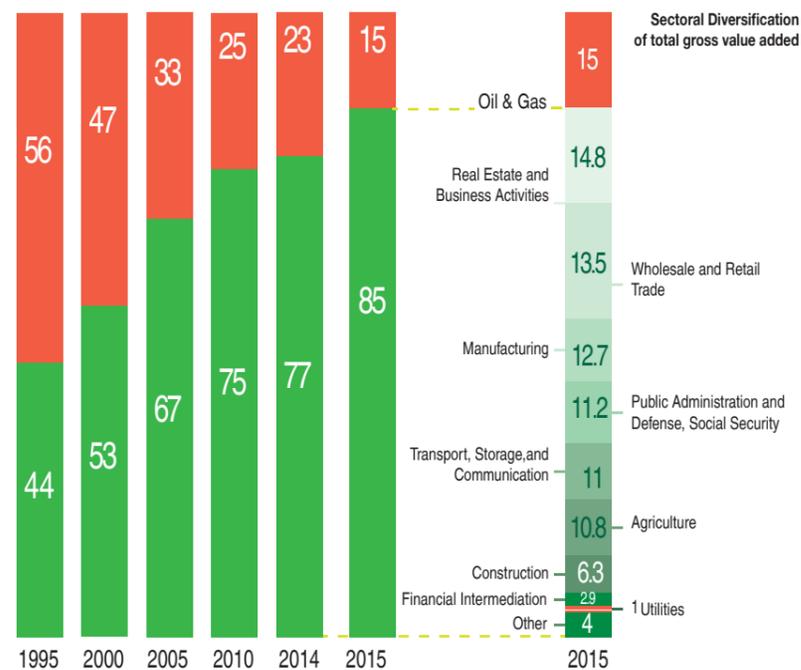
Iran is the world's eighteenth largest Economy by Purchasing Power Parity. The country is a member of Next Eleven, because of its high potential for development. It is a diversified economy. Over 40 industries are directly present in the Tehran Stock Exchange.

GDP

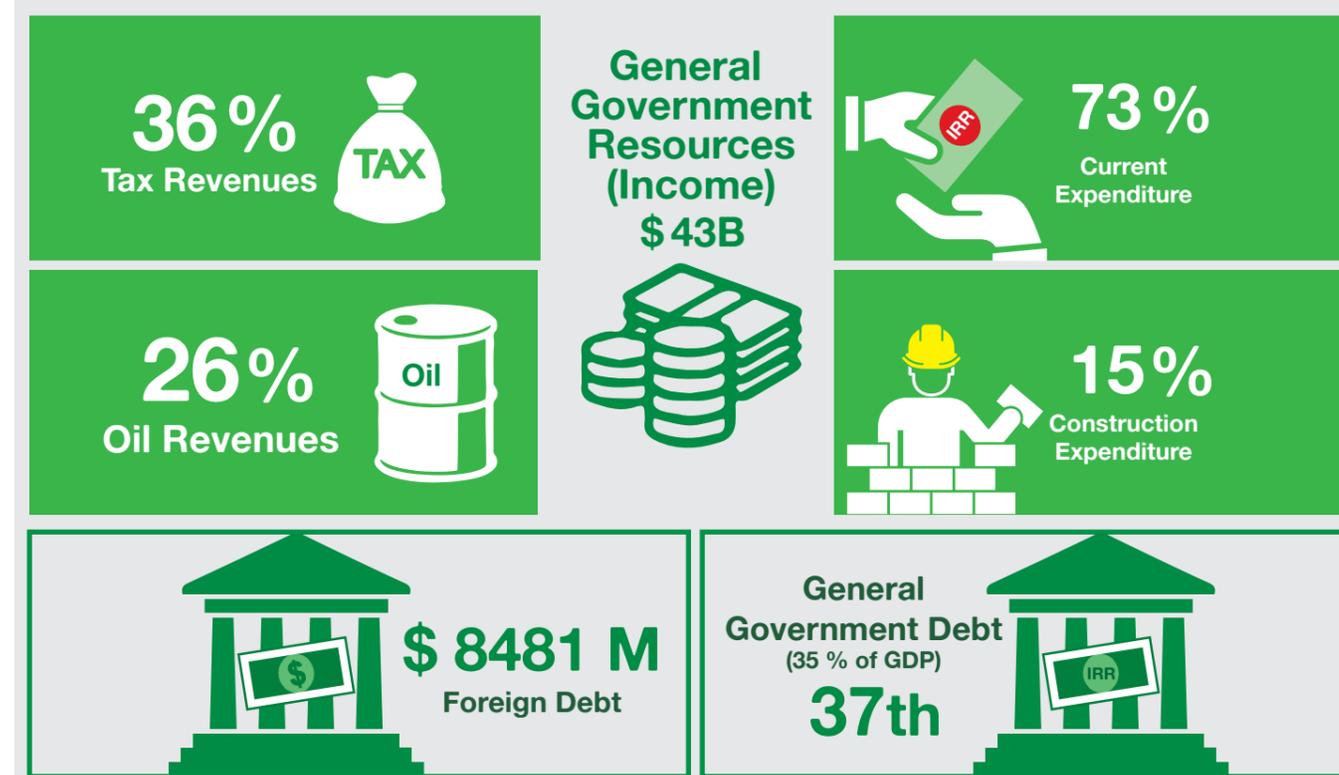


(2015) World Bank	PPP	Nominal
GDP Value	\$1352 B	\$393 B
Rank	18th	27th
GDP Value Per Capita	\$17,046	\$ 4,957

Sectoral contribution to Iran's total gross value added

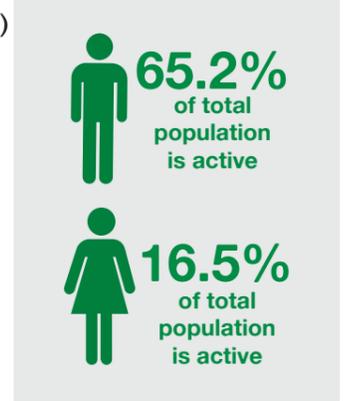
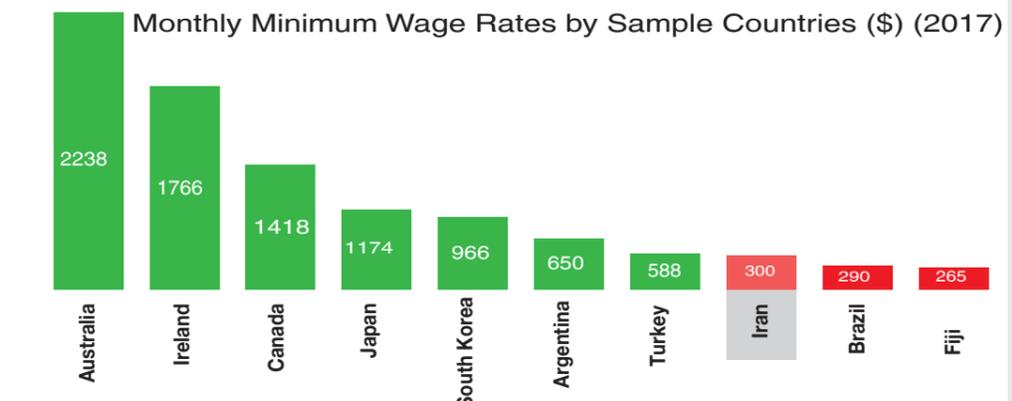
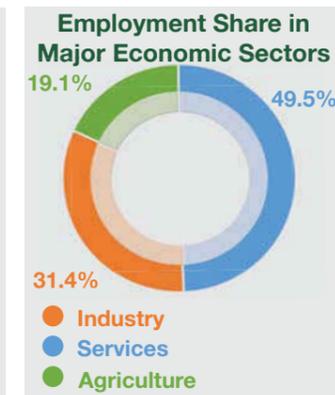


Government Finances (2016)



Labour Market(Summer 2017)

Unemployment Rates



Rates



Official Exchange Rate

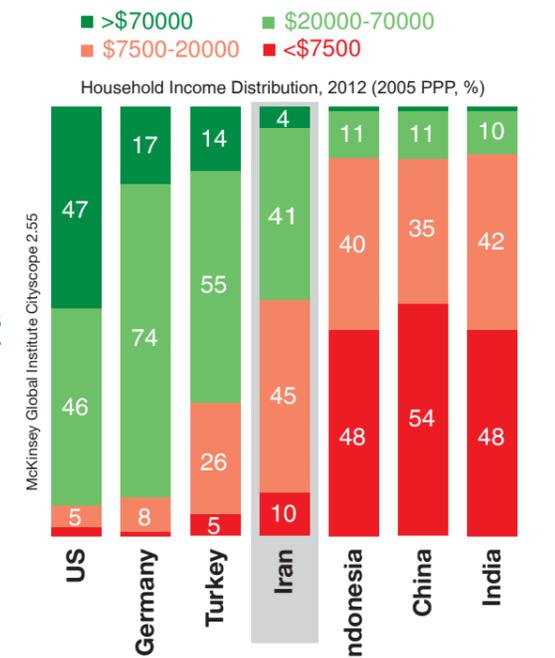


International Rankings



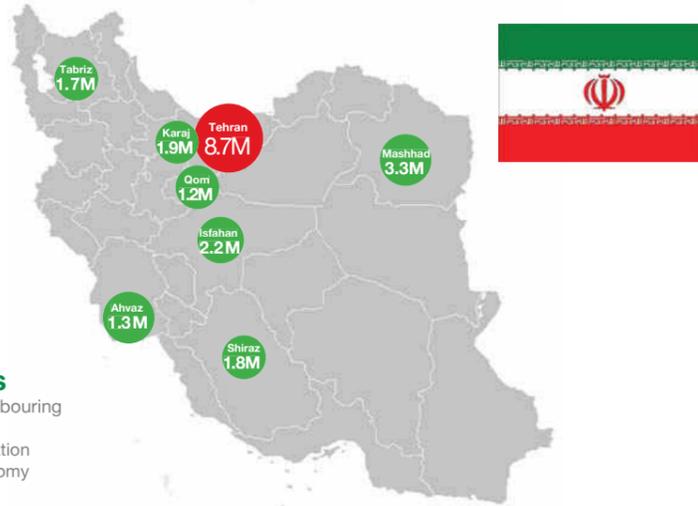
Consumer Spending

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: 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.



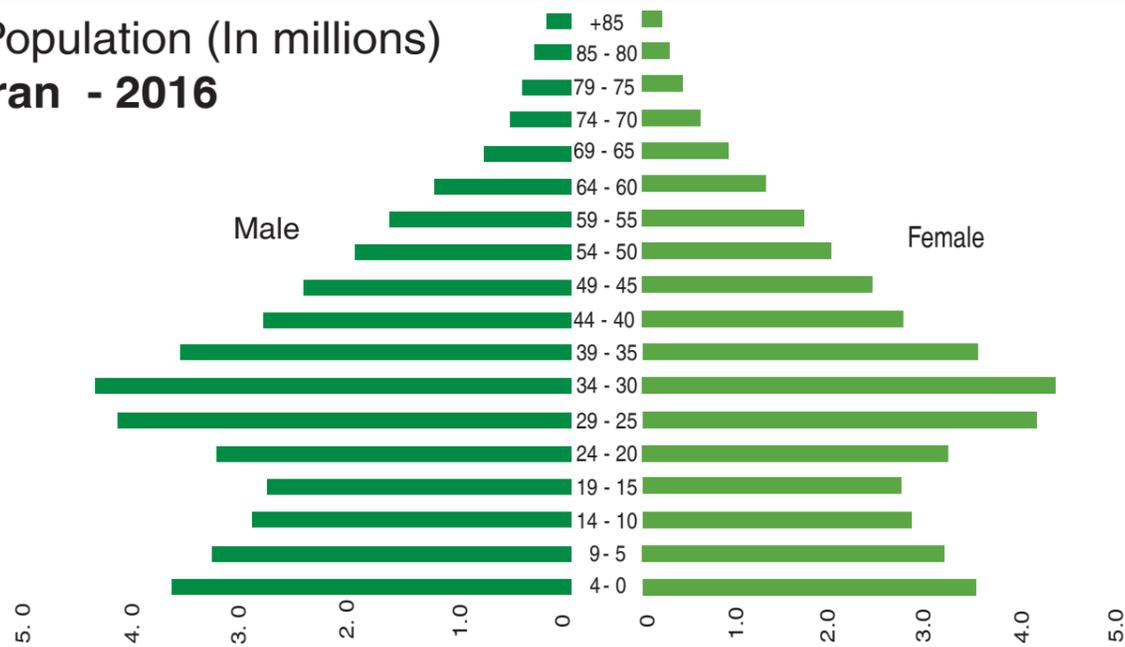
Population of Neighbouring Countries >600M
8% of Global Population
12% of Global Economy

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
31st
Foreign Market Size Index

Total Area (17th)
1,648,195 km²
Mexico 1,964,375 km² / Alaska 1,723,337 km²

Demography

Population (In millions) Iran - 2016



Population 2018

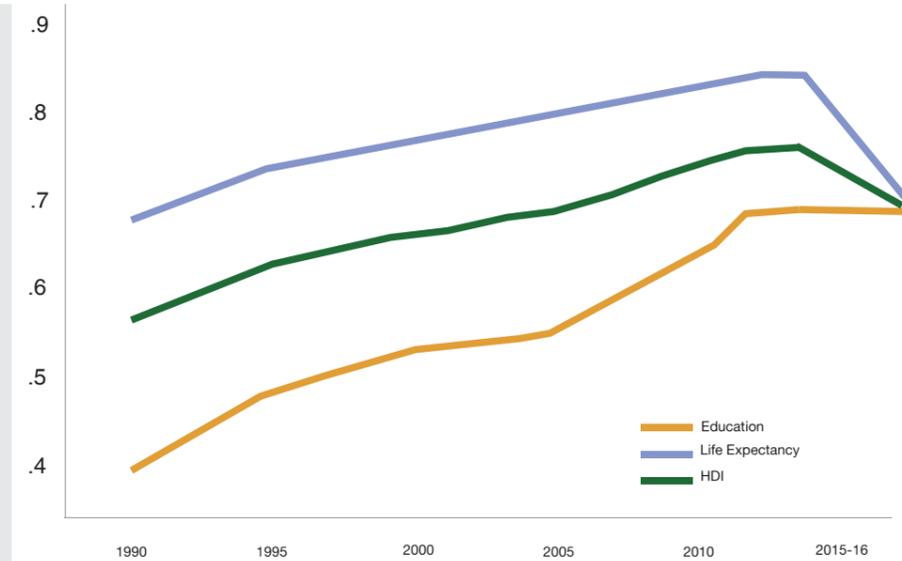
81 M
1st in the Middle East
17th in the World

Census 2016

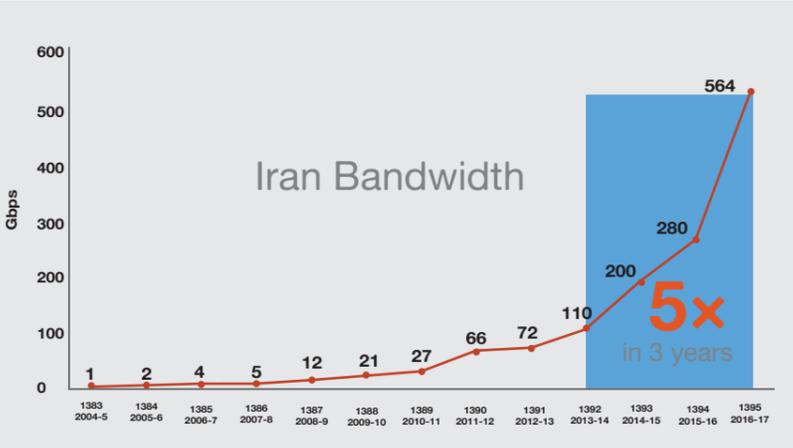
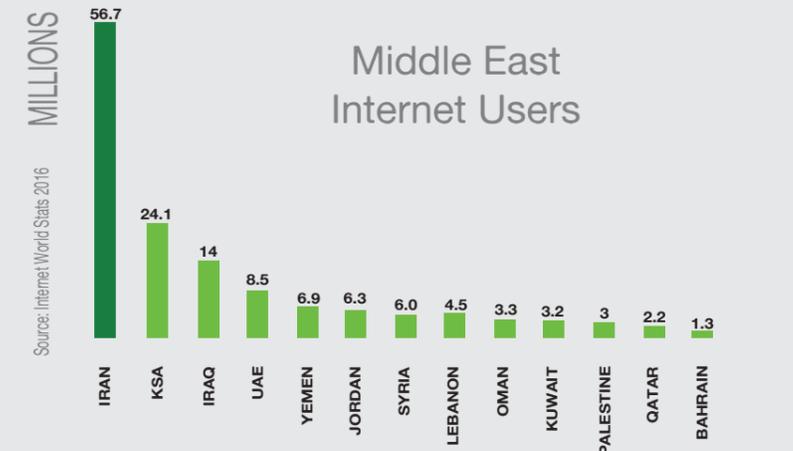
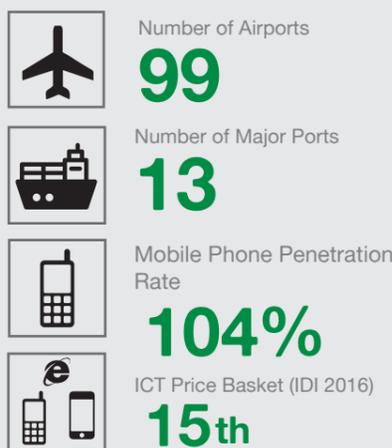
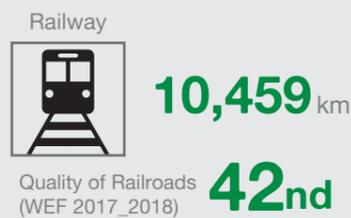
Median Age **30 Years**
Population Growth Rate **1.24 %**
Urban **74 %**
Rural **26 %**
Number of Households **24.2 M**

Human Development Index (2016)

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: Travel & Tourism

UNESCO World Heritage (22 Sites)



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



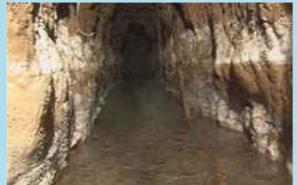
Shushtar Historical
Hydraulic System
5th Century BC



Bisotun
521 BC



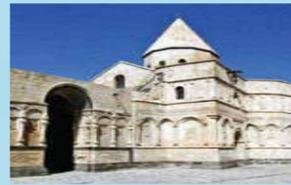
Bam and its Cultural
Landscape
6th to 4th Century BC



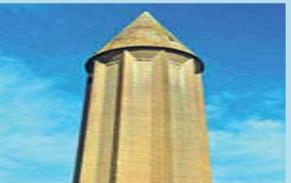
The Persian Qanat
6th Century BC



Takht-e Soleyman
6th Century



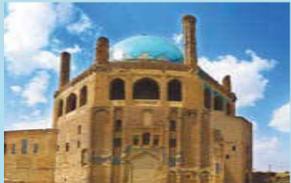
Armenian Monastery
7th Century



Gonbad-e Qabus
1006 AD



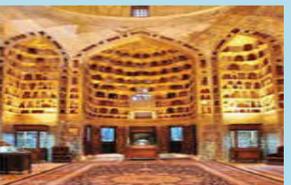
Masjed-e Jāmé of
Isfahan 12th Century



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

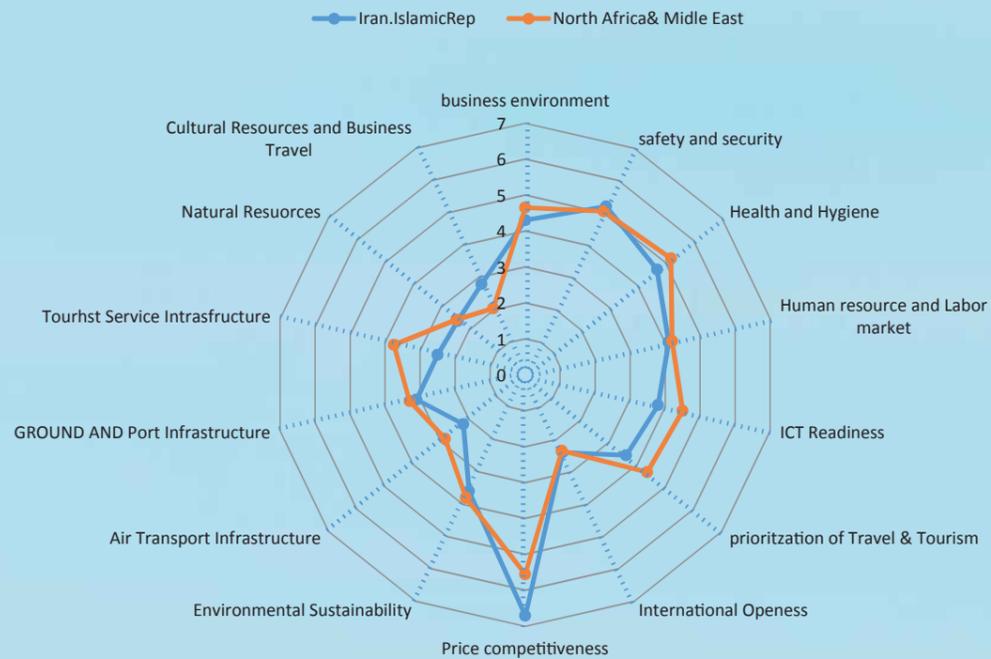


Historic City of Yazd



Meidan-e Emam, Isfahan
17th Century

World Economic Forum, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (2017)



International Rankings 2013



UNWTO
United Nations
World Tourism Organisation

48th



UNWTO
United Nations
World Tourism Organisation

7th

7th



2017



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

World Heritage
Sites Ranking

11th

Persepolis
6th Century BC

Number of Accommodations
2015
3,346

Number of Rooms
89,602

Number of 4-Star & 5-Star
Hotels
115

Number of Beds
239,522

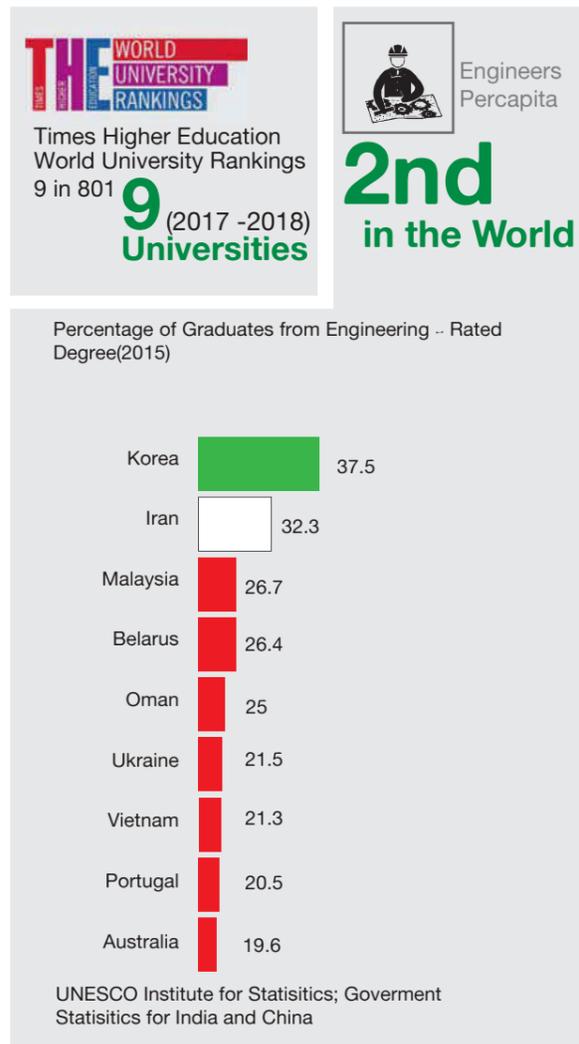
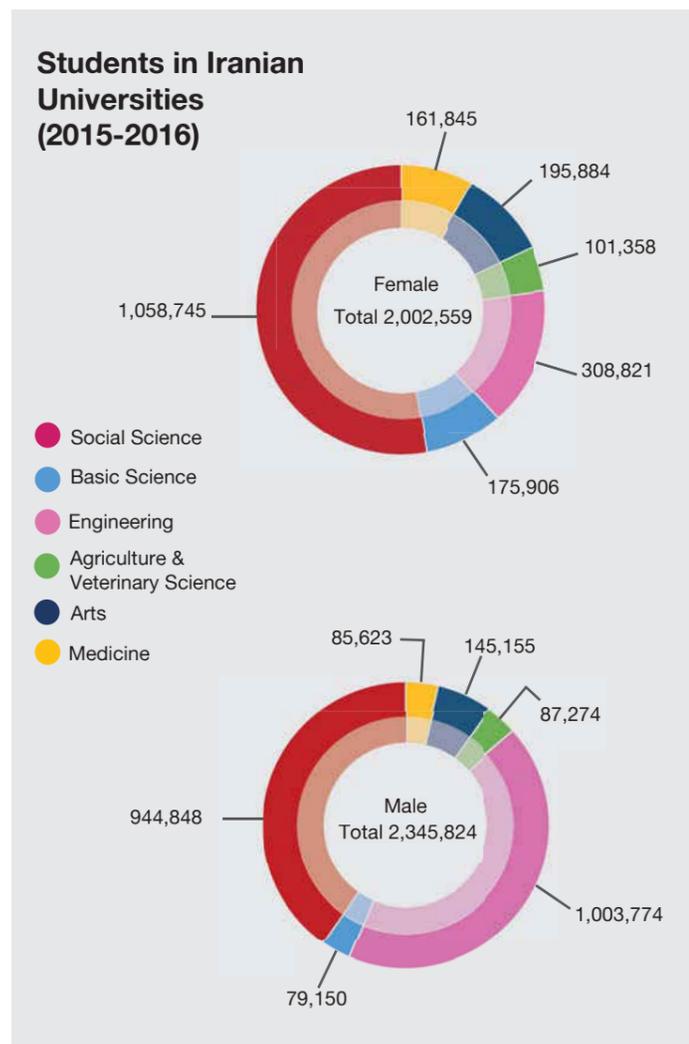
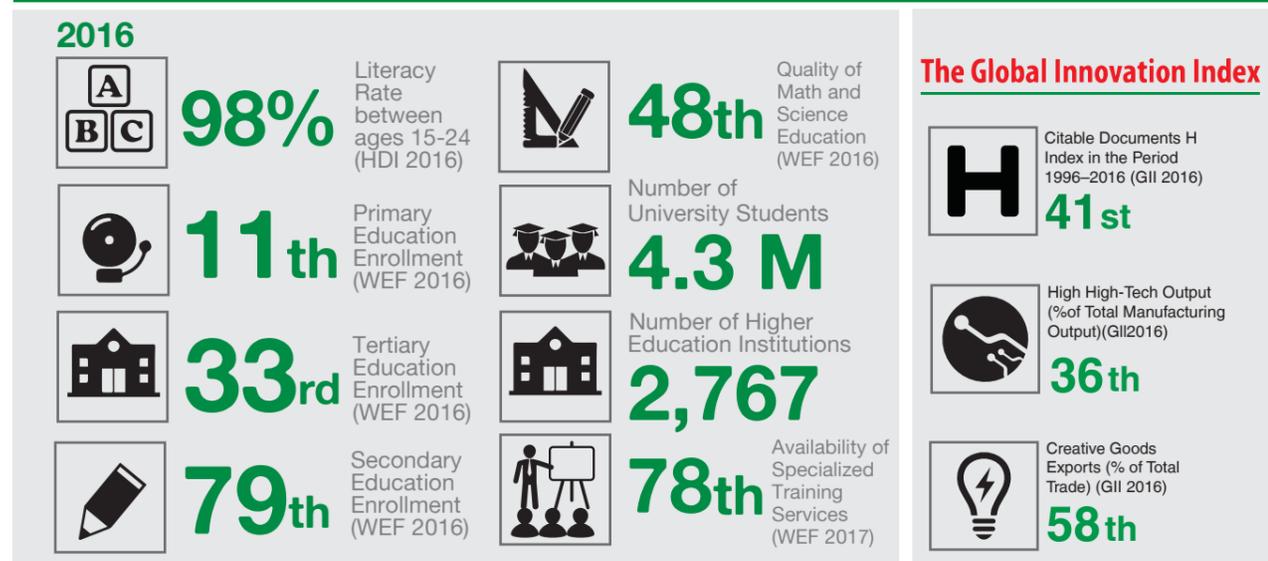


Price
Competitiveness
1st

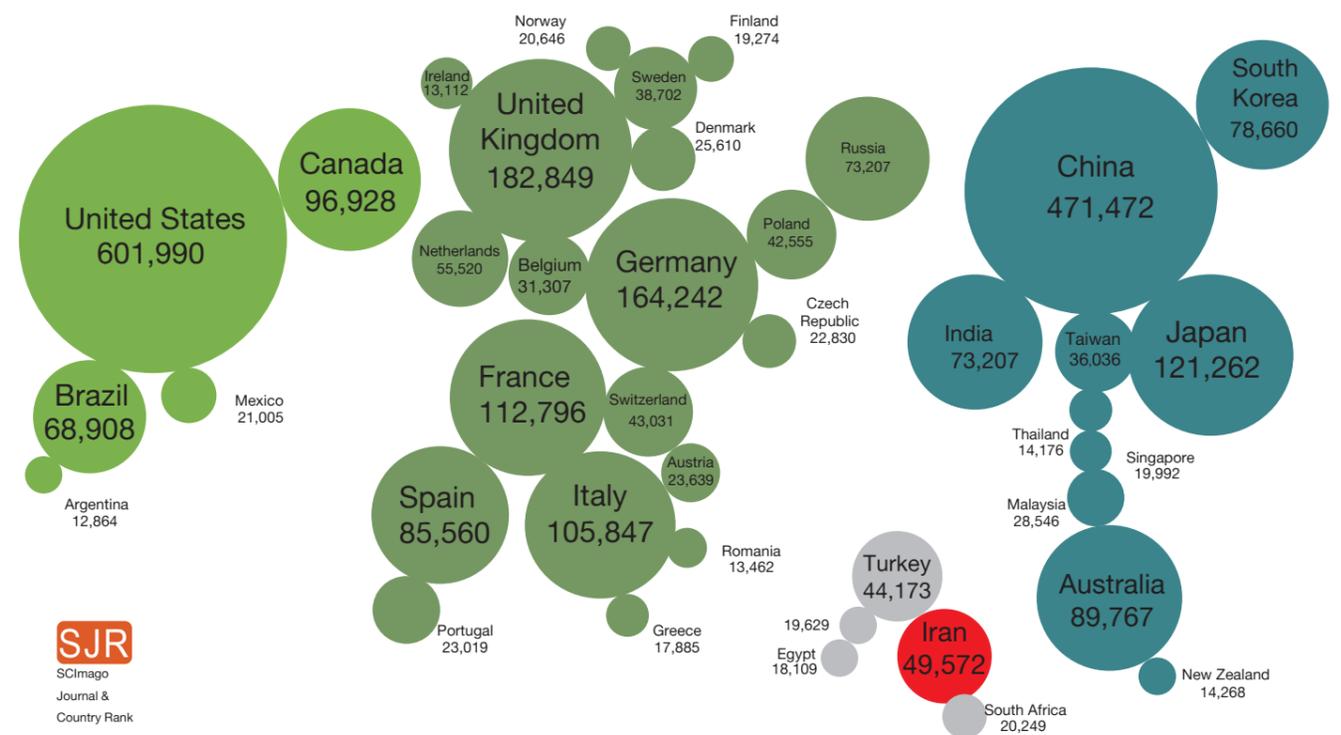
Islamic Republic of Iran: Human Capital

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



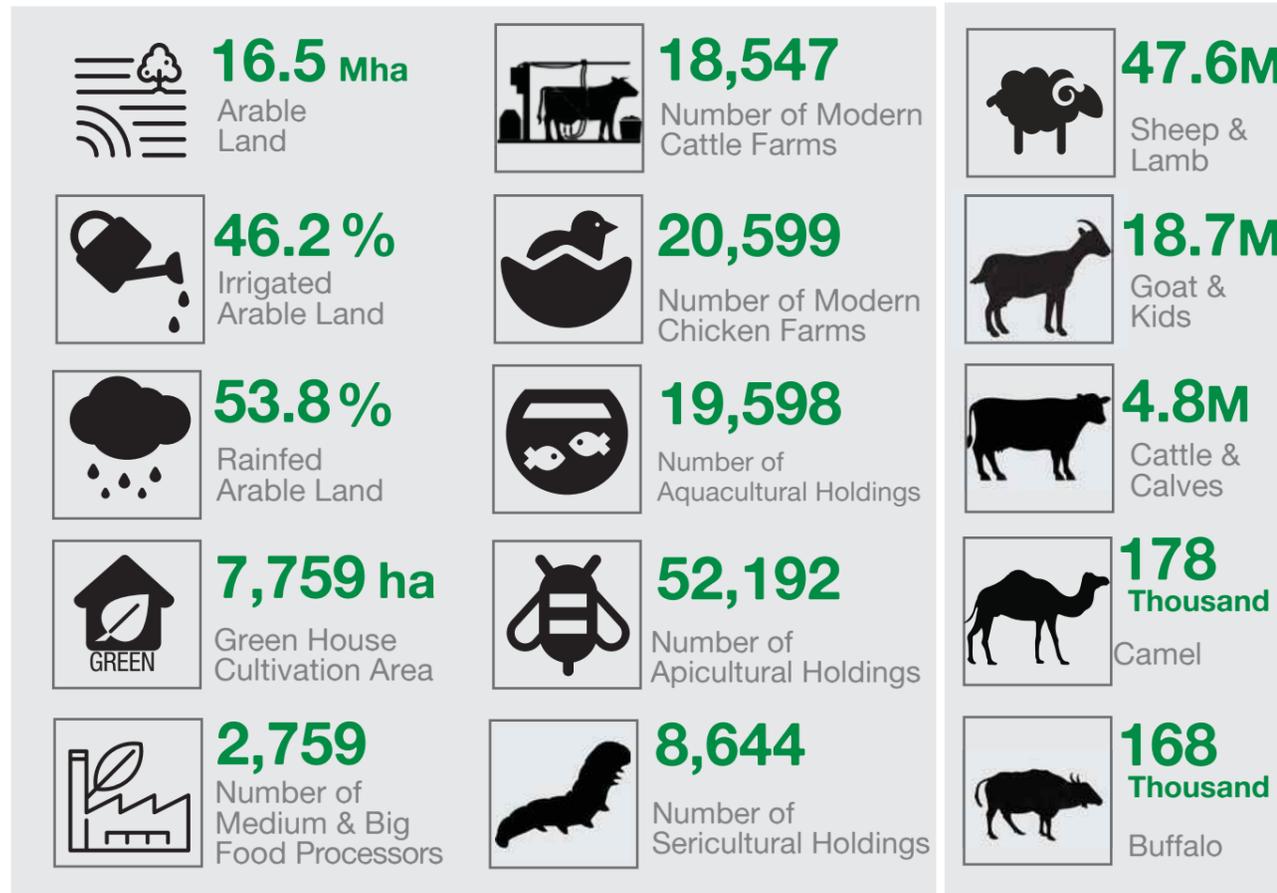
Scientific Achievements (2016)



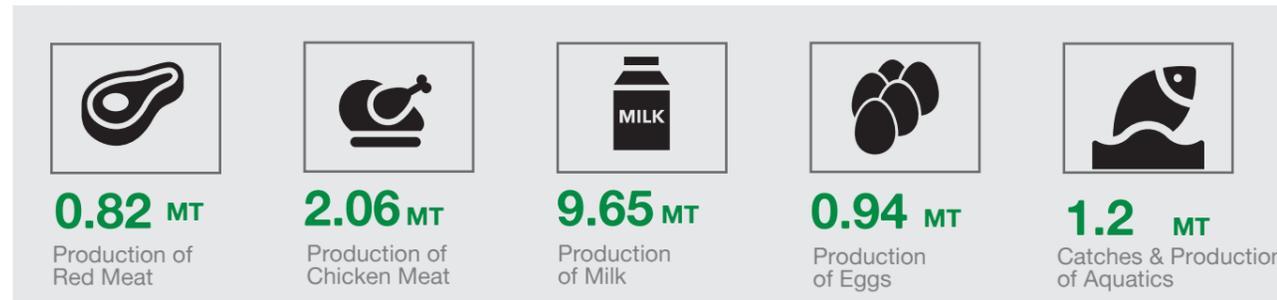
Islamic Republic of Iran: Agriculture & Food Production

2015

2016



2016



Top Five Products (Order by Quantity) 2013

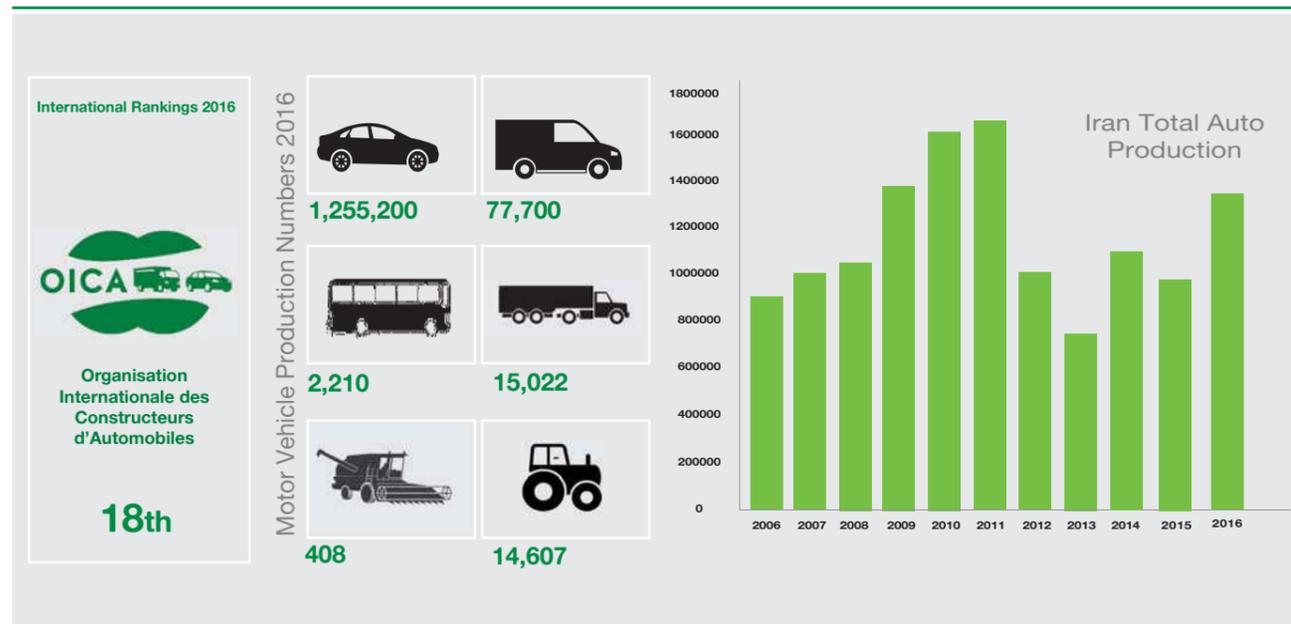


Iran's World Ranking (2016)

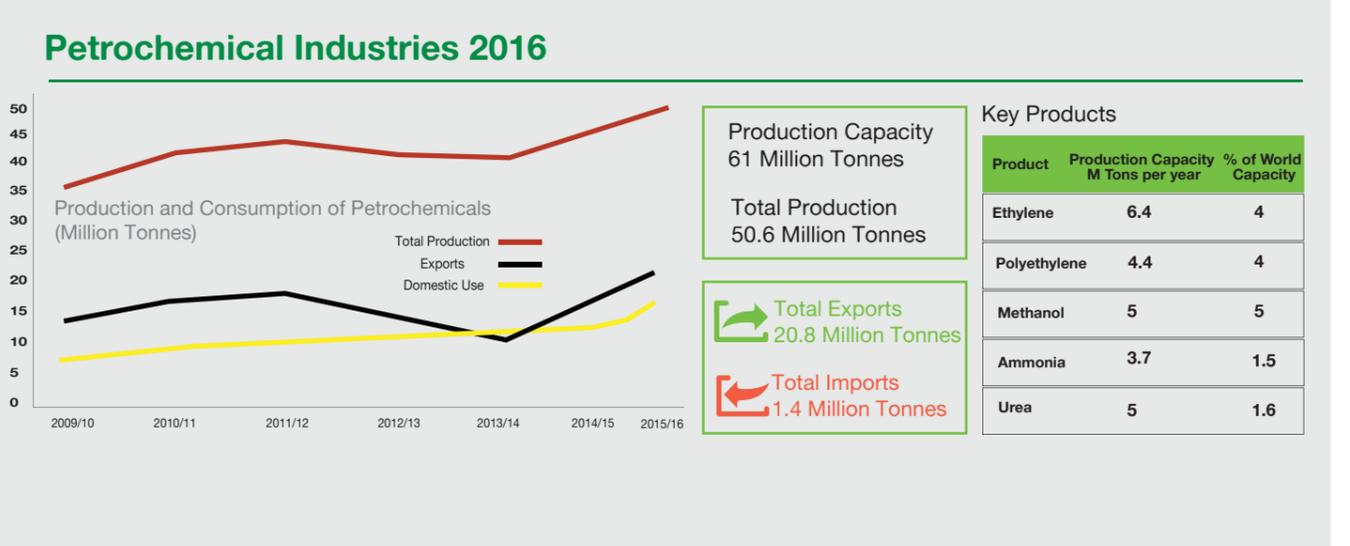
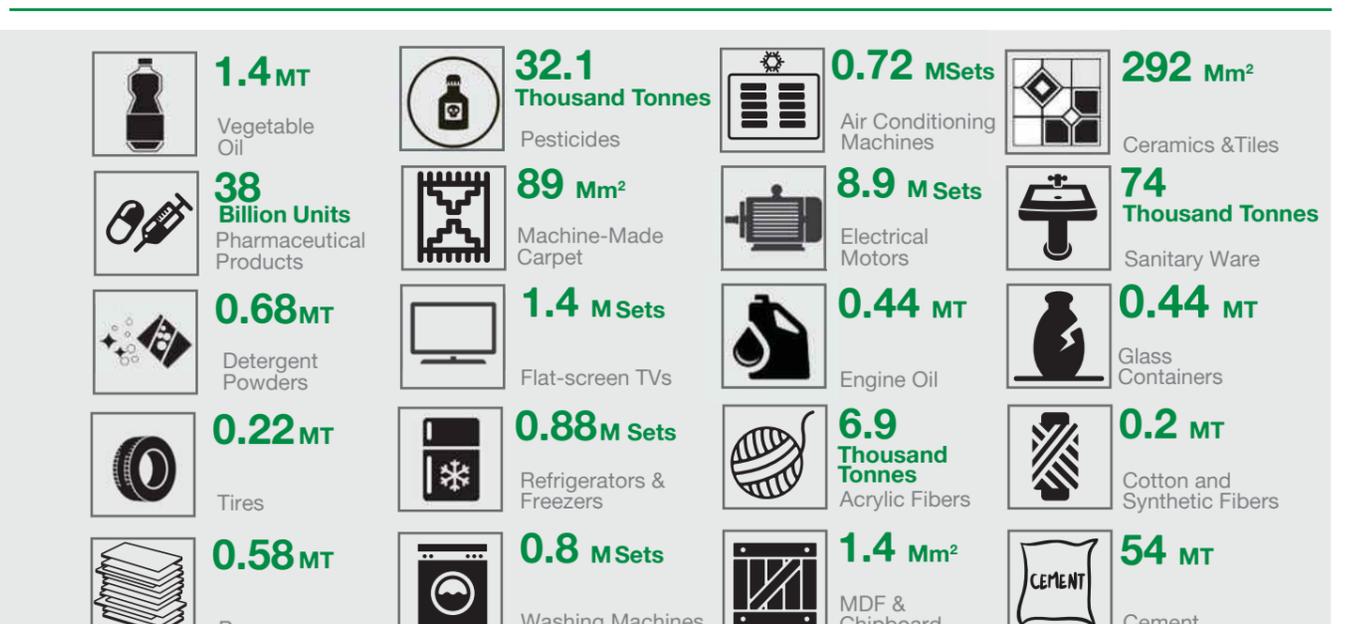


Islamic Republic of Iran: Industries & Mineral Resources

Automotive Industry



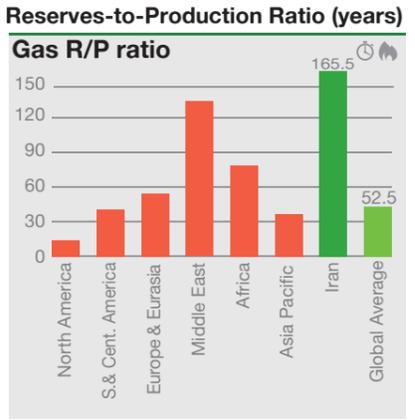
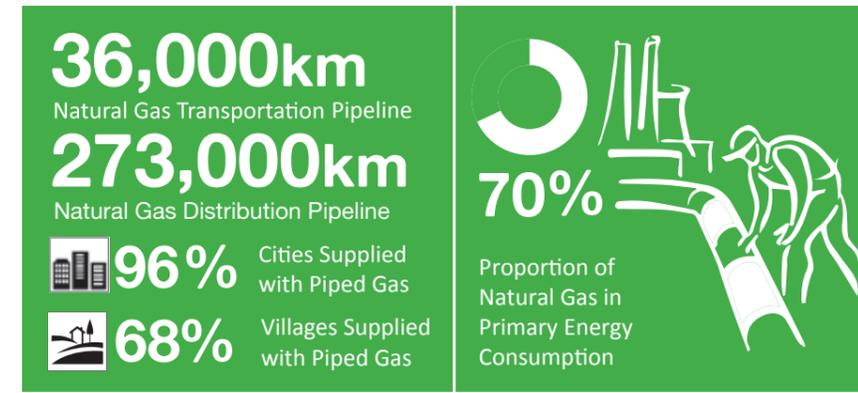
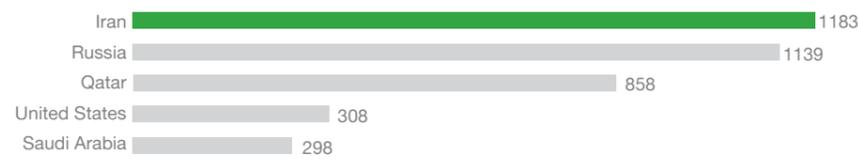
Selected Industrial Products 2016



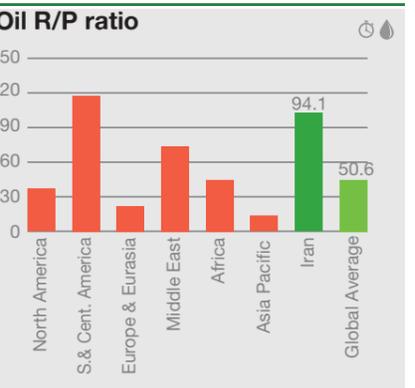
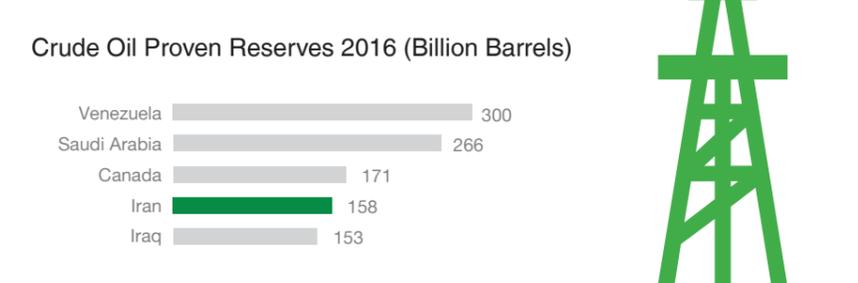
Islamic Republic of Iran: Energy

Iran's Proven natural gas reserves are estimated to stand at 1183 trillion cubic feet, placing her in 1st 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.

Gas



Oil

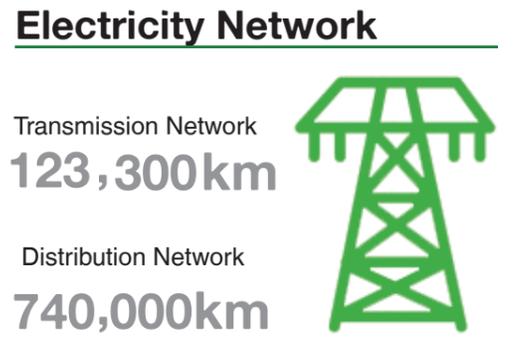
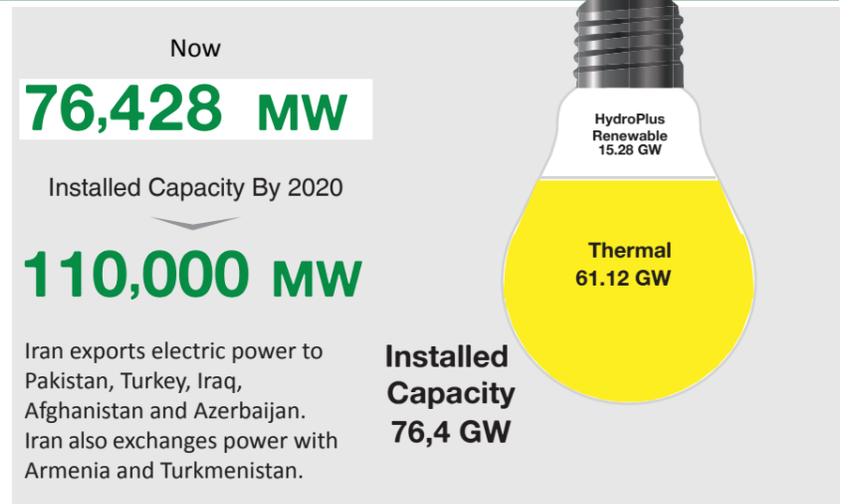
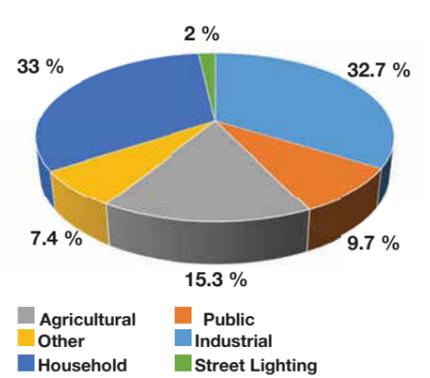


Iran's combined oil and gas production places her at the world's No.4 Spot. The nature of the reserves makes extraction less onerous; and drives down production costs to some of the lowest globally (e.g. less than half of those of Russia's).

Electricity

Reliable and growing energy supply is practically available to all firms and households in Iran (World Development Indicator, 2015). 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, 2016



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

