

President urges efficient use of national resources, underscores investment



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian addresses a ceremony held to inaugurate a number of projects in the southeastern city of Sirjan in Kerman Province on February 8, 2025.
president.ir

Economy Desk

President Masoud Pezeshkian said the country's resources and mines are not infinite and will eventually deplete, stressing that the issue is critical and calls for further investment. During his visit to the city of Sirjan in the southeastern Kerman Province on Saturday to inaugurate industrial and tourism projects, including those at the Golgohar Complex, he stated that while making productive use of these resources, it is crucial to invest for the future for the benefit of the next generation. The president acknowledged that the implementation of these projects and investments

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began during previous administrations, with many individuals contributing to their progress. He expressed gratitude for their efforts, stating, "Today, we are here to inaugurate these projects, but it is important to sincerely appreciate the hard work of all governments and individuals involved in their execution and completion."

Pezeshkian stressed the importance of collective effort in solving problems, noting, "If anyone thinks they are the sole source of wisdom, we will face difficulties. True wisdom lies in the collective efforts of all of us, including future generations who will bring about change."

He highlighted that Iran has resources and capabilities that have not been optimally utilized. "One key discussion is how to use these resources efficiently and with the highest productivity," he said. Pezeshkian pointed out that investments are planned for the next year, which is promising for completing and enhancing the production cycle from mining to market.

The president also emphasized the need to consider future generations. "Our resources and mines are not everlasting; they will eventually run out. Therefore, we must ensure that future generations can live in a suitable environment. While using these resources wisely, we must also invest in sustainable and lasting structures for their prosperity and well-being, rather than depleting them without leaving anything for the future." Pezeshkian addressed the shortage of 1,552 classrooms in the region, noting that the fu-

ture of the country depends on the children and the perspective we provide them.

"If someone is dissatisfied with the current situation and strives to build the future they envision, they can bring about change. It depends on how much we utilize our capabilities. When we elevate our perspective, we can achieve what we aim for," he said.

He reiterated the importance of the Vision Document as a guiding principle, questioning whether current road construction and other projects align with its goals and frameworks. Pezeshkian concluded by expressing confidence in Iran's potential. "If we stop relying on others and depend on ourselves, I believe we will achieve our goals. We aim to become the region's leader in science, economy, and technology, but this will not come easily and it requires immense effort."

The president also thanked all those involved in the projects inaugurated earlier in the day as he reiterated the need for unity. "Let us join hands and work together to resolve the country's challenges. We are determined to solve problems and build the nation with the help, cooperation, and solidarity of all people," he said.

South Pars refinery achieves 70% local production of equipment



The head of the mechanical workshop at the ninth refinery of the South Pars Gas Complex highlighted the facility's significant achievements, stating that over 70% of strategic parts and equipment have been successfully designed and manufactured at the refinery's central workshop, thanks to the expertise and dedication of skilled personnel.

Ahmad Arianmehr explained that the staff and specialists at the central workshop of the ninth refinery have made significant strides in reducing reliance on foreign countries by completing the repair processes for fixed equipment, including various valves, safety valves, and heat exchangers, as well as rotary equipment such as pumps and compressors, Shana reported. Arianmehr emphasized the workshop's high capacity for producing various spare parts and equipment, noting that over 70% of spare parts are now manufactured in-house, while the remaining 30% are sourced through collaboration with domestic and knowledge-based manufacturers. This has enabled the refinery to achieve 100% usage of Iranian-made goods.

He also addressed the necessity of outsourcing 30% of the parts, citing environmental conditions, limited access to advanced facilities, and processes like casting and surface coating. However, he expressed hope that with the installation of additional equipment, the refinery could achieve full self-sufficiency in part production. Arianmehr added that the design and production of a speed-reducing gearbox for TEG pumps have been successfully completed at the workshop, with the first unit set to be installed and monitored in the coming weeks.

He also highlighted other major accomplishments, including the construction and installation of a bridge and a 4-ton overhead crane, which were entirely designed and built by the refinery's specialists. Additionally, the workshop has achieved 100% local production of flare tips, marking another milestone for the team. The head of the mechanical workshop reiterated the refinery's commitment to advancing domestic manufacturing capabilities and reducing dependency on foreign technology.

Four-month compensatory production plan introduced by gov't

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The Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade introduced a four-month compensatory production plan to address energy shortages and challenges faced by manufacturers and producers.

In recent years, energy imbalances—stemming from neglect in developing energy infrastructure, outdated systems, inefficient subsidy policies, and poor energy resource management—have caused irreparable damage to production across various industrial sectors, including petrochemicals, steel, copper, aluminum, and others, IRNA wrote. Power and gas outages have intensified annually, with producers bearing the brunt of the losses. These imbalances have not only forced the closure of some small factories and left workers partially employed but have also impacted exports and foreign currency earnings.

To address these issues, the Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Trade has prepared the compensatory production plan for manufacturers. Ebrahim Sheikh, the deputy minister of public industries, said that the plan aims to offset production losses.

He added that under the plan, continuous gas and electricity supply will be ensured from early March to late June, allowing producers to compensate for lost production.

Sheikh highlighted supportive measures and incentives for manufacturers, including a minimum 6-month grace period for financial obligations such as tax payments, utility bills, and insurance premiums.

He also noted the establishment of streamlined customs procedures to expedite the clearance of production components and parts, as well as the allocation of foreign currency for raw materials and production inputs. Sheikh mentioned a review and increase in diesel fuel quotas for production units in line with the 2025 production plan, with larger quotas allocated through the SADAF system for applicants in various provinces.

He emphasized that supporting the purchase of diesel generators, maximizing raw material production in key industries (petrochemicals, steel, copper, aluminum, etc.), and ensuring adequate financial resources are critical components of the compensatory package. The deputy minister also reported fair wage payments to workers, stating that employers in workshops and production facilities are providing competitive wages to maintain workforce motivation during both regular and holiday operations.

He added that continuous production and maximizing capacity through three-shift operations will be supported over the four-month period.

Alongside the support package, experts have proposed solutions to address energy imbalances, including requiring manufacturers to establish solar power plants to partially meet their electricity and gas needs.

Additionally, adopting modern technologies, investing in industrial modernization, and generating energy from solar and wind power plants could significantly reduce energy imbalances in the short term.

Foreign countries show ...



He pointed to the high volume of re-exports from

Page 1 > D u b a i ' s ports, noting that the UAE generates over \$180 billion annually through re-exports by shipping goods from various regions worldwide to other countries via its ports. "This is while Chabahar offers better conditions for transit and re-export due to its oceanic location and closer proximity to many export destinations," he said. Bajarzahi explained that Chabahar, located on the Makoran coast near the Indian Ocean, provides access to Africa and Europe, making it a strategic hub for trade. Several of Iran's landlocked neighboring countries in the region and Central Asia can use Chabahar to engage in global trade.

"Afghanistan has expressed readiness to use Chabahar Port for transit, with the potential to move hundreds of containers and trucks daily to meet the country's needs. This could generate at least \$5 billion annually for Iran

as Chabahar is not subject to sanctions for transporting goods to Afghanistan. Currently, Afghanistan sources its goods through Pakistan's Gwadar Port, but Afghan officials prefer using Iran and Chabahar."

Bajarzahi also noted Russia's strong interest in using Chabahar Port and the North-South Corridor for transit. "If the railway along this corridor is completed," the MP maintained, "Russia could transport 100 million tons of coal annually to Africa, Europe, and other regions, generating at least \$5 billion in annual revenue for Iran." Russia has proposed constructing a railway within Iran along the North-South Corridor within two years. This would allow Russia to transport grain, coal, and other goods to Chabahar for global export. While Iran has already begun constructing a railway along this corridor, it has yet to become operational. Russia prefers to use its wider-gauge railway for this route.

"Last year, approximately 30,000 trucks transported goods from Chabahar Port and the Rimdan border to Pakistan, a number that could increase to 50,000 in the short term. Despite subpar road conditions and customs facilities at the Rimdan border, improving infrastructure could enable Iran to extend transit routes to China via Pakistan."

Bajarzahi emphasized that if the necessary commercial, economic, and industrial infrastructure is developed in Chabahar, major industries such as automotive manufacturing could establish operations in the region, with related industries also producing and exporting goods from Chabahar to target markets. He identified complex administrative bureaucracy as a major obstacle to exports from Chabahar, describing it as a form of "self-imposed sanction" that complicates trade. "Simplifying these processes is essential to facilitate business," the lawmaker stressed.