

National post company unveils smart addressing system, delivery robot

Economy Desk

Iran has unveiled a new generation of standardized addressing services and its first postal delivery robot, along with other technology and infrastructure projects, at a ceremony attended by President Masoud Pezeshkian to mark World Post Day.

The projects, announced by Iran's National Post Company (NPC), focus on developing the national location-based addressing system and modernizing postal infrastructure and operations to improve service accuracy and speed, operational efficiency and public access to postal services, Mehr News Agency reported. One of the main projects unveiled was the third generation of standardized addressing. Based on the national location-based addressing infrastructure known as GNAF, the service allows users to manage and personalize addresses and access location-based services. The ceremony also featured a report on the development of the national address database under President Pezeshkian's administration, which took office in August 2024. According to NPC, rural geocoding coverage has increased from about 4% to 77%, with completion targeted for November.

The country's first postal delivery robot, developed with the participation of knowledge-based companies, was also introduced at the ceremony. Designed to deliver mail and parcels in residential complexes and



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian unveils two stamps as Communications and Information Technology Minister Sattar Hashemi looks on during a ceremony marking World Post Day in Tehran on October 12, 2026. [president.ir](#)

townships, the robot is initially being evaluated for its capabilities as the company explores this new delivery method.

Other projects included the commissioning of three sorting centers and five scanner tunnels across eight provinces. The equipment is intended to speed up parcel processing, reduce operational errors and increase the capacity of the postal network.

The company also unveiled a system for consolidating sorting data and opened a national center for intelligent monitoring and management of the postal network.

These systems integrate operational data to

enable more precise monitoring of network performance, tracking of processes and data-driven decision-making.

In the digital services sector, the company also unveiled the Post Man web application, designed to facilitate access to electronic postal services through an integrated platform. Other initiatives included the development of software systems, improvements to digital service security and the expansion of the My Postal Assistant service on the Soroush Plus messaging platform. These initiatives aim to improve user access and expand remote services.

ECONOMIC LENS

Global Economy: Hidden battle for jobs Why China's employment figures matter beyond a single economic statistic



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ANALYSIS
EXCLUSIVE

Not every battle in the global economy takes place on stock exchanges, in trading halls, or amid tariff disputes. Some of the most consequential economic contests unfold in a place that rarely commands as much attention as financial market indicators: the labor market. This is where governments must strike a balance between economic growth, technological progress, social expectations, and businesses' actual capacity to hire. Viewed from this perspective, China's latest employment figures should not be regarded merely as a report on the performance of a major economy. Rather, they offer a window into one of the most pressing challenges facing the global economy today: translating productive capacity into sustainable employment opportunities.

According to Reuters, China's Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security announced that the country created 10.52 million new urban jobs during the first nine months of 2026, equivalent to 87.7% of its annual employment target. At first glance, these figures indicate that China is making progress toward meeting its employment objectives. Yet their real significance lies in a question that extends far beyond the country's borders: in an economy where technology is rapidly transforming the structure of production, how can governments ensure that economic growth translates into jobs? For decades, China has relied on industrial production, extensive investment, infrastructure development, and a strong presence in international trade to become one of the central pillars of the global economy. However, its growth model has not remained immune to structural change. Demographic shifts, changing consumption patterns, challenges in the property sector, developments in export markets, and the expansion of artificial intelligence are all reshaping the employment landscape. In this environment, the creation of millions of new jobs represents a notable achievement. Nevertheless, the number of jobs created alone cannot reveal whether the labor market is genuinely stable, resilient, and dynamic.

The central challenge facing today's economy is not simply job creation; it is the quality of employment and its ability to provide workers with economic security. Jobs that offer adequate wages, opportunities for skills development, a reasonable degree of employment security, and prospects for career advancement can help strengthen household consumption and improve economic confidence. By contrast, an expansion in low-productivity, insecure, or inadequately paid employment may fail to produce a meaningful improvement in public welfare, even when overall employment figures are rising. Consequently, any assessment of China's labor market must distinguish between the number of jobs created and their economic quality. This issue also carries significant implications for the global economy. China is not only one of the

world's largest producers of goods; developments within its economy also affect other countries through trade, investment, demand for raw materials, and global supply chains. Sustained employment in China can influence international trade by supporting household incomes and domestic demand. Conversely, weakness in the labor market or declining consumer confidence may generate consequences that extend well beyond national borders. The scale of these effects, however, depends on other variables, including income growth, consumer spending patterns, trade policies, and prevailing global economic conditions. Meanwhile, artificial intelligence and automation are making the employment equation increasingly complex. On the one hand, technology can raise productivity, reduce production costs, and create entirely new industries. On the other, it can transform existing occupations and increase demand for new skills.

Economies that fail to invest in education, workforce reskilling, and stronger links between educational institutions and industry may face a widening gap between available employment opportunities and workers' capabilities. Under these circumstances, employment policy can no longer be limited to creating new jobs; it must also facilitate the transition of workers from declining occupations into more productive activities.

Nevertheless, a single statistical report should not be taken as conclusive evidence of the overall health of China's economy. A more comprehensive assessment requires examining wage trends, productivity, youth employment, labor force participation, and the distribution of job opportunities across different sectors. Furthermore, achieving 87.7% of the annual employment target means that the remaining portion must still be fulfilled, with the final outcome depending on developments during the closing months of the year.

What these figures ultimately demonstrate is the growing importance of employment in the economic competition of the twenty-first century. In a world where countries compete to attract investment, advance technology, and increase their share of international markets, economic advantage is no longer defined solely by production capacity or export volumes. The ability to translate growth into sustainable incomes and high-quality employment is also an essential component of national economic strength.

Perhaps the defining question for China and other major economies is not simply how many jobs are created within a given period, but how effectively those jobs contribute to higher productivity, income security, and stronger purchasing power. Ultimately, the success of the global economy cannot be measured solely by output volumes or market valuations. One of its fundamental benchmarks is the ability to create opportunities that connect the benefits of economic growth with people's everyday lives.

TPO says local-currency payments possible with EAEU



Economy Desk

Iran has established the capacity to use national currencies and transfer funds in trade with members of the Eurasian Economic Union despite sanctions and banking restrictions, the head of the Trade Promotion Organization of Iran said on Monday, adding that the country's foreign trade volume by weight fell 34% in the first half of the current Iranian year.

Mohammad Ali Dehqan-Dehnavi, deputy industry minister and the TPO chief, told a news conference that payment mechanisms and currency transfers were among the main issues in trade relations with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU).

He said the issue fell under the Central Bank of Iran's remit and that measures to facilitate financial transactions, particularly in trade with Russia, had made considerable progress, IRNA reported.

"At present, suitable capacities have been created to expand economic ties with member states of the EAEU in terms of financial transactions, and a significant portion of the remaining obstacles relate to issues such as standards and customs procedures," he said.

Dehqan-Dehnavi said tariff barriers had been reduced or eliminated for about 87% of goods covered by the free trade agreement between Iran and the union, which took effect on May 15, 2025.

As a result, high tariffs were no longer the main obstacle to exporting most of those goods to markets in the bloc's member states, he said.

Iran's export performance had been affected by problems and

restrictions at one point, but positive trends had emerged in some areas, including trade with Asian countries, Dehqan-Dehnavi said. The free trade agreement could help boost Iranian exports by improving access to target markets, he added.

Foreign trade weighs down

Dehqan-Dehnavi also discussed the impact of US-imposed restrictions on maritime transport on Iran's foreign trade. Before the war, about 75% of the country's foreign trade by weight was transported by sea, mainly through the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, he said, ILNA reported.

Iran's southern ports remain under a US naval blockade imposed by President Donald Trump in mid-April, aimed at pressuring Tehran into an agreement after a 40-day US-Israeli war that began in late February. Already under decades of Western sanctions over its

nuclear programs, the country also faces a new wave of US sanctions targeting its aviation sector. Dehqan-Dehnavi said the aim of the port blockade was to disrupt the 75% share of foreign trade that relied on maritime routes. However, trade data for the first six months of the current Iranian year that began on March 21 showed that the country's foreign trade volume by weight had declined by 34%, he said.

He said exports and imports equivalent to 40 percentage points of the trade volume affected by the blockade had been transported by sea using methods available to the private sector, as well as through other corridors and transport routes. He said rail transport was more expensive than maritime shipping, while land-based trade also increased costs and caused congestion at border crossings. He also reported a 20% decline in the value of Iran's foreign trade in the first six months of the current Iranian year.

ISA chief outlines progress as Iran builds more than 30 satellites

Economy Desk

Iran is developing more than 30 satellites as it seeks to expand its domestic space industry and broaden the use of satellite technology across different sectors, the head of the Iranian Space Agency said on Sunday.

Hassan Salarieh, head of the agency, said the projects were being carried out by Iranian specialists, whom he described as the country's main asset in the space industry. He made the remarks in the northeastern city of Nishapur.

"Iran's space industry has become a domestic, knowledge-based

industry relying on local expertise and manpower over more than two decades of activity, and several programs are underway to develop the industry and its applications across different sectors," said Salarieh, who also serves as deputy communications and information technology minister.

Salarieh said the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology was pursuing plans to develop a space-based economy, including an economy built around data and satellite imagery.

Several satellites with imaging resolutions of around one meter

or better are currently under development, he said. Satellite constellations for emergency and critical communications, along with other projects, have also been defined by the ministry and are being developed in cooperation with the private sector and other organizations.

Salarieh said Iran was among 10 to 12 countries capable of building satellites and launch vehicles, launching satellites, operating launch sites, controlling satellites in orbit and receiving their data.

He outlined several achievements in the country's space sector over the past two years,

including its first orbital maneuver using propulsion and the launch of its first heavy payload, weighing about 300 kilograms. He also cited advances in the technology of the Simorgh and Qaem 100 launch vehicles, built by Iran's Defense Ministry.

Other milestones included the first launch of the fully indigenous Nahid-2 communications satellite and its performance in orbit.

The triple launch of the Paya, Zafar and Kowsar satellites, along with the first launches by the private sector, were also among the developments he highlighted.