

Veep casts reconstruction, modernization as key post-war priorities

Economy Desk

Iranian Vice President Mohammadreza Aref emphasized on Tuesday the importance of reconstruction and modernization following the 12-day Israeli-imposed war on the country.

"We must very quickly demonstrate that we possess the capability for reconstruction on all post-war fronts, and today, modernization and reconstruction are the most important national post-war priorities," Aref was quoted as saying by Tasnim.

"Utilizing economic drivers and investors is part of the government's strategy on the path to realizing the Seventh Development Plan."

The vice president said that no fault could be found with the economic front during the 12-day war, and the country "did not face any shortages of goods whatsoever, and any shortages in some areas were immediately compensated."

According to Aref, the war provided an opportunity for the country "to pursue the strategy of delegating authority to governors and ministers through several working groups, which had successful performance, and the strategy of the supervisory bodies during this period was advisory."

Emphasizing that attention to the production sector is the most important strategy of the current government, Aref said, "We must achieve the 8% economic growth target, but existing resources are insufficient."

Accordingly, he clarified that the government must attract domestic and foreign investment, the mechanism for which is through investment companies.

He also emphasized that "relations with neighboring countries can also help in the mutual utilization of capacities."

The vice president also stressed, "The government's

strategy is the continuation and strengthening of micro-finance facilities for sustainable employment. In this regard, businesses damaged by the aggression of the Zionist regime must be prioritized."

Elsewhere in his remarks, he clarified, "Government and non-government bodies must also place tourism-based, digital, and marine economies on their agenda with specific mechanisms related to their own apparatus to increase the Gross Domestic Product." He emphasized facilitating the presence and entry of the people, the private sector, and public institutions into the country's economic management, adding, "The duty of the government and sovereign sectors is supervision and facilitation of affairs, not direct management. Planning must be such that non-government sectors can inject their resources into the economic cycle for the progress and development of the country."



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Electric utility: National grid weathered \$21m-plus war damage with no outage



Economy Desk

The head of Iran's Power Generation and Distribution Company (Tavanir) said the amount of damage incurred so far by the Israeli-imposed war is estimated at over \$21 million, adding, however, that the estimate of damage inflicted on the electricity industry is not yet fully determined.

"The estimate of damages inflicted on the electricity industry in the imposed war by Israel is not yet fully determined; the amount of damage incurred so far is estimated at 2 trillion toman (\$21.74m), which includes transmission lines, power

stations, and electricity distribution networks," Mostafa Rajabi Mashhadi said in a television interview, ISNA reported.

Noting that the volume of the Israeli regime's attacks was greater in Tehran than in other areas and that the electricity industry suffered more damage, Rajabi Mashhadi, stated, "Under these circumstances, efforts were made so that subscribers would not feel any power shortage and would have stable electricity."

He said three very large transformers were damaged, and the company managed to transport them from other

provinces to Tehran and replace. He added that out of 50 incidents resulting from the 12-day war, 25 incidents were related to Tehran.

"Some of these damages were repaired in the first hours, and others were compensated within two days, such that subscribers did not experience outages due to these damages," Rajabi Mashhadi said. "Components that suffered more damage have been taken out of circuit and are under repair."

Stating that repairs on 130,000 megawatts of power plants have been completed, he said, "These repairs belonged to thermal, nuclear, hydroelectric, small-

scale, and renewable power plants."

According to Rajabi Mashhadi, "All the country's power plants are in the production circuit at maximum capacity, and 150,000 employees of the electricity industry, including both public and private sectors, are striving for the stability of the power grid."

He requested electricity subscribers across the country to accompany the electricity industry during these hot days of the year with proper and optimal consumption.

During the 12-day war, four workers of the electricity industry were killed while performing their duties.

IRICA says non-oil trade topped \$43m in three months

Economy Desk

The head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA) announced that in the first three months of the Iranian calendar year (began on March 20, 2025), the country's total non-oil trade reached 43 million and 489 thousand tons, valued at 24 billion and 684 million dollars.

"In the first quarter of the current year, Iran's total non-oil trade reached 43 million and 489 thousand tons, valued at 24 billion and 684 million dollars," Faroud Asgari was reported as saying by Mehr news agency.

Asgari stressed that Iran's non-oil exports in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 34 million and 476 thousand tons, valued at 11 billion and 655 million dollars.

"Compared to the same period last year, the volume of these exported goods decreased by 9.3 percent in weight and 14.4 percent in value," he added.

Asgari stated that the average customs value per ton of exported goods during this period was \$338, which is 5.6 percent less than the same period last year.

"During this period, 11 million and 133 thousand tons of petrochemical products, valued at 4 billion and 684 million dollars, were exported, showing a decrease of 28.7 percent in weight and 24.5 percent in value," he said.

Regarding the main items of non-oil exports in the first quarter of the Iranian year 1404, Asgari said, "The five main non-oil export items during this period were liquefied propane with \$874 million, liquefied butane with \$611 million, methanol with \$576 million, oil bitumen with \$574 million, and natural gas with \$456 million." According to Asgari, "China with \$3.511 billion, Iraq with \$1.905 billion, the United Arab Emirates with \$1.592 billion, Turkey with \$937 million, Afghanistan with \$510 million, Oman with \$437 million, and Pakistan with \$420 million were the seven

main destination countries for our non-oil exports in the first quarter of the current year."

Regarding the volume of imports in the first quarter, he added, "During this period, 9 million and 13 thousand tons of goods valued at 13 billion and 29 million dollars were imported into the country, which decreased by 4.35 percent in weight and 11.73 percent in value."

Asgari also said the average customs value per ton of imported goods was \$1,446, showing a 7.7 percent decrease compared to the same period last year.

According to the IRICA chief, the main imported items in the current year's quarter included gold in unwrought forms valued at \$965 million, animal feed corn at \$883 million, rice at \$500 million, sunflower seed oil at \$493 million, and mobile phones at \$372 million.

"The main trading partner countries for imports with Iran in the first quarter of the Iranian year 1404 included the United



● ISNA

Arab Emirates with \$3.886 billion, China with \$3.428 billion, Turkey with \$1.986 billion, India with \$514 million, Germany

with \$454 million, the Russian Federation with \$354 million, and the Netherlands with \$340 million," he said.

History proves Israel ...

History has repeatedly shown that the Israeli regime struggles to endure conventional warfare.

Page 1 > This lack of staying power is evident in its pattern of short-lived conflicts—be it the 5-day war, the 6-day war, or the 33-day war. Given this historical trend, the short

duration of the latest war was predictable.

Iran's "Kheibar Shekan 2" missiles played a key role with superior maneuverability designed to evade advanced air defense systems. They still remain a serious threat to Israel. Just two days before the cease-fire, I pre-

dicted that if Iran maintained its missile strikes, Israel would be forced to back down.

Israel's defense systems, including the US-supplied THAAD batteries, were stretched to their limits and failed to deliver the performance expected. This exposed serious vulnerabilities

in Israel's layered defense shield. The Kheibar Shekan 2, with its speed and agility, repeatedly proved capable of penetrating Israeli defenses and continues to serve as one of Iran's most effective tools of deterrence.

For years, the Israeli regime has banked heavily on its internal stabil-

ity and hardened infrastructure. But the cracks that appeared during and after this war suggest that its capacity to withstand even a limited-duration conflict is far weaker than previously thought. As a result, the likelihood of Israel sustaining a full 12-day war in the future now appears slim.