

# Report: Iran's Oil Revenues Rose by 11 Times Last Year



TEHRAN – Iranian government data has showed that the income from the country's exports of oil and oil products rose by 11 times last year which ended in March and eight times in the five months of this year.

The inflation rate leading to the Persian month of Mordad which began on July 23 fell by 3.7% compared to the same period of the previous year.

The Gini coefficient as a measure of income distribution slightly improved last year, reaching 0.39 percent, and is expected to improve this year as well.

Also, the general revenues of the government in the first five months of the current year of 1401 have grown by 66.5% compared to the same period of the previous year.

The country's non-oil economic growth

increased from 3.1% in the spring of 1400 to 4.3% in the spring of 1401, the report said.

With the inauguration of the new Iranian government in August 2021, efforts to ramp up Iran's oil exports and develop the petroleum industry after a period of hibernation gathered momentum.

According to oil-tanker tracking companies, Iran's oil exports increased for a third consecutive month in August.

Last week, Minister of Petroleum Javad Owji said Iran's crude oil and petrochemical exports continue without disruption after the Biden administration announced a new round of sanctions against the Islamic Republic.

"With the new procedures presented by my colleagues in the international affairs of the National Iranian Oil Company, we

have been able to find good and attractive markets for Iran's crude oil, gas condensate, oil products and petrochemical products," he said.

Owji said his ministry had found new markets and export processes through which, "we have been able to transform the export of crude oil and gas condensate compared to the last few years".

His remarks came after the U.S. Treasury on Thursday announced new measures, targeting several firms based in China, the United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong and India that the United States accuses of involvement in the sale of Iranian petroleum and petrochemical products.

Owji said "the sanctions of Western countries have not had any effect on our country's oil exports".

While part of Iran's oil has been available to the market, its petrochemical exports have been crucial to the country's sanction-busting effort.

Iranian officials say the wide variety of petrochemical products and huge international demand for them because of their quality and price make the industry unsanctionable.

Last month, Owji indicated that Tehran would boost energy relations with friendly nations, such as China and Russia. Iran, he said, was working to attract investment from overseas without waiting for the deal to be restored.

In July, the Islamic Republic signed a memorandum of understanding with Russia's state energy giant Gazprom for cooperation in the oil and gas industry.

## IMF Expects Iran's Economy to Grow by 3%

TEHRAN - The International Monetary Fund expects Iran's economy will continue to grow in the years to come despite the economic pressure imposed on the country by the United States.

IMF's World Economic Outlook forecasts published showed that Iran's gross domestic product (GDP) will increase by 3 percentage points in 2022 and by another 2% next year.

The IMF said that Iran's economy had expanded by 4.7% in 2021 despite being subject to a regime of American sanctions that banned the country's crude oil exports while imposing a raft of restrictions on the country's economy.

Iran's economy had contracted for two years to 2020 mainly because of the sanctions and also because of the economic closures caused by the spread of the coronavirus pandemic in the country.

That comes as various reports



and statements by government authorities suggest that Iran has been able to sell increased volumes of oil to Asian customers since the second half of 2021 amid a growing demand for oil that has been caused by the global recovery from the pandemic.

Iran has been offering major discounts on its crude oil shipments in recent years in a bid to get round the U.S. sanctions and sell its oil to Asian customers.

Experts say U.S. sanctions have caused the Iranian economy to diversify away from crude revenues and rely more on its domestic resources.

The IMF figures about Iran's economic growth are consistent with recent data published by The World Bank which indicate that Iran's economy grew by 4.7% last year.

The World Bank forecasts show that Iran's economy will grow by 2.9% this year and by 2.2% next year.

## Tehran, Bishkek Call For Enhancing Trade Cooperation

TEHRAN - Senior Deputy Chairman of the Kyrgyz Chamber of Commerce and Industry Roman Kasimov has said that the volume of trade with the Islamic Republic of Iran is expected to increase by 2.5 times to above \$200 million per year.

Addressing the Kyrgyzstan-Iran

Business Forum, Kasimov highlighted that Iran and Kyrgyzstan are planning to increase trade by 2.5 times to \$200 million.

He said the two sides are investigating the issue of registering trusted partners.

Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bishkek Saeed

Kharrazi, for his part, noted that the capabilities of the two states permit for an increase in the volume of existing trade transactions.

He underlined that the Iranian officials are constantly pointing out that the development of trade and economic relations is essential.

## Iran Eyes Involvement in Armenia's Infrastructural Projects

TEHRAN – The Foreign Minister of Iran Hussain Amir-Abdollahian has said that the country's companies are eager to be involved in economic and infrastructural projects in Armenia.

Amir-Abdollahian met the head of the Parliamentary Friendship Group of Armenia and Iran.

Pointing to the good and expanding relations between Tehran and Yerevan and the role of the legislative bodies in this regard, Amir-Abdollahian underlined Iran's resolve to deepen relations with Armenia.

The foreign minister also stressed the necessity of facilitat-

ing transportation between Iran and Armenia by cutting duties and costs as well as participation of Iranian companies in the implementation of economic and infrastructure projects in Armenia.

He referred to Iran's principled policy of respecting territorial integrity and national sovereignty of all countries, and called for a peaceful resolution of disputes between the Republic of Azerbaijan and Armenia. Amir-Abdollahian said Tehran is opposed to any change in the international borders or any geopolitical changes in the region.

For his part, the head of the Par-

liamentary Friendship Group of Armenia and Iran hailed the good relations between Tehran and Yerevan and thanked Iran for its stance on regional developments.

The official also said Armenia welcomes Iranian companies that are interested in cooperation with his country.

The visiting Armenian delegation also called for speeding up the implementation of transit and transportation projects, increasing trade exchanges and facilitating trips by nationals and tourists of the two countries, the Iranian Foreign Ministry's website reported.

## Europe's Car Output to Plummet Amid Energy Crisis

LONDON (Reuters) - European car production estimates have been cut dramatically as the energy crisis rages on.

According to a report published by S&P Global Mobility, European car production could be down as much as 40% in Q4 as the energy crisis continues on the continent. The report points to dramatic increases in energy costs and energy rationing that may be necessary for the coming winter months.

According to S&P Global Mobility's report, they typically expect Q4 car production in Europe to total between 4 and 4.5 million units. However, they now believe that number could be as low as 2.75 million. While the report didn't specify how power rationing specifically affects production, S&P notes that European manufacturers already face as much as a 773 euro per car increased cost due to the crisis.

The most affected automakers will be those with most of their manufacturing on the continent, including BMW Group, Volkswagen Group, Renault Group, and Stellantis. Perhaps even



more severely affected could be those brands that already produce in limited production numbers; Ferrari, Lamborghini, McLaren, or Aston Martin, to name a few examples.

More global brands will be able to shift production to keep up with demand, especially those not primarily based out of Europe; however, even these manufacturers may be influenced by dramatically lower consumer demand within Europe.

Automakers have yet to comment on shifting production out of Europe. With numerous

earnings calls coming within the coming weeks, expect automakers to address how they will navigate a possible continuing supply shortage.

In legislation, the EU has made it clear that its current focus is protecting citizens from heightened energy costs. Legislation recently passed focuses on subsidizing consumer electricity, capping energy prices, and encouraging energy use reduction. It remains unclear how the EU will address manufacturers, businesses, and maintaining employment during such tumultuous times.

## EU Countries Seek Way Out of Impasse Over Gas Price Caps

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The question of how, when and whether to cap gas prices is set to dominate another meeting of European Union countries on Wednesday, as they pursue a joint plan to target high gas prices - a compromise that has eluded them for weeks.

The 27-country EU is plotting its next move to tame soaring energy prices and shield consumers from surging bills, as Europe heads into a winter of scarce Russian gas, a cost of living crisis and the looming threat of recession.

"We need to find a quick solution that will be applicable to all the European Union," a senior EU official said. "National solutions are not a way forward."

EU energy ministers meet in

Prague on Wednesday to attempt to provide clearer instructions on what the European Commission should propose as the bloc's next emergency energy measure.

But countries still cannot decide what they want.

With gas prices almost 90% higher than a year ago, most EU countries say they want a gas price cap, but disagree on its design. Some countries, including Germany, Europe's biggest gas market, remain opposed.

Talks among EU leaders last week did little to clarify the next steps. Those discussions "went in all directions", one EU diplomat said - referring to the numerous options being floated, including a price cap on all gas, pipeline gas, or just gas

used to produce electricity.

Another EU diplomat said no "unified signal" had come out of the leaders' talks. "I'd say expectations are low," the diplomat said of Wednesday's meeting.

Others were more hopeful a consensus was emerging. The senior EU official said countries were leaning towards the "Iberian model" of capping the price of gas used for power generation as a quick fix.

Spain and Portugal implemented that scheme in June, which helped curb local power prices. The idea has gained support among other countries; although some worry it could raise EU gas demand, since Spain's gas use increased under the measure.

## EEU-Iran Mining, Mineral Trade Tops \$190mn

TEHRAN – Iran traded \$190 million worth of mining and mineral products with member states of the Eurasian Economic Union in fiscal 2021-22 (ended March 20).

According to the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organization, steel manufacturing chain products topped the list of traded goods with \$80.96 million.

It was followed by zinc with \$19.53 million.

Iranian exports stood at \$167.95 million during the period.

Imports hit \$22.05 million in fiscal 2021-22, wherein steel manu-



facturing chain products with \$5.76 million and titanium with

\$1.29 million were the main products.