

**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH
THE COMPASSIONATE, THE MERCIFUL**

Preface

The Statistical Yearbook of Iran contains the latest statistical information available on the country's economic, social, cultural, and political areas to meet the statistical data needs of decision-makers, planners, and researchers, as well as all other interested users. The Yearbook has been released regularly since the year 1345.

The major sources of the Yearbook include: (a) the results of censuses and sample surveys conducted by the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI), (b) administrative registers, and (c) the results of surveys conducted by other government organizations. Since the Population and Housing Census and also some other censuses and surveys conducted by the SCI or other organizations are not taken at regular intervals, some of the Yearbook's statistical items are not available annually and continuously.

In order to provide important and basic statistical information in a timely manner to meet the statistical needs of the users and to minimize their referrals to numerous organizations producing statistics, the Statistical Centre of Iran prepares, compiles and publishes various statistical publications in a timely manner, especially the "Statistical Yearbook of Iran" and designed the statistical information database.

The publications' information database of the Statistical Centre of Iran, as one of the components of the National Statistical Information Database, has been accessible on the web since the year 1381 through the National Statistical Portal at www.amar.org.ir. In this database, which is continuously updated with statistical information, users can easily and quickly access the tables of the SCI's publications using extensive search features. Currently, users can find information related to the National Statistical Yearbook for the year 1402 in the statistical yearbook section of the National Portal of Statistics.

In addition to the mentioned database, the information of the National Statistical Yearbook for the years 1387 to 1395 is accessible through the electronic system of this publication with various capabilities at <http://salnameh.sci.org.ir>.

The Statistical Yearbook of Iran for the year 1402 is published both in Persian and English. The Persian version is published in both hard and soft copies. However, the English version is provided to users and applicants through the English site of the National Statistical Portal. Moreover, both Persian and English e-versions are also available to the users at www.amar.org.ir (the English version of the website). In addition, at the same time as the release of the statistical yearbook of the country, the statistical yearbooks of 31 Ostans

(provinces) are prepared and published by the Management and Planning Organization of the Ostans with a similar format under the supervision of the Statistical Centre of Iran.

Before going through the chapters, users are recommended to study the introductions which include the definitions and concepts related to the statistical items, as well as the subject-matter coverage. These are important points that are needed for the statistics of each chapter. Furthermore, they provide readers with explanations for the unavailability of certain timely data or the exclusion of certain statistical items.

It is important to note that the yearbook begins with selected information from all chapters, and the beginning of each chapter includes selected information from that specific chapter. To get a comprehensive overview of all the information presented in the Yearbook, it is recommended to read these sections.

Particular thanks and appreciation are extended to all ministries, Islamic Revolution Organizations and Institutions as well as the Director-Generals of Statistics and Information Offices of the ministries, institutions, and organizations, and all their colleagues who helped us in this great job. Their generous and valuable assistance contributed a lot to the preparation of the Yearbook. We hope to enjoy their cooperation and contribution continuously to enhancing the yearbook quantitatively and qualitatively. We also extend our thanks and appreciation to our colleagues at the Office of Calculation of Plans and Policies Indicators and other experts at the Statistical Centre of Iran who contributed to the preparation and compilation of this publication, as well as the experts from the International Cooperation Group who worked on its translation.

Gholamreza Goodarzi
Head of the Statistical Centre of Iran

Selected information

Iran is a country with an area of 1.6 million square kilometers and is located at latitudes of 25 to 40 degrees north and longitudes of 44 to 63 degrees east.

The land of Iran is generally mountainous and semi-arid, and its average height is more than 1200 meters above sea level.

Iran is bounded by Turkmenistan, the Caspian Sea, Azarbaijan, and Armenia to the north; Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east; the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south; and Iraq and Turkey to the west.

The country of Iran is divided into several Ostans (provinces), and each Ostan is further divided into several Shahrestans (sub-provinces). Each Shahrestan is then divided into a number of Bakhshes (districts), and each Bakhsh is further divided into several Shahrs (cities) and Dehestans (rural agglomerations).

In the year 1402, Iran had 31 Ostans, 482 Shahrestans (subprovinces), 1186 Bakhshes, 1451 Shahrs, and 2768 Dehestans.

In the year 1402, the area of zones managed by the Department of Environment was 19,593,566 hectares. Kerman Ostan had the largest share with 2,369,041 hectares, and Alborz Ostan had the smallest share with 8,250 hectares. In the same year, 1704 fires occurred in the country's forests and rangelands, which was an increase of about 82% compared to the previous year.

In the year 1401, among the types of pollutants and greenhouse gases from fuel consumption in the transportation sector, carbon dioxide accounted for 176,217,197 tons, representing about 92% of the total. It should be noted that the highest amount of carbon dioxide was from gasoline consumption, and the lowest amount was from liquefied gas consumption.

In the year 1402, 56% of the country's population was covered by urban wastewater collection and sanitary disposal services. The highest percentage of coverage was in Kurdistan Ostan with 97%, while Kerman Ostan had the lowest with 17%.

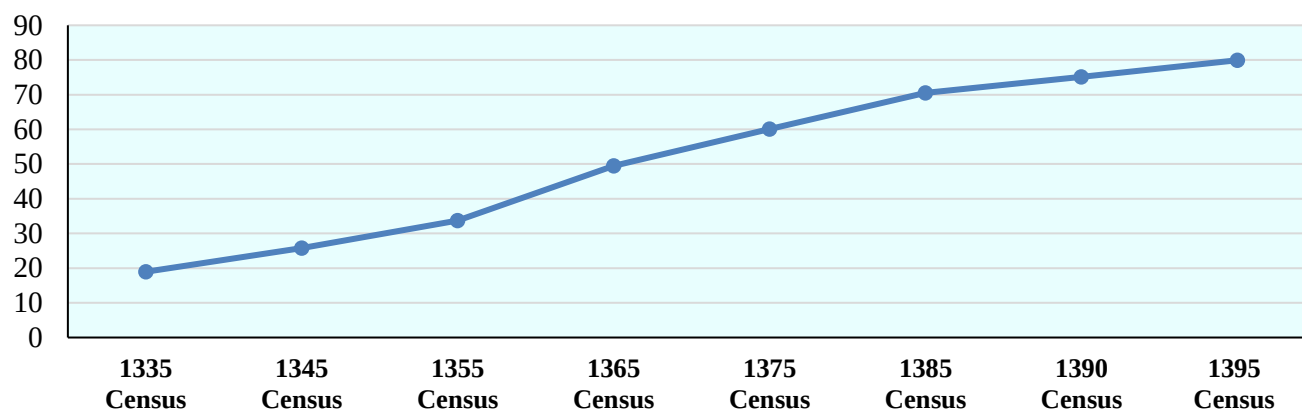
The average volume of collected wastewater in the year 1402 was 6,771,573 cubic meters per day, which was an increase of 8.5% compared to the previous year. The largest volumes of collected wastewater were from the Ostans of Tehran and Khuzestan, with 22% and 18%, respectively. The lowest volumes were from the Ostans of South Khorasan, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Semnan, and North Khorasan, each with less than 0.5% of the total wastewater.

According to the last Population and Housing Census taken in the month of Aban, the year 1395, the country's population was 79,926,270 people. Of this total, 40,498,442 people (50.7%) were male, and 39,427,828 people (49.3%) were female. Compared to the census, the average annual population growth rate was 1.2%. The largest age group in 1395 was 30-34 years old, accounting for 8.9% of the population. In the 1395 census, there were 24.2 million households in the country, with about 75% residing in urban areas and 25% in rural areas.

In the year 1402, over 1.05 million births were registered. Of these, about 48.2% were female and 51.8% were male. In the same year, over 481,000 marriages were registered, which showed an 8.2% decrease compared to the previous year.

COUNTRY'S POPULATION

Million persons

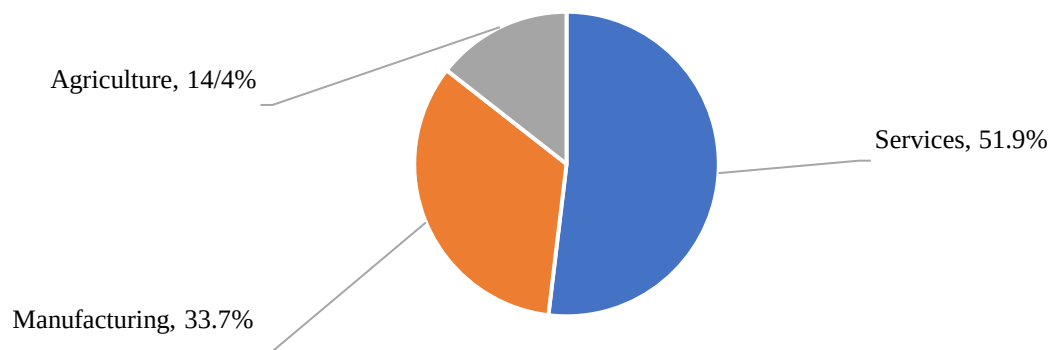


According to the results of the Labour Force Survey in the year 1402, 41.3% of the population aged 15 and over is considered economically active. The unemployment rate for this group was 8.1%. The unemployment rate for men was 6.6%, for women 15.0%, and the rates for urban and rural areas were 8.7% and 5.8%, respectively.

In the same year, the unemployment rates for the economically active population aged 15-24 and 18-35 were 21.2% and 15.2%, respectively.

Among the provinces of the country, Sistan and Baluchestan, Kermanshah, and Lorestan had the highest unemployment rates, with 12.4%, 12.3%, and 11.9%, respectively. Conversely, the provinces of South Khorasan with 5.7%, Khorasan-e-Razavi and Semnan with 6.3%, and Qazvin with 6.4% had the lowest unemployment rates.

**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER
BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, THE YEAR 1402**



In the National Census of Agriculture conducted in the year 1393, a total of 4,042,811 holders were identified and listed nationwide.

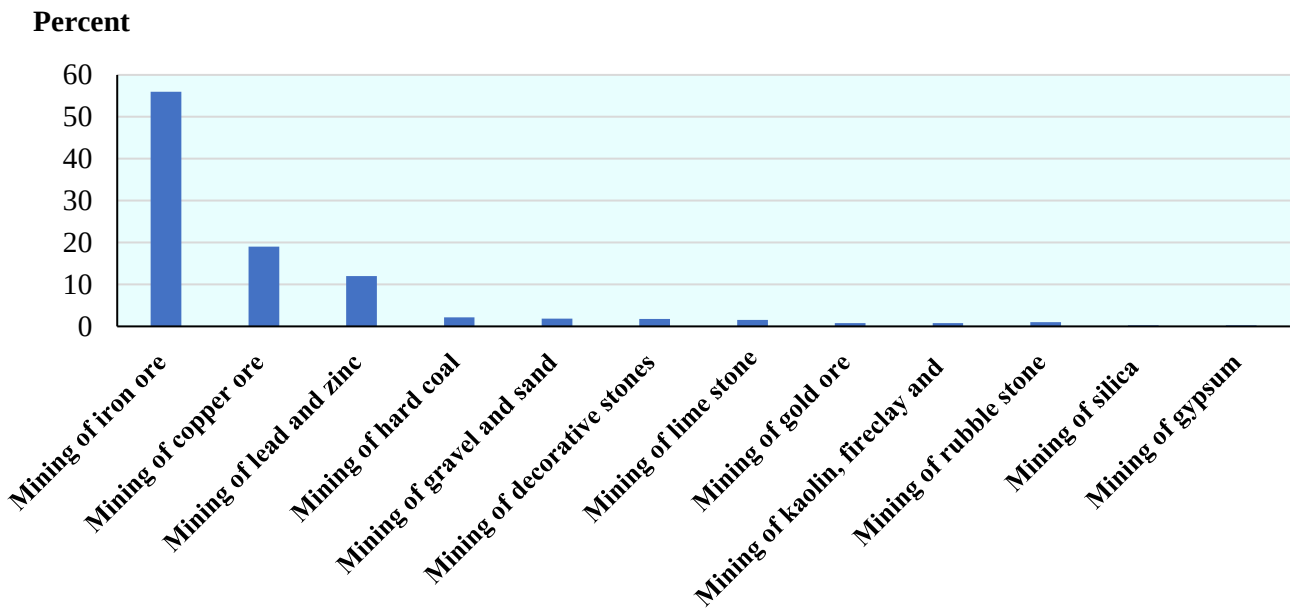
In the year 1402, the total volume of aquatic catch from the northern and southern coastal waters of the country was over 778 thousand tons. Out of this, about 37 thousand tons belonged to the northern waters and over 741 thousand tons belonged to the southern waters.

In the year 1401, there were 5,761 operating mines in the country. The results show that a total of 133,962 people were employed in these mines, and the number of employees increased by 2.76% compared to the year 1400.

In the year 1401, the value of mine products amounted to 3,116,428 billion rials. Iron ore, copper ore, and lead and zinc ore had the highest annual production value, with 1,807,443, 550,627, and 328,489 billion rials, respectively.

In the year 1401, the value added of the nation's operating mine activity amounted to 2,617,153 billion rials. Iron ore, copper ore, and lead and zinc ore had the highest value-added, with 1,458,738, 493,325, and 317,626 billion rials, respectively. The total value added of these mines accounted for about 86.7% of the sector's total value added.

**RATIO OF THE VALUE ADDED OF SELECTED MINES TO THE TOTAL OPERATING MINES,
THE YEAR 1401**



In the year 1402, the crude oil refining capacity in refineries was 813,220 thousand barrels.

In the year 1402, a total of 1,262 Shars (cities) and 40,756 villages in the country were supplied with gas, and, an additional 28 Shars (cities) and 2,573 villages were in the process of being supplied.

The total production of the National Petrochemical Company reached 74,313 thousand tons in the year 1402, which is a 6.7% increase compared to the previous year. Of this amount, 12,658 thousand tons, worth 3,625,702 billion rials, were sold domestically, showing an increase of 4.9% in amount and 27.5% in value, respectively, compared to the previous year. Additionally, 29,399 thousand tons, valued at 12,607 million US dollars, were exported, which represents a 6.6% increase in amount and a 21.3% decrease in value compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade issued 44,814 licenses for establishing manufacturing establishments, which experienced a decrease of about 102% compared to the previous year. Moreover, the number of employees in licensed manufacturing establishments was 392,007, which shows an increase of 106% compared to the previous year.

In the year 1401, the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade issued 668,699 trade licenses for trade units. Of these, 16 percent were for service units, 19 percent for manufacturing units, 50 percent for distributive units, and 15 percent for technical service units.

In the year 1400, there were 30,416 manufacturing establishments with 10 or more workers, with a total of 2,088,356 employed persons. This represents an increase of 0.5% and 11%, respectively, compared to the previous year.

In the year 1400, the amount of investment made in manufacturing establishments with 10 or more workers was approximately 1,577,612,254 million rials, which was an increase of about 40% compared to the previous year.

In the same year, the value-added of the industrial activity of manufacturing establishments with 10 or more workers was 16,020,371,816 million rials, which was an increase of 77% compared to the previous year.

In the aquatic year 1401-1402, the annual discharge from underground water resources was approximately 56,726 million cubic meters, which shows a 1.4% increase compared to the aquatic year 1400-1401.

In the year 1402, the inflow to large reservoir dams amounted to 39,530 million cubic meters, which represents a 28.3% increase compared to the previous year. In the same year, 18,917 million cubic meters of water from these dams were consumed, with 52.4% allocated to agricultural uses.

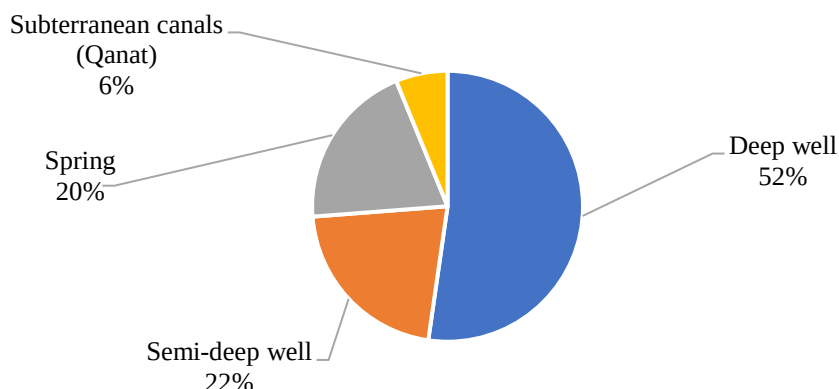
In the year 1402, there were over 25 million and 137 thousand urban and rural water extensions, which showed 2.2% increase compared to the previous year. Of this number, about 18 million and 787 thousand extensions were in urban areas, which had a 2.7% increase compared to the year 1401.

In the year 1402, institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Energy had a gross electricity generation of 140,432 million kilowatt-hours. About 40.7% of this was produced in steam power plants. The gross electricity generation of the installed generators showed a 6.3% increase compared to the previous year.

Among all electricity customers in the year 1402, the percentage of customers in the household, public, agricultural, and manufacturing sectors was 79.7%, 4.9%, 1.3%, and 0.7%, respectively. Also, in this year, the percentage of sold electricity that was consumed in the household, manufacturing, agricultural, public sectors and for street lighting was 31.0%, 36.6%, 13.9%, 9.1%, and 1.5%, respectively.

At the end of the year 1402, a total of 58,789 villages (about 5.9 million rural households) were electrified, which represents an increase of 0.2% compared to the previous year.

ANNUAL DISCHARGE FROM UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES, THE YEAR 1401-1402



In the year 1402, municipalities issued approximately 147 thousand construction permits with a total floor area of 85,857 thousand square meters. This represents an increase of 12% and 11.5%, respectively, compared to the previous year. It is worth noting that over 87.3% of the permits issued were for housing units.

In the year 1402, private sector investments in urban areas for newly started, semi-completed, and completed buildings amounted to over 9,001,583 billion rials, showing an increase of 46.1% compared to the year 1401.

In the year 1400, the Shahrs (cities) of Tehran, Esfahan, and Shiraz had the highest average price per square meter of sold housing unit floor area through real estate agencies, with prices reaching 344,028, 159,385, and 131,692 thousand rials, respectively. The cities of Yasuj, Birjand, and Yazd had the lowest average prices, with 22,721, 44,072, and 44,278 thousand rials, respectively.

In the same year, the cities of Tehran, Karaj, and Rasht had the highest average monthly rent per square meter of housing unit area, with 890,200, 477,470, and 308,597 rials, respectively. The cities of Yazd, Yasuj, and Ilam had the lowest average rent prices, with 122,249, 123,485, and 124,136 rials, respectively, based on contracts signed between landlords and tenants in real estate agencies.

In the year 1402, the value of the nation's foreign trades amounted to about 38,228 thousand billion rials, which increased by about 32% compared to the year 1401. Out of the stated value, 50% was related to imports and 50.2% was related to non-oil exports.

In the year 1402, 39,556 thousand tons of various goods, amounting to 19,046,386 billion rials, were imported into the country via customs terminals. This represents a value increase of 39.5% compared to the year 1401. It should be noted that among Asian countries, the maximum volume of imports by value in rials relates to the countries of the United Arab Emirates (37.5% of the total value), China (33.4% of the total value), and Turkey (13.7% of the total value).

In the year 1402, over 1,382 million tons of various kinds of non-oil goods, valued at 1,918 thousand billion rials, were exported abroad via customs terminals. This represents a 26% increase in value compared to the year 1401. The countries with the highest non-oil export value in rials are China (28% of the total value), Iraq (19% of the total value), and the United Arab Emirates (13% of the total value).

In the year 1402, the length of railway lines (main lines, shunting tracks, and industrial-commercial lines) was 15,753 kilometers, which increased by about 3.0% compared to the previous year. In the same year, the number of passengers transported via railways was 31 million and 784 thousand. Additionally, the length of urban roads was 88,736 kilometers, while the length of rural roads was 132,317 kilometers.

In the year 1402, over 149 million passengers were transported by public road passenger vehicles (bus, minibus, and passenger vehicles). The volume of goods unloaded and loaded at the commercial ports of the country was about 67 million tons and over 95 million tons, respectively.

In the year 1402, the total number of installed landline telephones was 39,251,385, of which 28,763,051 were in use. The number of installed telephones increased by about 0.6% compared to the previous year. Also in this year, the total number of ceded mobile phone lines, including Hamrah Aval, Irancell, and Rightel, was 209,144,238 lines. Of these, 39,294,309 were postpaid and 169,849,929 were prepaid lines. The total number of mobile lines in use in the same year was 152,755,209, of which 34,214,890 were postpaid and 118,540,319 were prepaid lines.

In the year 1402, the population coverage for mobile phone services was 96.9% for Hamrah Aval, 87.2% for Irancell, and 57.2% for Rightel. In the same year, the total number of high-speed internet lines across the country was 11,049,069, with 9,923,922 being household lines and 1,125,147 being commercial lines. Among the Ostans (provinces), Tehran (2,836,796), Esfahan (923,193), Fars (764,797), Khorasan-e-Razavi (764,765), and East Azarbayegan (601,225) had the highest share of high-speed internet lines.

In the same year, the capacity of the inter-city optical fiber network was 71,546 kilometers. The international internet bandwidth was 9,940 and the domestic IP network capacity was 54,110 gigabits per second (Gbps).

In the year 1402, the total volume of postal shipments issued within the provinces was over 44,815 thousand

shipments, while inter-provincial shipments were about 142,103 thousand, and shipments issued to destinations abroad were over 113 thousand.

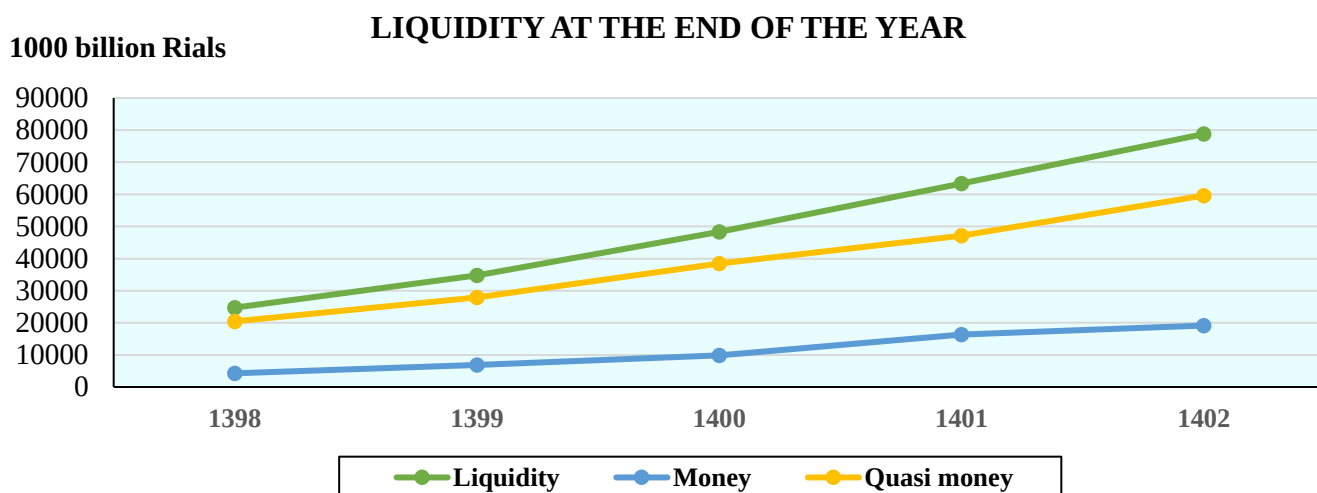
In the year 1402, the total amount of liquidity (money and quasi-money) was about 63,377 thousand billion rials, which included 16,297 thousand billion rials in money and 47,080 thousand billion rials in quasi-money. At the end of the year 1402, the balance of the assets of the banking system reached over 216,937.2 thousand billion rials, which shows a 41% increase compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, the banking system's claims on the public sector amounted to approximately 14,492 thousand billion rials, showing a 36% increase compared to the previous year. Additionally, claims on the non-public sector reached around 66,509 thousand billion rials, which represents a growth of 31% compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, the total value of sold participation papers reached approximately 118 thousand billion rials, which increased by 48% compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, the external debt of the nation amounted to 7,721 million dollars, reflecting a 22.9% increase compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, the highest amount of earned premiums was in three sectors: health with 698,526 billion rials, third-party and surplus with 557,098 billion rials, and car body insurance with 170,288 billion rials. These figures show an increase of 87%, 41%, and 63%, respectively, compared to the previous year.



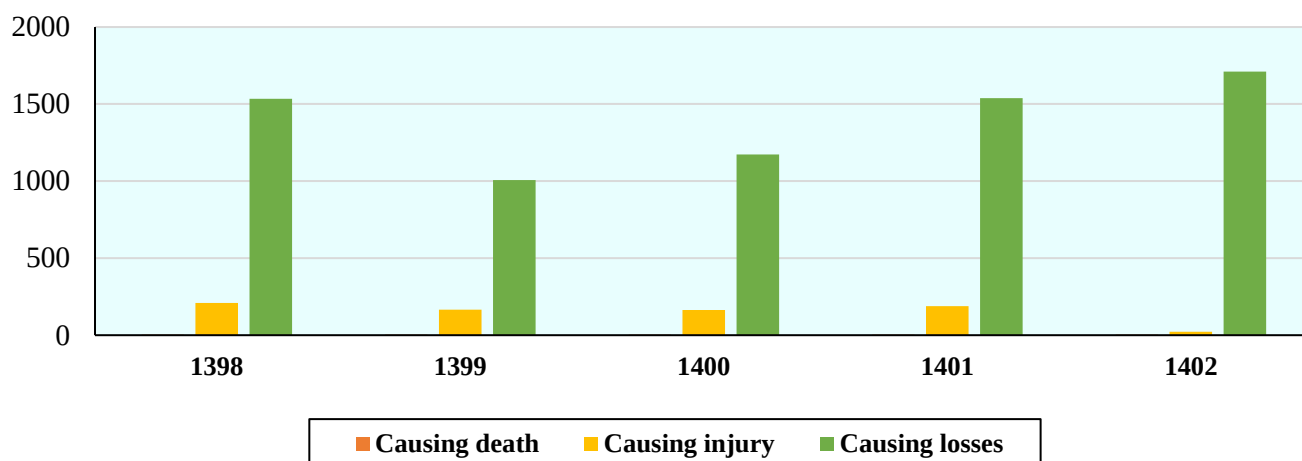
In the year 1402, there were 4,074 operating branches in general courts, 720 in appeal courts, 262 in revolutionary courts, and 133 operating branches in criminal courts. This data shows that operating branches in general courts, appeal courts, revolutionary courts, and criminal courts all increased by 5.6%, 8.4%, 4.4%, and 0.8%, respectively, compared to the preceding year.

In the year 1402, 219,655 cases of theft from private places and 16,719 cases of theft from government places were registered by the Police Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This represents a decrease of 10.0% and 10.6%, respectively, compared to the previous year. Also in the year 1402, 108,129 cases of home theft, 26,072 cases of shop theft, 77,291 cases of car theft, and 94,504 cases of motorcycle theft were registered, which shows a decrease of 18.9%, 25.8%, 9.2%, and 2.2%, respectively, compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, there were 1,941,153 intra-city car accidents, representing a 12.0% increase compared to the previous year. Out of these accidents, 0.2% resulted in death, 11.7% caused injury, and 88.1% led to losses. Additionally, the percentage of inter-city accidents increased by 7.6% compared to the previous year, reaching a total of 415,648 cases. Among these accidents, 3.0% resulted in death, 23.8% caused casualties, and 73.2% led to losses.

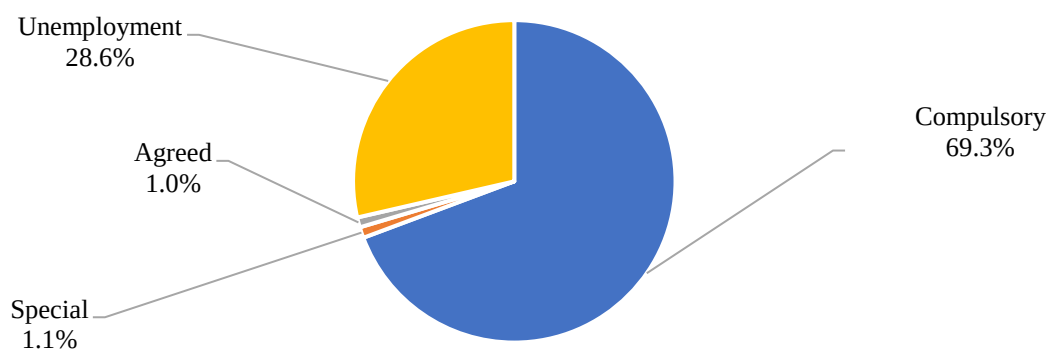
INTRA-CITY MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS CAUSING DEATH, INJURY AND LOSSES

Thousand Cases



At the end of the year 1402, the number of establishments covered by the Social Security Organization reached 1,362,054. During the same period, the number of principal insured persons covered by this organization increased to 16,305,132 individuals, showing a growth of about 4.8% compared to the previous year. In the year 1402, 45,472,960 insured persons (principal and dependent) were covered by the Iran Health Insurance Organization. Of this number, government employees constituted 11%, the public health insurance fund 39%, general health insurance 36.3%, villagers 44.4%, and other segments of society 5.6%.

INSURED PERSONS COVERED BY IRAN HEALTH INSURANCE ORGANIZATION, THE YEAR 1402

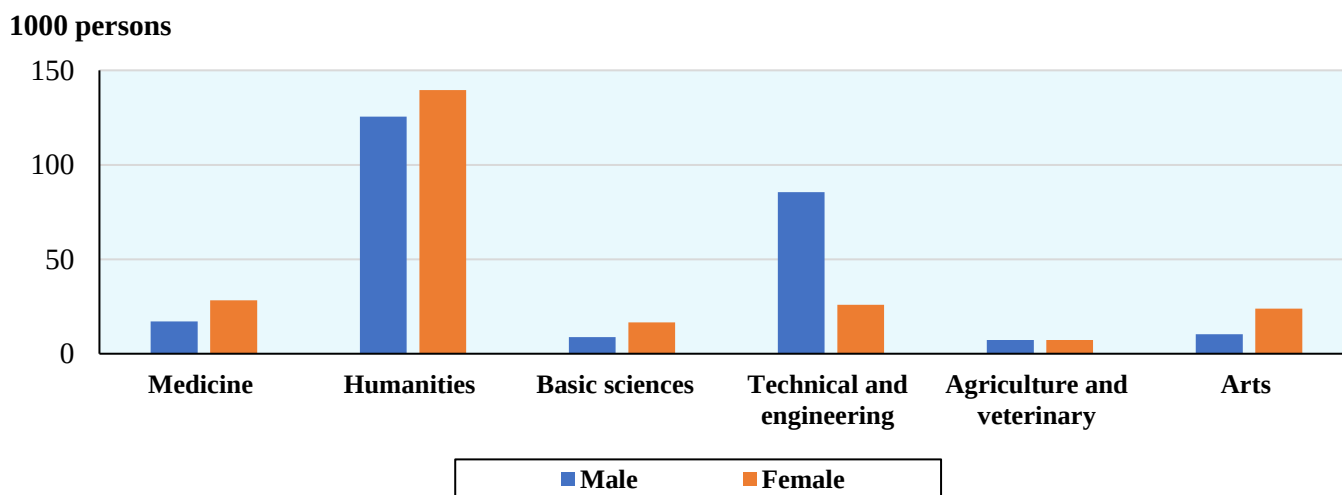


During the academic year 1402-1403, approximately 9,210,000 individuals were studying at primary schools, about 3,804,000 individuals were at lower secondary schools, and about 2,958,000 individuals were at upper secondary schools.

In the same year, out of the total students, 13.5% were studying for an associate's degree, 64.2% for a bachelor's degree, 14.9% for a master's degree, 3.1% for a professional doctorate, and 4.4% for a specialty doctorate.

In the academic year 1401-1402, out of more than 496,000 graduates from universities and higher education institutes, 53.4% received their degrees in humanities, 22.5% in technical and engineering courses, 9.1% in medicine, 6.9% in arts, 5.1% in basic sciences, and 3.0% in agriculture and veterinary science.

STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL COURSES AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES BY SEX, ACADEMIC YEAR 1401-1402



In the year 1402, a total of 56,733 physicians and 314,545 paramedics were working in the country's universities of medical sciences. Of the medical staff employed in this year, 18,189 were general practitioners, 4,678 dentists, 392 doctors of laboratory sciences, 2,829 pharmacists, 18,819 specialists, 3,289 sub-specialists, and 8,537 had a specialty doctorate.

In the year 1402, the total number of active hospitals in the country was 1,073. Of these, 745 hospitals belonged to the public sector and 328 to the non-public sector.

In this year, the total number of approved hospital beds was 172,773, of which 146,781 were active.

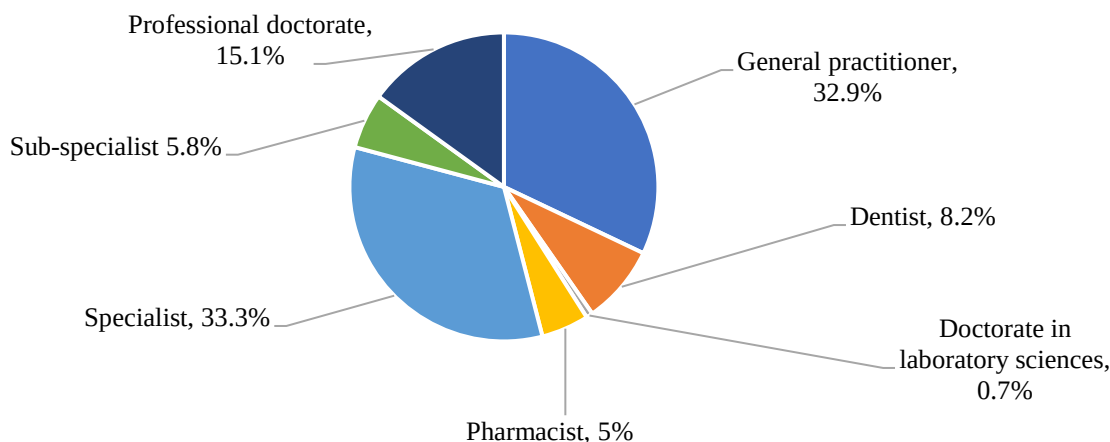
In the year 1402, there were 6,045 comprehensive health service centers, 5,716 health stations, and 17,835 health houses active nationwide.

Furthermore, in this year, there were 5,436 active medical diagnostic laboratories and 181 active genetic diagnostic laboratories in the country.

In the year 1402, the total number of active pharmacies was 14,816. In the same year, a total of 2,873,975 individuals visited blood donation centers to donate blood, and a total of 2,327,977 units of blood were donated.

In the year 1402, there were 2,631 veterinary pharmacies, 1,399 livestock vaccination centers, and 2,155 private veterinary clinics in the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION BY FIELD OF SPECIALITY, THE YEAR 1402



In the year 1402, the highest amount of radio program production on national networks was on social topics, with more than 17,700 hours, and the lowest amount was on science and technology, with about 4,400 hours. The highest amount of television program production on national networks was on social topics, with about 16,500 hours, and the lowest amount was on science and technology, with 840 hours. Also in this year, the number of attendees for movies in 837 cinema halls across the country was 27,837 thousand people.

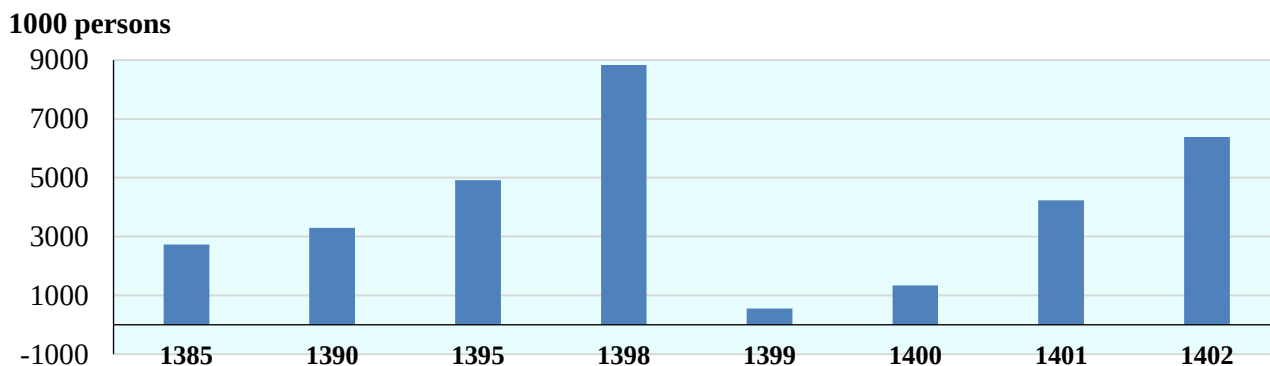
In the year 1402, the number of press titles published was 2,626 in Tehran and 2,939 in other cities of the country, which represents an increase of 1.7% and 1.3%, respectively, compared to the year 1401. The press publication frequencies were daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, and annually. The most common frequency was quarterly, with 1,900 titles, while the least common was annually, with 93 titles. In this year, the number of public libraries affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance was 3,664, which showed a 1.4% increase compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, over 115 thousand book titles with a circulation of more than 107,400 thousand copies were printed and published with the authorization of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. This represents a 7% increase in titles and a 1.8% decrease in circulation compared to the previous year.

In the same year, the Sa'dabad Palace Complex in Tehran and the Tomb of Hafez in Shiraz had the highest number of visitors to museums and historical monuments, with 48% and 14.8% of visitors, respectively.

In the year 1402, the number of incoming tourists to the country was over 6,383 thousand people, which showed an increase of about 51% compared to the previous year. Also in this year, about 500 thousand people made a pilgrimage to the Holy Shrines.

FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVED IN IRAN⁽¹⁾



1. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of incoming tourists to the country decreased in the years 1399 and 1400.

The national budget for the year 1403 is projected to be over 64,587 thousand billion rials, showing a 29.3% increase compared to the previous year.

The government's general budget resources for the year 1403 are projected to be about 28,371 thousand billion rials, which has increased by 25.3% compared to the previous year.

Based on the projections made for this year, revenues will account for 66%, the disposal of capital assets for 22.7%, and the disposal of financial assets for 11.3% of the government's total revenues.

Expenses (current) performance for government agencies in Ostans in the year 1402 was over 442.6 thousand billion rials, which shows a 39.7% increase compared to the previous year.

Additionally, payments by the government for the acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditures) in Ostans in the year 1402 was over 535.5 thousand billion rials, which increased by 35.6% compared to the previous year.

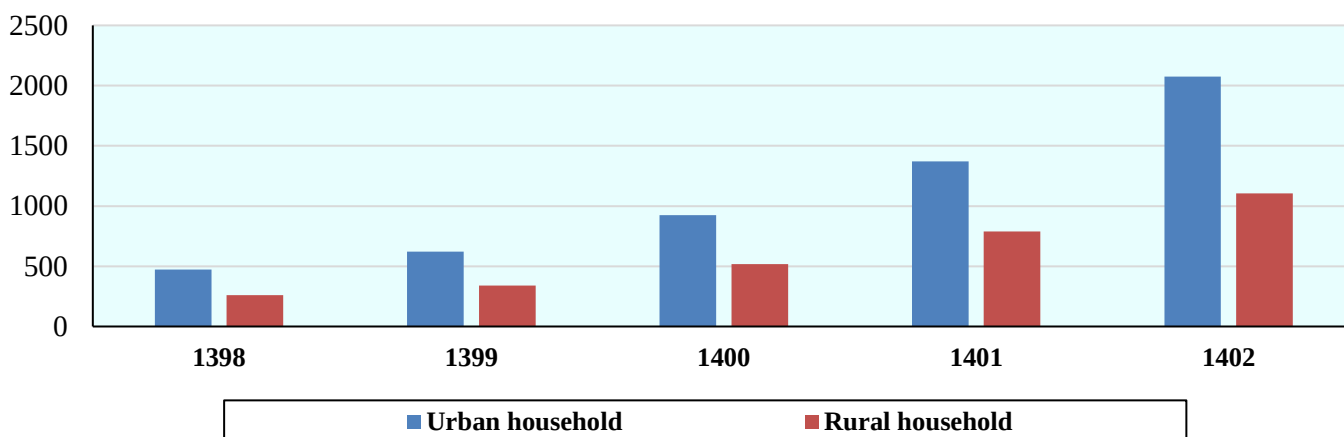
In the year 1402, the average annual net expenditure of an urban household was over 2,065.3 million rials. This included 1,550.5 million rials (75.1%) for non-food expenditures and 514.8 million rials (24.9%) for food and tobacco expenditures. This represents a 50.6% increase compared to the previous year.

In the year 1402, the average annual income of an urban household was approximately 2,569.4 million rials. Among the sources of income, miscellaneous incomes, totaling 1,369.4 million rials (53.3%), accounted for the largest share.

In the year 1402, the average annual income of a rural household was about 1,492.9 million rials. Among the income sources, miscellaneous incomes, amounting to 604.3 million rials (40.5%), accounted for the largest share.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD

Million rials



In the year 1402, among the provinces of the country, the province of Yazd had the highest general index of 231.1, indicating the highest increase in the price of consumer goods and services for households in this province compared to the base year. The province of Tehran had the lowest general price index of consumer goods and services at 194.5.

The urban household consumer price index in the year 1402 increased by 40.7% compared to the previous year and reached 204.0 (based on the base year of 1400). The urban household consumer price indices for two special groups, "goods" and "services," increased by 41.2% and 40.1%, respectively, compared to the year 1401.

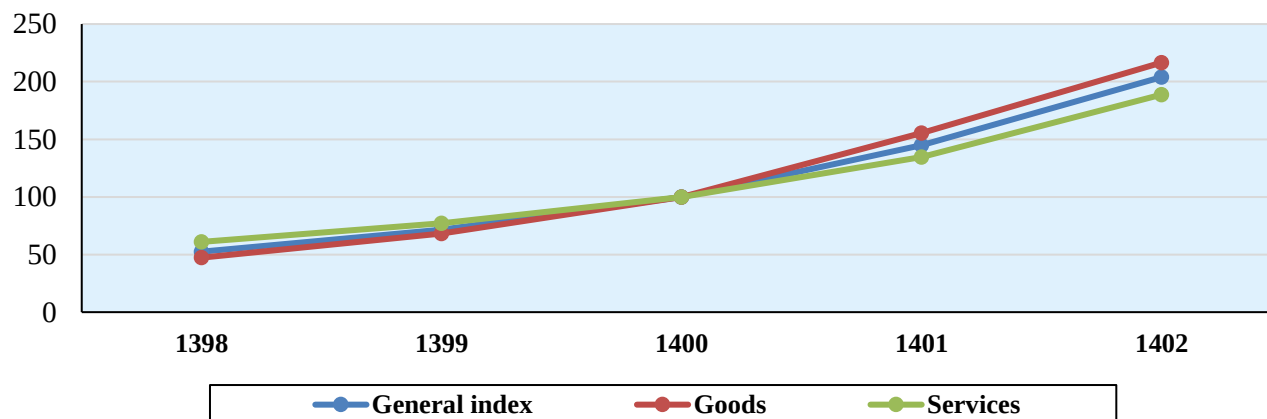
Consumer price indices for goods and services for rural households in the year 1402 increased by 40.6% compared to the year 1401 and stood at 211.7 (base year = 1400).

Consumer price indices for goods and services of rural households for two special groups, "goods" and "services," increased by 40.5% and 41.1%, respectively, compared to the previous year.

The national producer price general index for the year 1402 increased by 41.5% compared to the year 1401 and stood at 994.4 (base year = 1395).

The general price index for exported goods (rial-based data) in the year 1402 increased by 30.4% and stood at 185.2 (base year = 1400) compared to the year 1401.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR GOODS AND SERVICES OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY SPECIAL GROUPS (1400=100)



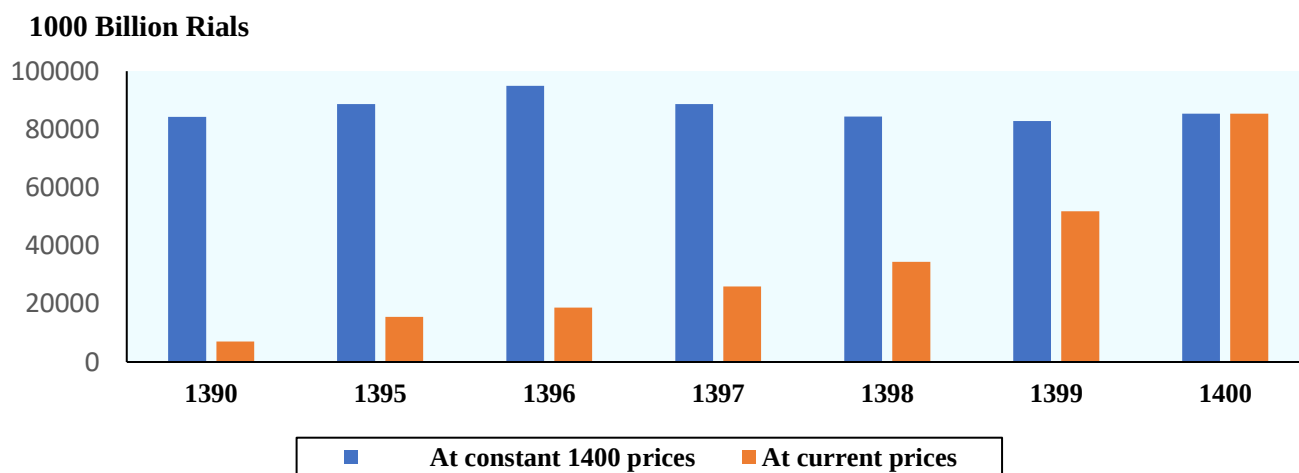
In the year 1400, the country's gross domestic product at market prices (at constant 1400 prices) was about 85,339 thousand billion rials, showing a 3% increase compared to the previous year.

During the year 1400, the highest shares of value added in GDP (at constant 1400 prices) were for the "mining and quarrying" sector with 24.04%, the "manufacturing" sector with 23.36%, the "wholesale & retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" sector with 12.66%, and the "real estate activity" sector with 8.22%.

In the year 1400, private final consumption expenditure (at current prices), which includes final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households, was estimated at approximately 41,276 thousand billion rials. Government final consumption expenditure was over 9,141 thousand billion rials, gross fixed capital formation was about 14,832 thousand billion rials, and net exports of goods and services were about 5,007 thousand billion rials.

Regarding regional accounts in the year 1400, the Ostans of Tehran and Khuzestan had the highest contribution, with 20.63% and 16.97%, respectively. The Ostans of South Khorasan with 0.45% and Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari and North Khorasan with 0.56% each had the lowest percentages of the country's GDP at current prices.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES



In 2100, the world population is estimated to be 10,187 million people. The continents of Asia and Africa will have the largest populations, with 4,624 and 3,807 million people, respectively.

Iran's Human Development Index (HDI) for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 was 0.779, 0.776, and 0.780, respectively. In 2022, Iran ranked 78th among the world's countries. It is worth noting that Iran's rank in 2021 was 76th. In 2022, the life expectancy at birth in Iran was 74.6 years.

According to statistics provided by OPEC, Iran's crude oil production in 2023 was 2,859 thousand barrels per day, ranking fourth among the 12 OPEC member countries. Saudi Arabia with an average production of 9,606 thousand barrels, Iraq with 4,118 thousand barrels, the United Arab Emirates with 2,944 thousand barrels, and Iran with 2,859 thousand barrels per day ranked first to fourth, respectively.

Based on these statistics, in 2023, Iran was the sixth-largest crude oil exporting country among OPEC members, with 1,323 thousand barrels per day. Additionally, by supplying over 275 billion cubic meters of natural gas to the market, Iran had the largest supply among OPEC member countries.

From the year 1358 to the year 1400, thirteen presidential elections have been held in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the thirteenth presidential election, public participation was more than 49%.

