Battery technologies iran

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“????? ???? ?????? ??????? ???? ? ?????????? ???????"(Developing the Lithium Field Will Require Dedication)," Young Journalist Club (an official center established by the political affairs bureau of the official Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting to train journalists), 9 July 2024. https://

Naderi Sharif, the chief of the Energy Resources Development Organization, stated that there are two approaches to the development of battery technology. Some favor and some oppose.

Opponents of the development of lithium battery cell technology cite reasons such as the need for heavy investment, rapid changes in cell technology and diversity in cell products. Proponents of lithium battery development also believe that lithium batteries are a strategic technology and product and that the development of the energy sector depends on this product. Cheap fossil fuel has led to the backwardness of energy supply and production and related technologies.

[ii] For a Persian language discussion of Iran"s domestic Yuz electric vehicle, see: "??? ?? ??????????? ????? (Yuz on the streets of Tehran)" Fars News Agency, 2 November 2021. https://

[iii] The same pattern exists with Iran"s satellite program. For a previous discussion of the involvement of universities in Iran"s satellite program, see: Michael Rubin, "Iran: Preparing for Zafar III Satellite Launch," OE Watch, July 2019. https://community.apan /wg/tradoc-g2/fmso/m/oe-watch-past-issues/284140/download

IRN continues to put lithium battery production on a fast track perhaps foreshadowing development of a new generation of drones and robots as the Revolutionary Guards take the industrial lead.

Image: The Yuz, Iran"s domestically-manufactured electric vehicle, unveiled in November 2021.Source: https://media.farsnews /Uploaded/Files/Images/1400/08/11/14000811000831_Test_PhotoN.jpgAttribution: Fars News Agency

While the mining sector has started to pick up in the Arab Gulf states (also referred to as the Gulf cooperation council [GCC]), Iran has introduced measures to expand its mining and metals sector in recent years as part of plans to diversify its economy away from oil revenues.

Around 7% of global mineral reserves can be found in Iran, making it one of the most important mineral producers in the world; possessing major reserves of zinc, copper, salt, coal, iron ore, uranium, lead, gold, bauxite (for aluminium), molybdenum, antimony, sulphur, sand and gravel, and possibly lithium.

Ebrahim Ali Molabeigi Iran"s minister of Industry announces "the discovery of the first lithium reserve estimated to be 8.5 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) in Hamedan province signalling

positive news of the possibility of other reserves in the western Iranian region”.

According to Mohammad-Hadi Ahmadi, the deputy head of the Ministry of Industry, Mining, and Trade Department in Hamedan said "the country will be able to extract lithium from two newly discovered Lithium deposits in the next two years. The deposits cover an area of around 11 square kilometres in Qahavand Plain, located more than 50 kilometres to the east of the provincial capital of Hamedan.

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