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**Facts
and
Figures
about
Iran**



Bank Markazi Iran

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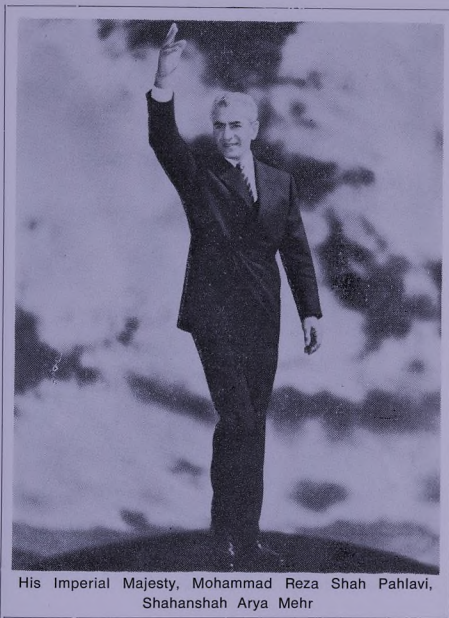
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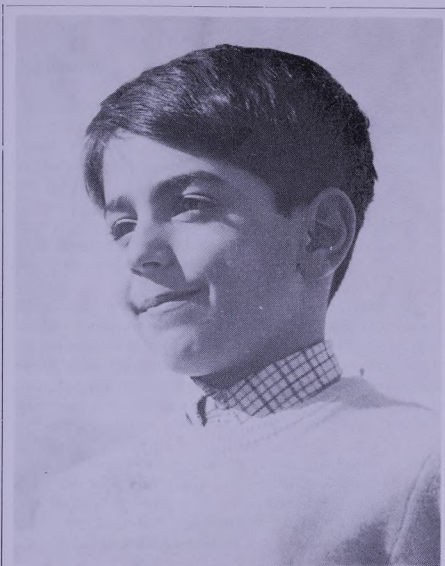
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His Imperial Majesty, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi,
Shahanshah Arya Mehr



Her Imperial Majesty, Empress Farah



His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Reza

FOREWORD

This volume of Facts and Figures on Iran has been published for the explicit purpose of creating or awakening the reader's interest in Iran, where it is, what it is, its position in the economic structure of the world, and its desires for the future.

Iran is a fast developing country and has achieved in the brief span of three decades a measure of progress that has taken fully developed nations a century or more.

This social and economic advancement has been accomplished through the country's desire and will to succeed, an abundance of natural resources and considerable assistance from the investment of foreign private capital. To this goal, the attraction of foreign capital to Iran's booming economy and the rewards and advantages that can be attained from such investment, this booklet was created.

Whereas one swallow doesn't make a summer, neither can this book illustrate Iran completely. To get to know our country, its people and the tremendous opportunities that exist here, we suggest that you come and visit us you won't regret it.

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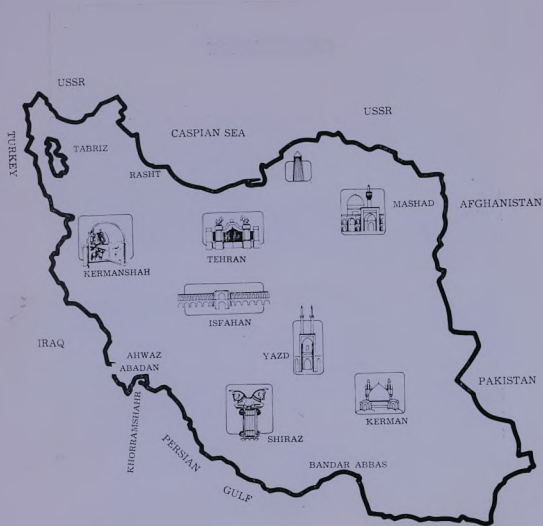
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GEOGRAPHY

Iran covers an area of 628,000 square miles (1,645,000 square kilometres) and is situated in the Middle East with Turkey and Iraq on the western border. The USSR is on the northern border while the Persian Gulf is on the southern border. Iran is a plateau, 3,300 feet (1,000 metres) above sea level and is approximately the size of Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark combined.

The most recent census taken in 1966 records the country's population at just over 26 million. Climatically, most parts of the plateau are dry with very little humidity, while on the Caspian littoral there is a very high humidity, with an annual rainfall of 79 inches and rich tropical-like plant growth. Temperatures on the plateau in the summer reach 110° F., and in winter the mercury falls to 30° F. with frequent rain and snow. The annual rainfall on the plateau does not exceed 2.1 inches.

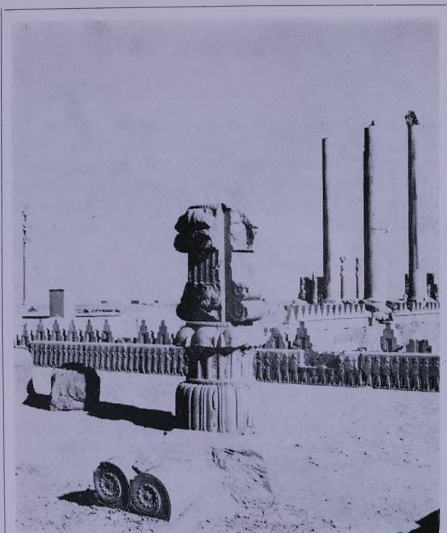


HISTORY

Iran's history is a blend of myth, legend and fact from the legendary exploits of Bahram the Hunter to the obvious and actual grandeur of the feats and achievements of the Achaemenian dynasty as evidenced by the stately columns and halls of Persepolis. The land between the Karun-Kharka river in the east and the Tigris in the west was the birthplace of great civilizations, sites and relics of which are evident to this day.

The Indo-European tribes were among the first settlers to come to this country and they called themselves the Ary or Airy, which means wholesome and brave. The name Iran, has been derived from the original Airyan through to Eran to the present day "Iran".

Many dynasties have ruled Iran since the Airyans came and the first of these were the Medes, who established the first government in Iranian history. The Medeian capital was Hagmatan, which is now Hamadan, and the dynasty reigned from 708-550 B.C. In the year 550 B.C. the Medeian Empire was overthrown by Cambyes who established the Achaemenian dynasty. The Achaemenian dynasty ruled over a vast territory which stretched from the Indus Valley, Punjab and the Pamir plateau to Greece and Carthage. This was the first great Persian Empire



Persepolis, Shiraz

and lasted from 550-320 B.C. under such great kings as Cyrus, Darius and Xerxes.

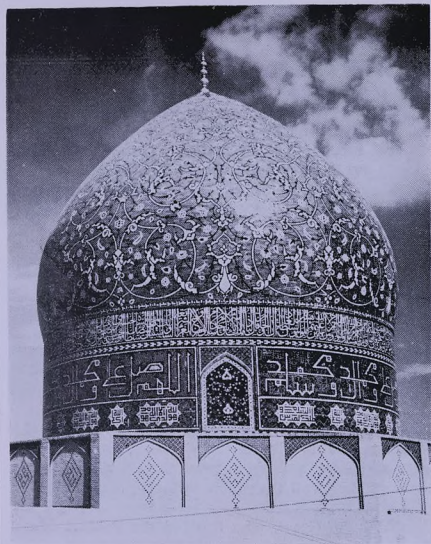
After the Achaemenian dynasty came the Parthians who ruled for 476 years from 320 B.C. to 150 A.D. and were followed by the Sassanians who ruled from 150 A.D. to the Arab invasion and domination in 621 A.D. The Sassanians were responsible for great advances in the cultural, scientific and medical fields. They are also noteworthy for building the Persian Empire up to its highest peak. The Sassanians were an artistic people and it was during their reign that a large amount of poetry and books of prose were written.

The southern Pahlavi dialect, or the Sassanian Pahlavi language as it is known today, is an example of their greatness.

Following the Arab domination there were subsequent dynasties of the Samanids, Safavids, Afshars, Zands and Qajars up to the present day Pahlavi dynasty.

Modern Iran owes its renaissance to the awakening of the Iranian people to the world situation, to their intelligence, resilience and their perseverance and determination to surmount all the problems facing the country.

Reza Shah the Great, who founded the Pahlavi dynasty, foresaw the tremendous potential of the nation and its people and set the country on the road to full development and prosperity. His son, His Imperial Majesty,



Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque, Isfahan

Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah Arya Mehr, in a remarkably short period of time has realised the dreams and goals of his father and transformed the country from an unproductive feudal state into the modern advanced nation it is today.

GOVERNMENT

Iran's system of government is a constitutional monarchy. It upholds the rights of equality of individuals, security of their lives, property, homes and honour; it also upholds the right to bring legal action in competent courts, the right of personal and social freedom of expression, freedom to write, freedom to assemble, and freedom of ownership. All rights and freedoms are laid down in the Constitution. Foreign nationals living in Iran can enjoy the same freedoms and rights as Iranians as well as the advantages offered by the Civil Code.

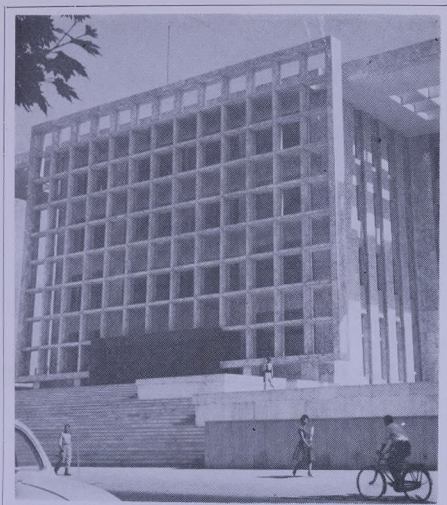
According to our Electoral Law all Iranian men and women are entitled to vote and be elected to public office.

The Majlis (the lower House of Parliament) has 200 members. The Senate (the upper house of Parliament) has 60 representatives, 30 of whom are appointed by his Imperial Majesty, Shahanshah Arya Mehr, 15 senators are elected from Tehran and 15 from the provinces. The judicial power lies within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice, and in certain exclusive cases within the jurisdiction of special military courts.

The country is divided into 13 Ostans (provinces) which in turn are sub-divided into Farmandary-Kols (sub-pro-



The Majlis, Tehran



The Senate, Tehran

vinces) Farmandaries (districts) and Bakhshdaries (sub-districts). The Ostans are administered by governor-generals and the Farmandaries by governors. Administration of the subdistricts is entrusted to district officers.

LIFE IN IRAN

Foreigners residing in Iran find life comfortable, inexpensive and culturally rich and rewarding. The cost of living during 1967 (1346) rose by a mere 0.8%. Modern housing facilities are available in all major cities throughout Iran at very reasonable rents.

There are many well-equipped hospitals and clinics in Iran staffed by foreign-trained doctors and dentists.

Primary and secondary schools for the children of foreign nationals residing in Iran, Catholic and Protestant churches and branches of Rotary, Diners' and the International Lions clubs can be found in Tehran and other major cities.

Recreational facilities in Tehran and other major cities include bowling alleys, swimming pools, golf clubs, riding clubs, skiing and mountaineering clubs, night clubs, and modern cinemas and theatres.

All foreigners require an entry visa before entering the country, which can be obtained either at an Iranian Embassy abroad or on arrival at either of Iran's international airports and is valid for 15 days. The charge for the visa is \$ 1.

All foreigners travelling through or visiting Iran should inform the Police Department within 48 hours of their arrival in the country. This formality is normally attended to if the foreigner is staying at a hotel. If the visit takes more than three months a residence permit and renewal of visa must be obtained and an exit permit is required before departure.

All travellers entering Iran are required to carry an International Vaccination Certificate. In addition, cholera and yellow fever certificates are required of travellers who have arrived from or via an infected area.

Cities

TEHRAN is the capital of Iran and has a population of over 2.5 million. It is also the centre of the political, economic, commercial and cultural life of the country. The city, a modern well-laid out metropolis with tree-lined avenues and parks, lies at the foot of the huge Alborz Mountains, which are a natural reservoir and provide the city with all its fresh water needs. Some of the places of interest worth seeing in Tehran are:

The Golestan Palace where the coronation of His Imperial Majesty, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahshah Arya Mehr was held in 1967 (1346), the Crown Jewels, the Archeological Museum, the Fine Arts Museum, the Bazaar, the Sepahsalar Mosque and Theological School, the Houses of Parliament, the tomb of Reza Shah



Elizabeth II Boulevard, Tehran

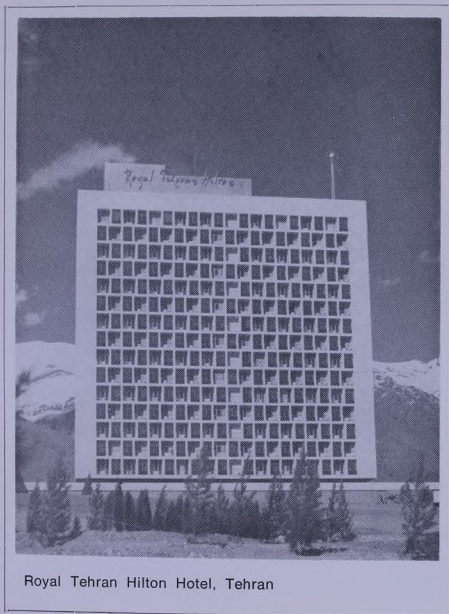
the Great at Rey, Darband which is situated in the foothills of the Alborz and the skiing resort of Abe-Ali. The maximum temperature in Tehran during the summer is 110° F., and only lightweight clothing is needed for the months of May through to the end of September. In the winter, which lasts from November to February, the temperature often falls to 30° F., and frequent snow and rain requires warm clothing and heavy footwear.

ISFAHAN is Iran's prime tourist attraction and is 420 kilometres south of Tehran, linked to the capital by a modern asphalt highway. The city has a population of 700,000 and is situated on a vast plain 1,500 metres above sea level. Shah Abbas, the greatest of the Safavid kings, adopted Isfahan as his capital in the 17th century and transformed it from a provincial market town into a magnificent city that was known as "Half the World" and in its heyday rivalled London in size.

Isfahan has a history dating back 2,500 years and is the city of artists and craftsmen who create beautiful carpets, repousse, gold and silver filigree work, miniature and enamel paintings of unparalleled exquisiteness and wood carvings. The city exports cotton goods, textiles and carpets, and has been selected as the site for Iran's first steel mill. Places of interest to see in Isfahan are: the Shah Square in the centre of the city, the Shah Lotfollah and Jomeh Mosques, the Ali Qapu Palace in Shah Square, Chehel Sotoon, Jolfa the ancient Armenian district of the city with its beautiful cathedral and museum.



Ramsar Hotel, Caspian region



Royal Tehran Hilton Hotel, Tehran

The Bazaar, as a tourist attraction, is unrivalled throughout Iran, in addition to the many varied sights one can see there the gaz (Iranian nougat) shops are worthy of a visit.

SHIRAZ enjoys a position almost as high as Isfahan in its importance as a touristic centre. The "City of Poets and Nightingales" is situated 495 kilometres south of Isfahan and both cities are connected by a good, fast highway. Shiraz is in the middle of an area which abounds in relics of Iran's ancient past. Most prominent of these is stately Persepolis, where the great Achaemenian kings Darius and Xerxes held their courts. Two of Iran's greatest poets, Saadi and Hafez are buried in Shiraz and their tombs, set in beautiful landscaped gardens, are visited by thousands each year. Places of interest to see while in Shiraz are: the Vakil Mosque, the Fort, the tombs of Hafez and Saadi, the Shah Cherag, the Bazaar the Qoran Gate and the Pahlavi University.

THE CASPIAN COAST covers an area of about 500 kilometres and is divided between two provinces, Gilan and Mazandaran. The Caspian is below sea level and is called, quite rightly so, the Riviera of Iran, with holiday resorts and miles of clean sandy beaches. The lush exotic forests and farmland make it such a complete contrast to the harsh brightness of the plateau, that it is difficult to understand that two belong to the same country. The economy of the area is geared to the fishing industry, the growing and processing of tea, and a very extensive agricultural output of rice, maize, vegetable oil, wheat and fruit.

Language

Persian is the principal language of Iran and its origin is Indo-European as opposed to Arabic which is a semitic language. Kurdish and Turkish are among the other Middle Eastern languages spoken in Iran. English and French are the most widely spoken European languages. Below are a few words and phrases which will be of great help to the visitor:

ENGLISH

Yes
No
I don't understand
Excuse me
Mr., Mrs., Miss
Hello, Goodbye

How are you?
I
Thank you
What is your name?
Here, There
Where is — — — —?
Airport
Police station
Hospital
Museum
Hotel
Please take me to the —
How much is that?
When will you come?
Money

PERSIAN

Baleh
Na
Neh-mee-fah-mam
Beb-akh-sheed
Aga, Khanom, Doushizeh
Salaam-aley-kum
Khod-aha-fez
Hale-shoma-chetore?
Man
Merci, Mot-eshaker-am
Ess-meh-shoma-che-est?
Een-ja, Aun-ja
— — — — — ko-jahst?
For-ood-gah
Kalan-tari
Bee-mar-istan
Moo-zey
Ho-tel, Meh-man kha-nay
Lotfan man rah-be-bar — —
Ghai-mat-e-in-chandeh?
Kay-mia-yee?
Pool

ECONOMY

Economic planning began essentially in Iran in 1929 with the coronation of Reza Shah the Great, a man of foresight, firmness and resolution. Reza Shah instituted the use of public funds for the establishment of industrial and commercial enterprises such as sugar refining and the manufacture of textiles, which made possible the substitution of certain import requirements. Capital goods industries were also set up and these included cement plants, brick kilns and iron foundries. In addition, funds were diverted for the creation of a network of roads and railways and the development of electric power.

The universal upheaval caused by the Second World War was responsible for Iran's productive output being minimal and additions to it restricted. But, with the signing of the agreement for the operation of Iran's oil industry by a Consortium of foreign companies, and the attendant flow of revenue — coupled with an infusion of well over one billion dollars in U.S. and other foreign economic aid — the necessary resources became available to initiate what can truly be termed "Iran's Industrial Revolution".

It was during this period that the Second Development

Plan was launched. The Plan which covered the years 1957-1961 (1336-1340), set the seal for Iran's post-war development.

Under the Plan a total of 94.5 billion rials (\$1.3 billion) was spent on a wide range of development activities, and by the end of the plan period, investment by the public sector reached 75.2 billion rials (\$ 1 billion), 11.8% of which was spent on industrial and mining development.

The Third Development Plan covered the period 1962-1967 (1341-1346), and the total credit for this Plan was 230 billion rials (\$3 billion). From this credit 12.4% was used for industry, 21.3% for agriculture, 15.9% for power and fuel, 25.9% for communications, 7.9% for education and 5.9% for health.

During the later part of this Plan the Iranian economy had become quite stable and the country's banking system provided the necessary requirements for the continued economic growth with price stability. During 1966-1967 (1345-1346) there was a considerable increase in the opening of private sector letters of credit and, consequently, imports. At the same time, foreign exchange from oil increased and the utilisation of foreign loans and capital reduced pressure on the foreign exchange resources of the country as compared with the previous year. As a result the Iranian currency attained a higher value on international markets.

Along with the above developments, important commercial agreements were concluded with the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and their volume of credits to Iran also increased. Meanwhile, the policy of protecting indigenous industries and a balance in foreign trade was continued.

Economic observers have pointed out that Iran has managed to avoid the two major problems of inflation and shortage of foreign exchange, which usually accompany rapid national economic growth. Because of the government's wise and restraining policy, neither of the two problems arose during the last year of the Plan. Iran was therefore able to enjoy the fruits of an exceptionally healthy economy.

The average annual rate of economic growth in Iran during the Third Plan reached 8.6% at constant prices. The average annual rate of increase was different in various fields of national production, as follows:

Economic Sector	Rate of growth
Agriculture	3.4%
Public service	16.1%
Oil	13.2%
Building industry	6.7%
Overall growth	8.6%

Iran's rate of growth is second only to Japan, which attained a rate of 10% as compared with other developing countries of the world whose rates of growth range between 3% and 5%. The Iranian economy enjoyed con-

siderable stimulation particularly from the public sector during the final year of the Third Development Plan in 1967 (1346).

According to the preliminary figures, the rate of growth of the G.N.P. in constant prices increased by 11.5%, and there was no deficit in the country's foreign exchange. During the last five years, with the exception of 1965 (1344), Iran's growth rate has been unmatched and is considered one of the highest in the world. In 1967 (1346), industrial and mining output increased by 15.2% and the production of oil by 23%, two highest rates of growth in the economy. The growth of agricultural output, with its continually declining share in the G.N.P., reached 3.4%.

In the public sector, 1967 (1346) was the most active year of the Third Development Plan. Continuation and completion of existing projects and the commencement of extensive projects, such as the Shah Gas Pipeline and Isfahan Steel Mill, increased the Plan Organisation's disbursements by 41%. Although the development funds allocated from the oil revenue increased by 19%, the Plan Organisation still had to draw on the banks and foreign loans for funds to complete its projects, and consequently its debt increased substantially. The banking system, particularly Bank Markazi Iran, and the expansion of bank credit to the private sector helped to provide the financial resources to carry out these economic activities.

Activity in the public sector increased rapidly and greater use of bank credits was made. Iran's foreign exchange

declined by only \$35 million while the country's foreign exchange policy eased the import of investment goods and also provided a means for channelling foreign deposits to Iran. Deposits for the registration of orders declined especially in investment goods. A certain number of banks were given permission to open foreign exchange accounts and the decline in the foreign exchange rate, in two stages, subsequently strengthened the rial. The Third Development Plan which began during a period of recession in Iran, ended in 1968 (1347) with a complete reversal of the economic situation. The Plan, on the whole, was successful because it achieved more than its basic targets.

Its success was mainly due to the fact that it brought about a change in the basic social structure of rural areas along with economic growth and development. The changes in the social and economic environment of the country were provided for by domestic expenditure and Iran's dependence on foreign loans was considerably less than other developing countries of the world.

AGRICULTURE

In 1967 (1346) Iran's agricultural production increased but its rate of growth in some areas of production declined in comparison with 1966 (1344). While the value of agricultural output in constant prices increased by 3.4% in 1968, its share in the G.N.P. declined 2% from the 26% of 1966 (1344). The growth of investment in machinery and equipment and agricultural credit expansion, also declined.

In 1967, with the purpose of co-ordinating Iran's agricultural administration with the changes that had taken place during the past few years, such as the Land Reform and the setting up of rural co-operatives, the following ministries were formed: The Ministry of Land Reform and Rural Co-operatives, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agricultural Output and Consumer Products. As a result, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture were reduced. Bills were passed in 1967 for the establishment of funds for agricultural expansion and farmers' co-operatives and agricultural loans were

also issued by the Agricultural Bank of Iran. The Land Reform, during the Third Development Plan, brought about basic changes in the country's economy and rural ownership. In order to make the Land Reform suc-

cessful, measures were taken for the establishment of a network of co-operatives

Estimate of land use in Iran

(in millions)

	Hectares	Acres	Percent
Arable land including fallows	19.0	47.8	13
Area under crops, 6.8 out of which irrigation takes 3.1 and dry-farming 4.0. Programmed fallow land 4.6 and range fallow land 9.6			
Protected forest land	6.0	15	4
Grazing land	55.0	137.5	33
Wasteland	86.0	207.5	30
Total:	166.0	407.8	100

The value of production in the agricultural and animal husbandry sector will increase from 112.6 billion rials (\$1.5 billion) of 1965 (1344) to 158.5 billion rials (\$2 billion) by the end of the Fourth Development Plan in 1973 (1352). The rate of increase during the Plan period will be 25% and the average annual increase will be 5%. To achieve this objective, the Plan calls for better utilisation of wasteland; creation of large-scale farm units and related industries; formation of farm corporations; and development of extension services and employment of modern techniques of farm production.

In 1956 (1335) the Government of Iran launched a concer-



Baling hay

ted programme for the integrated development of the resource-rich Khuzestan region — centre of the Iranian oil industry.

A massive development programme, financed mainly with Iranian funds and a loan of \$42 million from the World Bank, has been carried forward with the assistance of foreign planning, management and engineering services. An Iranian Government corporation, modelled on the Tennessee Valley Authority of America, is in charge of the programme.

The first phase of the programme, completed in 1963, included the construction and operation of a major multi-purpose dam, the Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Dam, which is the sixth highest in the world. The dam commands an area of more than 250,000 irrigable acres (145,000 hectares) (known as the Dez Irrigation Project Area) which extends generally southwards from the cities of Dezful and Andimishk, the area in which the Government wishes especially to encourage the early commencement of commercial agricultural ventures and the establishment of agricultural industries. The area is well-suited for the production of cotton, sugar cane and beet, vegetables and fruit, meat, edible oils and feeds. Iran now imports approximately \$48 million worth of agricultural products annually. The principal products are sugar, prepared edible fats, cereals, oil seeds, meat, milk and dairy products and wax of animal origin.

Land under cultivation at the end of 1346 (March 20, 1968):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Land under permanent cultivation | 7.1 million hectares
(17.8 million acres) |
| 2. Land under temporary cultivation | 11.9 million hectares
(30 million acres) |
| Total: | 19.0 million hectares
(47.8 million acres) |

BANKING AND FINANCE

At present the banking activity of the country is handled by 25 banks under the guidance of the Central Bank of Iran. Of these 7 are public, and 18 private, 9 of which have joint foreign participation. Most of the banks now in operation have been set up since the Second World War. The Bank Milli Iran (The National Bank) is the largest banking institution in Iran and, in 1967-68 (1356), it accounted for approximately 47 billion rials (\$627 million) of private deposits and approximately 49 billion rials (\$653 million) of credits to the private sector. Other banks, since then — notably the Industrial Mining and Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI) — have become so active in lending to the private sector that they have somewhat reduced Bank Melli Iran's total share of credits to the private sector.

The 9 banks which operate with joint foreign participation are: the Irano British Bank, the Bank of Iran and the Middle East, the Foreign Trade Bank of Iran, the Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland, the International Bank of Iran and Japan, the Industrial Mining and Development Bank of Iran, the Bank of Tehran, the Russo-Iran Bank and the Bank Iranien de Credit. The Russo-Iran Bank was established in 1923 and the Bank of Iran and the Middle East in 1959.



Mortgage Bank, Tehran

In addition to the above banking institutions there are several financial loan companies that extend medium and long term credits for industrial projects. Although local capital available through these institutions is limited by Western standards, Iranian businessmen often raise capital from their own independent sources.

Availability of local capital is not as acute a problem in Iran as it is in some developing countries.

Before the establishment of the IMDBI, financial assistance to private industry in Iran had only been possible from Government funds and agencies. In May 1959 (1338) the IMDBI was established to develop, encourage and stimulate private industrial, productive, mining and transportation enterprises in Iran.

In addition to providing financial assistance, the bank's aim is also to encourage participation of foreign or domestic private investors in Iranian industry.

The Industrial Credit Bank (ICB) was established in 1956 (1335) and recognised in 1960 as a functioning part of the Plan Organisation. The ICB makes medium size loans up to a period of 5 years.

MARKETING

Methods of distribution in Iran follow a pattern established by pioneer firms, namely by setting up wholesalers and retail dealers throughout the country.

Representative agents for the principal production and manufacturing centres are located in every city and even in some villages.

Salesmen frequently travel by their own vehicle to give immediate deliveries of light consumer items such as drugs, hand tools and hardware.

Since most of the principal wholesalers maintain agencies in the provincial capitals and because the costs of reaching these areas on a direct sale basis are high, most producers have not bothered in the past to direct sales efforts in other than a few consumer areas and centres. However, improvements in both transportation and communication over the past decade have resulted in the setting up of wholesale and retail outlets in the major provincial centres and the largely untapped rural areas.

With the rapid industrialisation of Iran, new techniques and methods of distribution are being introduced along with consumer orientation for the wide range of products

now offered on the market. Several well-equipped manufacturers are producing a range of very attractive and functional containers and packages primarily for soft goods and a limited range of hard goods also.

Iran possesses all of the basic media available in most marketing-conscious economies of the West, and makes use of them, for introducing and popularising different brands of goods. Advertising and sales promotion are carried out through the press, radio and television, cinema and outdoor display. These methods are developing and are responsible for the successful marketing of a wide range of consumer products.

TRANSPORTATION

Iran is a large country with scattered population centres and, due to lack of navigable rivers and an adequate railway system, the country's roads play an important role in internal communication. Iran's transportation facilities are controlled and operated by the public and private sectors. Trucking, long-distance buses and sea transportation are run by the private sector while the railways and airlines are operated by the State.

ROADS At present Iran has an estimated 30,455 kilometres of roads ranging from gravel to first class paved highways. Of that total, 8,455 kilometres are paved highways and the rest gravel roads.

RAILWAYS The Iranian State Railways maintain and operate a 3,500 kilometre network of standard gauge line to the principal centres in the north and west. The Trans-Iranian Railway, which is the major line, was completed in 1938 (1317) and is considered to be one of the most outstanding railway engineering achievements in the world. The line, which is 1,439 kilometres long, runs from Bandar Shapour on the Persian Gulf via Tehran to Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea.

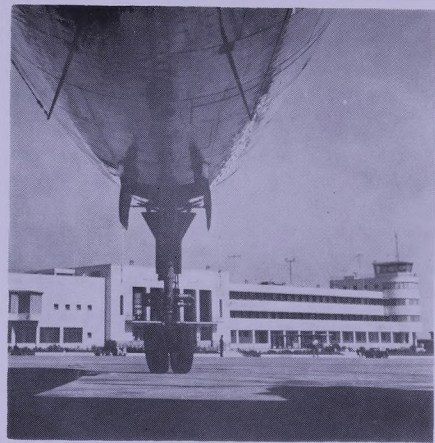
AVIATION The domestic air service in Iran is supervised



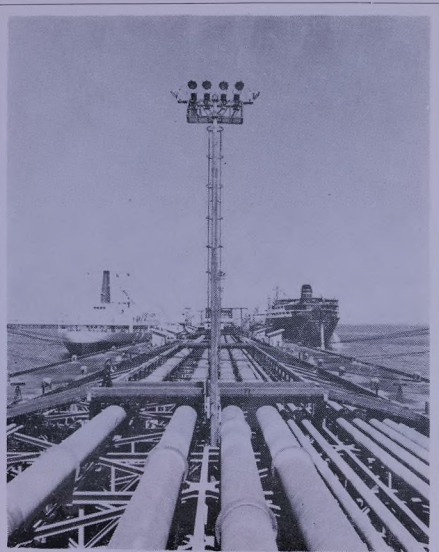
The Tehran-Karaj motorway



The Trans-Iranian Railway



Mehrabad International Airport, Tehran



Oil loading terminal, Persian Gulf

by the Department General of Civil Aviation, which is a department of the Ministry of Roads. It is a Government monopoly of the State-operated Iran National Airlines Corporation. Internationally, Iran Air flies to Kuwait, Dahrn and Dubai and Daha on the Persian Gulf. Eastwards the airline has flights to Kabul, Karachi and Bombay. Westwards, flights go to Beirut, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Moscow and London. Locally, Iran Air has flights to almost all the major cities in Iran.

SHIPPING Iran's largest international ports are: Khorramshahr, Bandar Shahpour, Bushire and Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf and Bandar Pahlavi and Now-Shahr on the Caspian Sea. The capacity of Iran's maritime outlets at the end of the Third Development Plan was 4,000,000 tons per year, with Khorramshahr and Bandar Shah accounting for 75% of this total. It is estimated that the import and export volume at the end of the Fourth Development Plan will be 7,000,000 tons per year. Iran's merchant navy has recently begun to operate in the Persian Gulf and in the future will handle all local needs.

COMMUNICATIONS

The post, telegraph and telephone administration in Iran is entirely operated by the Government and is under the direction of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone (PTT). At present there are 1,300 general post offices throughout the country and 1,100 of these provide telegraph and postal services. The domestic telegraph system has a network covering 50,000 kilometres to nearly all parts of the country. Teletype services connect Tehran to Rasht, Bandar Pahlavi, Qazvin, Tabriz, Hamadan, Kerman-Shah, Abadan, Isfahan, Shiraz Bushire and Mashad. Radio-telephone facilities meanwhile, have expanded with connections between New York, London, Berne, Karachi, Bombay, Beirut, Ankara, and, through these, with North and South America, Europe and Asia. Radio-telegraph services are available between Tehran and London, Paris, Moscow, Istanbul, Baghdad, Beirut, Karachi, Frankfurt and Tokyo. There is a telex system operating in Iran which provides written communication via London and Frankfurt, with subscribers in 55 countries.

Automatic telephone facilities are available in Tehran and 11 major population centres around the country.

The Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) microwave network which links Karachi with Tehran, Ankara and London and has a relay of 45 repeater stations across Iran is of particular importance in the telecommunications field.

UTILITIES

During the past decade Iran has increased its power generating capacity from 253,000 kilowatts in 1956 (1335) to a presently estimated 1,500,000 kilowatts. The power requirements of production facilities installed by most foreign investors will probably fall within the rate schedules quoted here. Industrial and agricultural users are those classified as requiring 60 kw., and more. They are supplied power under the high-tension network through installation of a high potential meter, private transformer and linking cable. These expenses are paid by the customer.

Demand Charge (Monthly)

	Rials	Dollars
	1,800	24.00
Up to 100 kilowatts	1,800	24.00
From 101 to 500 kw., each kw. in excess	15	.20
From 501 kw. upwards, each kw. in excess	10	.13

The minimum monthly consumption according to kw/hour is equal to the energy applied for multiplied by 80 at the base rates given below:

Up to 5,000 kw/hr each kw/hr	1
From 5,001 to 10,000 «	0.95
From 10,001 to 50,000 «	0.90
From 50,001 to 100,000 «	0.85
From 100,001 upwards «	0.80

Fuel oil, petrol, kerosene and gas oil are available from the Abadan and Tehran refineries.

Fuel oil, petrol, kerosene and gas oil are available from the Abadan and Tehran refineries.

The prices quoted below are those currently charged by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) to commercial and private consumers:

	Price	Tax &
	(inc. tax & dues)	dues only
	Rials	per litre Rials
Fuel		
Standard Grade Petrol	6	3.85
Super Grade Petrol	7.50	3.85
Kerosene	2.50	0.80
Gas Oil (Diesel)	2.40	0.75
Fuel Oil:		
All Iran except Khuzestan	1.2	0.0268
Khuzestan only	0.75	0.0268

The Ministry of Water and power is responsible for the supply and sale of water to industrial and private users. In the case of very large quantities of water being required, prospective users should make their requirements known in advance to the Ministry. They should also determine existing water specifications if any unusual quality requirements are necessary. The current price of public water

is 7.50 rials per cubic metre. In the cities property owners are required to submit a ten year loan (in effect a deposit) to the Ministry for the supply of water to the property at a cost of 75 rials (\$1) per square metre of the property. The charge for water pipeline connection to the mains is 6,000 rials for a ½ inch pipe and 7,000 rials for a ¾ inch line.

Bottled gas (LPG) is available in most of the large cities. Most of this gas is supplied to private rather than commercial users. LPG can be purchased from four companies at the following prices:

	LPG costs	
	Rials	Dollars
Tank deposit	1,170	15.60
11 kilograms of LPG	130	1.73
Regulator	40	.53
Total:	1,340	17.86

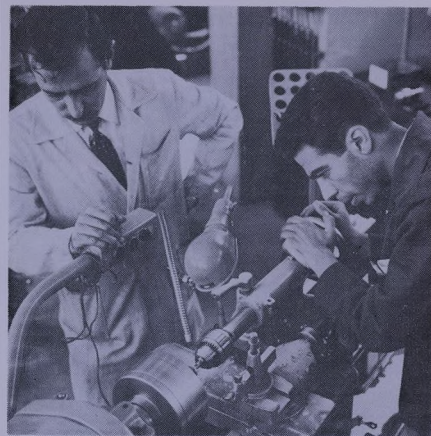
THE LABOUR FORCE

Iran's active labour force is estimated at 31% of the population, or about 8 million people. Of this figure, 46.2% is engaged in agriculture. Industrial employment accounts for 27.1% out of which the petroleum industry employs 45,000 workers. Women comprise less than 10% of the labour force. The Iranian worker is intelligent and diligent and, according to many foreign investors in Iran, he has a reservoir of basic skills that training can readily upgrade.

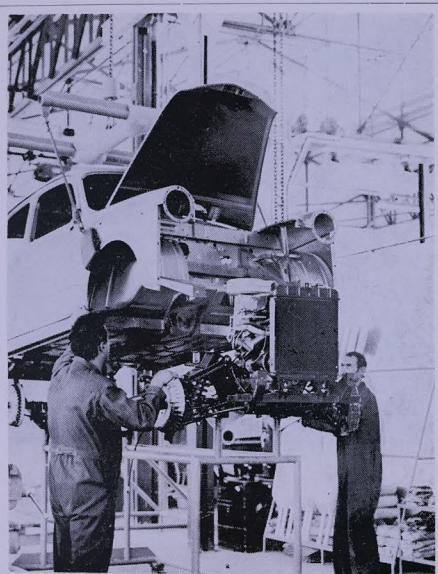
Wage rates in Iran are considerably lower than those encountered in the more industrialised nations of the West. Basic wages are usually paid as a fixed amount on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. Piecework is uncommon, except in the textile industry.

Representative wage rates in the Tehran area are as follows:

	Rate (in dollars)		
Non-skilled workers	1.0	— 1.4	per day
Semi-skilled workers	1.4	— 2.6	« «
Skilled workers	2.7	— 4.6	« «
Mechanics	85.5	— 160.6	per month
Laboratory analysts	109.1	— 125.4	« «
Supervisors	264	— 396	« «
Department heads	528	— 660	« «



Machine tool industry



Automobile assembly plant, Tehran

Estimated additional allowances and fringe benefits add as much as 60% to the worker's basic wage.

The Iranian Labour Law of 1959 (1338), which is the basic labour legislation in Iran, governs the work week, holidays, conditions of employment and labour relations. The normal working week in Iran is six, eight-hour days, or forty-eight hours. Office workers, however, frequently work less and often only half day on Thursdays.

Friday is the day of rest throughout Iran. Overtime is set at 35% above regular wages. In the case of a worker who does not receive a day of rest, the overtime rate is 135% above the regular wage. Each worker gets 12 days of paid holiday each year except in Khuzestan, where, because of the severe climate, the working week is often shorter and the paid holidays longer.

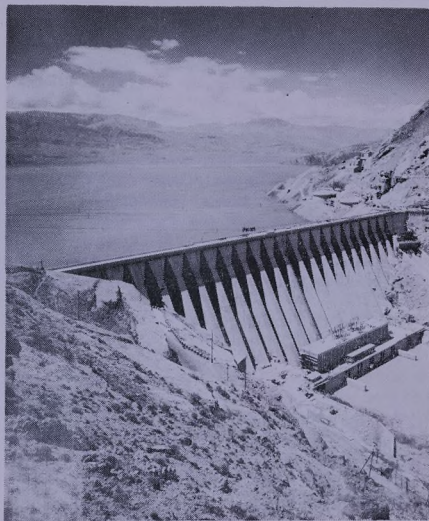
The Workers' Social Insurance Act of 1960 (1339) insures workers and provides benefits in case of occupational disease and industrial accident, non-occupational disease and accident, pregnancy and childbirth, disablement, retirement, marriage and death. The maximum contribution to the fund is 18% of the insured worker's wages, 13% payable by the employer and 5% by the employee.

The Profit-Sharing Act of 1963 (1342), entitles workers in industrial and manufacturing enterprises to a share in the net profits of an enterprise up to 20%.

Foreign nationals may work in Iran after obtaining a work permit from the Ministry of Labour.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Iran has one of the better balanced economies in Asia in terms of the relative contribution of each of the major producing sectors to the national income. Virtually all of the countries surrounding Iran are predominantly agricultural or oil economies. In Iran the soil continues to be the most exploitable asset. It supports over half of the population and provides an estimated 25% — 26% of the national income. The country is also blessed with petroleum resources which constitute 18% of the national income and the major share of the nation's considerable foreign exchange earnings. Besides this, Iran has large mineral deposits and a considerable amount of forest wealth, which it has just begun to exploit. In addition to zinc, lead, chromite, iron ore, copper, red oxide and manganese, which are found in abundant quantities, the country has substantial deposits of antimony, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, gold and silver. Iran also has a wide range of non-metallic minerals, the most important being coal, kaolin, sulphur, fireclay, mica, salt and alum. Marine resources — the fishing industry and especially caviar, has been, and continues to be, one of Iran's most important enterprises and major foreign exchange earners. In the Caspian Sea and the many rivers that flow into it, there are over 80 different varieties of fish; three species are commercially exploi-



Empress Farah Dam

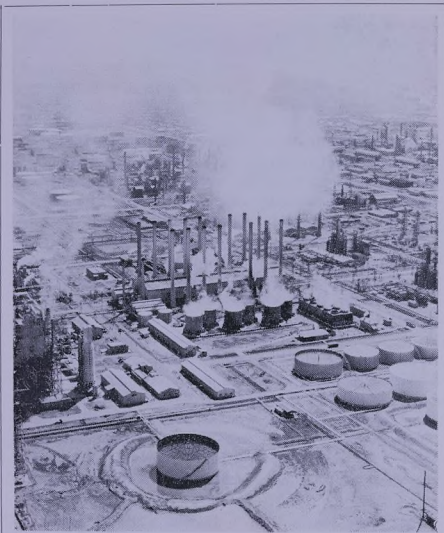
table. In the Persian Gulf there are 200 species of fish. Fishing in this area was carried out on a small scale until a few years ago. However, since 1962 (1341) the Iranian Government has extended fishing privileges to several foreign firms who are presently engaged in developing the shrimp and lobster potential of the Gulf.

Forest resources — it is estimated that 10% of Iran is forest, and the greater part of it is located in the Caspian region. This area is over 3,400,000 hectares (8,500,000 acres), of which approximately 1,330,000 hectares (3,325,000 acres) are considered commercial forest land. The forests in Iran have not yet been exploited on a large scale and present a vast opportunity to foreign investors in the paper and timber industries.

INDUSTRY

Modern industry appeared in Iran only during the middle of the 19th century — under the reign of Nasser-edin-Shah. Although military industry dates back to the Safavid period in the 17th century, even then there was little industrial activity to speak of until the reign of the late Reza Shah. It was in 1929 that the first units of light industry, especially textile mills and food processing factories, were installed by the Government and private interests. By 1941, and the outbreak of war in Iran, there were 295 industrial units belonging to 22 industries. Most of the industrial activity was carried out by the Government until 1953 but, gradually, the private sector invested more and more in industries other than textile, sugar, cement and mining, which still remain mostly in Government hands. In that year, only a few textile mills producing about 60 million metres of cotton and 2 million metres of woolen fabrics, were operated by private concerns. The private sector of the industry produced matches and glass, cotton and leather.

In 1954, there were 1,300 industrial units (excluding oil, the Tobacco Monopoly and the State Fisheries) employing 75,000 workers. By 1963, they had increased to 10,060 employing 139,000 workers. At this time the oil industry, Tobacco Monopoly, Railways and Fisheries employed



Oil refinery, Abadan

85,000. Most of these were light industries.

In recent years and the period covering the Fourth Development Plan greater attention is being paid to such heavy industries as a steel mill and a petrochemicals complex.

By the end of the Persian year 1346 (March 20, 1968) the total number of factories, workshops and small workshops in villages, was around 530,000 employing a total labour force of some 1,350,000.

Industrial capital investment during 1967-68 exceeded 13,400 million rials (\$180 million). Being the last year of the Third Development Plan industry contributed some 70,000 million rials (\$ 933 million) to the national economy. The total output i.e. value of services and goods produced, reached 224,000 million rials (\$ 3 billion).

Industrial Plant Sites

For the purpose of developing small and medium-scale industries, the Industrial Estate Authority of Iran is creating its first Industrial Estate at Ahwaz, with the assistance of the United Nations. The first standard factory blocks have been built and are ready for occupation. Fifteen standard super-block factory units of 1,498 square metres, including offices, are planned to be constructed during the Fourth Development Plan. The Ahwaz Estate is located four kilometres from the city along the Ahwaz-Masjid-e-Sulaiman Road. Opposite the estate is the Zeitoun Housing Estate and the new Ahwaz

Hotel. The housing estate covers an area of 20 hectares (50 acres) and will house the factory workers and their families when completed.

The proximity to the city of Ahwaz, airport, roads, railways and the port of Khorramshahr make the estate very attractive for those who wish to make a profitable investment.

Applications are invited from prospective entrepreneurs interested in establishing new or extending an existing industry or renting a modern factory. You may write to: Industrial Estate Authority, 3rd Floor, Taghinia Bldg., Saadi Ave., Tehran, Iran.

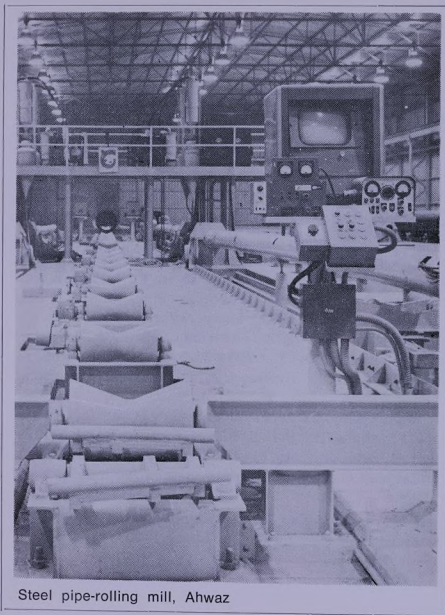
FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN IRAN

Foreign investors are becoming increasingly aware of Iran's enormous potential for investment. Fortunately, Iran has been enjoying favourable economic and political stability which has brought about a healthy climate for private foreign investment. As a result of this, more than 110 major companies from all over the world have set up manufacturing plants in various fields of industry. The Iranian Government is conscious of the fact that foreign investors can only be attracted to invest in Iran's future if there are sufficient profitable opportunities. Therefore, Iran not only offers many different types of tax exemptions but also terms and conditions to reassure prospective investors against risks such as: expropriation, non-convertibility, war, insurrection and internal disturbances.

Of utmost importance to all investors is the fact that the Law for the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment in Iran provides for the repatriation of the original capital and the accrued profits upon three months notice.

Iran has never failed to meet its obligations to any investor since the inception of this Law.

A number of countries have signed agreements with Iran which provide special incentives and protection to their



Steel pipe-rolling mill, Ahwaz

nationals qualifying under the Law. The Federal Republic of Germany for example, has recently guaranteed the investments of its citizens in Iran and established investment credits which may, in the case of certain enterprises, be drawn up. Under the terms of the Investment Guarantee Agreement between the United States and Iran, American investors can obtain insurance against their inability to repatriate profits and capital due to exchange restrictions or other causes. Of further interest to prospective U.S. investors, is the fact that Agency for International Development is authorised to assist companies. Under mutually agreed conditions, it can defray up to 50% of the cost of feasibility surveys to determine factors of contemplated private enterprise.

A new agreement in this respect has also been signed between the Government of Japan and Iran which provides mutual co-operation in the same manner.

In addition to these, there are funds and loans available for investors. Two major institutions active in this line are the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran and the Industrial Credit Bank. These banks are in a position to assist prospective foreign investors to contact responsible officials within the foregoing and other private financing organisations, as well as help locate suitable Iranian financial partners.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Iran is developing itself along the lines of the Fourth Development Plan, March 21, 1968 (1347) - March 21, 1973 (1352). The Government of Iran recognises that to ensure a substantial rate of growth in a balanced developing economy, rapid industrial development is essential. Substantial industrial development has taken place in Iran during the last 10 years both in private and public sectors which has brought about huge industrial plants for the production of motor cars, textiles, shoes, shortening, rubber, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, sugar and cement.

Larger industries are to be built in the very near future, and will include a steel mill, aluminium, paper, petrochemicals and the oil industry which is the largest and fastest growing in Asia.

The private sector has had a leading share in the industrial growth of Iran and this growth has justified the Government's faith and led to more protective measures for the sector; the aim of the Government's industrial policy is to mobilise all the country's resources. For this purpose, primary emphasis is given to the development of industries based upon or connected with the available raw materials in the country.

The fast growing economy of Iran along with its political stability, vast resources, expanding markets, availability of cheap labour, liberal incentives and tax exemptions has created a most favourable atmosphere for profitable foreign investment in Iran.

INVESTMENT SERVICES AND PROCEDURES

Foreign investors are advised to refer to the Centre for the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment in Iran at the Central Bank of Iran, where they will be provided with the necessary information and application forms for the import of capital. These forms should be completed in English or French and give comprehensive details of the project in view.

Upon receipt of an investment proposal, supported by justifiable evidence of the feasibility of the project and an application for the import of capital, the Centre will prepare a report for the attention of the Permanent Committee. The Committee examines the proposal in its legal, economic, industrial and productive aspects and if it is considered sound it will be approved. The Centre will then present the views of the Committee to the Supervisory Board. The Board, in turn studies the project in the light of the country's overall interest. Should the Board come to a positive decision, the Centre will draft a decree which will be presented through the Ministry of Economy to the Council of Ministers for final approval and the issuance of a decree.

Upon the issuance of the decree by the Council of Ministers, the Board will present the foreign investor or

his representative with a licence for the import of capital, permitting at the same time the commencement of operations.

**THE LAW CONCERNING THE ATTRACTION
AND PROTECTION OF FOREIGN INVEST-
MENT IN IRAN**

The Law concerning the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment in Iran is one of the most liberal laws in the world. The aim of the Law is to provide foreign investors with attractive inducements to investment, to foster its growth and provide it with the same legal protection granted to any domestic firm.

The Government of Iran, under the Law, commits itself to the full protection of foreign investments against any capital expropriation (should there be any) and guarantees just compensation for the loss.

Foreign investors under the Law are entitled to transfer from Iran every year the net profit derived from their capital investment in Iran in the same currency as originally imported.

Transfer abroad of the original capital is permitted, provided the investors give three months notice to the Foreign Investment Board. The owner is required to retain in Iran, for six months, at least, ten per cent of his original capital to meet his contingent obligations.

**THE CENTRE FOR THE ATTRACTION AND
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT
IN IRAN**

Established in 1955 (1334) and under the control of the Central Bank of Iran (Bank Markazi), the Centre for the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment in Iran is concerned with the various aspects of improving Iran's investment climate. It assists the prospective investor to obtain specific technical and economic data pertaining to a contemplated investment, gathers and studies the legal material for finding ways of making the investment procedure easier and fills the gap between the investor and Government departments. In regard to an investor's enquiries, the Centre helps him to get in touch with specific ministries, handles and processes the application forms and interprets them for him. The Centre also prints and publishes booklets, brochures and pamphlets on every aspect of investment in Iran for distribution among investors in Iran and abroad.

The investor should, therefore, keep in close touch with the Centre which will guide him through any complication that may arise and arrange for him the necessary assistance. Investors should keep in mind that it is the Centre's aim to encourage, in every possible way, the investment of foreign capital in Iran which will contribute jointly to Iran's and the investor's prosperity.

TAXATION

The basis for Iranian tax legislation is the Inland Revenue Act of 1967, which became effective on March 21, 1967, the beginning of the Iranian year 1346. This Law superseded the Iranian Income Tax Law of 1956 and its amendments.

Taxes are assessed on the basis of the Iranian fiscal or calendar year, which begins on March 21, or on the basis of a corporation's fiscal year.

Corporate taxes The 1967 (1346) Act specifies that corporations are taxed on their gross profit, less exemptions. The taxable income of all companies is subject to a basic company tax of 10%. In addition, there are further taxes on retained earnings and dividends which are withheld at the source.

In the taxation of companies, a distinction is made between (1) Government companies and limited partnerships with shares (2) all other companies. With respect to the former, dividends paid to registered shareholders are taxed at 15%. In both cases dividends exceeding 100 million rials are taxed at 50%. Dividends distributed to foreign shareholders or Iranian registered shareholders residing abroad are taxed at general income

tax rates. Further taxes on the profits of all other companies including joint stock companies, are assessed at the general income tax rate.

The general income tax scheduled is as follows:

Up to rials	400,000	15%
	600,000	18%
	800,000	20%
	1,000,000	22%
	2,000,000	24%
	4,000,000	26%
	7,000,000	28%
	10,000,000	30%
	15,000,000	35%
	20,000,000	40%
	30,000,000	45%
	50,000,000	50%
Over rials:	50,000,000	55%

The fees paid to contractors, architects, surveying and engineering firms come under separate tax treatment. These firms are taxed at 5% of the value of the contract, provided its value exceeds 10 million rials, and the tax is deducted by the party entering into the contract with the contractor at the time fees are paid. If part of the contract is sub-contracted, the prime contractor is responsible for deducting an additional 2.5% of the value of the portion sub-contracted. If the entire contract is sub-contracted, the additional tax is 10% of the value of the contract.

Contractors' annual incomes are taxed initially at 12%. Once the Ministry of Finance establishes auditing procedures, contractors will then be taxed at the general income tax rates. In addition to allowable expenses, half of the taxes withheld at the time the fees were paid, are deductible. This applies to contractors and subcontractors.

Personal income tax

Taxes on wages and salaries are deducted by the employer. Income in kind, such as free housing (valued at 15% of the employee's main wage or salary) and a free personal motor vehicle (5,000 rials per month) is also taxable. Wages and salaries are taxed at 10% up to 300,000 rials per annum, less a standard deduction of 60,000 rials, at 15% on the amount in excess of 300,000 rials to 700,000 rials bracket and thereafter in accordance with the General Income Tax Schedule.

Tax exemption

Tax exemptions under the 1967 (1346) Act are as follows: a 5% to 100% exemption for five years is determined by the nature, importance, and geographical location of the industry, in accordance with a schedule published by the Ministry of Economy. Enterprises located outside principal cities, near the geographical boundaries of the country, a 20% to 100% exemption for 10 years or more may be given.

Profits from the export of Iranian goods are exempted from taxation in accordance with a schedule published by

the Ministry of Economy. Profits from hotels and motels opened within 5 years from the effective date of the 1967 (1346) Act, are exempted from taxation for 5 years after opening. The exemption applies to 75% of the profits if the facility is within 50 kilometres of Tehran.

The income from dam and irrigation projects is subject to a 10 year tax exemption, as is the income from the processing of agricultural raw materials.

Companies eligible for quotation by the Stock Exchange Committee, receive 15% tax exemption as long as their shares are quoted on the Exchange.

Companies whose capital is divided exclusively into registered shares are exempted from the 10% corporate tax provided the shareholders do not exceed 100 and no one shareholder holds more than 10% of the equity.

The income of foreign firms which is derived from technical assistance in the construction of factories and mining development is exempt for one year following the commencement of the factory or mine.

Any part of the taxable profit of an industrial undertaking earmarked for plant completion or extension is exempt from taxation provided a new plant licence is obtained from the Ministry of Economy and also that the value is not in excess of 5% of the fixed assets of the plant.

THE FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In 1948 (1327), Iran's first attempt at co-ordinated economic development took place with the commencement of the First Development Plan (1948-55). The Plan Organisation, a Government agency, was entrusted with the direction and implementation of this and the subsequent Second, Third and Fourth Plans.

The First Development Plan had a budget of \$ 280 million. In 1955 (1334), the Second Development Plan was inaugurated and was provided with a strong base of newly-acquired oil revenues, which, along with improved organisation and a better co-ordinated management enabled the Plan to achieve substantial success. A total of \$ 1.8 billion was allocated for this Plan, primarily to construct such infrastructural projects as dams, roads, power plants, irrigation and telecommunications systems.

In September 1962 (1341), the Council of Ministers approved the Third Development Plan Law, covering the period September 21, 1962 to March 20, 1968. The primary objective of the Third Development Plan was to raise the national income by an average of at least 6% a year. Secondary objectives of the Plan included the creation of an optimum number of employment opportunities, a more equal distribution of income through reforms,

especially in the field of agriculture, to improve the conditions of the people.

During the period 1965-67 (1344-1346), the national income increased by 6.6% in 1966 (1345), and 11.2% in 1967 (1346) and the per capita income increased by 8.9%.

The Fourth Development Plan commenced on March 21, 1968 with strong economic infrastructure coupled with social reforms which have created a more just and equitable social order which is highly conducive to economic development.

During the Plan period the GNP is to increase by 57%. This means an annual average growth rate of over 9%. Iran's GNP is estimated to be \$ 6.543 billion. At the end of the Plan in 1973 (1352) this will reach \$ 10.873 billion.

Assuming the population growth to be 2.6%, the per capita income is expected to increase from \$ 220 to \$ 307 at the end of the Plan.

For further details of the Fourth Development Plan please refer to the Plan Organisation.

APPENDIX A:

Basic Statistics (1967-68)

GNP	421.3 billion rials (\$ 5.6 billion)
Population	490.7 billion rials at constant
Gross per capita	prices (\$ 6.5 billion)
income	26,443 million
National income	18,559 rials (\$ 247.4)
Per capita income	15,932 rials (\$ 212.4)

Iran's Balance of Payments for the year 1967-68 (1346)

	(million rials)	(million dollars)
Imports	90,451	1,190.3
Exports (non-oil)	13,633	181.8
Balance of Trade (non-oil)	-76,818	-1,008.5
Oil exports estimated	111,240	1,463.2
Balance of Trade oil		
included	34,422	474.7

Government Budget for the year 1968-69

	(million rials)	(million dollars)
1. Ordinary Budget		
a. Revenues	75,710	1,009.5
b. Expenditures	32,178	1,095.7
Deficit	6,468	86.2
Support of deficit		
a. Sale of Bonds	4,500	60.0
b. Reduction in		
expenditures	1,968	26.2
Total:	6,468	86.2

	(million rials)	(million dollars)
2. Development Budget		
a. Revenues	51,200	682.6
b. Expenditure	99,820	1,330.9
Deficit	48,620	648.3
Support of deficit		
a. Foreign loans	33,120	441.6
b. Bank Credits	12,000	160.0
c. Loan from the sale		
of bonds	3,500	46.7
Total:	48,620	648.3

Foreign Exchange and Gold Reserves:

Foreign exchange and gold reserves at the end of the year 1346 (March 20, 1968) \$ 323.1 million

Breakdown	
Gold	165.8 million U.S. dollars
Exchange	114.4 " " "
Stocks	42.9 " " "
Total:	323.1

Sources:

1. The Annual Report, Bank Markazi Iran
2. Bulletin, Bank Markazi Iran
3. Investors' Guide to Iran
4. Investors' Manual
5. Iran, Country for Investment
6. Iran Almanac
7. Iran (Ministry of Information)
8. Industrial Guide to Iran (Ministry of Economy)
9. Establishing a business in Iran (US Department of Commerce)

APPENDIX B:

Table 1

TIME COMPARISON (Table)

Name of Cities	Hours	Minutes
Tehran	12	00
Alexandria	10	30
Baghdad	11	30
Berlin	9	30
Brussels	9	30
Paris	9	30
Geneva	9	30
London	8	30
Lisbon	8	30
Madrid	9	30
Rome	9	30
Moscow	11	30
Istanbul	10	30
Tel Aviv	10	30
Beirut	10	30
Ankara	11	00
Vienna	10	00
Berne	9	00
New York	3	30
San Fransisco	00	30
Mexico City	2	30
Bombay	14	00
Tokyo	17	30
Kabul	13	30

Table 2

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

	Kilogram	British pound
Kilogram	—	2.2046
British Pound	0.4536	—
American Hundred Weights	45.3600	—
British Hundred Weights	50.8000	—
Short American Ton	907.2000	2.000
Long British Ton	1016	2.240

	Litre	Imperial Gallon	American Gallon
Litre	—	0.22	0.2642
Imperial Gallon	4.546	—	1.2009
American Gallon	3.785	0.8327	—

Metre	—	1.0936	3.2808
Yard	0.9144	—	3.00
Foot (12 inches)	0.3048	0.3333	—
1 inch	0.0254	0.083	—

Table 3

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUYING AND SELLING RATES AT THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN (October 14, 1968) (IN RIALS)

Foreign Currency	Buying Rate	Selling Rate
1 Pound Sterling	179.152	179.572
1 U.S. Dollar	75.00	75.175
100 Belgian Francs	149.068	149.418
1 Swiss Franc	17.459	17.500
100 Italian Lira	12.043	12.071
1 Dutch Florin	20.613	20.662
1 W. German Mark	18.823	18.867
1 Swedish Krona	14.499	14.533
1 Norwegian Krone	10.501	10.526
1 Austrian Schilling	2.904	2.911
1 Kuwait Dinar	210.00	211.00
1 Iraq Dinar	210.00	211.55

Table 4

SOME GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Ministry	Telephone Number
Ministry of Agricultural Products and Consumer Goods	621281-4
Ministry of Agriculture	48701-60282
Ministry of Culture and Arts	303581
Ministry of Development and Housing	68310-19, 67246
Ministry of Economy	53991
Ministry of Education	302341
Ministry of Finance	301161
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	613571-9
Ministry of Health	757338-756426-757436
Ministry of Information	51161
Ministry of Interior	581841
Ministry of Justice	311020-5, 312757
Ministry of Labour and Social Services	90195, 90075

Source: Tehran Directory, 1968

Table 5

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM
TEHRAN TO PRINCIPAL CITIES

NAME OF CITY	KILOMETRES
Abadan	1065
Arak	283
Isfahan	420
Amol	170
Ahwaz	937
Bandar-Pahlavi	364
Bandar-Abbas	1533
Bushehr	1197
Tabriz	628
Khorramshahr	1055
Rasht	329
Shiraz	904
Qazvin	140
Kerman	1044
Kermanshah	558
Gorgan	398
Mashad	907
Hamadan	368
Zahedan	1561
Sari	259

Table 6

EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

	Telephone		Telephone
Afghanistan	626739	Rumania	759309
Argentina	850180	Saudi Arabia	626354
Austria	44121	Spain	67441-43432
Belgium	334266	Sweden	41077-48305
Brazil	84404	Switzerland	44063
Bulgaria	629199	Syria	42540
Canada	48306	Turkey	338997
China	624906	United Kingdom	45011-14
Czechoslovakia	64569	United States	60711-60511
Denmark	336540	U. S. S. R	313901
Finland	620050-851211	Vatican	43574
France	65321	Yugoslavia	66743-45280
Germany	305111-15		
Greece	627654		
Holland	626204-626164		
Hungary	613797-43777		
India	65654-68814		
Indonesia	46914-620143		
Iraq	41031		
Italy	42023-4		
Japan	42848		
Jordan	621193		
Kuwait	623985		
Lebanon	44169		
Morocco	612029		
Norway	64019		
Pakistan	624791-6		
Poland	45052		

Source: Tehran Directory, 1968

Table 7

RAILROAD TICKET RATES FOR SOME IMPORTANT CITIES

Destination	Port of embarkation: Tehran - Unit: Rials							
	Luxury		Express			Regular		
	1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Gorgan	645	400	550	350	250	500	300	200
Behshahr	525	325	445	385	205	405	245	165
Sari	465	385	390	250	180	300	295	145
Khorramshahr	1225	755	1035	660	490	940	565	380
Ahwaz	1065	660	905	575	410	820	495	330
Meshad	1025	745	1020	650	465	930	560	225
Tabriz	965	595	830	520	335	745	450	260
Jolfa	1160	715	985	925	450	895	535	360

Table 8

IMPORTANT DATES AND HOLIDAYS

I. NATIONAL DAYS

1. No Ruz (New Year)	March 21 & 22	Farvardin 1 & 2	Holiday
2. 13th Day of No Ruz	April 2	Farvardin 13	" "
3. Constitution Day	August 5	Amordad 14	" "
4. National Uprising Day	August 19	Amordad 28	
5. Day of Ascension to the Throne of HIM Shahanshah Arya Mehr	September 16	Shahrivar 26	
6. University Day	September 23	Mehr 1	
7. Farmers' Day	September 23	Mehr 1	
8. Mehregan Festival	October 7	Mehr 16	
9. Birthday of HIM the Empress	October 14	Mehr 22	
10. Air Force Day	October 17	Mehr 25	
11. United Nations Day	October 24	Aban 2	
12. Birthday of HIM the Shahanshah Arya Mehr	October 26	Aban 4	Holiday
13. Anti-Narcotics Day	October 30	Aban 8	
14. Birthday of HRH the Crown Prince	October 31	Aban 9	Holiday for Schools only
15. Navy Day	November 5	Aban 14	
16. Harbour Day	November 22	Azar 1	
17. Scouting Week	December 3-11	Azar 12-20	
18. Human Rights Week	December 3-11	Azar 12-20	
19. Liberation of Azarbaijan	December 12	Azar 21	
20. Mother's Day	December 16	Azar 25	
21. Women's Emancipation Day	January 7	Dey 17	
22. World Brotherhood Week	January 8-15	Dey 18-25	
23. Foundation of University and Blood Donation Day	February 5	Bahman 15	
24. Women's Day	February 27	Bahman 8	
25. Nation's Day	February 28	Esfand 9	
26. Javid Day	March 11	Esfand 20	
27. Labour Day, and Armed Forces Day	March 15	Esfand 24	Holiday for Labourers only
28. Oil Nationalization Day	March 20	Esfand 29	Holiday for oil industry employees only

II. RELIGIOUS DAYS

29. Tassua	Moharam 9	Mourning Day	
30. Ashura	Moharam 10	" " " "	Holiday
31. Arba'in (40th day of Assassination of Imam Hossein)	Safar 20	" " " "	
32. Death of the Prophet and Martyrdom of Imam Hassan	Safar 28	" " " "	Holiday
33. Birthday of the Holy Prophet	Rabiol-Aval 17	Festive	
34. Mabasse (appointment of the Prophet)	Rajab 27	" "	Holiday
35. Birthday of Imam Ali	Rajab 13	" "	
36. Birthday of Imam Hossein	Sha'ban 3	" "	
37. Birthday of 12th Imam	Sha'ban 15	" "	Holiday
38. Wounding of Imam Ali	Ramazan 19	Mourning	
39. Martyrdom of Imam Ali	Ramazan 21	" "	Holiday
40. Eid Fetr	Shawal 1	Festive	Holiday
41. Death of Imam Jafar Sadegh	Shawal 25	Mourning	Holiday
42. Birthday of Imam Reza	Zilga'ada 10	Festive	Holiday
43. Elde-Qorban	Zil-Hajja 10	Festive	Holiday
44. Qadir Khom Festival	Zil-Hajja 18	Festive	Holiday

Dates are in accordance with the Lunar Calendar.

Friday is the weekly holiday.

APPENDIX C:

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OF IRAN
(At 1960 Prices)

Table 1

\$ Million	(Year ended March 20)				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Agriculture	1199	1194	1334	1410	1458
Mining and quarrying	13	14	16	18	19
Manufacturing	515	548	630	700	791
Oil (1)	984	1009	1168	1317	1619
Construction	197	213	261	276	329
Water and Electricity	55	67	75	102	124
Transportation	356	359	367	369	411
Communication	15	16	18	20	21
Banking and Insurance	100	121	136	154	167
Wholesale and retail trade	366	388	435	472	518
Ownership of dwellings	269	296	311	339	364
Public administration and defence	389	457	587	639	719
Private services	223	242	262	283	303
Statistical discrepancies	43	44	6	-103	-105
Gross domestic Product "at factor cost"	4723	4968	5606	5996	6738
Plus:					
Indirect taxes less Subsidies	281	280	334	422	468
Gross domestic Product "at Market Prices"	5004	5248	5940	6418	7206
Plus:					
Net factor income from the rest of the world	-470	-412	-499	-548	-663
Gross National Product at Constant Prices	4534	4836	5441	5870	6543

(1) Includes income from exploration, exploitation, production and distribution of oil, excluding income accruing to foreign residents in Iran.

Table 2

MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
(1960 = 100)
(Year ended March 20)

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Farvardin	(April)	106.0	108.4	113.4	112.1	113.1
Ordibehesht	(May)	105.7	108.9	113.6	112.1	111.8
Khordad	(June)	104.3	107.4	111.0	109.9	111.2
Tir	(July)	102.2	106.2	109.6	108.0	109.0
Amordad	(August)	101.2	108.1	108.6	107.1	107.6
Shahrivar	(September)	101.5	106.3	108.6	107.4	107.6
Mehr	(October)	102.2	107.8	109.0	108.0	108.1
Aban	(November)	102.3	111.1	108.8	109.5	109.0
Azar	(December)	103.3	113.7	110.2	110.4	110.0
Dey	(January)	104.4	113.4	111.1	111.4	111.1
Bahman	(February)	107.1	113.5	111.7	111.6	111.7
Esfand	(March)	107.5	112.9	111.8	112.1	112.0
	Annual average	104.0	109.6	110.6	110.0	110.2

Table 3

MONTHLY COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1960 = 100)
(Year ended March 20)

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Farvardin	(April)	113.7	117.6	121.8	120.1	123.6
Ordibehesht	(May)	114.2	118.9	121.7	119.8	122.2
Khordad	(June)	111.6	115.5	118.9	117.1	119.8
Tir	(July)	109.9	113.1	115.3	115.6	117.1
Amordad	(August)	108.5	111.9	113.5	114.5	115.8
Shahrivar	(September)	107.9	112.0	113.3	114.2	115.4
Mehr	(October)	108.3	112.8	113.8	114.7	115.6
Aban	(November)	109.4	115.1	113.8	115.9	116.4
Azar	(December)	110.8	118.9	115.5	118.4	118.1
Dey	(January)	113.2	120.9	117.5	120.4	119.9
Bahman	(February)	116.8	121.8	119.0	121.6	121.3
Esfand	(March)	116.4	121.4	119.3	122.6	121.9
	Annual average	111.7	116.7	117.0	117.9	118.9

Table 4

Consumption, Investment, Population and Per capita income
(Year ended March 20)

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Consumption	\$ million	3,703.6	3,971.8	4,371.1	4,677.8	5,094.4
Investment	\$ million	670.8	798.0	1,020.5	1,127.5	1,367.3
Population	Thousand	23,677	24,340	25,022	25,723	26,443
Per capita income	Dollars	166.2	173.3	188.9	195.8	212.4

Table 5

Output of some Major Industries
(Year ended March 20)

	Unit	1967	1968
Electricity	Million kilowatt hours	1,407	1,826
Lump and granulated sugar (1)	Thousand tons	346	542
Vegetable shortening	Thousand tons	105	124
Alcoholic beverages (excluding beer)	Thousand bottles	9,790	11,276
Non-alcoholic beverages	Million bottles	167	180
Tea	Tons	15,894	13,154
Cotton textiles and artificial yarns	Million metres	330	357
Woolen textiles	Million metres	5.7	5.5
Ginned cotton	Thousand tons	112	113
Passenger cars	Units	3,748	10,423
Refrigerators	Units	70,528	120,576
Cement	Thousand tons	1,367	1,548
Bricks	Millions	2,606	2,685
Paint	Tons	7,525	9,250
Cigarettes	Millions	10,150	10,092
Matches	Thousand cartons	296	321

(1) Includes production of sugar from beet and cane as well as refined sugar.

Table 6

External Trade by Principal Countries
(Excluding oil)
(Year ended March 20)

\$ million	1966		1967		1968	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
U.S.	19.9	154.7	22.3	189.8	20.6	212.4
Canada	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.8
U.K.	14.6	114.7	10.1	121.7	9.7	139.4
Japan	3.9	71.5	4.9	73.0	3.6	91.7
Belgium	3.7	21.6	2.4	15.5	2.0	19.8
France	7.8	41.5	5.6	38.6	4.2	65.0
W. Germany	25.8	180.5	22.4	206.1	27.4	275.3
Italy	6.4	41.4	6.8	48.3	3.4	60.1
Netherlands	5.1	27.2	3.7	30.5	2.9	48.3
Austria	0.8	11.2	0.8	13.8	0.7	17.2
Sweden	0.4	11.1	0.3	12.1	0.2	14.3
Switzerland	6.3	18.9	6.5	18.3	7.8	21.5
Spain	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.8
Turkey	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Australia	0.4	10.5	0.5	12.1	0.2	9.4
New Zealand	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
South Africa	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.7
Aden	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Kuwait	13.6	10.6	11.8	5.2	9.6	6.3
Formosa (Taiwan)	1.6	16.4	0.1	6.7	—	6.6
India	2.0	14.0	1.2	17.7	1.4	22.6
Malaysia	0.0	3.7	0.3	4.3	—	4.1
Pakistan	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.7	1.0	4.1
U.S.S.R.	17.4	16.6	18.4	28.7	30.0	33.3

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics of Iran.

Table 7

EXTERNAL TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(excluding oil)
(Year ended March 20)

\$ million	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports:					
Machy. & parts	79.8	118.8	184.5	218.3	286.0
Iron & pharm	54.7	78.9	110.0	108.4	183.7
Chem. & pharm	46.7	62.5	70.4	82.5	94.4
Sugar	16.8	59.1	26.3	17.3	12.6
Wheat	11.6	40.9	14.1	15.9	4.5
Electr. Mchy.	30.6	39.8	53.7	66.0	82.9
Pass. Cars	12.7	22.2	18.1	22.7	20.3
Fats & oils	11.6	18.3	27.5	29.1	27.4
Paper & mfc.	14.5	18.6	20.7	23.0	22.1
Dyeing extracts	11.3	14.7	16.1	15.5	18.4
Wool fabrics	9.2	12.5	14.7	11.7	12.8
Tyres & tubes	14.5	12.4	14.7	15.5	10.9
Tea	10.0	9.9	16.9	11.1	8.9
Vehicle parts	7.5	8.6	11.2	12.0	14.0
Glass & prod	4.4	6.3	5.2	5.4	8.0
Artif. fibre & mfc.	9.8	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.8
Miscellaneous	167.8	215.8	264.2	307.6	382.6
Total	513.5	742.3	869.5	962.7	1,190.3
Exports:					
Carpets	26.4	36.4	45.4	42.5	49.6
Raw cotton	37.6	34.9	50.1	28.8	37.9
Fruits	19.2	19.8	23.0	19.9	21.4
Hides & prod	9.7	12.9	10.1	14.4	11.9
Mineral ores	4.8	8.7	10.7	9.3	7.0
Wool & hair	5.8	5.1	2.7	2.7	3.2
Tragacanth gum	3.7	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.5
Caviar	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1
Oil cakes	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	1.7
Casings	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0
Cement	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.8
Medic. seeds	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4
Caraway & cumin	1.7	1.7	1.9	4.4	3.0
Others	11.6	17.0	22.6	20.1	34.3
Total	128.2	153.1	180.8	157.5	181.8

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics of Iran.

Table 8

Foreign private investment in Iran through the Centre for
Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment during 1964
(Year ended March 20)

\$ Million	Inflow	
	Capital (cash and non-cash) and loans	Capital and profit repayments of loans and interest
American	21.4	11.6
German	3.1	0.3
English	2.6	0.9
French	2.4	0.3
Dutch	2.2	0.3
Belgian	2.1	0.1
Swiss	1.8	0.7
Italian	0.9	0.4
Mixed	1.7	0
Danish	0.4	0.1
Indian	0.2	0
Swedish	0.3	0
Japanese	0.3	0
Others	0.2	0
Total	39.6	14.7

Table 9

NET CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION OF IRAN

Thousand metric tons	NET CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION OF IRAN				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1. Iranian Oil Operating Companies	72,215	82,992	90,393	100,855	123,328
2. National Iranian Oil Company (1)	718	356	378	430	445
Total (1+2)	72,933	83,348	90,771	101,285	123,773
3. SIRIP	743	1,253	1,197	1,191	1,028
4. IPAC	14	157	2,308	3,187	5,018
Total (1+3+4)	72,972	84,402	93,898	105,233	129,374
Total	73,690	84,758	94,276	105,663	129,819

Source: National Iranian Oil Company

(1) Includes production in the Alborz district during 1963-64.

Table 10

EXPORT OF CRUDE OIL

Thousand metric tons	EXPORT OF CRUDE OIL				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Trading companies affiliated to the Consortium:					
Mahshahr	37,509	40,976	41,292	5,258	4,994
Kharg	15,697	22,075	28,414	75,240	96,344
Total	53,206	63,051	69,706	80,498	101,338
SIRIP	700	1,254	1,202	1,181	1,064
IPAC	6	77	2,370	3,107	4,900
Grand total	53,912	64,382	73,278	84,786	107,302

Source: National Iranian Oil Company

Table 11

 THE PLAN ORGANISATION'S DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT
 (Year ended March 20)

\$ million

	Second half			1966			1967			1968			Disbursements during the Third Development Plan		
	of 1963 (1)	1964 (1)	1965 (1)	Development	Recurrent Development	Total	Development	Recurrent Development	Total	Development	Recurrent Development	Total	Development	Recurrent development	Total
	Agriculture and irrigation	46.7	89.3	116.0	104.0	18.7	122.6	88.0	25.3	113.3	118.6	24.0	142.6	562.5	68.0
Industries and mines	1.3	8.0	24.0	45.3	0	45.3	61.3	0	61.3	88.0	*	88.0	227.9	*	227.9
Power and fuel	4.0	12.0	26.7	80.0	1.3	81.3	94.6	*	94.6	207.9	*	207.9	425.2	1.3	426.6
Communication and telecommunication	28.0	76.0	94.6	145.3	4.0	149.3	158.6	9.3	168.0	191.9	9.3	201.3	694.5	22.7	717.1
Education	4.0	18.7	26.7	20.0	28.0	48.0	21.3	49.3	70.7	18.7	46.7	65.3	109.3	124.0	233.3
Health	5.3	17.3	21.3	22.7	17.3	40.0	10.7	32.0	42.7	16.0	33.3	49.3	93.3	82.6	176.0
Manpower	1.3	4.0	5.3	5.3	2.7	8.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	6.7	4.0	10.7	26.7	10.7	37.3
Urban development	6.7	9.3	10.7	24.0	0	24.0	25.3	*	25.3	18.7	1.3	20.0	94.7	1.3	96.0
Statistics and planning bureaux	*	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	1.3	6.7	1.7	9.3	4.0	2.7	6.7	14.7	5.3	20.0
Housing and construction	0	12.0	29.3	46.6	0	46.7	33.3	0	33.3	41.3	0	41.3	162.6	0	162.6
Total development payments	97.3	247.9	355.9	494.5	72.0	566.5	503.8	122.6	626.5	711.8	121.3	833.1	2'411.4	315.9	2'727.3

Source: The Plan Organisation

(1) Separate figures of development and recurrent development expenditures for the years 1963-65 are not available.

Table 12

 PAYMENT AND REPAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE AND INTEREST OF LONG TERM FOREIGN
 LOANS AND CREDIT TO GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND THE INDUSTRIAL AND MINING
 DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN
 (Year ended March 20)

\$ million

Foreign Lenders	Payment			Repayment					
	1966	1967	1968	Principle			Interest		
				1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
1. Banks and American Institutions	43.8	54.4	53.9	7.8	13.3	28.7	0.3	1.8	3.6
2. U.S. Export and Import Bank	4.9	27.4	35.3	9.5	9.4	8.8	1.5	2.5	4.9
3. Oil Consortium	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. U.S.S.R.	0.9	9.7	51.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Agency for International Development	7.1	9.1	4.9	12.6	12.1	10.0	6.2	3.9	3.0
6. Germany	4.2	8.5	35.3	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.1
7. United Kingdom	0.5	8.3	15.5	10.9	+	-	0.3	+	0.2
8. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	7.0	7.7	5.9	4.6	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.5	6.8
9. France	11.9	4.9	27.4	12.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	+	0.8
10. Eastern Bloc (Except U.S.S.R.)	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Other countries	-	-	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Government total	80.3	148.6	248.3	60.5	41.0	53.7	16.2	14.3	22.7
A. Plan Organisation	(29.7)	(60.1)	(150.7)	(21.5)	(22.2)	(18.3)	(12.1)	(9.3)	(16.7)
B. Other government institutions	(50.6)	(88.5)	(97.6)	(39.0)	(18.8)	(35.4)	(4.1)	(5.0)	(6.0)
C. Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran	3.3	9.3	(12.5)	0.6	+	0.1	0.2	+	0.1
Total of Public Sector and Industrial & Mining Development Bank of Iran	83.6	155.9	260.8	61.1	41.0	53.8	16.4	14.3	22.8

- = No data

+ = Date insignificant

RESEARCH BANK OF INDIA
 GENERAL INVESTMENTS AND THE INDUSTRIAL AND MINING
 AND THE BANKING AND INTEREST OF LONG TERM FOREIGN

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
0	165.9	0	165.9	165.9	165.9
5.2	14.3	8.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
1.3	84.3	1.3	84.3	84.3	84.3
1.01	58.1	1.01	58.1	58.1	58.1
85.0	83.3	85.0	83.3	83.3	83.3
154.0	108.3	154.0	108.3	108.3	108.3
55.1	88.4	55.1	88.4	88.4	88.4
1.2	452.5	1.2	452.5	452.5	452.5
*	55.0	*	55.0	55.0	55.0
68.0	265.2	68.0	265.2	265.2	265.2

Development Recurrent development Total
 Disinvestment through the Third Development Plan

Development Recurrent Total
 1987

ERRATA

PAGE	LINE	INCORRECT	CORRECT
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14	25	Shah	Shah,
17	25	difficult of	difficult to
17	26	that two	that the two
29	6	Bank Milli	Bank Melli
29	7	(1356)	(1346)
41	13	Top Figures repeated (1,800 24.00)	
42	3 & 4	Paragraph repeated	
42	8	Ministry of Water and power	Ministry of Water and Power
48	10	nations's	nation's
51	17	woolen	woollen
53	8	530,0000	530,000
55	19	it	its
57	10	that Agency	that the Agency
65	4	scheduled	schedule
Appendix A	3	Population 490.7 billion rials at constant prices (\$ 6.5 billion)	Population 26,443 million
" "	4	Gross per capita in- come 26,443 million	Gross per capita in- come 490.7 billion rials at constant prices (\$ 6.5 billion)

GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND THE INVESTIGATION OF THE

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