



## Introduction to the Commercial and Export Potential of Gilan (The Land of Opportunities and Attractions)

The First Summit of Governors of the Coastal  
Provinces of the Caspian Sea Littoral States



By:  
Gilan Governors Office





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## Gilan at a Glance

With a history spanning over 230,000 years, Gilan stands as a crossroads of diverse cultures and civilizations that have enriched its cultural and historical heritage. Known as the leading province in green-blue development in northern Iran, Gilan—centered around the metropolis of Rasht, the largest city in northern Iran—has leveraged its abundant natural and human resources, as well as numerous opportunities, to create a welcoming environment for investment and the active participation of economic stakeholders in modern development processes. The province has also adopted a forward-looking approach to preserving and promoting its deep-rooted cultural identity. Historically referred to as the “Gateway to Europe” due to its commercial ties with Russia and the Caucasus during the late Qajar era, Gilan continues to play a key role in fostering interaction with Central Asian, Caucasian, and European countries. It serves as an essential bridge connecting East Asia to Eastern and Northern Europe through the reactivation of major economic and transport corridors.

Population: 2,566,000 . Climate: Influenced by the Alborz Mountain range and the Caspian Sea, Gilan enjoys a mild and humid climate. The dry season is short, and rainfall occurs throughout most of the year. Area: 14,044 square kilometers  
Location: Northern Iran Provincial Capital: Rasht Administrative Divisions: 17 counties, 53 cities, 46 districts, and 113 rural districts Borders: Gilan borders the Caspian Sea to the north, sharing maritime boundaries with other Caspian coastal countries, and has a land border with the Republic of Azerbaijan through the Astara region. It is bordered by Ardabil Province to the west, Zanjan and Qazvin provinces to the south, and Mazandaran Province to the east.



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## Trade

Since ancient times, Gilan has been the commercial hub of northern Iran, endowed with abundant natural resources. Its natural, agricultural, and maritime attractions, coupled with the province's industrial potential and the rich cultural heritage of its people, have made Gilan known among diverse communities as the "Land of Opportunities."

## Economic Indicators

Located along the Caspian Sea and sharing a border with the Republic of Azerbaijan, Gilan benefits from proximity to the Eurasian market and enjoys significant advantages in agriculture and tourism. Supported by robust infrastructure—including an airport, railway, customs facilities, ports, a free trade–industrial zone, and a special economic zone—along with a skilled and educated workforce, the province possesses strong potential for the expansion of both domestic and international trade.

Gilan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021 amounted to 1,557,318 billion rials, accounting for 1.8 percent of Iran's total national GDP. In the summer of 2025, the province's economic participation rate reached 42.7 percent, while the unemployment rate stood at 7.3 percent—slightly below the national average of 7.4 percent.

The Gini coefficient for urban households in Gilan in 2024 was 0.2653, and for rural households, 0.2408. In comparison, the national Gini coefficient for urban households was 0.3689, and for rural households, 0.3532, indicating a more equitable income distribution within the province relative to the national average.

## Human Resources

Gilan Province benefits from an educated and specialized workforce. Owing to the large number of universities and the wide range of academic disciplines offered—including medicine, humanities, basic sciences, engineering, agriculture, veterinary science, and the arts—the province is well positioned to sustain a steady supply of skilled human capital for the future.

## Logistics

Gilan Province, strategically located at the intersection of the two major international corridors—INSTC (North–South) and TRACECA (East–West)—enjoys a prime geographical position. Its proximity to the Caspian Sea provides strategic access to a market of over 300 million people across Russia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus. The presence of the Anzali Free Trade–Industrial Zone, the first free trade zone in northern



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Iran, and the Astara Special Economic Zone, along with three active ports—Anzali, Caspian, and Astara (and the under-construction Chamkhaleh Port)—has turned Gilan into the principal gateway for northern Iran's international trade.

The province is supported by strong infrastructure, including the Qazvin–Rasht–Anzali railway, the Tehran–Rasht highway, and Sardar-e-Jangal International Airport in Rasht, which operates an average of more than 200 weekly flights across 10 domestic and 5 international routes. Additionally, major power plants in Manjil, Rasht, and Loshan, together with Gilan's exceptional natural assets—its rivers, wetlands, forests, mountains, and sea—offer unique potential for the expansion of trade, investment, and tourism.

These combined advantages have positioned Gilan as one of Iran's most important economic and logistical hubs, serving as the nation's main gateway to Russia and other Caspian littoral states.

### **Ports and Customs**

Gilan Province hosts eight customs offices: Anzali Free Trade Zone Customs, Hassanrud Free Trade Zone Customs (Anzali), Astara Customs, Astara Port Special Economic Zone Customs, Astara Railway Customs, Rasht Postal Customs, Anzali Postal Customs, and Rasht Airport Customs.

The presence of Anzali Port—with a 200-year history—alongside the newly established Caspian Port within the Anzali Free Trade Zone and the Astara Port Complex, has significantly enhanced Gilan's capacity in the field of foreign trade.

### **Free Trade and Special Economic Zones**

Gilan Province, through the Anzali Free Trade Zone and the Astara Port Special Economic Zone, offers substantial potential for attracting foreign investment. These zones provide favorable conditions for the establishment of production and commercial activities aimed at boosting exports and delivering efficient services to enable active participation in regional and international markets.

### **Foreign Trade**

In the first seven months of 2025, Gilan Province exported 921.7 thousand tons of goods valued at 428.9 million USD. The province's main export products included plant-based goods, petrochemical products, chemical and plastic materials, animal products, food industry products, mineral products, and ceramic goods. These were primarily exported to Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Belarus.







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## Economic Sectors , Agriculture

Gilan is an agricultural province. More than 70 types of agricultural products are cultivated across the region. Agriculture accounts for about 30 percent of employment and 50 percent of the provincial economy, with around 440,000 farming households engaged in this sector. Although

Gilan covers less than 0.9 percent of Iran's land area, it contributes over 3.5 percent of the nation's total agricultural output, producing approximately 3.2 million tons of various crops annually.

### Current Status

The total agricultural land area in Gilan Province is approximately 425,551 hectares, of which 304,624 hectares are cultivated land and 120,927 hectares are orchards. The province also encompasses about 245,000 hectares of rangelands. Additionally, 564,000 hectares of Gilan's territory are covered by forest areas, forming a significant part of the Hyrcanian forests—undoubtedly one of the nation's most valuable natural heritages.

The total area of active greenhouses in the province amounts to 129 hectares, with 1,045 operational greenhouse units.

### Horticultural Products

Gilan's fertile soil, abundant rainfall, and diverse climatic conditions have created an ideal environment for cultivating a wide range of horticultural products. The province's total horticultural output

amounts to 720,249 tons, representing 3.2 percent of Iran's total production. Oranges, kiwifruit, tea, olives, mulberries, and hazelnuts are Gilan's main horticultural crops, accounting for 24.42 percent of the province's total agricultural output. With 9,590 tons of medicinal plants cultivated across 1,761 hectares, Gilan ranks among Iran's most promising provinces for the growth and cultivation of medicinal herbs. The main species cultivated include borage, damask rose, saffron, aloe vera, lavender, ginger, various mint species, and lemon balm. The province also holds the top national position in borage production, with over 1,275.7 hectares under cultivation, more than 6,000 producers, and an annual yield of approximately 651.8 tons of dried borage.

Key Agricultural Rankings of Gilan Province:

Product	National Rank	Production (tons)
Paddy (Rice)	2	1,068,173
Chicken Meat	3	290,000
Kiwi	2	174,620
Tea	1	120,592
Aquaculture	2	87,000
Mulberry	1	90,706
Medlar	1	4,342
Hazelnut	1	28,087
Borage	1	652
Loquat	2	716.6
Olive	3	26,000

Key Horticultural Products of Gilan

Provincial Rank	Product	Production (tons)	National Rank
1	Orange	208,599	4
2	Kiwi	174,620	2
3	Tea	120,592	1
4	Olive	26,000	3
5	Mulberry	90,706	1
6	Hazelnut	28,087	1







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## Field Crops

Thanks to its mild climate, clean environment, and fertile soil, Gilan is considered one of Iran's major hubs for field crop production. The province's total crop output amounts to 1,121,023 tons, representing 1.3 percent of the nation's total agricultural production.

Gilan is recognized as the largest producer of high-quality native rice varieties in Iran. With 238,000 hectares of paddy fields, the province ranks first in terms of cultivated area and second in total rice production nationwide. Other major field crops produced in Gilan include oilseeds, watermelon, fava beans, agricultural beans, vegetables, and peanuts.

## Sericulture

Gilan holds a leading position in Iran's sericulture and silk industry. The province hosts all key national institutions related to silk production, including the National Sericulture Development Center, the National Silk Research Institute, and the Silk Research Group at the University of Gilan. Gilan ranks first nationwide in the production of fresh silk cocoons and possesses the largest mulberry plantations in the country. The province is home to the country's largest mother garden for mulberry cuttings, located at the Parand Farm in Fuman, as well as the main silk seed production centers concentrated in Rasht, Anzali, Fuman, and Somehsara. It also hosts the largest industrial silk-reeling factories and maintains the highest distribution capacity of silkworm eggs in Iran, with 10,800 boxes distributed and 15,000 boxes produced annually. Sericulture is practiced across all 17 counties of the province. Additionally, the Sefidrud Agricultural and Livestock Joint-Stock Company provides essential infrastructure for mulberry sapling production and silkworm egg cultivation.

## Livestock and Poultry

Gilan Province plays a vital role in ensuring the country's food security through its strong livestock sector, producing a total of 643,228 tons of animal products annually. The province's production includes 30,559 tons of red meat, 326,994 tons of raw milk, 1,046 tons of wool and hair, 253,098 tons of poultry meat, 23,000 tons of eggs, 2,891 tons of hides and skins, and 5,639 tons of honey. Gilan has 13,000 head of purebred cattle, 97,000 crossbred cattle, 318,000 native cattle, 18,000 buffalo, and more than 830,000 small livestock. With 878 active broiler farms with a total capacity of nearly 28 million birds, 105 breeder farms with a capacity exceeding 4.5 million birds, 9 grandparent farms with a capacity of over 305,000 birds, and 23 hatcheries with a total capacity exceeding 41 million chicks, Gilan ranks first in the production of grandparent poultry, second in parent stock and hatchery operations, and third in broiler production nationwide. The province also has 5,300 apiaries with about







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370,000 honeybee colonies. With an annual honey production of 5,600 tons, Gilan holds the fifth position among Iranian provinces.

### **Fisheries**

Gilan Province, with over 300 kilometers of coastline along the Caspian Sea, has a long-standing tradition in fishing and marine activities. Of the province's total 86,000 tons of fishery production, 13 percent comes from marine fishing, while 87 percent is derived from inland aquaculture. Among Gilan's aquaculture production, 88 percent consists of warm-water fish, 8 percent of cold-water fish, and 4 percent of sturgeon species. Gilan has been a pioneer in the restoration of Caspian Sea commercial fish stocks for over half a century, ensuring the sustainability of marine resources. The province ranks first in the country in the development and production of farmed sturgeon and hosts the largest number of sturgeon farms nationwide. It also leads the country in the production and export of aquaculture feed, leeches, and ornamental fish. Thirty percent of Iran's warm-water fish farms are located in Gilan, and the province holds the national record for warm-water fish production with an average yield of 20 tons per hectare. Given this potential, Gilan possesses the capacity to become the country's leading hub for warm-water fish farming. The export value of Gilan's fishery products has increased from 20 million USD in 2021 to 60 million USD in 2024. In the first half of 2025, fishery exports rose by 22 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. Gilan also accounts for the highest share of Iran's caviar exports, with over 4 tons exported in 2024 and 1.5 tons during the first half of 2025.

### **Agricultural Trade**

Due to their exceptional quality and uniqueness, Gilan's agricultural products have been exported to more than 30 countries, totaling 603,526 tons in weight and valued at 339 million USD. The province's main exported agricultural goods include kiwifruit, greenhouse peppers, watermelon, various types of sour cherries, black tea, cabbage varieties, and white beans. The province's primary imported agricultural commodities consist of corn feed, barley feed, sunflower oil, barley, lentils, soybeans, and millet, with a total import volume of 1,911,660 tons valued at 1,224 million USD.

### **Industry**

Although Gilan Province is best known for its agriculture, it also possesses a long-standing industrial heritage. Industrial manufacturing in the province dates back more than a century and has gradually expanded by leveraging its natural advantages—particularly in agriculture—leading to the development of industries related to silk, tea, hemp, rice, olive processing, and textiles.



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## Current Status

In recent years, Gilan Province has moved toward the development of food processing and agro-based industries, capitalizing on its diverse agricultural products and natural advantages. Today, numerous industrial units have been established in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, steel production, non-metallic mineral products, hygiene, electronics, and food and beverages. As a result, Gilan has emerged as an industrial hub, particularly in the fields of cellulose, steel, pharmaceutical, and food industries. At present, 1,830 industrial units are operating across 36 industrial towns and zones, covering a total area of 1,716 hectares. Among these, several stand out: the Sefidrud Industrial Town, notable for its proximity to the provincial capital and Rasht railway station; the Loshan Industrial Town, strategically located near Tehran and well-positioned in terms of environmental zoning; the Hassanrud Industrial Town in Anzali, situated within the Anzali Free Trade Zone; and the Lahijan Industrial Zone, which has been transformed into a semi-specialized food industry park following its privatization and redevelopment.

## Leading Industries

Gilan is among Iran's leading provinces in the food industry, with more than 300 active industrial units engaged in food processing and agricultural product conversion. Numerous production and processing facilities for tea, rice, olive products, dairy items, and bottled mineral water highlight the province's strength in this sector. Gilan has also long been recognized as the national hub for confectionery production, particularly cakes and cookies. The province is also prominent in automotive parts manufacturing, producing high-quality components such as clutch discs and pressure plates, suspension parts, shock absorbers, exhaust system elements, plastic components, and electrical parts. This has established Gilan as one of the country's leading centers for automotive component production. In addition, Gilan has a long-standing reputation as a hub for pharmaceutical and hygienic industries and remains at the forefront of innovation, developing novel and unique products. The first psychotropic drugs in Iran and the first anti-cancer medication in the Middle East were produced here. The presence of major pharmaceutical companies such as Sobhan Darou and Caspian Tamin has made the province a center for the production of tablets, solutions, syrups, gels, ointments, and medical drops. Gilan ranks second in the country for the production of tablets, ampoules, topical solutions, and disinfectants. With its annual capacity for steel billet, raw steel, and rebar production, Gilan has become one of Iran's major steel production centers. The province also leads the country in the production of aluminum radiators and, given its strong wood industry, can be regarded as Iran's cellulose industry hub.



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## Mining

Gilan's natural landscape has endowed the province with a valuable wealth of mineral resources that play an increasingly important role in supplying raw materials for various industries. Today, Gilan is recognized as one of the Iranian provinces with considerable mining potential, although its full development is still underway. Most of the province's mines are located in the southern regions, particularly in Rudbar, Manjil, Loshan, and Ammarloo.

## Current Status

There are 44 active mines in Gilan Province with an annual extraction capacity of 8,636,500 tons and an estimated reserve of 1,609 million tons, providing employment for approximately 1,700 people. The main mineral resources extracted include sand and gravel, rubble stone, limestone, marl, travertine, mica, industrial clay, refractory clay, ordinary clay, lead, and zinc.

Cement production is one of the key strengths of Gilan's mining and industrial sectors, with the province's annual cement output reaching approximately 2,061,573 tons.

## Tourism

Tourism is an integral part of the economy and daily life in the Land of Rain. Gilan has long been a highly attractive destination for both domestic and international travelers due to its diverse natural and cultural assets, including the Caspian Sea and its coastline, foothills and mountains, waterfalls, rivers, forests, and rich biodiversity. The province's historical monuments, deep cultural heritage characterized by coexistence and hospitality, traditional music, renowned handicrafts, rich culinary culture, and stunning landscapes make it a year-round tourism destination. In addition to nature-based tourism, Gilan possesses significant potential for the expansion and promotion of other tourism branches such as agrotourism, health tourism, religious tourism, culinary tourism, and sports tourism.

## Major Tourist Destinations

The historical town of Masuleh, the Gilan Rural Heritage Museum, the Rudkhan Castle historical complex, and the Lahijan Tea Museum are among the top attractions for visitors interested in the province's rich history. Rasht, recognized as Iran's third most-visited city, also stands out as a leading center for health tourism.

Other major tourist destinations in Gilan include the mountain pastures of Subatan and Eshkevarat; the villages of Deylaman, Olasobelangah, Javaher Dasht, Damash, and Emamzadeh Ebrahim; the Asalem Forest; Gisum and Saravan Forest Parks; Mohtasham Garden; Saghalkasar Lake; Visadar and Laton Waterfalls; Anzali and Kiakalayeh Wetlands; Chamkhaleh Beach; Avisho Cave; Rasht Municipality Square; and the Heyran Pass.



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### **Accommodation Facilities**

Gilan Province hosts a total of 3,635 tourism establishments, including 116 hotels, 104 tourism complexes, 3 boutique hotels, 59 apartment hotels, 54 guesthouses, 2,660 private lodgings, 22 entertainment and recreation centers, 191 eco-lodges, 5 traditional inns, 32 marine piers and passenger terminals, 2 camping and tourism grounds, 397 roadside facilities, and 95 travel agencies. Altogether, these facilities comprise 16,115 rooms, 50,582 beds, and 204,271 seats.

### **Visitor Statistics**

Each year, more than 12 million tourists visit Gilan's natural, historical, and cultural attractions and museums. In the first half of the current year alone, the province recorded 75 million tourist overnight stays.

### **Cultural Heritage**

#### **World Heritage Sites**

A total of 1,313 historical, cultural, and natural sites from Gilan Province have been inscribed on Iran's National Heritage List. Gilan's international recognitions include the inscription of Rasht as a member of UNESCO's Creative Cities Network in the field of gastronomy, the registration of the Hyrcanian Forests as a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site, and the recognition of Qasemabad Village in Rudsar County as a UNESCO World Crafts Village for its traditional chadorshab weaving.

#### **Notable Museums**

- Gilan Rural Heritage Museum
- Rashti Embroidery Museum
- Rasht Archaeological Museum
- Mirza Kuchak Khan Museum
- Iran Tea History Museum (Lahijan)
- Press Museum
- Vanguard World War II Museum
- Subatan Nomadic Anthropology Museum
- Qasemabad Anthropology Museum

### **Handicrafts**

Gilan Province is renowned for its remarkable diversity in traditional handicrafts, reflecting the region's rich cultural heritage and ancient civilization. The province's artisanal crafts—passed down through generations—include wickerwork, cane weaving, bamboo crafts, shawl weaving, carpet weaving, kilim weaving, chadorshab weaving, Rashti embroidery, traditional shoemaking



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## **National and International Craft Cities and Villages**

- Qasemabad: UNESCO World Crafts Village for chadorshab weaving
- Fashtekheh: National Village of Wickerwork
- Rasht: National City of Rashti Embroidery
- Ardeh: National Village of Shawl Weaving
- Shalma: National Village of Woodcarving
- Jirdeh: National Village of Traditional Pottery
- Anbaran: National Village of Kilim Weaving

## **Foreign Investment**

Gilan Province offers a range of absolute and comparative advantages that make it an attractive destination for foreign investment. These include its strategic position in international trade, strong agricultural, industrial, and service sectors, and the unique combination of air, land, and sea borders. The province's proximity to major markets such as Eurasia, Central Asia, Russia, and Europe, along with the presence of the Anzali Free Trade–Industrial Zone and the Special Economic Zones of Astara and Lahijan, further enhance its investment appeal. Most foreign investors in the province are active in the industrial sector, with the majority based in the Anzali Free Trade–Industrial Zone.

## **Current Status**

Between 2004 and 2024, the total approved foreign investment in Gilan Province amounted to 2,048 million USD, of which 643 million USD—approximately 31 percent—was actually realized and implemented. Around 81 percent of all active or validly licensed investment projects in the province are in the industrial sector, 11 percent in services, and the remainder in infrastructure. The majority of valid investment licenses and active projects are located in the Anzali Free Trade Zone in Bandar Anzali County. Out of the province's 17 counties, 7 currently host foreign investment projects. In 2025, one industrial investment project worth 3.5 million USD was approved in Rasht, and two additional capital expansion licenses were issued in Rasht and the Anzali Free Zone, amounting to 56 million USD. Accordingly, total approved foreign investment in 2025 reached 59.5 million USD. Furthermore, during the first half of 2025, 1.2 million USD of foreign capital was absorbed in the province.

## **Investment Priorities (Priority Areas under the Provincial Spatial Planning Program)**

### **Agriculture and Related Industries**

Based on agricultural clustering and spatial planning results, the main priorities in this sector focus on developing value chains and supporting industries with export potential and the







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capacity to attract foreign investment.

Main Areas	Development Strategy	Cluster / Product
Rasht, Astan-e Ashrafieh, Talesh, Somehsara	Mechanization, industrial processing, export branding	Rice
Lahijan, Fuman, Amlash, Langarud	Quality improvement, modern packaging, export to health-oriented markets	Tea
Rudbar	Oil processing and by-products, expansion of organic orchards	Olive
Astan-e Ashrafieh	Development of processing industries and export of processed products	Peanut
Rudsar, Amlash	Processing, packaging, export to European markets	Hazelnut
Somehsara, Fuman, Langarud	Revival of sericulture, textile and natural silk industries	Sericulture and Silk
Talesh, Astara, Rudsar	Greenhouse development, export-oriented cold storage facilities	Kiwifruit
Deylaman, Siahkal, Rudsar, Masal	Extract processing, export of medicinal products	Medicinal Plants
Talesh, Masal, Rezvanshahr	Branding of mountain honey, export promotion	Honey
Rudsar, Langarud	Processing industries and fruit juice exports	Citrus
Lahijan, Rudsar, Masal, Rezvanshahr	Production of off-season export crops	Greenhouse Cultivation
Bandar Anzali, Astan-e Ashrafieh, Talesh	Completion of production-to-export value chains	Fisheries (Fish and Caviar)
Rasht, Rudbar, Masal, Rudsar	Advanced dairy and meat processing industries	Livestock and Dairy

## Industry and Mining Sector

Based on industrial sector documents and the province's existing spatial structure, the following are identified as priority domains for industrial investment and development:

Advantage and Opportunity	Development Strategy	Priority Industrial Sector
Abundant climatic capacity for timber cultivation	Establishment of a cellulose industrial park with clean technologies	Cellulose and Wood Industries
Historical background and established silk cluster	Development of a textile and natural silk industrial park	Textile and Silk Industries
Strong fish and caviar value chain	Processing, packaging, and export enhancement	Fisheries Industries
Established medicinal plant cluster and leading pharmaceutical industries (e.g., Sobhan Darou)	Creation of a pharmaceutical and extractive industrial park	Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Plant Industries
Green development policy	Establishment of modern recycling and waste-to-energy facilities	Recycling and Clean Industries
Skilled human resources	Formation of an industrial startup cluster	Light Electronics and Technology-Based Industries
Strong research and innovation base	Technology transfer and commercialization	Agricultural Biotechnology

## Tourism Sector

According to the provincial tourism development plan, the strategic approach focuses on nature-based, knowledge-driven, and community-oriented tourism.

Main Centers	Development Strategy	Tourism Domain
Bandar Anzali, Chamkhaleh, Astara	Development of recreational piers, hotel construction, and water sports facilities	Coastal Tourism
Deylaman, Masal, Ashkorat, Asalem-Khalkhal	Establishment of eco-lodges and nature hiking trails	Forest-Mountain (Eco-Tourism)
Rasht, Lahijan, Bandar Anzali	Development of private clinics integrating healthcare and tourism	Health Tourism
Langarud, Rudsar, Fuman, Somehsara	Organization of harvest tours and organic farming education	Agrotourism
Masuleh, Lahijan, Rudbar	Restoration of historical sites and organization of cultural festivals	Historical-Cultural Tourism
Provincial Ports, Anzali Wetland	Development of recreational sea routes, boating, and cruise tourism	Marine Tourism







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### Investment Opportunities

Gilan Province offers a wide range of investment opportunities across agriculture, industry, services, tourism, and infrastructure. Numerous projects have been identified and developed for presentation to potential investors. As of 2024, a total of 77 foreign investment opportunities valued at 1,413 million euros have been identified in the province.

### Investment Incentives

- Support and assistance in obtaining necessary permits and providing expert consultation through members of the Investment Services Center
- Facilitation of cooperation between financial, banking, and credit institutions and investors
- Provision of logistical support and facilities for the domestic and international transit and transportation of raw materials, semi-finished, and finished goods
- Assistance with the establishment of production units in the province's industrial parks and zones
- Collaboration with public and private trade and economic organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, the House of Industry, the Association of Industrial Managers, and the Traders' Union to support investors

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