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NEWS ABOUT IRAN

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS SECTION



SEPTEMBER, 2013

Mr. Franc Lenhart is biggest connoisseur for Iran in Europe and he is trying to present the Iran in truthful picture that is why he is preparing every month a set of news for business sectors, private and other population. I hope employability will meet your address.

25 July 2013 last updated at 16:26 GMT

US opens more exports of medical equipment to Iran

Dire shortages of life-saving medicines have put thousands of Iranians at risk, analysts say

The US has eased sanctions on exports of medical equipment to Iran, the treasury department has said. Electrocardiography and dialysis machines are among the items that can now be exported without prior approval. The department said the expansion of allowed exports was intended to enable "legitimate humanitarian trade". Iranians have suffered chronic medicine shortages amid Western sanctions aimed at pressuring Tehran to abandon its nuclear programme. Israel and some Western powers suspect Iran's nuclear programme may be a front for making weapons, but Tehran insists it is purely peaceful. David Cohen, the US treasury department's under-secretary for terrorism and financial intelligence, said on Thursday the policy shift "reflects an important element of our sanctions policy". Iranian economic hardship "Even as we continue to implement and enforce our rigorous sanctions regime against Iran, we are committed to safeguarding legitimate humanitarian trade," he said. The US has imposed as many as nine sets of sanctions aimed at isolating the Iranian oil and gas, financial and automotive industries from international money and markets. The international sanctions have contributed to economic hardship in Iran, which is suffering from rising unemployment, a devalued currency and soaring inflation. Analysts say exceptions for food, agricultural commodities, medicine and medical equipment in the sanctions programmes have not been effective, with many banks still worried they could be penalised for processing such export transactions. The US has said that even as it imposes sanctions, it remains open to a diplomatic solution with Iran.

Last month, US President Barack Obama said the US had "cautious optimism" it would be able to work with newly elected Iranian President Hassan Rouhani.

"We may be able to move forward on a dialogue that allows us to resolve the problems with Iran's nuclear programme," Mr Obama said.

Iran embargo violations on trial

24.07.2013

Four men stand trial in Hamburg for having violated the Iran trade embargo. A large-scale problem or an isolated case?

With most countries, exporting some sorts of special valves to them wouldn't even be worth a mention. Yet exporting them to Iran is a different matter – it's banned under the EU embargo. Kianzad Ka., Gholamali Ka., Hamid Kh. and Rudolf M. stand accused of having purposefully violated the Iran embargo. They now have to answer to those charges in front of a Hamburg court.

The men are believed to have worked on the delivery of the valves from Germany to Iran and could also have helped set up deliveries from India to Iran. The special parts were, according to the court, shipped to an Iranian company that is responsible for the construction of a heavy water reactor in the Iranian city of Arak. The same reactor could though be used for the production of weapon-grade Plutonium.

Wide-reaching sanctions

Trade with Iran is more heavily restricted than with almost any other country in the world. The reason being, the international community's concern that Iran – though signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty – might manage to produce an atom bomb.



The valves can be used for the Arak heavy water plant - or for nuclear purposes

The US and the EU, have of late, introduced economic sanctions especially against Iranian banks and the country's energy sector. Aside from the existing ban in importing oil, there has been, since 2012, also a ban on importing gas from the country. Also, payments between European and Iranian banks have been banned. In general, technologies, services and other business that could benefit the Iranian nuclear program have all been banned under the embargo.

Despite the sanctions, Germany remains the most important western trade partner of Tehran and aside from China, the United Arab Emirates, India and South Korea is one of the most important exporters to Iran. In 2012, German companies shipped goods to the value of 2.5 billion euros to Iran.

Sufficient controls?

The decision what can and what can't be exported to Iran, can be difficult to decide. For some goods can be used both for civilian and for military use. "Even some materials for dental fillings can be exported to Iran," says Michael Tockus, head of the German-Iranian chamber of commerce.

Anything that's to go to Iran has to be registered with customs. In order to avoid problems with Iran, many Germany companies get their exports registered and approved as "unsuspicious." For aside from exporting certain goods to Iran, there are also a number of companies, banks or the revolutionary guards on the EU's list and companies are not allowed to trade with them at all. German companies therefore have to check whether their prospective business partners are listed by the EU.

But the controls are easy to circumvent, says Michael Spaney, spokesman for the initiative "Stop the Bomb," which is campaigning for a tougher line on Tehran. "According to our information, it's relatively easy to make illegal deals with Iran." Middlemen with German passports would start a company based on German laws which then would be less likely to get checked than big international companies. It's also easy, he explains, to simply indicate other countries like Turkey as the destination for your goods.

That was, for instance, the case in the Hamburg trial: To get around the export controls, the four men accused simply named companies in Turkey and Azerbaijan as recipients of the shipments. Eventually the exports would then make it to Iran after all, Spaney explains.

22 July 2013 - 16H16

Iran signs major deal to export gas to Iraq



View of phases 3 and 4 of the South Pars gas field in the southern Iranian port of Assaluyeh, pictured on January 27, 2011. Iran has finalized a major contract to export gas to neighboring Iraq, worth 3.7 billion dollars a year, local media on Monday quoted a deputy oil minister as saying.

AFP - Iran has finalised a major contract to export gas to neighbouring Iraq, worth 3.7 billion dollars a year, local media on Monday quoted a deputy oil minister as saying. It was unclear how the transaction would be conducted as Iran's access to the global banking system is targeted by international sanctions over its nuclear ambitions. Under the terms of the contract signed in Baghdad on Sunday, Iran will eventually feed Iraqi refineries with 25 million cubic metres of gas per day, Javad Ouji said, quoted by the news website of Iran's oil ministry, Shana.

This is Iran's largest reported gas deal to date.

It has a \$7.5 billion gas pipeline project with Pakistan, to export 21 million cubic metres (742 million cubic feet) per day, but the plan has repeatedly run into trouble amid US opposition to the deal agreed in 2010. Iran sits on the world's second largest natural gas reserves and currently produces some 600 million cubic metres a day, almost all of which is consumed domestically due to lack of exports means. Ouji, speaking after the signing ceremony on Sunday, said the gas export will be transported through a 227-kilometre (141-mile) pipeline under construction in the western province of Ilam. It will then go through a 270-kilometre pipeline in Iraq due for completion "within one or two months," said Ouji, who heads the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC). The report came after Iran's outgoing President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad paid a two-day visit to Iraq. Shiite powerhouse Iran and Iraq, which fought a deadly war the 1980s, have become close allies since the 2003 fall of Saddam Hussein and the rise to power of a Shiite-dominated government in Baghdad. According to Ouji, the two neighbours are also considering a second contract for an additional daily amount of 20 million cubic metres of gas to be exported to Iraq.

Iranian rial gains 6 percent in past week **Economic desk , 21.july.2013**

The Iranian rial appreciated 6 percent in the past week, on hopes the U.S. may delay further sanctions on Iran following the election of its new president, Hassan Rohani.

Since Rohani's June 14 election, Iranians have been selling dollars they bought over the past year while the domestic currency was tumbling amid sanctions. The rial reached 30,500 after more than 120 members of the U.S. Congress signed a letter last week calling on President Barack Obama to engage Iran diplomatically, according to the daily.

Rohani has promised to bring more transparency to Iran's nuclear program in an effort to roll back U.S. and European Union measures against the country. The sanctions have cut oil exports, pushed inflation to more than 35 percent and cost the rial more than half of its value against the dollar in the past year.

(Source: Bloomberg)

[Iran's car output on the rise despite sanctions: official](#)

Economic Desk 20 July 2013



TEHRAN – The two Iranian carmakers will boost their outputs in the coming months despite the international sanctions imposed on the country's auto industry, the deputy industry minister stated.

Iran Khodro and Saipa each will manufacture over 1,500 cars as of the next calendar month of Mordad, which begins on July 23, IRNA quoted Mohsen Salehinia as saying.

Taking the production of other Iranian carmakers into account, the country's car output will hit 4,500 in the sixth calendar month of Shahrivar, he added.

On June 3, the U.S. Treasury Department announced a new round of sanctions against anyone involved in Iran's auto industry and anyone caught using Iran's currency, the rial, for "significant transactions."

Iranian Industry, Mines and Trade Minister Mehdi Ghazanfari has said Iran plans to manufacture at least three million cars by 2025 and export some one million sets.

Iranian car manufacturers produced 1.648 million cars in 2011, ranking the country 13th in the world, according to a report by the International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers.

Meanwhile, Iran imported over 44,000 cars, worth more than \$1 billion, during the past Iranian calendar year, which ended on March 20.

The United Arab Emirates, South Korea, and Kuwait were the main sources of exporting cars to Iran.

Over 240 foreign firms investing in Iran's AFZ

Economic Desk July 2013



TEHRAN – Some 243 companies from 22 countries have been investing in Iran's Aras Free Zone (AFZ), which is situated in northwestern East Azarbaijan province, IRNA quoted Iran's ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan as saying.

Mohsen Pak-Aeen added that 140 companies are active in the field of trade, and the rest are active in different fields of service, engineering, and tourism.

Investing in AFZ is welcomed by foreign firms because there are offered with tax exemption, the official said. AFZ is adjacent to Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Iran conducted \$19.1 billion in trade of non-oil goods with other countries during the first three months of the current calendar year which began on March 21, Iran's Customs Administration reported.

The country exported \$9.75 billion worth of non-oil goods (including gas condensates) and imported \$9.39 billion of non-oil goods during the 3-month period.

Iran's technical and engineering exports are predicted to exceed \$10 billion in the current Iranian calendar year, Iranian Industry, Mines, and Trade Minister Mehdi Ghazanfari announced.

This will be the minimum amount of technical and engineering exports and the country's capacity will be much more than this, IRNA quoted Ghazanfari as saying.

He emphasized the role of free trade zones in increasing the technical-engineering exports.

The head of the Association of Iranian Exporters of Technical and Engineering Services, Mohammad Reza Ansari, said in February that Iranian companies have the potential to annually carry out projects worth up to \$20 billion in different countries.

Over 120 Iranian companies implemented several development plans in 60 countries last year.

Senators' letter to Barack Obama on Iran sanctions

[A group of 76 senators have written to President Barack Obama urging him to step up sanction and bring "a renewed sense of urgency" to stopping Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon](#)

11:50PM BST 03 Aug 2013

Dear Mr President:

With the election of Hassan Rouhani, the Iranian people signaled their clear dissatisfaction with Iran's government and its policies. We hope such a surprising and convincing electoral outcome will persuade Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei to abandon Iran's nuclear weapons quest. But until we see a significant slowdown of Iran's nuclear activities, we believe our nation must toughen sanctions and reinforce the credibility of our option to use military force at the same time as we fully explore a diplomatic solution to our dispute with Iran.

We deeply sympathize with the plight of the Iranian people, who have suffered under the Khamenei regime. We note that President-elect Rouhani has pledged re-engagement with the P5+1 and promised to bring transparency to Iran's nuclear program. At the same time, Iran has used negotiations in the past to stall for time, and in any event, Khamenei is the ultimate decision-maker for Iran's nuclear program. Moreover, Iran today continues its large-scale installation of advanced centrifuges. This will soon put it in the position to be able to rapidly produce weapons-grade uranium, bringing Tehran to the brink of a nuclear weapons capability.

The Telegraph

Iran's President ready for 'serious and significant' talks over nuclear programme

Iran's newly elected President, Hassan Rouhani, wants "serious and significant" talks over its nuclear program - the Telegraph's Chief Foreign Correspondent David Blair explains the meaning behind the rhetoric.

7:09PM BST 06 Aug 2013

In his first press conference since coming to office, Hasan Rouhani has said he wants to have talks with the USA and Western powers over the country's nuclear programme.

"As the President of Iran I announce that the Islamic Republic of **Iran** has serious political will to resolve this (nuclear) issue, while preserving the rights of the Iranian nation, at the same time it will consider removing the concerns of the other side," Mr Rouhani told the reporters.

Telegraph Foreign Correspondent David Blair said Mr Rouhani's tone was "noticeably conciliatory", however there still hadn't been any definite changes with regard to policy, "the presentation is changing, whether the reality is changing is another thing," added Mr Blair.

America has responded favourably to the new president, who has promised to lead a government of moderation, saying that if Mr Rouhani follows through on his promises Iran will find, "a willing partner in the United States."

The West fears Iran's nuclear programme aims at developing atomic weapons, while Tehran insists it serves only peaceful purposes.

The Telegraph

Hassan Rouhani promises new era in Iran at inauguration

Hassan Rouhani has taken the oath of office as president of Iran before parliament in Tehran, promising to lead a government of hope and moderation.

By Damien McElroy

1:47PM BST 04 Aug 2013

In his first speech he promised to lead a government of righteousness, honesty and trustworthiness. He said Iranians had rejected extremism in the June presidential election. The Iranian people had smiled at the world by electing him, he said. "The people voted for moderation ... the people want to live better, to have dignity, and enjoy a stable life. They want to recapture their deserving position among nations," he said.

The new president called for better relations with the world and the demise of international sanctions. "The only path to interact with Iran is through negotiations on equal grounds, reciprocal trust-building, mutual respect and reducing hostilities," he added.

The Scottish-educated cleric was elected in June on pledges to improve Iran's economy and world standing, and enters office as the country experiences its worst political and economic isolation in two decades. The economy is hampered by accelerating inflation and a weakened currency resulting from sanctions spearheaded by the U.S. in an effort to curb Iran's nuclear program.

Ayatollah Khamenei, the Islamic Republic's highest authority, praised Rohani's past service and backed his approach to foreign policy. In his first press conference after being elected, Rohani said he would seek to make the nuclear program more transparent and improve relations with Western nations.

"I approve of the prudent approach," Mr Khamenei said on Saturday. "We need to take action wisely and prudently."

Franc Lenhart

Sept. 032013

This Iranian year was really special. Who ever was planning to do a business with Iran, focussed a package of impediment which make some one who doesn't know Iranian business and work politic, crazy. As told many time before working with Iran have to be a long term project. Do not expect the results immediatelly, do not try to change Iranian policy and do not mix business procedures with our European one. Beginning of this Iranian year was 20.3.2013. Some companies take of for 14 days or more, to celebrate new year. After that whole Iran was waiting what will happen at presidential election which was planned this year in Iran. Every body know what happen during last election after Mr Ahmadinejad take place of president for seceon time. There was a lot of people in dilemma to work or wait untill election will be over. Finally Iran get new president and all were happy, but steel no business. Celebrating new beginning in Iran and hope for better tomorrow was on the first place. Business partners in Europe and World have enough problems with dealing with Iran because of several sanctions against Iran. This is not enough, now Iran is stopped the work and we were just wait untill all will be over. New president take seat and really all were waiting to start with work with Iranian industry, but Ramazan is comming. One month where work efect is lower for 75 %. Slowly working policy has been reduced to stand by speed. There was no chance to do a business with Iran during this time. After the 30 days of Ramazan, several days whole Iran were celebrating. Story of stand by position was with this not ended. New president has been changed a lot of Ministers, they change several directors in the factories which are under the Government ownershep. There was no budget available etc.

Now we are in september, with the help of higher forces we hope the time is comming to work a litle bit too. Dear Business mans , now is finally time to be active in Iranian market of course in the frame of this small space which we steel have to work with them.

Good luck ! Franc Lenhart

Tehran Times, September, 2. 2013

TEHRAN - The new Iranian oil minister has ordered the revision of energy project contracts to make them more attractive to foreign investors, a National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) executive told the Shana news agency.

Tehran began offering more attractive production sharing contracts (PSCs) to some Indian companies earlier this year in the hope they would help revive its decaying energy sector.

Oil Minister Bijan Zanganeh has ordered a wider review of Iran's oil contracts because the buy-back deals are particularly unsuitable for the enhanced oil recovery projects NIOC needs to attract investors to revive its ageing oil fields, Reuters reported.

"The petroleum minister has issued a specific order for following up on reforming the structure of oil contracts in the country in order to invite all well-known domestic and foreign oil companies for maximizing national interests," Abdol-Mohammad Delparish the NIOC's planning director, said.

"Currently, production sharing agreements are not the priority in the petroleum industry and the focus is on other types of contracts like buy-back," Shana quoted him as saying.

Delparish said Iranian oil officials were consulting with foreign industry experts about how to make the contracts more attractive for foreign investors.

Under Iran's buy-back system, contractors are supposed to be paid in oil and gas from projects they develop with their own capital but then have to hand back the project to Iranian companies when completed and wait to be paid.

This system has kept oil majors like Italy's Eni waiting for multi-million dollar payments for projects they completed decades ago, while sanctions make it still more difficult to get the oil from Iran.

Tehran times- Economic desk oct. 31.2013

TEHRAN - Special attention must be paid to curbing runaway inflation, especially the rising price of consumer goods, in order to help reform the national economy, Central Bank of Iran Governor Valiollah Seif said on Saturday.

Regulating the volume of liquidity, adopting proper monetary policies to get the country out of recession, and continuous monitoring of banks are some of the ways to help reform the national economy, he added, ISNA reported.

Utilization of modern technologies in the banking system, revision of interest rates, and strict supervision of finance and credit institutions are other measures that can be taken to boost the national economy.

The low economic growth rate is currently the main challenge of the Iranian economy, Iranian Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Ali Tayyebnia said last week.

Tayyebnia cited high unemployment as another serious concern.

The ministry will focus on improving the standard of living through curbing inflation and helping businesses flourish, he stated.

The International Monetary Fund has said the country's gross domestic product is forecast to shrink 1.3 percent this year after contracting 1.9 percent last year.

But the IMF also predicted GDP would resume expanding in 2014, at a pace of 1.1 percent. This suggests the economy will be able to find domestic sources of demand to at least partly compensate for its damaged export industries.

Tehran times- Economic desk oct. 26.2013

TEHRAN – The 7th International Bakery Exhibition (IBEX2013) will open on September 12 at the Tehran Permanent International Fairgrounds.

Some 80 Iranian companies and four foreign companies from Germany, Spain, and China will attend the exhibition, which will run till September 15.

The participants will showcase their products in the fields of related machinery, raw materials and yeasts, silos, laboratory equipment, and packaging systems.

Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran) Economic Statistics and Indicators

04, Sep 2013, CEST.

Welcome to the Iran economic statistics pages provided by the beta version of EconomyWatch.com's Econ Stats database.

Economic Indicators For: Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran) > **Change country**

National or Regional Currency: Iranian Real, IRR

Year of data: 2013 > **Change year**

Number of Indicators Listed: 40

Full Dataset: From Year 1980 to 2018

Date of Last Update: 6th May 2013

Population: 77,891,220 (July 2011 est.)

Area: total: 1,648,195 sq km land: 1,531,595 sq km water: 116,600 sq km

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

Capital: name: Tehran geographic coordinates: 35 40 N, 51 25 E time difference: UTC+3.5 (8.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time) daylight saving time: +1hr, begins fourth Tuesday in March; ends fourth Thursday in September

Data Sources: IMF, World Bank, UN, OECD, CIA World Factbook, Internet World Statistics, The Heritage Foundation and Transparency International

Iran's economy is marked by an inefficient state sector, reliance on the oil and gas sector, and statist policies which create distortions throughout the system. Most economic activity is controlled by the state. Price controls, subsidy levels, and other rigidities weigh down its economy, undermining the potential for private sector led growth. Significant informal market activity flourishes. Corruption is widespread in the nation.

For Iran in year 2013

Indicator Value

GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	-1.253 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	IRR 8,857,401.74 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 429.246 Billion
GDP Deflator	1,636.50 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	IRR 7,020,315.56 .
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	IRR 114,887,176.08 .
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 5,567.64
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 1,002.90 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 13,008.37
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	1.15 %
Implied PPP Conversion Rate	8,831.79

For Iran in year 2013**Indicator Value**

Investment (% of GDP)	33.913 %
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	37.553 %
Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (Indexed to Year 2000)	460.507 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	27.2 %
Inflation, End of Year (Indexed to Year 2000)	510.995 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (End of Year Change %)	22 %
Import Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	-4.713 %
Import Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	-4.669 %
Export Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	-3.29 %
Export Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	-4.481 %
Value of Oil Imports	US\$ 0 Billions
Value of Oil Exports	US\$ 52.672 Billions
Unemployment Rate (% of Labour Force)	13.374 %
Population	77.097 Million
General government revenue (National Currency)	IRR 1,202,169.14 Billions.
General government revenue (% of GDP)	13.572 %
General government total expenditure (National Currency)	IRR 1,511,666.96 Billions.
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	17.067 %
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (National Currency)	IRR -309,497.82 Billions.
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (% of GDP)	-3.494 %
General Government Balance (National Currency)	IRR -295,073.58 Billion.
General Government Balance (% of GDP)	-3.331 %
Total Government Net Debt (National Currency)	IRR 509,887.04 Billion.
Total Government Net Debt (% of GDP)	5.757 %
Total Government Gross Debt (National Currency)	IRR 1,014,842.28 Billion.
Total Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	11.458 %
Fiscal Year Gross Domestic Product, Current Prices	IRR 8,857,401.74 Billions.
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ 15.623 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	3.64 %

Newly elected Oil Minister sets priorities- increase oil exports

Monday, 19 August 2013 , Iran daily brief

Newly appointed oil minister Bijan Zanganeh said that “As a first measure, a designated ad hoc committee must be formed to study the sanctions imposed on Tehran and find ways to increase Iran’s oil exports. In traditional and new markets.... because sanctions will not be lifted overnight, we must have a special short-

term plan to increase oil exports.” Zangeneh said that a return to oil output levels of 2005 (4 MB/D) and providing fuel for winter is high on the agenda, adding that he had already asked the managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) to come up with relevant plans in this regard. He reiterated that he will keep his pledges to the Majlis and not waste a second in his new job. Reformist daily Shargh editorial criticizes Ahmadinejad’s government for the sharp drop in oil production, maintaining that “Not reaching that level (5 MB/D) is one thing, but another, more important and painful debate is the sharp drop in production and a level of production lower than 3 MB/D. None of (Ahmadinejad’s) promises took shape and from the day that the oil industry was handed over to his government, it became ill and sank at bay.” The commentator concludes: “The message that (Zanganeh’s) confirmation votes is that tolerating such trends is no longer acceptable. The oil industry, in the last eight years, started with slogans of revealing the oil mafia, and ended with similar types of (mafia) thinking.”

Market of IRAN

		<u>Actual</u>		<u>Forecast</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	
<u>CURRENCY</u>	09/03/2013	24831.00	10/31/2013	25247.93	26658.24	33237.16	41501.63	[+]
GDP		Actual		Forecast	2013	2014	2015	
<u>GDP</u>	12/31/2012	548.89	12/31/2013	605.43	605.43	653.65	705.06	[+]
<u>GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE</u>	12/31/2012	0.36	03/31/2013	-0.09	-1.43	4.29		[+]
<u>GDP PER CAPITA</u>	12/31/2009	3104.61	12/31/2010	4521.55	4882.66	4958.38	5031.73	[+]
<u>GDP PER CAPITA PPP</u>	12/31/2009	10404.54	12/31/2010	11495.35	12310.89	12518.36	12725.82	[+]
Labour		Actual		Forecast	2013	2014	2015	
<u>POPULATION</u>	12/31/2012	75.10	12/31/2013	75.10	75.10	75.10	75.10	[+]
<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u>	12/31/2012	11.20	03/31/2013	8.70	11.00	8.90	8.70	[+]
Prices		Actual		Forecast	2013	2014	2015	
<u>INFLATION RATE</u>	05/15/2013	43.57	06/30/2013	43.34	40.82	36.91	40.16	[+]
<u>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)</u>	07/15/2013	171.70	08/31/2013	195.38	280.15	243.10	265.28	[+]
Money		Actual		Forecast	2013	2014	2015	
<u>INTEREST RATE</u>	12/31/2012	15.00	12/31/2013	16.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	[+]
Trade		Actual		Forecast	2013	2014	2015	
<u>BALANCE OF TRADE</u>	12/31/2011	67069.00	12/31/2012	69195.11	119649.96	146145.87	172852.10	[+]
<u>CURRENT ACCOUNT</u>	12/31/2011	59383.00	12/31/2012	61628.46	115008.28	143072.18	171354.76	[+]
<u>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP</u>	12/31/2012	4.90	12/31/2013	4.58	4.58	7.99	6.37	[+]
<u>EXPORTS</u>	12/31/2011	144874.00	12/31/2012	147403.90	204539.15	231878.72	257395.40	[+]
<u>IMPORTS</u>	12/31/2011	77805.00	12/31/2012	78148.31	85231.15	88910.70	92419.08	[+]

<u>Government</u>		<u>Actual</u>		<u>Forecast</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	
<u>GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP</u>	12/31/2012	10.30	12/31/2013	10.02	10.02	4.19	1.07	[+]
<u>GOVERNMENT BUDGET</u>	12/31/2011	-0.17	12/31/2012	-0.23	-2.13	-3.14	-4.24	[+]
<u>GOVERNMENT BUDGET VALUE</u>	06/29/2008	106.44						[+]
<u>CREDIT RATING</u>		15.00						[+]
Business		Actual		Forecast	2013	2014	2015	
<u>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION</u>	12/31/2010	10.10	12/31/2011	10.09	6.85	6.84	6.84	[+]

Trading Economics forecasts are fundamentally driven by our own analysts' expectations and technically projected using an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model. First, we model the past behaviour of a time series by using vast amounts of historical data. Then, we adjust the coefficients of the econometric model by taking into account, our own analyst's assessments and future expectations. While we work hard to make our predictions accurate, please note that past performance of our forecast model is not necessarily indicative of future results. Moreover, please take into account that because countries publish their data releases in different dates and sometimes with significant delays we may have to project past data which has already some time but was not yet released by official sources.

<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/iran/forecast>

Prepared by Eng. Franc Lenhart

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