

Pezeshkian gov't resolute in overcoming power shortages via renewables: SATBA

Economy Desk

The head of Iran's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Organization (SATBA) underlined the current administration's efforts to develop renewable energy to overcome the intensifying electricity shortages, saying workshops for constructing renewable power plants are soon to become more active across the country.

Mohsen Tarzatab was cited by IRNA as saying on Monday that President Masoud Pezeshkian's government has consistently focused on removing obstacles and developing renewable energy since the beginning of its tenure.

"The installed capacity of renewable power plants is now 1,710 MW, and it is hoped that by the end of Shahrivar (September 22), we will have 5,000 MW of renewable power plants, mainly solar power plants," Tarzatab said.

"The set target of 30,000 MW of renewable energy for the country is being pursued as a minimum capacity, and its share of the country's energy supply must increase from the current 1.7% to approximately 5%," he added.

Pointing to plans to achieve 10,000 MW of renewable power plants by the end of the Iranian calendar year (March 20) with the help of the private sector, the official said, "SATBA has committed to contributing 7,000 MW of renewable power plant capacity to address the imbalance, and the private sector has also taken good steps. We are confident that the construction of 3,000 to 4,000 MW of renewable power plants will also begin by the private sector to help the country during next year's electricity peak."

Tarzatab underlined that the problem in the Iranian power industry is both during the day and night peaks, saying, "If we can utilize solar power plants with significant capacity during the day peak and hydropower plants during the night peak, balance will be achieved."

Touching on importing power plant equipment to expedite the process of constructing solar energy plants, the SATBA chief said, "As promised to the president, and if financial resources totaling \$1.5 billion are allocated in a timely manner, all necessary equipment for 7,000 megawatts of solar power plants, including



Workers install solar panels on the rooftop of Iran's presidential office in Tehran on June 8, 2025. Iran seeks to supply 20% of the electricity needs of government building via renewable resources to ease a growing power shortage.

● FARS

5,000 megawatts of plants under construction and 2,000 megawatts of power plant equipment, will enter the country by early August."

Tarzatab said the construction

of 5,000 megawatts of solar power plants demands national cooperation and a joint effort between the government, domestic, and foreign investors to stave off blackouts at a time when the

shadow of energy imbalance looms over the coming summer. "Although ensuring stable electricity supply this summer may still face challenges, the collective effort to build and commis-

sion thousands of megawatts of clean power plants promises a brighter future, because this project is not just a technical project; it is a 'project of empathy'," he added.

'Carpet Supreme Council' soon to be revived in Iran's Ministry of Industry

Senior advisor warns of declining carpet exports



Economy Desk

Yahya Ale Eshaq, a senior advisor to the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and

Trade, said on Monday that the ministry in President Masoud Pezeshkian's government pays special attention to the country's carpet industry, and the



Yahya Ale Eshaq (R), a senior advisor to the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Trade, speaks at a presser on the National Day of Carpet in the capital Tehran on June 9, 2025.

● ISNA

"Carpet Supreme Council" is set to be revived.

"The Carpet Supreme Council is set to be revived with a new approach, focusing solely on four areas: policy-making, guidance, oversight, and support. However, in reality, the revival of handmade carpets is impossible without the operational and real presence of economic actors; if the administration of this industry remains solely in the hands of the government, the same past results will be repeated. Instead, we must organize structures in such a way that private sector actors, cooperatives, producers, designers, exporters, and all real stakeholders in this field are the main players," Ale Eshaq said.

"The new approach of this council is

to focus on the presence of economic stakeholders and solving the problems of the carpet industry; a change in perspective is needed, and the government must move towards its sovereign and regulatory duties; otherwise, we will have no boom in carpet production and trade," he added.

The senior advisor said the total volume of Iran's carpet exports amounts to 40 million dollars, adding that the problems is with foreign currency allocation and the Central Bank must pay special attention to the carpet industry.

"Currently, many exporters have exported carpets to European countries and have encountered problems due to sanctions and our country's laws, and their accounts are now blocked," he said. "In the early 1990s, we had \$2 billion in carpet exports and 2 million people employed in the carpet industry, but now these export figures have decreased."

Ale Eshaq said Iranian hand-woven carpets, with a history spanning sev-

eral millennia, have always played a significant role in culture, art, job creation, and production.

"During their heyday, they managed to secure the top position globally in terms of exports. At one point, Iran's hand-woven carpet exports exceeded two billion dollars, which is a brilliant record for our country," he underlined. "Unfortunately, in recent years, due to the oppressive US sanctions, as well as some cumbersome laws in the hand-knotted carpet sector and shortcomings in the management and development of this sector, we have witnessed a significant decline in the global standing of Iranian carpets."

Taking to task the neglect of the carpet industry, Ale Eshaq said, "While Iran is involved in hundreds of billions of dollars in economic interactions, an annual carpet export of 40 million dollars is regrettable. This figure is much lower than our capacities and historical background, and if not taken seriously, Iranian carpets will be marginalized."

Deputy minister urges efforts to boost Iran's share of \$20b global flower market

Economy Desk

The deputy head of planning and economy in the Ministry of Agriculture, referring to Iran's capacity in the global flower market, said Iran's share in the stated market, which is estimated to be worth about 20 billion dollars per year, is very low and the gap indicates the need for targeted planning and intelligent investment in the field.

"Approximately 75.4 million potted flowers, 1.6 billion cut flowers, and 450 million ornamental shrub branches are produced annually in Iran. Roses,

chrysanthemums, and native narcissus are the three flowers with the largest cultivation and production area in the cut flower sector," Akbar Fathi said, as reported by IRNA.

"Iran is the fifth largest producer of flowers and ornamental plants in Asia and the seventeenth in the world, and with existing capacities and strengthened exports, it can achieve a much higher position."

Fathi underlined that in the agricultural sector, the field of ornamental and cut flowers, in addition to its cultural and aesthetic role, is considered one of Iran's

comparative advantages in the export of agricultural products from an economic perspective, and can play a significant role in generating foreign exchange within the country's non-oil export basket.

"Iran, with its unparalleled climatic diversity, favorable solar radiation in most parts of the country, access to skilled human resources, and the historical artistic talent and passion of its people in floriculture, has the potential to become one of the hubs for flower production in the region and even the world," he said.

"By providing logistical infrastructure such as specialized flower export terminals, facilitating permit issuance, reducing transportation costs, and easing access to target markets (especially the Persian Gulf, Central Asia, and Europe), conditions can be created for domestic producers to compete in global markets."

The deputy minister expressed optimism that by relying on scientific capacities, young and creative human capital, and targeted government support for the private sector, Iran can achieve a worthy position in the global flower and plant trade, and the



industry can become one of the important drivers of foreign ex-

change earnings and sustainable employment across the country.