



Special Issue No. 1

The One-Year Journey of

Iran's Economy

in 1403 and Future Prospects



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Editorial

The Iranian economy faced a difficult period in 1403. High inflation, significant currency swings, and difficulties making a living were all present during the past year. Only a portion of the Iranian economy's ups and downs can be explained by the rial hitting its lowest point ever and the dollar's extraordinary surge following the US elections.

In this issue of the Bulletin, we shall examine the nation's economic status during the past 12 months in detail. In addition to assessing the GDP growth of 3.1% and analyzing the difficulties that different economic sectors are having, we will pay particular attention to the tourism sector, which has seen a sharp drop in foreign visitors despite its enormous potential.

It is important to remember that the Iranian economy has both potential and challenges. The economy may be propelled by abundant natural resources, a sizable home market, and the possibility of exporting to nearby nations. This issue also includes a special report on the Iranian Stock Exchange over the past 12 months.

Use the news of today to envision the charts of tomorrow.

Sina Shamsavar





The Author

Armin Yousefi



The One-Year Journey of Iran's Economy in 1403 and Future Prospects

The Week's Fundamental Article

The One-Year Journey of Iran's Economy in 1403 and Future Prospects: Special Issue No. 1

Due to a variety of internal and foreign reasons, the Iranian economy had a unique and challenging scenario in 1403 (2024–2025). The nation experienced severe economic difficulties last year as a result of political and social upheavals, sanctions, and changes in the price of oil. Thus, analyzing Iran's economic circumstances this year aids in our comprehension of both present and upcoming patterns.

In 1403, the Iranian government implemented a number of economic policies in an attempt to stabilize the economy, curb inflation, and improve the job situation. Nonetheless, global circumstances have influenced economic choices and brought forth new difficulties, particularly in the areas of energy and financial markets. However, Iran's economic structure makes it highly reliant on oil earnings. Changes in international demand and variations in oil prices can have a significant effect on the nation's budget and citizens' quality of life. Therefore, we will extensively explore and analyze the numerous aspects of the Iranian economy's one-year journey in 1403 in this special issue.

Macroeconomic Developments

Significant possibilities and challenges experienced by the Iranian economy in 1403 had an impact on the macroeconomic climate of the nation. This section will look at this year's labor market conditions, inflation rates, and economic growth.

Economic Growth and GDP

One of the most critical metrics for evaluating a nation's economic performance is its rate of economic growth. Publicly available sources indicate that in 1403, Iran's GDP increased by 3.1%. The improvement in production in the agricultural and industrial sectors was the primary cause of this rise. Therefore, by boosting domestic output and lowering reliance on imports, the government attempted to move toward sustainable growth.

The Rate of Inflation and Its Effects on People's Lives

One of Iran's most significant economic problems in recent years has been inflation. The percentage rose significantly from the year before to almost 32% in 1403. Families' means of subsistence have been severely impacted by the rise in the cost of goods and services, particularly in the areas of housing and food. For instance, people's purchasing power has been directly impacted by the average 50% increase in the cost of staple foods like beef and rice.

Changes in the Labor Market and Unemployment

Economic conditions in 1403 also had a significant impact on the state of the job market. Statistics show that the unemployment rate rose to 14.8% as a result of sanctions and a decline in economic activity. Many workers and employees experienced unemployment as a result, and job searching became more difficult for young people and recent college graduates in particular. The government has implemented employment creation programs in an attempt to lessen this issue. Further examinations of other economic sectors and their social effects will be made possible by these macroeconomic changes. Thus, we will look at the government's economic policies and how they affect the Iranian economy as a whole in the sections that follow.

Government Economic Policies

To control economic crises and achieve stability, the Iranian government instituted a number of economic policies in 1403. This section looks at these policies and how they affect people's livelihoods and the state of the economy.

Government Economic Programs

The government created initiatives in 1403 to increase national output, manage inflation, and generate employment. The Producer assistance Plan was one of these initiatives, which aimed to lessen reliance on imports and boost financial assistance for homegrown companies. Financial facilities, tax breaks for regional manufacturers, and encouragement of innovation and R&D across a range of industries were all part of the plan.

The Impact of Sanctions on Economic Policies

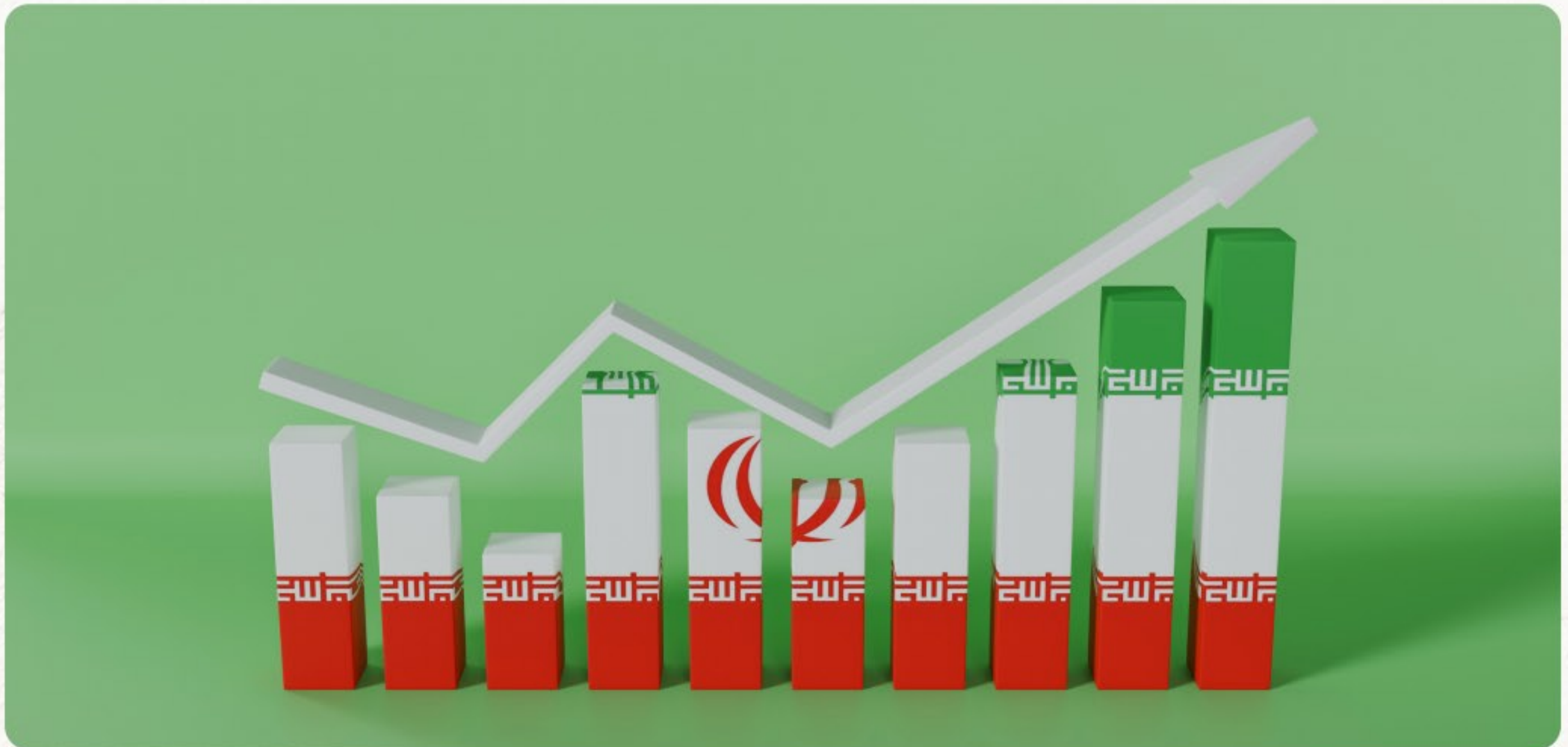
Iran's economic policies are still heavily influenced by international sanctions. In 1403, the government looked for fresh strategies to get over the sanctions and improve trade relations with other nations and neighbors. One of the government's primary initiatives was to increase economic cooperation with Central Asian countries and fortify trade ties with China and Russia.

Measures to Attract Foreign Investment

The administration also thought that one of the most important ways to improve the state of the economy was to draw in foreign investment. In order to attract international investors, steps were taken to improve the business environment and lower barriers to investment. Plans to streamline laws and cut bureaucracy were explicitly included in the agenda.

Price Control and Market Management

In 1403, managing the market and controlling prices presented the authorities with yet another significant obstacle. The government started regulating local markets and supplying necessities at set prices as a result of rising inflation and price volatility. The goals of these policies were to preserve economic stability and lessen the burden on low-income groups. These measures attempted to enhance the nation's social and economic circumstances in spite of the obstacles that were already in place.



Different Sectors of the Economy

In 1403, the Iranian economy was divided into several sectors, each of which had its own chances and problems. As a result, the following examines the state of industry, services, and agriculture this year.

Agriculture: Challenges and Achievements

Agriculture is a vital sector of the Iranian economy that faced several challenges in 1403. Climate change, water shortages, and environmental crises had a negative impact on agricultural production. However, the government took steps to improve the situation in this sector, including:

- **Development of irrigation systems:** Programs were implemented to optimize water consumption and increase productivity in agricultural production.
- **Support for producers:** Providing financial facilities and supporting farmers in purchasing agricultural equipment and inputs were part of these measures.

However, the prices of agricultural products continued to be affected by market fluctuations and increasing production costs

Industry: Production and Export Status

The industrial sector also faced its own challenges in 1403. International sanctions and restrictions affected the production and export of industrial goods. However, some industries were able to continue their growth by adopting new technologies and improving processes. Key points in this section include the following:

- **Increased production in petrochemical industries:** This industry served as one of the main axes of Iran's non-oil exports in 1403, with light petrochemical production rising by 230% and Farabi petrochemical production also increasing significantly.
- **Development of small and medium-sized industries:** The government tried to help these industries grow by providing financial and advisory support.

However, challenges such as shortages of raw materials and price fluctuations continued to exist. Among them, shortages of natural gas and feed were the biggest challenges for this industry.

Services: Developments in the Service and Tourism Sectors

In 1403, the services industry, particularly tourism, also had difficulties. Despite efforts to build infrastructure and draw in foreign tourists, the industry was impacted by a number of reasons, including regional insecurity and sanctions. The government aggressively promoted domestic tourist attractions in light of the limitations imposed by the global crisis. However, 6,000 cultural tourists did not arrive in the first quarter of this year. Additionally, fewer than 1,800 international tickets were sold at one of Iran's tourist attractions.

Inbound travel to Iran has essentially ceased, according to the former vice president of the Iranian Tour Operators Association: "Almost no American or European tourist groups are traveling to Iran, and the tourist market is limited to Russians and Chinese, who are also traveling in minimal numbers compared to the past." Since many big tour operators have been purchasing Iranian tours months in advance, this recession has gotten so bad that even the upcoming spring season, which is always considered the peak of Iranian tourism, is no longer willing to operate in the Iranian market. As a result, we have also lost the spring season."

This decline in tourist numbers can be attributed to several factors, including political tensions in the region, tourism policies, and political disputes.

Social and Cultural Impacts



In addition to having an impact on people's financial and economic lives, the economic climate of 1403 (1403 AH) had a significant impact on society's social and cultural facets. Thus, we will look at these effects and difficulties brought on by economic shifts in this part.

Economic Impacts on People's Livelihoods

People's means of subsistence have been severely strained by the rise in inflation and living expenses. Families' purchasing power has decreased as a result of rising costs for necessities including food, housing, and healthcare. Numerous families have been compelled to alter their lifestyles and cut back on consumption, according to statistics. Vulnerable groups in society have been incredibly severely impacted by this circumstance, which has also made economic disparities worse.

Changes in Consumption Patterns

People's consumption habits changed as a result of high rates of inflation and price volatility. Many families cut back on luxury and non-essential purchases in favor of purchasing necessities. Additionally, people were paying more attention to local products and domestic manufacturing, which suggested an attempt to help the country's economy during difficult times.

Cultural Influences Resulting from the Economic Situation

The cultural facets of society have also been impacted by economic circumstances. A decline in artistic and cultural endeavors has resulted from these influences. As a result, many cultural activists and artists have encountered financial challenges that have prevented them from carrying out their work. The cultural and creative diversity of society has declined as a result of this circumstance.

Increasing Social Discontent

People are becoming more socially dissatisfied as a result of the unfavorable economic climate and growing disparities. As a result, in certain parts of the nation, protests and rallies have been observed because of economic and livelihood issues. The administration is now facing difficulties as a result of this dissatisfaction, which has raised demands for accountability and better living conditions.

Government's Efforts to Communicate and Lift Sanctions

The Iranian administration attempted to relax economic restrictions and engage with the international world on multiple occasions in 1403. As a result, we ought to look at these initiatives and their outcomes.

Economic Diplomacy

The government adopted a policy of economic diplomacy with the aim of reducing the economic pressures resulting from sanctions. This policy included the following:

- **Bilateral dialogues:** holding negotiations with various countries, especially neighboring countries and significant economic powers, to improve trade and economic relations
- **Presence in international organizations:** trying to gain support in international organizations and using the capacities of these organizations to strengthen trade and investment

Strengthening Relations with Neighboring Countries

In the past year, the government has focused on strengthening relations with neighboring countries. These relations include:

- **Developing economic cooperation:** Establishing trade and economic agreements with neighboring countries to increase exports and reduce dependence on Western markets
- **Expanding joint projects:** Collaborating on infrastructure and energy projects to strengthen economic relations and reduce the effects of sanctions

Results Evaluation

There have been conflicting outcomes from the government's attempts to engage and remove sanctions. Even while some of the discussions were fruitful and improved trade links with nearby nations, there are still significant obstacles to overcome, including harsh sanctions and unstable political environments.

Existing Challenges and Opportunities

Despite all these interpretations, Iran's economy is struggling with various challenges that will continue next year.

Economic Challenges

Some of the most critical economic challenges include:

International Sanctions: Sanctions continue to be one of the biggest obstacles facing the Iranian economy. These sanctions have not only affected oil and gas exports but have also led to a decrease in foreign investment and trade restrictions.

- **Currency Fluctuations:** The instability of the rial value and severe currency fluctuations have created uncertainty in the market and negatively affected economic planning; so much so that after the US elections, the dollar rate increased by about 10%. Accordingly, the Iranian rial reached its lowest value in its history.
- **High Inflation:** High and unstable inflation rates have reduced people's purchasing power and put great pressure on the middle and low-income groups.
- **Unemployment and Employment:** With the increase in unemployment rates, especially among youth and graduates, serious challenges have arisen in the field of employment.

Economic Opportunities

Despite the many economic challenges, the existing opportunities cannot be ignored:

- **Rich natural resources:** Iran has abundant natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals. Optimal utilization of these resources can contribute to economic growth and sustainable development.
- **Large domestic market:** Given the large population, Iran's domestic market has great potential for the growth of domestic industries and attracting investment.
- **Economic diversification:** The government's efforts to diversify the economy and develop non-oil sectors, such as agriculture and industry, have created an opportunity to reduce dependence on oil revenues.
- **Regional cooperation:** Expanding trade and economic relations with neighboring countries and other countries can help strengthen Iran's economy and expand export markets.

The Concluding Remarks

The Iranian economy had numerous difficulties in 1403, which had an impact on people's social and economic circumstances. The government and society have long been under strain from issues like high inflation, currency fluctuations, and international sanctions. Nonetheless, the situation might improve as a result of the government's initiatives to forge foreign ties and advance economic diplomacy.

According to experts, Iran may achieve economic growth and lessen its reliance on oil money by implementing the right policies and taking advantage of its own potential and natural resources. Additionally, strengthening ties with nearby nations and enhancing economic environments will draw in foreign capital, raising people's standard of living thereafter.

In the end, the government, the private sector, and society's resolve and will will determine Iran's economic future. We can transition to a developed and sustainable economy and transform current obstacles into chances for expansion if all parties involved work together and show empathy. However, perseverance, a well-thought-out plan, utilizing elites, and the capacity to communicate with the global community are essential for making progress and enhancing circumstances. Naturally, we must also consider the external pressures on Iran and the threats posed by a person such as Trump, which we shall discuss in the upcoming Bulletin issue.





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THE FINANCIAL LOG

A Guide on Investment and Financial Management

Common Emotional Mistakes in Investment and Strategies for Prevention

Investing is a significant but intricate activity that requires thorough planning, analysis, and reasoned judgment. However, a lot of investors make poor choices that can result in significant financial losses for a variety of reasons, most notably emotions. Thus, in this article, we will look at typical emotional investing errors and how to avoid them.

Fear of Missing out

Many investors naturally feel the fear of missing out (FOMO) when they see other people's success. This anxiety is typically more noticeable while the market is rising. To stay ahead of the competition, investors consequently purchase assets impulsively and without doing enough research.

The Effects of FOMO

Impulsive purchases that frequently backfire can result from this anxiety. Investors risk suffering significant losses if they purchase assets that are worth less than their market value.

Methods for Preventing FOMO

To prevent FOMO, you should definitely consider the following points:

- **Careful Analysis:** Instead of making decisions based on emotions, consider fundamental and technical analysis. These analyses will help you make decisions based on facts and accurate data.
- **Investment Planning:** Develop a specific investment strategy and stick to it. By having an investment plan, you will easily avoid emotional actions.

Greed

Another prevalent feeling in investing that can result in bad choices is greed. To make rapid and illogical profits in this situation, investors may purchase assets that are actually worth less than their present price.

The Effects of Greed

Greed frequently results in market bubbles, which in turn create price crashes. Investors should, therefore, be mindful that greed can result in irrational and emotional judgments that cause significant losses.

Methods for Preventing Greed

The following tips will help you avoid greed in investing:

- **Diversify Your Portfolio:** By diversifying your investments, you can reduce the risk of greed. For example, investing in different market sectors can help maintain the stability of your portfolio.
- **Set Realistic Goals:** Set reasonable and realistic goals for your investments. These goals should be based on careful analysis and market information.

Emotional Decision-Making

When feeling emotions like fear, exhilaration, or disappointment, many investors make bad choices. This kind of decision-making is typically the result of emotional instability and external influences.

The Effects of Emotional Decision-Making

These choices may result in abrupt portfolio adjustments and increase investment risk. For instance, during market downturns, investors could miss out on future chances if they sell their assets at cheap prices.

Methods for Preventing Emotional Decision-Making

Incorporate the following advice into your investment strategy to help you avoid making emotional decisions:

- **Employ a Stop Loss:** Preventing rash judgments and managing losses are two benefits of using a stop loss. You can prevent significant losses in the event of a price decline by establishing a threshold at which to sell assets.
- **Stress Management:** During times of crisis, stress-reduction methods like breathing exercises or meditation can help you remain composed and make more sensible choices.



Following in the Footsteps of Others

Investors occasionally turn to the opinions of others—friends, relatives, or the media—instead of conducting their own study and analysis. This could result in bad decisions and increase the dangers for investors.

The Effects of Following in the Footsteps of Others

This conduct typically results in irrational buying and selling, which deviates investors from their actual course. Without enough information, investors may sometimes make poor choices that result in large losses.

Methods for Preventing the Following in the Footsteps of Others

Naturally, there are ways to avoid following others:

- **Independent Research:** Gather information from reliable sources and conduct your own analysis. With accurate and reliable information, you can make better decisions.
- **Develop Financial Knowledge:** By learning the principles and various aspects of investing, you can make more effective decisions. In this regard, courses, books, and online resources will help you increase your knowledge.

Failure to Adhere to Schedule

Midway through, a lot of investors stray from their goals because of shifting market conditions or psychological demands. This divergence may result in bad choices and monetary losses.

The Effects of Failure to Adhere to Schedule

Usually, when the plan is not followed, the portfolio experiences sharp swings, putting investors at higher risk. Investors may become frustrated and lose confidence as a result of this conduct.

Methods to Prevent the Failure to Adhere to Schedule

The methods to avoid this challenge include:

- **Documenting your Plan:** Write down your investment plan and stick to it. Having a documented plan can help you take emotions out of your decision-making process.
- **Regularly Reviewing:** Periodically evaluate your portfolio's performance and make decisions based on the analysis. This evaluation will help you identify your portfolio's strengths and weaknesses and improve performance.

Ignoring Costs

Investment-related expenses like taxes and fees are frequently disregarded by investors. Nevertheless, the return on your investment is greatly impacted by these expenses.

The Effects of Ignoring the Costs

Investment profits might be considerably decreased by ignoring costs. As a result, investors must be aware of and account for the expenses related to purchasing and disposing of assets.

Methods to Prevent Ignoring the Costs

Take into account the following to steer clear of this significant investing trap:

- **Verify the Costs:** Examine the related expenses and calculate how they will affect your investment return before making any commitments.
- **Employ a Financial Counselor:** Getting advice from financial experts will help you control expenses and make wiser choices.

The Concluding Remarks

Emotions are important in the investing process and have a big impact on choices. Investors can make more logical choices and steer clear of possible losses by recognizing typical emotional errors and putting preventative measures in place. In the end, learning new things and honing your financial skills will make it easier for you to succeed in the intricate world of investing. Therefore, you can steer clear of bad feelings and develop into a competent investor by using a deliberate and methodical approach.





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Fooled by Randomness: The Hidden Role of Chance in Life and in the Markets

| Nassim Nicholas Taleb

Nassim Nicholas Taleb's "Fooled by Randomness" is an intriguing and provocative book about how probability and chance affect success and failure. Taleb, a former trader and philosopher of uncertainty, demonstrates how a large portion of achievement that is ascribed to intelligence and ability is actually the product of chance.

By examining financial markets, economic choices, and even daily life, he serves as a reminder to the reader that we frequently have a skewed perspective on the past and neglect to consider the influence of chance when evaluating achievements and setbacks. The book describes how people incorrectly link failure to outside factors and success to personal skills due to survival bias and other cognitive errors.

Taleb demonstrates that even on Wall Street, where everyone is searching for exact patterns and formulas for success, the element of chance still plays a significant role. He does this by using eloquent language and captivating examples to explain the complex concepts of probability and uncertainty without the need for complex mathematical formulas.

Let's examine a segment of the book together:

The wealthiest individual of his era was Croesus, King of Lydia. In Roman languages, the adage "as rich as Croesus" is still used to characterize someone's extraordinary fortune. He reportedly encountered Solon, a Greek politician renowned for his courage, knowledge, moderation,

humility, and dignity. The richness and splendor of his host did not surprise Solon in the least, and he did not even offer a small compliment to its owner.

Disappointed that he has not impressed his esteemed guest, Croesus attempts to persuade him to give him all the accolades he deserves. "Have you ever seen a happier man than I?" he wonders. A man who led a moral life and lost his life in combat is the subject of Solon's tale.

He continues to remind Croesus by citing other heroic lives that, of course, ended in death until Croesus becomes enraged and asks him directly, "Don't you think your host is the happiest man?"

Solon responds, "Because circumstances change over time, we are prevented from being insolent for fleeting pleasures or appreciating the happiness of others by the observation of the innumerable misfortunes that exist in various circumstances." We still haven't reached the unpredictable future with all of its ups and downs. Thus, the only person we can declare joyful is the one whose eternal joy the Almighty has ensured until the time of death!

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Gary Bielfeldt

The History of Market Legends

A Pioneer in the World of Trading

Gary Bielfeldt: A Pioneer in the World of Trading

One of the most well-known names in trading and investment is Gary Bielfeldt. Bielfeldt is a well-known author, educator, and trader who has greatly impacted the financial markets and the lives of numerous young traders. As a result, we will look at his trading legacy, methodology, and career path in this article.

Gary Bielfeldt's Early Life and Education

Gary Bielfeldt grew up in a middle-class household. His birthdate and place of residence, however, are unknown. Bielfeldt had a keen interest in business and economics from a young age. He started his education studying business and finance at a nearby institution. He started reading books on technical analysis and stock market tactics during this time, and he fell in love with trading.

Bielfeldt bravely entered the trading world after finishing his schooling. He began trading as a retail trader, utilizing what little money he had saved. Bielfeldt had a difficult beginning and suffered numerous setbacks. Nonetheless, his accomplishment was made possible by his resolve and perseverance. Bielfeldt thus spent a lot of time researching the most profitable traders and examining market movements.

Gary Bielfeldt's Trading Methodology

Technical analysis and fundamental insights were the foundation of Bielfeldt's trading strategy. He thought that making wise trading decisions required a grasp of a company's fundamentals. He combined market news, indicators, and chart patterns in his trading method.

Risk management is one of Bielfeldt's main tenets. He feels that placing a stop loss is crucial to lowering possible losses and stresses the value of safeguarding funds and avoiding trading risks. According to Bielfeldt, this tactic is essential for sustained trading success.

Bielfeldt highlights the significance of mental discipline in trading in addition to technical proficiency. He has frequently discussed how traders' emotions can fluctuate, particularly during erratic market conditions. His instruction enables traders to develop a strong mentality, maintain composure under pressure, and follow their trading strategies.

Bielfeldt's Contributions to the Trading Community



The impact of Gary Bielfeldt goes beyond his trading endeavors. In order to share his expertise and experiences with a larger audience, Bielfeldt has authored multiple books about trading. *Mastering the Markets: Strategies for Success*, Gary's best-selling book, offers insightful information on his trading methods and philosophy. Many readers have expressed gratitude for the book's useful guidance and understandable explanations.

Bielfeldt is a well-known speaker at trading seminars and workshops in addition to being a writer. He frequently does webinars in which he engages with young traders and offers his knowledge. Bielfeldt is one of the most well-liked individuals among traders who wish to learn because of his approachable manner and capacity to clarify difficult ideas.

Gary Bielfeldt's Legacy and Influence

The accomplishments of his well-known pupils bear witness to Gary Bielfeldt's legacy as a trailblazer in the trade sector. Many have succeeded in trading because of his emphasis on risk management, mental discipline, and lifelong learning. Naturally, Bielfeldt's impact extends beyond individual traders; by highlighting ethical trading techniques, he has benefited the entire financial community. He encourages traders to uphold honesty and transparency because he thinks they are crucial to a positive trading environment.

The Concluding Remarks

Gary Bielfeldt's dedication to and enthusiasm for the financial markets are demonstrated by his rise from an amateur trader to a well-known personality in the trading community. He continues to motivate young traders with his creative tactics, powerful writing, and dedication to education. Bielfeldt's lessons will assist traders in properly navigating the new obstacles they confront in a shifting market environment.





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