

Historic Hopeful Promise



After passing years of experiences and suffering losses due to the centralized state economic system, the general policies of the article 44 of Iran's constitution was finally ordered for implementation by the supreme leader.

Based on the mentioned decree, the participation of non-governmental sectors in more than 80 percent of state economic activities which were monopolized by the government save for oil and gas exploration are allowed. In addition the government is obliged to transfer all economic activities which are not mentioned in the article 44 of constitutional law, to the non-governmental sector within the 5 years that is by the end of the 4th development plan.

Now taking into consideration the country's geo-economics and geopolitics status in the region containing 350 millions population, existence of required numerous infrastructural establishments and equipment for production of goods and services such as communications, land, sea and air means of transportation, needed mineral and raw materials for various types of production, cheap energy etc, application of the law for encouraging and attracting foreign investment and availabilities of other possibilities make Iran capable of becoming a centre for attracting local and foreign investment.

Thus, we must accept that all the necessary requirements for the expansion of economic ties between Iran and U.K. are provided. But to accomplish this job requires closer cooperation between the joint business chambers of the two countries.

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