The Iranian capital of Tehran with the Alborz Mountains in the background.
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EEPC India has been constantly working with the Government of India towards the development of Brand India Engineering since its very inception in 1955. India Engineering Exhibition (INDEE) is an endeavour towards achieving this goal. This is essentially an initiative to help Indian engineering exporters, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to explore business opportunities across the globe, update their standards to international levels and encourage them to participate more in the global value chain.

Most of the international sanctions on Iran were lifted in the beginning of 2016. Being the second largest economy in the Middle East, Iran’s locational advantage has made it a prospective destination for trade and investment. Apart from oil and gas, sectors like tourism, manufacturing, healthcare, transportation, finance, etc., are also flourishing. The Iranian Government has of late adopted a market-based reform strategy for economic development in order to make Iran one of the most sought-after markets for trade and investment. On the other hand, bilateral relations between India and Iran have deepened with a series of agreements or MoUs signed between these two nations during the last visit of our Prime Minister, Mr Narendra Modi in mid-2016. Therefore, the time is apt for selecting Iran as the location for an INDEE for the first time.

India-Iran engineering trade however saw a decline in 2015 due to dismal imports from Iran following the sanctions. I strongly believe that with the lifting of sanctions on Iran and commitments from the Indian and Iranian governments to enhance economic engagement, trade is likely to increase substantially in the coming years.

In my view, this ‘Doing Business in Iran’ booklet will be quite useful for existing and prospective investors and traders to explore this attractive business destination of the Middle East in a much better way than before.

Tarvinder Singh Bhasin
Chairman, EEPC India
Iran’s diversified economy holds great promise

The economic situation in Iran has been improving from early 2016 after the lifting of international sanctions following the implementation of the nuclear deal by this oil exporting nation. Unlike other oil-rich nations in the region, Iran has a diversified economy with substantial scope for investments in sectors like tourism, healthcare, manufacturing, transportation, finance, etc., that has started attracting many major global players. Its other major advantage is its demographics: 60% of its population is below 30 years of age. Finally, perceptions that it is a threat to political stability in the region has been on the decline.

India’s bilateral relation with Iran strengthened with the signing of the ‘Tehran Declaration’ in April 2001 and later with ‘The New Delhi Declaration’ in 2003 that identified the areas of possible cooperation and set the vision of strategic partnership between these two nations. Finally, a new era of India-Iran cooperation began with the signing of 12 MoUs or agreements between them during the last visit of the Indian Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi in May 2016. The strategically important Chabahar Port deal was signed to open a transit route to Afghanistan and Central Asia for Indian goods and products.

Commercial relations between India and Iran has been largely based on India’s import of crude oil from Iran. India is the second largest buyer of Iranian crude after China and Iran is the third largest supplier of crude to India. Although, bilateral trade has dropped in 2015 as crude oil imports from Iran declined, it is most likely to increase in the years ahead after the lifting of international sanctions on Iran. Leading companies from across the globe have started eyeing Iran as a prospective investment destination due to its diversified structure of economy and strategically important geographical location. Indian companies are also expecting to do better business in Iran in the post-sanction period.

I believe that ‘Doing Business in Iran’ will be quite useful to existing as well as prospective Indian exporters and investors for closer business ties with Iran.

Mukul Khandelwal
Territorial Chairman for Committee on trade with West Asia other than GCC countries
EEPC India
EEPC India’s maiden India Engineering Exhibition (INDEE) in Iran is being scheduled at a time when this prominent Middle-eastern market has just survived international sanctions and has framed a market-oriented policy of economic development that is reflected in the 20-year vision document of the government and the sixth five-year development plan for 2016-2021. As per the development plan, the Iranian economy is all set to grow by around 8% annually and sectors like tourism, transportation, infrastructure, manufacturing, healthcare, finance, etc., have been given utmost importance along with oil and gas. Needless to say, signs of political stability accompanied by the lifting of sanctions would attract businesses from all parts of the world towards this strategically important market of the Middle East.

Merchandise trade between India and Iran reached US$15.6 billion in 2014 before declining to below US$10 billion in 2015 following very low imports of crude oil from Iran. Engineering trade also declined to below US$1 billion in 2015 due to substantial drop in imports from Iran. However, with the relaxation of sanctions by the US, UN and EU, trade is likely to go up and India is looking forward to stronger and deeper relations with Iran in the post-sanction years. The 12 agreements or MoUs signed by the two nations during the visit of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi in May 2016 including the much-desired agreement to develop the Chabahar Port were steps in the right direction. Representatives from the Iranian government also said that India was on top of Iran’s list of partners with whom it intended to strengthen economic ties. This is high time for Indian businesses to expand trade with Iran and also start ventures with their Iranian counterparts. At this juncture, INDEE Iran 2017 will surely be a successful one for exporters of both nations and will help to expand business ties between the two.

This ‘Doing Business in Iran’ booklet is part of EEPC India’s effort to offer consolidated and precise information to our exporters and prospective investors in Iran in order to enable them to make informed decisions while expanding their exports to Iran as well as setting up new businesses in that country. We hope this publication would help to strengthen and expand the economic linkages between the business communities of India and Iran.

Bhaskar Sarkar
Executive Director & Secretary, EEPC India
THE Islamic Republic of Iran (henceforth mentioned as Iran) is a sovereign state in Western Asia bordered by Armenia and Azerbaijan to the northwest; the Caspian Sea to the north; Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east; the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to the south; and Turkey and Iraq to the west. It is the second-largest country in the Middle East and the 18th-largest in the world by area. Iran belongs to one of the world’s ancient civilizations and was earlier known as Persia.

Iran became an Islamic Republic when the pro-Western government was overthrown and a theocratic government came to power. The existing government, elected in 2013, has a pragmatic view and tried to handle external powers with less confrontation. The present government owns and directly operates numerous enterprises and indirectly controls many companies affiliated with the security forces. At present, the threat to political stability has been declining in comparison to earlier days and the incumbent government is of the view that the restructuring of the economy is of top priority.

The recent relaxation of economic sanctions has raised hopes for an economic turnaround of the Iranian economy. With strong intentions of structural reforms, Iran is now viewed as a promising opportunity for multinationals.
**Geography**

**Capital City**: Tehran

**Location**: Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea, between Iraq and Pakistan

**Total Area**: 1,648,195 sq km

**Climate**: Mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast

**Time Difference**: Iran is 3.5 hrs. ahead of GMT; Two hours behind India

**Demography**

**Population**: 82,801,633 (July 2016 est.)

**Languages**: Persian (official), Azeri Turkic and Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Luri, Balochi, Arabic, other

**Population Growth Rate**: 1.18% (2016 est.)

**Literacy**: 86.8% (of people having age 15 and over can read and write)

**Economy**

**Currency**: Iranian Rial (IRR)

**Exchange Rate**: 29,011.5 per US Dollar (2015 est.)

**GDP (Official Exchange Rate)**: $387.6 billion (2015 est.)

**Real GDP Growth Rate**: 4.3% (2014 est.) -1.9% (2013 est.)

**GDP - Per Capita (PPP)**: $1.371 trillion (2015 est.)

**GDP - Composition by Sector**

- Agriculture: 9.2%
- Industry: 38.8%
- Services: 51.9% (2015 est.)

**Industries**: Petroleum, petrochemicals, gas, fertilizers, caustic soda, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), ferrous and nonferrous metal fabrication, armaments

**Exports**: US$64.6 billion (2015 est.)

**Exports - Commodities**: Petroleum 80%, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets, cement, ore

**Exports - Partners**: China 22.2%, India 9.9%, Turkey 8.4%, Japan 4.5% (2015)

**Imports**: US$52.42 billion (2015 est.)

**Imports - Commodities**: Industrial supplies, capital goods, foodstuffs and other consumer goods, technical services

**Imports - Partners**: UAE 39.6%, China 22.4%, South Korea 4.7%, Turkey 4.6% (2015)

**Ports and Terminals**

- Major seaport(s): Bandar-e Asaluyeh, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Emam;
- Container port(s) (TEUs): Bandar Abbas (2,752,460)

**‘Ease of Doing Business’ Rank**: 120 (As per World Bank Group 2017)

*Source: CIA Fact Book, World Bank*
Iran: A commercial guide
Iran occupies a most prominent politico-economic position in the Middle East. After the fragmentation of the erstwhile USSR in 1991, Iran has established a more prominent position in the region. It is acting as a “bridge” linking the Middle Asian states in the north to the wealthy people south of the Persian Gulf who are both producers and consumers. Iran is actually located in the middle of a market with 380 million consumers. It is well communicated with several strategically important regions of the world. It provides for a sea route to Middle Asia to India, China and African countries, via the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman. It has direct land or sea routes to Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Armenia, Independent Republic of Nakhichevan, Turkey, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Pakistan. It can provide transit routes linking the northern states the ex-Soviet Republics to other states by sea and land, without the necessity of passage through a third country. It also joins the Caspian Sea to the Indian Ocean by road and railway.

Market opportunity
After the sanction relief in the country, both the government and corporate sector expects significant improvement in the business climate of Iran. Although, the major source of revenue is still oil, Iran has a much more diversified economy in comparison to the oil-rich economies of middle-east with significantly strong agriculture, industrial and service sectors. Its tourism sector is flourishing of late and urbanized and large middle class population has been maintaining a strong preference for foreign-made products despite restrictions due to U.S. sanctions.

Despite a stagnant economy in 2015, the marked success of the incumbent government was securing the promise of sanctions relief for Iran by signing the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with six world powers. The JCPOA, which severely limits Iran’s nuclear program in exchange for unfreezing Iranian assets and reopening Iran to international trade, should bolster foreign direct investment, increase trade, and stimulate growth.

Market entry strategy
Iran has increasingly becoming a preferred business desti-

nation for foreign investors. Despite a low rank in “Doing Business 2017” survey by the World Bank Group, Iran has every potential to become a global trade hub in future. Its diversified economy, growing tourism sector, business-friendly policies and provision of more room to foreign investments has made the nation attractive to global business leaders. According to Harvard Business Review, consumer-oriented sectors are counting on Iran’s large (nearly 80 million) young (more than 60% under 30 years old), and urbanized (more than 70%) population to be loyal customers in the future.

Bilateral relations between India and Iran
The relation between India and Iran dates back to centuries and marked by meaningful interactions. These two nations shared borders till 1947 and they have some similarities in their language, culture and traditions. The relations have been essentially peaceful, friendly and empathic in India’s post-independence period and have turned more fruitful and productive after the Iranian revolution of 1979. After independence, India established its diplomatic link with Iran on 15th March 1950. Several high profile visits took place since then and the signing of the strategic Chabahar port deal in mid-2016 along with 11 other agreements/MoUs during the visit of Honourable Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi to Iran was a giant step towards a meaningful relationship between these two nations.

Major agreements/MoUs signed between India and Iran
• The two countries signed the “Tehran Declaration” in April 2001 that set forth the areas of possible cooperation between the two countries.
• Both sides signed “The New Delhi Declaration” in 2003 which set forth the vision of strategic partnership between India and Iran.
• A MoU on cooperation in trade, finance, energy, infrastructure and cultural issues was signed during Dec 2015.
• During the last visit of the Honourable Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi to Iran, 12 agreements/MoUs have been signed. The most important among them is The Trilateral Transit Agreement (Chabahar...
Agreement) was signed during May 2016 by the three transport ministers of India, Iran and Afghanistan in the presence of Prime Minister Modi, President Rouhani and President Ashraf Ghani.

**Economic relations between India and Iran**

Iran is once again considered as a very resourceful country with greater political stability than many of its neighbours after the western sanctions on Iran have been lifted. It is now said to have the largest combined oil and gas reserves in the world, with 9.3% of total global oil reserves and 18.2% of gas reserves. On the other hand, India’s economic progress since the implementation of New Economic Policy and its increasing importance in the global market have contributed to Iran’s growing interest in the country.

**Commercial relations between India and Iran**

The commercial tie between these two nations is largely dominated by India’s import of crude oil from Iran. As per the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India, India is the second largest buyer of Iranian crude after China and Iran was the third largest supplier of crude to India during April to September 2016-17. Bilateral trade between India and Iran reached nearly US$ 16 billion in 2012 and remained above US$15 billion till 2014. However, total trade dropped to US$9.35 billion in 2015 as supply of crude oil has been disrupted due to political tension in the middle-east. India faces a trade deficit with Iran as import of crude oil from Iran far exceeds India’s total exports.

---

**Reasons for investing in Iran**

- **Strategic Location:** A unique geographical location at the heart of a cross-road connecting the Middle East, Asia and Europe, coupled with many inter- and trans-regional trade, customs, tax and investment arrangements.
- **Market Potentials and Proximity:** Vast domestic market with a population of 70 million growing steadily as well as quick access to neighboring markets with approximately 300 million inhabitants.
- **Labor Privileges:** Large pool of trained and efficient manpower at very competitive cost in a diversified economy with an extensive industrial base and service sector.
- **Developed Infrastructure:** Territory developed networking in the area of telecommunication, power, water, roads and railways across the country.
- **Low Utility and Production Cost:** Diversified range of energy, telecommunication, transportation, as well as public utilities.
- **Abundant Natural Resources:** Varied and plentiful reserves of natural resources ranging from oil and gas to metallic and non-metallic species reflecting the country’s accessibility to readily available raw materials.
- **Climatic Characteristics:** A four-season climatic endowment as a privilege to agricultural activities throughout the country and throughout all seasons.
- **Fiscal Incentives:** Reduced tax rates from 65% to a flat fixed 25% rate of tax on income despite various tax holidays highlighted as follows.
- **Political Stability:** Representative system of government based on friendly relationship with other nations.
- **New Investment Legislation:** Enactment of the new Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA) to substitute the former Law Concerning Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investments in Iran (LAPFI) by providing full security and legal protection to foreign investments based on transparency and international standards.

*Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Govt. of Iran*
### Table 1: India Iran merchandise trade for the last 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPORT</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Growth</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>111.26</td>
<td>-18.95</td>
<td>-29.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORT</td>
<td>11.49</td>
<td>13.35</td>
<td>10.03</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>6.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Growth</td>
<td>16.20</td>
<td>-24.85</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>-44.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL TRADE</td>
<td>13.95</td>
<td>15.92</td>
<td>15.47</td>
<td>15.65</td>
<td>9.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Growth</td>
<td>14.13</td>
<td>-2.86</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>-40.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Map

### Table 2: India Iran engineering trade for last 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPORT</td>
<td>645.44</td>
<td>431.01</td>
<td>789.21</td>
<td>1,186.09</td>
<td>923.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Growth</td>
<td>-33.22</td>
<td>83.11</td>
<td>50.29</td>
<td>-22.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORT</td>
<td>36.41</td>
<td>98.81</td>
<td>103.13</td>
<td>48.44</td>
<td>4.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Growth</td>
<td>171.40</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>-53.03</td>
<td>-90.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL TRADE</td>
<td>681.85</td>
<td>529.82</td>
<td>892.33</td>
<td>1,234.53</td>
<td>928.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Growth</td>
<td>-22.30</td>
<td>68.42</td>
<td>38.35</td>
<td>-24.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Map

### Table 3: Panel-wise Engineering Exports to Iran (Top 10 Panels)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DGCI&amp;S Product Group (Panels)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel</td>
<td>245.17</td>
<td>556.38</td>
<td>476.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Machinery for dairy, agriculture, food processing, textiles, paper, chemicals, etc</td>
<td>68.47</td>
<td>87.21</td>
<td>92.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two and Three Wheelers</td>
<td>19.46</td>
<td>79.94</td>
<td>55.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air condition and Refrigeration Machinery and Parts, Industrial Furnaces, Water heaters and Centrifuges and Compressor</td>
<td>271.78</td>
<td>142.16</td>
<td>45.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Machinery and Equipment</td>
<td>18.12</td>
<td>58.73</td>
<td>42.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC Engines and Parts</td>
<td>15.37</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>30.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium and products made of Aluminium</td>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>14.48</td>
<td>26.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products of Iron and Steel</td>
<td>52.95</td>
<td>111.51</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Scientific Instruments</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>13.99</td>
<td>15.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper and products made of copper</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>14.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Map
India’s major exports to Iran include rice, tea, iron and steel, organic chemicals, metals, electrical machinery, pharmaceutical products etc while India mainly imports petroleum and its products from Iran. Other imports from Iran include inorganic/organic chemicals, fertilizers, plastic and articles, edible fruit and nuts, glass and glassware, natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, etc.

**Engineering trade between India and Iran**

An analysis of five-year engineering trade data also reflected the trend of overall merchandise trade as total engineering trade dropped in 2015 driven by dismal imports from Iran following the sanctions on Iran by some influential western countries and political instability therein. Exports also dropped to below US$1 billion after crossing the level in 2014. However, India enjoys trade surplus with Iran so far the engineering trade is concerned.

Among engineering products, India mainly exports iron and steel, products of iron and steel, two and three wheelers, industrial machinery, electric machinery and air conditioning and refrigeration machinery to Iran while Iran’s major engineering exports to India consists of parts of gas turbines, unwrought lead, etc.

An analysis of India’s engineering exports based on DGCI&S product groups showed that among the top ten product groups that India exports to Iran, five conceded a drop in exports including the major product group ‘Iron and steel products’ and ‘Air condition and Refrigeration Machinery and Parts’. Both of them faced substantial decline in overseas shipment to Iran in 2015. However, exports of Aluminium and aluminium based products, despite the value of exports being low, almost doubled in 2015.
Focus products for Indian industries in Iran

We have analysed India’s engineering exports to Iran product-wise at 6 digit HS code level with an objective to find out which are the potential products that Indian exporters should concentrate while exporting to Iran. We have considered 50 such products for this purpose based on the value of exports in 2015. We saw that ‘Flat-rolled product of iron or non-alloy steel’ attracted maximum demand from Iran in 2015 among all engineering products with export value of US$275.82 million that constitute 96% of Iran’s global imports. However, there are some products in the top 50 list where Indian exports to Iran constitutes very low share in Iran’s global import of that products. Overall, Iran has become a potential market for Indian exporters and the following table reflects the same with reference to engineering products.
DOWA Thermotech, Japanese pioneer in heat treatment furnaces and technologies and the leading choice of the automobile industry is now manufacturing in India. Dowa-Hightemp's global network is committed to raising the bar of excellence with innovative solutions, reliable manufacturing, timely delivery, unmatched quality and engineering expertise for manufacturers in Asia, Middle East & the Spanish markets.

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Email: marketing@dowahightemp.com
A traditional Iranian bazaar in Shiraz. The market is one of the oldest and largest bazaars of the Middle East.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product label</th>
<th>India’s exports to Iran</th>
<th>2015 (USD Million)</th>
<th>2015 (%)</th>
<th>2015 (USD Million)</th>
<th>Iran’s share in India’s exports to world</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>720851</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated</td>
<td>275.82</td>
<td>287.29</td>
<td>96.01</td>
<td>352.40</td>
<td>78.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871120</td>
<td>Motorcycles, incl. mopeds, With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cc but not exceeding 250 cc</td>
<td>54.19</td>
<td>88.85</td>
<td>60.99</td>
<td>1,676.74</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840999</td>
<td>Parts suitable for use solely or principally with compression-ignition internal combustion</td>
<td>25.57</td>
<td>111.31</td>
<td>22.97</td>
<td>658.65</td>
<td>3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722511</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel, of a width of &gt;= 600 mm, grain-oriented</td>
<td>25.51</td>
<td>33.68</td>
<td>75.75</td>
<td>34.59</td>
<td>73.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720230</td>
<td>Ferro-silico-manganese</td>
<td>25.44</td>
<td>27.89</td>
<td>91.21</td>
<td>599.95</td>
<td>4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854511</td>
<td>Electrodes of graphite or other carbon, for electric furnaces</td>
<td>23.47</td>
<td>44.76</td>
<td>52.44</td>
<td>180.06</td>
<td>13.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721041</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of &gt;= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled</td>
<td>21.60</td>
<td>23.53</td>
<td>91.82</td>
<td>236.31</td>
<td>9.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854420</td>
<td>Coaxial cable and other coaxial electric conductors, insulated</td>
<td>19.55</td>
<td>28.83</td>
<td>67.81</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>36.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722511</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of &gt;= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled</td>
<td>19.45</td>
<td>145.98</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>624.41</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product code</td>
<td>Product label</td>
<td>India’s exports to Iran</td>
<td>Iran’s imports from world</td>
<td>India’s share in Iran’s world imports</td>
<td>India’s exports to world</td>
<td>Iran’s share in India’s world exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842139</td>
<td>Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases (excluding isotope separators and</td>
<td>18.51</td>
<td>76.80</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>117.07</td>
<td>15.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722530</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of &gt;= 600 mm, not further worked than hot-rolled, in coils</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>576.07</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>22.61</td>
<td>72.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760120</td>
<td>Unwrought aluminium alloys</td>
<td>14.40</td>
<td>21.37</td>
<td>67.39</td>
<td>189.81</td>
<td>7.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722220</td>
<td>Other bars and rods of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished</td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>15.73</td>
<td>83.49</td>
<td>417.93</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851629</td>
<td>Electric space-heating and soil-heating apparatus (excluding storage heating radiators)</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>20.46</td>
<td>58.40</td>
<td>14.53</td>
<td>82.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720839</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated of a thickness of less than 3 mm</td>
<td>11.13</td>
<td>253.66</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>128.62</td>
<td>8.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852380</td>
<td>Media for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, whether or not recorded, including matrices and masters for the production of discs, but excluding products of chapter 37</td>
<td>11.01</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>97.12</td>
<td>93.05</td>
<td>11.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851430</td>
<td>Industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens (including those functioning by induction or dielectric loss); other industrial or laboratory equipment for the heat treatment of materials by induction or dielectric loss</td>
<td>9.73</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>74.65</td>
<td>23.44</td>
<td>41.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850490</td>
<td>Parts of electrical transformers and inductors,</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>25.12</td>
<td>36.67</td>
<td>186.77</td>
<td>4.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Working on Rail
SRCP-720

Concrete Paver For Canal & Reservoir
RCP-750

Working on Track Chain
SRCP-750
Concrete Solution for Concrete Lining

Concrete Paver For Roads & Airport
RCP-750

with Needle Vibrator

Fine Finishing

www.unisteel.net | www.unisteel.org | www.unisteelpaver.com | www.concretepaver.in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product label</th>
<th>India’s exports to Iran</th>
<th>Iran’s imports from world</th>
<th>India’s share in Iran’s world imports</th>
<th>India’s exports to world</th>
<th>Iran’s share in India’s world exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740940</td>
<td>Plates, sheets and strip, of copper-nickel base alloys &quot;cupro-nickel&quot; or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>7.27</td>
<td>99.39</td>
<td>10.27</td>
<td>70.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720211</td>
<td>Ferro-manganese, containing by weight &gt; 2% of carbon</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>11.59</td>
<td>61.37</td>
<td>108.41</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870899</td>
<td>Parts and accessories, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons,</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td>260.72</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>2,463.20</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760110</td>
<td>Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>19.60</td>
<td>34.34</td>
<td>1,331.39</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722830</td>
<td>Bars and rods of alloy steel other than stainless, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>16.08</td>
<td>39.69</td>
<td>42.42</td>
<td>15.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842952</td>
<td>Self-propelled mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel loaders, with a 360° revolving superstructure</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>63.12</td>
<td>9.47</td>
<td>153.34</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750210</td>
<td>Nickel, not alloyed, unwrought</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>70.39</td>
<td>714.76</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845590</td>
<td>Parts of metal-rolling mills,</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>45.78</td>
<td>12.76</td>
<td>68.09</td>
<td>8.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901839</td>
<td>Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, including scientigraphic apparatus, other electromedical apparatus and sight-testing instruments</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>85.21</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>196.63</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product code</td>
<td>Product label</td>
<td>India’s exports to Iran</td>
<td>Iran’s imports from world</td>
<td>India’s share in Iran’s world imports</td>
<td>India’s exports to world</td>
<td>Iran’s share in India’s world exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>847989</td>
<td>Machines and mechanical appliances</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>102.40</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>305.12</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741999</td>
<td>Articles of copper</td>
<td>5.32</td>
<td>8.01</td>
<td>66.41</td>
<td>437.54</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722611</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel, of a width of &lt; 600 mm,</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>96.52</td>
<td>20.79</td>
<td>24.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hot-rolled or cold-rolled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722300</td>
<td>Wire of stainless steel, in coils (excluding bars and rods)</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>57.72</td>
<td>243.62</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732619</td>
<td>Articles of iron or steel, forged or stamped, but not further worked,</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>68.97</td>
<td>323.46</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(excluding grinding balls and similar articles for mills)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720219</td>
<td>Ferro-manganese, containing by weight &lt;= 2% carbon</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>6.95</td>
<td>62.06</td>
<td>19.91</td>
<td>21.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721090</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of &gt;= 600 mm,</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>11.41</td>
<td>37.80</td>
<td>65.92</td>
<td>6.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hot-rolled or cold-rolled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720917</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of &gt;= 600 mm,</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>156.11</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>106.65</td>
<td>3.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness between 0.5 mm and 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843880</td>
<td>Machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink,</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>38.80</td>
<td>10.66</td>
<td>23.85</td>
<td>17.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We are a leading Indian Brand to Manufacture & Export Solvent Extraction Plants, Hi-Protein Seed Preparation Plants, Vegetable Oil Refining Plants, Oil Mill etc.

Our products are bespoke, to meet customer's demanding requirements and specifications and we strive to surpass customer expectations through innovative and cutting-edge production facilities.

We have a global base and executed projects in Nigeria, Turkey, Russia, Ukraine, Kenya and many other countries.
### DOING BUSINESS IN IRAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product label</th>
<th>India’s exports to Iran</th>
<th>Iran’s imports from world</th>
<th>India’s share in Iran’s world imports</th>
<th>India’s exports to world</th>
<th>Iran’s share in India’s world exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>853710</td>
<td>Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>112.54</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>318.21</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721129</td>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of &lt; 600 mm, not clad, plated or coated</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>70.86</td>
<td>27.03</td>
<td>15.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845490</td>
<td>Parts of converters, ladles, ingot moulds and casting machines of a kind used in metallurgy or in metal foundries</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>76.16</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>16.26</td>
<td>24.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845521</td>
<td>Hot or combination hot and cold metal-rolling mills (excluding tubes mills)</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>17.23</td>
<td>21.99</td>
<td>20.07</td>
<td>18.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843920</td>
<td>Machinery for making paper or paperboard (excluding dryers and other heating appliances)</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>73.85</td>
<td>12.87</td>
<td>28.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>847130</td>
<td>Portable automatic data processing machines, weighing not more than 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>24.68</td>
<td>76.03</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841370</td>
<td>Centrifugal pumps, power-driven</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>157.78</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>202.67</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAND WASHING SAVES THE LIVES OF CHILDREN

According to the Public Health Association, only 53% of the Indian population wash hands with soap after defecation, 38% wash hands with soap before eating and only 30% wash hands with soap before preparing food. Statistically it has been shown that diarrhoeal morbidity can be reduced by: 44% if hands are washed with soap; 39% if household water is treated; 36% with proper sanitation; 23% with clean water supply; 11% if source water is treated.

LET'S GET SERIOUS ABOUT CLEANLINESS AND SPREAD THE MESSAGE.
### Product code  |  Product label                                                                 |  India’s exports to Iran  |  Iran’s imports from world  |  India’s share in Iran’s world imports  |  India’s exports to world  |  Iran’s share in India’s world exports  
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
851490  |  Parts of electric industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, incl. of those functioning by induction or dielectric loss  |  3.52  |  41.25  |  8.54  |  26.38  |  13.35  
722599  |  Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm  |  3.45  |  5.92  |  58.27  |  14.18  |  24.31  
902129  |  Dental fittings (excluding artificial teeth)  |  3.43  |  25.23  |  13.59  |  4.78  |  71.78  
840991  |  Parts suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion engine piston  |  3.42  |  112.42  |  3.04  |  232.91  |  1.47  
850423  |  Liquid dielectric transformers, having a power handling capacity > 10.000 kVA  |  3.17  |  32.66  |  9.71  |  181.81  |  1.74  
853810  |  Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases for the goods of heading 8537  |  3.12  |  5.32  |  58.59  |  198.20  |  1.57  
732690  |  Articles of iron or steel, (excluding cast articles or articles of iron or steel wire)  |  3.09  |  62.63  |  4.94  |  571.13  |  0.54  

*Source: ITC Trade Map*
India’s Leading Supplier Of Vegetable Oil Extraction Plants & Refinery Plants

- Seed Preparation Plants
- Solvent Extraction Plants
- Refinery Plants
- Fractionation Plants
- Hydrogenation Plants

Supplied Fully Automated Soyaseed Extraction Plant & Soya Oil Refining In Golestan Province, Iran.

VEENDEEP OILTEK EXPORTS PVT. LTD.
Plot No. N-16/17/18, Additional MIDC Patalganga, Raigad, Dist. 410207, Maharashtra, INDIA.
Tel: +(91) 97693 15466 / 97693 15463 | Fax: +(91) (291) 2250534
Website: www.veendeep.com | Email: info@veendeep.com
A tea house and an ancient hamam (bath house) in the Old Bazar of Kashan, Iran
Prospective sectors in Iran
Oil & Gas, with nearly 23% share in GDP is certainly the most attractive sector for investment. However, Iran’s diversified economy also provides enough room for investments in other sectors. Other sectors that also attract investments are:
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Retail
- Healthcare
- Mining
- Infrastructure
- Transportation
- Information and Communications Technology

Foreign Investment Service Center in Iran
The Center for Foreign Investment Services (the Center) is on the premises of the Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran. The Center is intended to provide efficient organization for streamlining and expediting the affairs related to foreign investment undertakings in Iran. For this purpose, fully authorized liaison representatives from relevant executive agencies have been stationed at the Center. These representatives assist foreign investors by ensuring efficient execution of the processing and services entrusted to their relevant agencies in connection with foreign investment projects. The Center has been set up in all the provinces.

International sanctions on Iran lifted
Iran signed a Nuclear Deal with six world powers in Jan 2016 following which most of the international sanctions on Iran enforced by the United Nations, the United States and European Union were lifted. Iran became free from most of the embargoes and could enjoy economic and political freedom like other countries. However, European sanctions linked to human rights and US sanctions linked to terrorism are still in place. Embargoes on the sales and exports of conventional weapons and ballistic missile technology will also remain.

Exim Bank’s line of credit to Iran
The Exim Bank in Feb 2016 extended $150-million Line of Credit for the development of Chabahar Port in Iran. According to a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between India and Iran on May 6, 2015, India is to equip and operate two berths in Chabahar Port Phase-I with capital investment of $85.2 million and annual revenue expenditure of $22.9 million on a 10-year lease.

Banking system in Iran
The Monetary and Banking Law of Iran issued on 9 July 1972 provides that the Central Bank of Iran is responsible for the formulation and implementation of monetary and credit policies with due regard to the general economic policy of the country. Many of the banks are owned by the Government while some are privately owned bank. There is no foreign bank in Iran at present but many foreign banks including UCO Bank Ltd. of India are eyeing Iran for overseas branches after the lifting of sanctions.

Some leading commercial banks in Iran
Bank Tejarat
Address: Taleghani Branch, No. 130, Taleghani Ave. P.O. Box: 11365 - 5416, Tehran
Tel: +98 21 88826690
Fax: +98 21 88893641
Website: www.tejarat-bank.com

Saderat Bank
Postal Address : Sepehr Tower - Somayeh Ave. - TEHRAN - IRAN
P.O. Box : 15745-631
Fax: +98 (21) 883 95 3
Tel: +98 (21) 883 95 34
E-mail: info@saderbank.com
Website: www.saderbank.com

Bank Melli Iran
Postal Address: central department of melli bank, Ferdousi St. Tehran, Iran
Tel: +98-21-88895814 and 60991
Fax: +98-21-66738606
E-mail: pr@bmi.ir
Website: www.bmi.ir
Exchange rate in Iran

The name of the Iranian currency is The Real. Two separate foreign exchange rates are used in Iran at present, a market rate and an official rate that is maintained by the Central Bank of Iran. The Real has been volatile in recent years and depreciated substantially due to high inflation and international sanction. However, the rate of weakening has been slowing down of late.

Mobile network operators in Iran

After the lifting of the economic sanctions in early-2016, Iran has become one of the most attractive telecoms markets in the Middle East. Mobile phone penetration has been growing quickly in recent years due to increased competition and the introduction of 3G and 4G services. Following are the three major mobile network operators in Iran.
Hamrahe Aval: Mobile Telecommunication Company of Iran commonly abbreviated as MCI and also known under its brand name Hamrahe Aval, is the first and largest mobile operator in Iran.

MTN Irancell: Irancell is the second largest mobile phone network operator of Iran. It is 49% owned by the South Africa-based MTN Group.

RighTel: RighTel is the third largest mobile phone network operator of Iran.

Transportation in Iran
Expenditure on transport is inexpensive in Iran due to cheap price of gasoline. Tehran as a capital city is the hub of Iran’s transport and communication system. The country has a long paved road system linking most of its towns and all of its cities. Railway is also a very important mode of transport which is also connected to some of the neighbouring nations. Some of the major cities including Tehran have their own metro within the city. Airways and waterways also connect Iran with the other nations while most of export-imports are done through ports.

Working hours in Iran
Saturday to Wednesday is the working week in Iran. Banks and offices are generally open from 7.30 a.m. to 1.30 / 2.30 p.m. depending upon nature of business. Banks are open till 1.30 p.m. while govt. offices are open till 2.30 p.m. However, in Tehran, banks are open till 4.00 p.m. On Thursday, banks are open till 1.30 p.m. across the country but govt. offices are closed. Friday is the official weekly holiday in Iran.

Climate in Iran
The climate of Iran is mainly hot and dry with long summer and short winter. Iran is located in the middle-east area where subtropical dryness of the Arabian Desert areas and the subtropical humidity of the eastern Mediterranean area drive. January is the coldest month, with temperatures from 5°C to 10°C while August is the hottest month at 20°C to 30°C or more. About 70% of the average rainfall in the country falls between November and March whereas June through August remains mostly rainless.

Visa for entering Iran
Entry Visa
Entry Visa is a permission issued for foreign experts and businessmen who travel to Iran for a limited period of time (once - twice or multiple) for economic, commercial, cultural and industrial purposes.

Required documents:
• Two completed visa application forms
• Valid passport for at least six months
• 3 recent photos (size 3x4cm)
• Visa fee
• Return envelope with address and adequate prepaid postage to cover the cost of registered mail
• Interview, if necessary

Entry or transit visa for drivers carrying cargo
This visa will be issued for foreign drivers carrying cargo to Iran or other countries. For these cases, it is necessary to coordinate in advance with the Diplomatic Missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Required documents:
• Two completed visa application forms
• Valid Passport, for at least 6 months
• 3 recent photos (Size 3x4cm)
• Possession of visa for the third country for drivers who carry cargo to destinations in other countries.
• Payment of visa fee
• Return envelope with address and adequate prepaid postage to cover the cost of registered mail.
• Interview, if necessary.

Entry visa for free trade and industrial areas of Iran
This visa is issued for two-week stay at the ports of entry to Free Trade and industrial Areas of Iran (Kish Island, Qeshm Island and Chabahar Port), and may be extended up to six months at the request of authorities of these areas.

Foreign nationals, who intend to travel to other parts of the country, should submit their application to representative office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in
Comprehensive Carbon Dioxide Solutions for Water Desalination Industry
- High Purity Nitrous Oxide Systems for Semiconductor, Medical and Food Packaging Industries
- Biogas Generation, Purification and CO₂ Recovery Units

Winner of the ECGC – D&B's 'Indian Exporters Excellence Award 2015'

- CO₂ generation technology for pH control for desalination, and water treatment
- CO₂ recovery systems for alcohol distillation and brewing
- Plants for carbon capture for power, and oil & gas sectors
- Biogas recovery & purification systems, from solid waste and waste water, complete with CO₂ recovery
- Carbon dioxide capture from flue gases and chemical reactions
- Pellet and block modules for dry ice
- Nitrous oxide systems for semiconductor, medical and food industries
- Complete fabrication capacity for pressure vessels to ASME, DIN, PED and IS standards

Practical Innovation for Industrial Gases™

SS GAS LAB ASIA PRIVATE LIMITED
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G.T. Road, Delhi-110095 (India)
Call Us: +91-11-22583963/ 22583247/ 22134816/ 43489030/ 43583810
E-mail: sales@ssgaslabasia.com Website: www.ssgaslab.com
the area and the application will be reviewed and visa will be issued if approved, within 48 hour.

Required documents:
• Two completed visa application forms
• Valid Passport, for at least 6 months
• Two recent photos (Size 3x4cm)
• Visa fee

Business visa
If one is going to visit Iran for meeting a business partner, he can apply for a business visa. He needs to have an Iranian registered business willing to endorse his visa application. If this is the case, he can simply complete the application form on this page and we do the rest.

The process takes 7-10 working days (normal procedure) or 3-5 working days (urgent procedure).

Labour market in Iran
Iran is a labour reach economy with young and educated workforce. Iran’s labour market is characterised by:
• Dominated by young, highly educated workforce who is growing in share of total population.
• High unemployment leaves opportunity for investors to explore the labour market
• Low female labour force participation, with 12% of women active
• Low minimum wages by international standards

Moreover, the government is committed to follow international best practices in the labour market and to meet international standards across different industries.

Tax structure in Iran and tax holidays
Corporate income tax is 25%. Foreign investors in Iran enjoy the same supports and privileges that are offered to the Iranian investors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Level of Exemption</th>
<th>Duration of Exemption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>No time limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Mining</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Mining in Less-Developed Areas</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>No time limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export of Services and non-oil goods</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>During 5th Development Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran*
WHEN HAVING THE RIGHT NETWORK IS EVERYTHING.

EEPC India is India’s premier engineering trade promotion body with over 12,000 members. We help you access the best of Indian engineering goods and expertise.

EEPC India can:
• Act as a link between you and Indian exporters,
• Identify suitable suppliers in India
• Arrange visits of overseas buyers, exploratory missions, and teams to India
• Provide profiles of suppliers
• Help collaboration efforts for third country exports
• Create awareness among overseas buyers on India’s technical competence and supply capabilities
• Help to resolve trade disputes and remove operational constraints
• Educate you on Indian business policies

EEPC INDIA: TAKING INDIAN ENGINEERING TO THE WORLD

www.eepcindia.org
Useful contacts

Embassy of India in Iran
22, Mir Emad Street (Corner of 9th alley), Dr. Beheshti Avenue, Tehran.
Telephone: 0098-21-88755103-5 (General)
0098-21-88755102 (Visa Enquiry)
Fax: 0098-21-88755973
E-Mail: hoc.tehran@mea.gov.in (General)
cons.tehran@mea.gov.in (Consular)
com.tehran@mea.gov.in (Commerce)

Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
New Delhi
5, Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi - 110001, India
Tel.: 23320491-23329600/1/2
E-mail: iranemb.del@mfa.gov.ir

Ministry of Industry, Mine & Trade,
Government of Iran
Corner of Next to Pour-Mousa Alley, Somayyeh St.,
Ostad Nejatollahi Ave., Karimkhan Ave., Tehran
Postal Code: 1599691379
Phone: 81771
Email: info@mimt.gov.ir
Website: http://en.mimt.gov.ir

Ministry of Industry, Mine & Trade / Deputy of Business and Economic Affairs
10th floor, Domestic Commerce Development
Department, across post office, Northeastern corner of Vali Asr Square
Phone: +9821-88893830-88893827
Fax: +9821-88925354
Email: business@mimt.gov.ir

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines & Agriculture
Address: 175, Taleghani Ave. Tehran/Iran
Tel: 982188825111
P.O. Box: 15875-4671

Indo Iran Chamber of Commerce & Industry
20/1 Wellington Street, Richmond Town,
Bangalore, Karnataka, India - 560025
Tel: 91-80-22485033
E-mail: info@indoiranchamber.com
Website: http://www.indoiranchamber.com

Iran investment, free trade and special economic zones
Organization for Investment, Economic & Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI)
Ministry of Economic & Finance, Islamic Republic of Iran
15 Khordad Square, Davar Avenue,
Tehran (Tel: +98 21 33112917 /33252115, Fax: +98 21 33901033)
Web: www.investiniran.ir
Website: www.economicaffairs.ir

Iranian & Foreign Joint-Venture Investments Association (IFJIA)
Affiliated to Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries & Mines,
No.254, Taleghani Avenue, Tehran.
Tel: 88810531, Fax: 88810532
Email: ifjia@iran-investment.com
Website: www.iran-investment.com
www.iran-investment.org

Representative State Bank of India
Apt.30, 7th Floor, 130 Ghaem Magham Farhani Ave, Tehran
Tel: 0098 21 88305386, Res.22223031,
Mobile:09122005371;
Fax: 88305387,
E-mail: sbi@neda.net
Tehran's business district
## Upcoming engineering trade exhibitions in Iran

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition Name</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Next Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ACCESSORIES, FURNITURE MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT &amp; RELATED INDUSTRIES Exhibition of Accessories, Furniture Machinery, Equipment &amp; Related Industries in Iran</td>
<td>once a year</td>
<td>Tehran Permanent Fairground, Tehran</td>
<td>15.02-18.02 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRAN AGRI SHOW International exhibition of agriculture, machinery, factors, mechanization</td>
<td>once a year</td>
<td>Mashad Fair Grounds, Mashhad</td>
<td>22.02 - 25.02 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMTEX International Exhibition of Machine Tools, Industrial Automation &amp; Instrumentation of Iran</td>
<td>once a year</td>
<td>Permanent Ground For Tabriz International Exhibition Co., Tabriz</td>
<td>26.05 - 29.05 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGIME Great International Machinery Exhibition of Iran</td>
<td>once a year</td>
<td>Permanent Ground For Tabriz International Exhibition Co., Tabriz</td>
<td>26.05 - 29.05 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAFOUND International Steel, Mines, Metal, Foundry and Metallurgy Industries And Related Equipments Trade Fair of Iran</td>
<td>once a year</td>
<td>Permanent Ground For Tabriz International Exhibition Co., Tabriz</td>
<td>26.05 - 29.05 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources
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- http://www.weatheronline.co.uk
- https://www.gov.uk/
- http://www.weatheronline.co.uk
- https://www.budde.com.au
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Web: www.santengineeringindustries.co.in / www.santengineeringindustries.com
The 12 agreements or MoUs signed by the two nations during the visit of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Narendra Modi in May 2016 including the much-desired agreement to develop the Chabahar Port were steps taken in the right direction. Representatives from the Iranian government also say that India is on the top of Iran's list of partners with which it intends to strengthen economic ties. This is high time for Indian businesses to expand trade with Iran and also start ventures with their Iranian counterparts.