

# U.S., E3 Could Regret Pushing for Resolution

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## Report Escaping forward, Blinken's favorite tactic

TEHRAN — In remarks made on Thursday, United States Secretary of State Anthony Blinken said Iran's move in shutting down cameras beyond Safeguards agreement is "further reduction of transparency."

He also accused Iran of threatening "further nuclear provocations," CNN reported.

The top U.S. diplomat called Iran's reciprocal measures to the IAEA Board of Governors' political and unlawful behavior "counterproductive and would further complicate our efforts to return to full implementation" of the 2015 nuclear deal, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

"The only outcome of such a path will be a deepening nuclear crisis and further economic and political isolation for Iran," he said, adding, "We continue to press Iran to choose diplomacy and de-escalation instead."

"The United States remains committed to a mutual return to full implementation of the JCPOA. We are prepared to conclude a deal on the basis of the understandings we negotiated with our European allies in Vienna over many months. Such a deal has been available since March, but we can only conclude negotiations and implement it if Iran drops its additional demands that are extraneous to the JCPOA," Blinken said, as quoted by CNN.

Meanwhile, an unnamed senior White House official has told CNN that the move by Tehran "is very unwelcome and will make everything more difficult. But we would not go as far as to say this is the beginning of the end." Page 2

## Opinion

## Can Iran U23 football team end to 48-year Olympics qualification drought?

By Masoud Hossein

TEHRAN – Iran U23 football team were knocked out of the 2022 AFC U23 Asian Cup after playing to a 1-1 draw against Uzbekistan on Tuesday. Mehdi Mahdavi's team showed that they will have a tough mission to end the 48-year Olympics qualification drought.

Mahdavi said they deserved to book a place in the next stage since they were the better team in the matches against Qatar, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Absolutely not.

Iran earned a late draw against Qatar in their opening match. Qatar, the bronze medalists of the previous edition, suffered a 6-0 loss against Uzbekistan and were held to a 1-1 draw against Turkmenistan and it shows that how weak they were.

Mahdavi's boys shockingly lost to debutants Turkmenistan and were lucky not to lose against Uzbekistan.

Iran U23 football team have a tough mission to book their place at the 2024 Olympic Games.

The most of players of Iran U23 team are not in their team's starting lineup in the Iranian league and it means they suffer lack of experience.

The team will have to participate at the 2024 AFC U23 Asian Cup Qualification next year but they need to identify their strengths and weaknesses ahead of the competition.

## Hezbollah warns Israel over Lebanon's natural resources



© AFP

The Secretary-General of Lebanon's Hezbollah movement has warned Israel against extracting Beirut's natural resources in the Karish gas field located off Lebanon's waters saying that all options are on the table.

In a televised address, Sayyed Hassan Nas-

rallah said that "Lebanon is entering a new era with regards to its water, oil, and gas" as well as "the wealth in [the country's] maritime borders," emphasizing "the need for this matter to turn into a cause of national concern."

He says this new stage the country is fac-

ing has been put on full display over the past days, following the arrival of a Greek ship in the Karish gas field and the "installation of a rig by a Greek-British company in the Karish gas field" to begin the process of extracting oil and gas for the Israeli regime. Page 5

## Tehran, Moscow ink 2 MOUs on customs cooperation

TEHRAN – Iran and Russia have signed two memorandums of understanding (MOU) as well as the draft of a legal agreement to broaden cooperation between the customs of the two countries, IRIB reported.

The MOUs were inked by Head of Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IR-

ICA) Alireza Moghadasi and Head of Russia's Federal Customs Service Vladimir Bulavin in Moscow on Thursday.

Holding training courses, combating customs violations, and identifying competent economic operators to implement a green customs channel were the subjects of the

mentioned MOUs and the legal agreement.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Bulavin referred to the need for cooperation between Iran and Russia to set up a green customs channel, saying: "If we identify competent operators in the two countries, we can sign a new agreement to set up the green customs." Page 4

## QS ranks 6 Iranian universities among world's top

TEHRAN – The Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings 2023 has listed six Iranian universities among the top 1,400 universities around the world.

QS is the world's leading provider of services, analytics, and insight to the global higher education sector, whose mission is to enable motivated people anywhere in the world to fulfill their potential through educational achievement, international mobility, and career development.

The QS World University Rankings portfolio, inaugurated in 2004, has grown to become the world's most popular source of comparative data about university performance.

Some 1,422 of the world's top universities are ranked using six different indicators to compile QS World University Rankings 2021. Universities are evaluated according to the following six metrics: academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty/student ratio, citations per faculty, international faculty ratio, and international student ratio. Page 7

cisco ManGado, the report said.

Caravansary is a compound word combining "caravan" with "sara"; the former stands for a group of travelers and the latter means the building. They often had massive portals supported by elevated load-bearing walls. Guest rooms were constructed around the courtyard and stables behind them with doors in the corners of the yard. Page 6



© Isma / Pouria Pakizah

## Rehabilitated birds released back into wild

A total of 12 wild birds, including golden eagles, sparrowhawks, kites, kestrels, and buzzards were released back into the wild by a local wildlife rescue station in Hamedan, Wednesday, June 8. Hosting over 600 species of birds, Iran is a climatically rich country, so it is said that the number of bird species in Iran is higher than in the whole of Europe.

## Spanish fort architecture inspired by Iranian caravansaries, Madrid envoy says

TEHRAN – Spain's ambassador to Iran has said the architecture of Iranian caravansaries has influenced many fortresses constructed in his homeland.

Angel Losada Fernandez on Thursday said the architectural elements of the dome and arched ceilings have been taken from Iran.

The envoy made the remarks during the 5th Week of Spanish Architecture, which was held in the Iranian Artists Forum (IAF) in

downtown Tehran.

Furthermore, the ambassador reminded the participants of the Persian gardens, saying "When we look at them, we are reminded of [certain] Spanish buildings that show the influence of Iranian architecture."

Addended by a number of international officials and diplomats, the event turned the spotlight on the works of the celebrated Spanish architects Estanislao Roca and Fran-

## From Inside



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## Interview



## Begging to S. Arabia for higher oil output is a big mistake: GWU professor

By M. A. Saki

TEHRAN – A professor from George Washington University (GWU) says President Joe Biden's decision to visit Saudi Arabia to beg for more oil output by the Kingdom is a "big mistake".

"To go begging to Saudi Arabia for higher oil output after all that MBS has done and is doing is simply a mistake. A big mistake," Hossein Askari tells the Tehran Times.

"It shows that Biden has no principles and will do anything to improve the chances of his party at the polls," the professor adds.

However, he says, oil and money shape U.S.- Saudi ties.

"America's companies and highly placed Americans profit from relations with Saudi Arabia and they care little about the heinous crimes of its rulers. The world sees America as never before—a country that talks big on morality and human rights, but largely cares only for money," Askari notes.

Biden is set to visit some West Asian countries, including Saudi Arabia, in the coming weeks amid a larger shift in tone towards the kingdom, according to multiple U.S. media reports.

On Friday, Biden said he has "no direct plans" to go to the kingdom for now, but he did not rule out the visit. Page 5

## "District Terminal" tops at Iranian Film Festival Zurich

TEHRAN – "District Terminal" was picked as the best film at the 8th edition of the Iranian Film Festival Zurich currently underway in Switzerland, the organizers announced on Thursday.

A co-production between Iran and Germany by directors Bardia Yadegari and Ehsan Mirhosseini, the film is about Peyman, a poet living in an old district of Tehran with his mother. Trapped by his drug addiction, poverty and a forbidden love affair, he tries to survive in spite his delusions and increasing loneliness.

"At the End of Evin" directed by Mehdi and Mohammad Torabbeigi received an honorable mention.

The film follows a transsexual named Amen, who is planning to have gender reassignment surgery.

"Barter" co-directed by Ernad Arad and Ziba Karamali and "The Doll" by Elham Esmaeili shared the award for best short film.

"Barter" is about Parsa, a 13-year-old boy, who is trying to hide a secret from his father. Page 8



## Escaping forward, Blinken's favorite tactic

From page 1 ► On Wednesday, the U.S. National Security Advisor said it views the issue of Iran's compliance with the IAEA separately from the negotiations over a return to the JCPOA.

"But there is, in our view, a deal on the table that would effectuate a compliance-for-compliance return to the JCPOA without dealing with extraneous issues. That deal is available to Iran. They should take it. If they don't, that's on them," Jake Sullivan told reporters, when asked whether Iran deactivating the two IAEA cameras would impact resuming talks over a return to the nuclear deal.

These remarks come at a time when Iran's foreign minister says Tehran has offered new initiatives, mostly after the issuance of the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors' resolution.

"We in the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran are determined to reach a good, strong and lasting agreement, but an agreement that respects our red lines and the dignity of the Iranian people," Hossein Amir Abdollahian said in his meeting with the Iranians living in India on Wednesday.

"We sent a message to the other side two days ago that if the other side seeks the path of threat and resolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran will not sit idly by. During the exchange of messages with the Americans to open the path of diplomacy, in a completely logical and

wise behavior, we presented new initiatives in the past two days. The package that we did not implement within the framework of the law approved by the Majlis (parliament) could be implemented by the Atomic Energy Organization (of Iran) within a few hours, but if we want to follow the diplomatic and political path, many initiatives have been taken so far," he noted.

As repeatedly mentioned by Tehran's senior officials, Iran has never had any demands that are beyond the 2015 nuclear deal.

Escaping forward is a familiar tactic in politics, often used by the senior American officials and negotiators since the beginning of the Vienna talks in April 2021. Whenever there is a breakthrough in the negotiations, the Americans throw in an issue which is totally unrelated to the agenda of the negotiations.

A reminder for the Americans: The technical aspects of the nuclear issue in Vienna has been closed for over 4 months, and negotiations are underway to find a solution to –once and for all– end the trend of unilateral and illegal sanctions imposed on Iran, mostly by the United States. If the Biden administration is willing to turn its back to its own campaign slogan, it is up to him, but it must remember that it cannot speak of goodwill, ever again! Anthony Blinken would better be off reading Iran's new initiatives with great care, and respond "in time, and appropriately."

## Venezuela's Maduro visits Tehran

TEHRAN – Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro arrived in Tehran on Friday for an official visit, state news agency IRNA reported.

President Maduro was accompanied by a high-level politico-economic delegation.

The visit comes at the invitation of Iranian President Ayatollah Seyed Ebrahim Raisi and will last two days.

The Venezuelan president was to be accorded an official reception at Sa'ad Abad Palace in Tehran and then will have a meeting with his Iranian counterparts. After that, the high-level delegations of Iran and Venezuela will hold a



joint meeting.

Maduro's visit to Tehran is part of a global tour that included Turkey and Algeria as well.

## Raisi says Tehran will never back off from its positions amid IAEA move

TEHRAN- President Ebrahim Raisi underscored on Thursday that Iran would not budge from its stance in the wake of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors' adoption of a resolution against Tehran's nuclear program.

Raisi made the statements during a visit to Shahr-e Kord, the capital of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Province, a day after the IAEA's 35-nation Board of Governors passed an anti-Iran resolution submitted by the U.S., Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

"How many times do you want to test the Iranian nation and not listen to the words of the country's officials? Do you think that we will retreat as a result of issuing of resolutions?" Raisi asked, referring to the drafters of the non-binding resolution.

"Iran will not take a step back from its positions," he emphasized.

The president went on to say, "We will not stop and we will not tie the development of the country's industry, agriculture and tourism to the frown and smile of the enemy."

"Our youths are bent to make the enemy desperate in the clash of wills," Raisi stated, adding that the enemy does not want Iran

to have access to nuclear industry, modern military and automotive industry, or profit from superior knowledge.

Later that day, Raisi, in a news conference, said the IAEA board's resolution was adopted under the influence of Israel.

"We believe that this was done due to provocations by the Zionist regime and we have told them this. I also announced today that such measures can by no means force the Islamic Republic to withdraw from its positions," he pointed out.

"Just in the same way that we have so far insisted on our positions and laid emphasis on the inalienable rights of the Iranian nation and cannot overlook this absolute right of the Iranian nation, we once again announce that such resolutions and such measures will neither cause doubt among Iranians, nor stop, nor force them into retreat," Raisi remarked.

The president added, "They must recognize the rights of the Iranian nation and must know that we have something to say and have argument and have logic, and we have clearly given voice to this logic."

"By now, they must have understood that they cannot talk to Iran using the language

## West fails to pressure Iran to recognize Israel: Amir Abdollahian

TEHRAN- Hossein Amir Abdollahian, Iran's foreign minister, has stated that Western countries engaging in negotiations with Iranian officials had urged Tehran to recognize Israel's Zionist regime in order to end their opposition to Tehran's nuclear program.

Speaking to prominent Indian Muslim officials in India on Wednesday, Amir Abdollahian said Western states, including the United States, are aware that

nuclear weapons have no place in Iran's religious beliefs, and that the country is not seeking such weapons, adding that they attempted to pressure Tehran into recognizing the Zionist regime in order to achieve their objectives, but failed.

According to the senior Iranian diplomat, it is his country's responsibility to work for the liberation of the Holy Quds from the Israeli occupation.

Amir Abdollahian also emphasized the need

to identify schemes against Islamic beliefs.

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei has stated numerous times that the Islamic Republic considers the pursuit and possession of nuclear weapons to be "a grave sin" from every logical, religious, and theoretical standpoint. Ayatollah Khamenei issued a fatwa on April 17, 2010, declaring nuclear weapons production, stockpiling, and use as haram (religiously banned).

# Indian PM meets Iranian FM, invites Raisi to New Delhi

TEHRAN— Iran's Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian held talks with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi on Wednesday.

The Iranian foreign minister referred to the negotiations with Indian officials during his visit to New Delhi, underlining the shared views of Iran and India.

He enumerated the different areas of cooperation between Iran and India.

The Indian prime minister, for his part, spoke about his good memories of Iran during his visit to Tehran and sent his regards to the Leader of the Islamic Revolution, as well as the Iranian president.

Modi referred to the historical and civilizational background of India-Iran ties, saying the Covid pandemic slowed the relations between the two nations.

Modi expressed hope that following the end of the pandemic, Tehran and New Delhi can give momentum to their ties in all spheres.

The Indian premier then referred to the existing bilateral agreements in various fields, announcing his country's readiness to strengthen cooperation with Iran, especially with regard to transit routes.

In response to an invitation by the Iranian president to visit Iran, Modi



welcomed the trip and in return invited the Iranian president to visit India.

**Amir Abdollahian consults wide range of topics, including Afghanistan, with Indian counterpart**

Earlier on Wednesday, Amir Abdollahian held two rounds of talks with his Indian counterpart Subrahmanyam Jaishankar in continuation of his meetings with India's high-ranking officials.

A broad range of issues of mutual interest between the two countries in strategic, political, economic and cultural spheres were discussed.

Amir Abdollahian pointed to the fact that the economies of Iran and India complement each other and also to the existence of huge potential for expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

## Raisi talks to Putin, renews Iran's call for diplomatic solution to Ukraine war

TEHRAN — In a telephone conversation with Russian President Vladimir Putin on Wednesday, President Seyed Ebrahim Raisi of Iran referred to their last year's meeting in the Kremlin, saying, "After this meeting, significant progress was made in relations between the two countries."

He then said that the pursuit of agreements and the travel of high-ranking delegations between the two countries has provided the ground for the development of cooperation and coordination in various bilateral, regional and international areas.

Raisi added that the cooperation and coordination between of independent countries will ensure the collective interest at regional and international levels and will neutralize the illegal pressures and actions of Western countries.

Elsewhere in his phone call, Raisi expressing hope that the conflict in Ukraine would come to an end as soon as possible. Stressing the importance of a diplomatic solution to the war, the president said Iran is ready to help Moscow and Kyiv to diplomatically settle the conflict, which has entered its fourth month.

The president also talked about Iran's nuclear

program with the Russian leader. The conversation came on the same day that the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution against Iran.

"We have fulfilled our obligations under the nuclear deal, and now is the time for the United States to make a decision," he said, noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has repeatedly confirmed that there has been no diversion in Iran's nuclear activities.

Raisi further emphasized that regardless of international developments, Iran seeks to deepen and stabilize its comprehensive relations with "independent countries".

Referring to regional developments, the president also called terrorism and various forms of occupation as two sides of a coin.

In this regard, the two sides stressed the success of the model of strategic cooperation between the two countries in the fight against terrorism, the continuation of cooperation and increased coordination in the West Asian region and the South Caucasus.

In the conversation, Russian President Putin also expressed condolences over the train accident in Iran

factions of Afghanistan to play a role in deciding their country's fate.

The Indian foreign minister said Amir Abdollahian's visit to India was important for pursuing existing issues in bilateral ties.

Jaishankar underlined the necessity of holding the meeting of the joint economic commission as soon as possible and to give momentum to economic and trade cooperation between Tehran and New Delhi.

He further described the formation of working groups to follow up the affairs as necessary.

The top Indian diplomat also spoke about the need to give momentum to cooperation in expanding Chabahar Port and other transit routes and common regional corridors.

In the end, the two foreign ministers underscored the continuation of consultations between Indian and Iranian officials at different levels to provide a roadmap for strategic cooperation.

After their meeting, Iran and India signed a judicial assistance deal regarding civil and trade affairs in the presence of the foreign ministers of the two countries in New Delhi.

and said the two countries are actively working to develop and increase economic and trade cooperation.

He then referred to the increased level of cooperation by 80%, saying, "We are interested in increasing cooperation in the fields of banking, transit, energy and agriculture."

Referring to the importance of Iran's presence and role in regional and international cooperation organizations, including the Eurasian Economic Union and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Putin said Iran's presence and role in regional and international organizations is in the interest of all countries and Russia supports it. During the meeting, the Russian president also talked about the political and military developments in Ukraine.

Referring to the ill-intentioned efforts of the United States and its European allies in the IAEA, Putin said, "We believe that their actions will not help resolve the current issues, and Russia's position is to oppose such actions."

The IAEA board's resolution was drafted by the U.S. and the European trio of France, Britain and Germany. Russia and China voted against the resolution.

First Announcement



Iran Alumina

**ONE STAGE TENDER INTERNATIONAL CALL**

**FOR PURCHASE OF 10000 MT BAKED ANODE BLOCK**

**TENDER No.: j/12**

**DATE: 8<sup>th</sup> /June/2022**

**1.Subject.:** Iran Alumina Company (IAC) intends to purchase high quality Baked Anode Block, in amount of 10000 MT for using in its Primary Aluminum Reduction Smelter Plant through one stage Tender according to following conditions as mentioned in the relevant Tender documents .:

**2.:: Bid Bond Guarantee:** 170.000 Euro/or 48.206.700.000 Rials

**3.::Tender proposal.:** Since the tendering is to be done in one stage ,thus the eligible Bidders should follow and regard the Tender instructions and present and submit all of required justified documents and the mentioned Tender envelopes in one package together.

**4.::Closing Date.:** The eligible Bidders should submit their Bids/proposal to the central administration office as mentioned below and also in the Tender documents before 16:00 pm ,local time , on the **day 19 th july ,2022 .**

**5.:: Opening Date.:** **26 th july , 2022 on 10:00 AM.**

**6.:: Contact information.:** For more details and receiving the relevant Tender documents , the Bidders can refer to the following contact information.

**Add.:** Km 7 of Sankhast Road, city of Jajarm, Northern Khorasan Province, IRAN, P. O. Box:1135-94415 legal and contractual Affairs .

Tel .: **0098-58-32604467-32604246 - 0098-21-86073184**

Fax.:: **0098-58-32272487 - 0098-21-88833748**

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# U.S., E3 could regret pushing for resolution

TEHRAN – Diplomatic tensions between Iran and the West have taken a new turn that could endanger years of painstaking negotiations with one ill-advised move.

Over the last few days, the West issued a barrage of strongly-worded statements criticizing Iran for its nuclear work in what appeared to be a concerted effort aimed at pocketing new concessions from Iran.

The episode began with a slanted report by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) giving substance to longstanding Israeli allegations against Iran that it “lied” to the world about its past nuclear activities.

In 2018, Israel alleged that it stole half a ton of Iran’s nuclear archive allegedly kept inside a southern Tehran warehouse, something Iran vehemently denied. The documents had nothing to do with Iran’s nuclear work after 2003 but Israel used them to poison Iran-IAEA relations.

IAEA Director-General Rafael Grossi took the Israeli documents eagerly and demanded access to some sites in Iran. Despite the fact that Iran and the IAEA had closed the case of Tehran’s past nuclear work before, Iran showed a willingness to



cooperate again with the UN nuclear watchdog out of a firm belief that such cooperation would help dispel misunderstandings with the IAEA. After four years of intensive cooperation, quite the opposite happened and misunderstandings abound. Even worse, the IAEA has turned into a political tool in the hands of Western countries to extract concessions they failed to get during eight rounds of talks in Vienna over reviving a 2015 nuclear deal, formally called the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), according to Iranian officials.

In the wake of the IAEA’s recent report on Iran, the United States and

its European partners in the Vienna talks – namely France, Germany, and the UK (E3)- tabled a censure resolution against Iran at the IAEA’s 35-nation Board of Directors. The resolution was adopted by the board despite warnings from independent pundits that it could endanger the delicate talks in Vienna.

Iran also warned the resolution will have consequences and those who pushed for it will be responsible. Iran first turned off nearly 20% of IAEA surveillance cameras that operated beyond the Safeguards agreement between Tehran and the UN nuclear watchdog. Then it announced the start of installing more advanced centrifuges.

Iran said the shutdown of IAEA cameras is the first step and if the West continues its nonconstructive measures, it will take other retaliatory measures.

In response, the E3 and the U.S. issued new statements deploring Iranian measures even though Iran wasn’t the party to initiate the current tensions.

All this happened while the Vienna talks still hang in the balance with no prospect of resuming them anytime soon. As things stand, a chain of reactions has started with no end in sight.

Some pundits believe that the current state of play between Iran and the West is a result of the latter’s plan to ramp up diplomatic pressure on Tehran with the aim of forcing it into taking the draft deal negotiated over the course of the Vienna talks. Iran said the deal is not fair and stopped short of securing its economic interests. Iran said it will not bow to Western pressures. Therefore, it’s unlikely that ratcheting up diplomatic pressures through the IAEA would result in a positive result for the West.

Some analysts have noted if the West moves ahead with its diplomatic pressure, the chances of reviving the JCPOA will further diminish.

## Raisi wraps up provincial trip to Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari

TEHRAN – President Ayatollah Seyed Ebrahim Raisi wrapped up his 24th provincial visit on Thursday evening by holding a press conference.

Raisi arrived in Shahrekord, the capital of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province, on Thursday morning and was welcomed by the provincial representative of the Supreme Leader and the Friday prayer leader of Shahrekord, the governor-general and a group of local officials.

The ministers of the interior, agriculture, energy, cooperatives, labor, tourism, and the vice-president for executive affairs and the president’s chief of staff accompanied the president in his trip.

Upon his arrival at Shahrekord Airport, he spoke to reporters on the tarmac.

“It is an honor for me and my colleagues to be in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province today,” he told reporters.

Referring to the capacities of the province and the existence of untamed nature in this region, the president added, “There are many fields for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and tourism in this province, and above all, talented and qualified human resources, especially educated young people.”

Raisi pointed out, “Using these capacities can solve problems. It is certainly not acceptable that the dear and brave people of this province witness poverty or unemployment.”

“God willing, poverty, unemployment and deprivation will be eliminated, and we hope that this will be pursued with the efforts of the people and with the service of the government,” he said, according to the official website of the Iranian presidency.

“Our plan is to have a serious look at the



semi-finished projects,” he said, adding, “In this province, as in other provinces across the country, we are witnessing semi-finished projects that are hurting the people. A project started many years ago and still remains, and people are waiting for these projects and plans to yield results, like the water supply projects that we have in the province. It is planned that this issue will reach a definite conclusion and result this year.”

During his trip, Ayatollah Raisi held meetings with local people and officials. He also visited a village and number of economic facilities.

**“The Iranian nation is serious about its right”**

Speaking on Thursday afternoon in a meeting with different groups in the province, he reacted to the censure resolution adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency’s Board of Governors.

“The Iranian nation is serious about its right. Did you think that if you issue a resolution against Iran in the Board of Governors, we will withdraw from our positions? In the name of God and the great nation of Iran, we will not take a single step back from our positions,” he said.

The president continued, “Didn’t you

issue several statements and resolutions in international organizations against Iran due to your political influence? Did you achieve anything? Didn’t you sit around the tables about Palestine and decide against the oppressed people of Palestine and the Palestinian warriors and issue resolutions? Were these measures effective? Were the Camp David, Sharm el-Sheikh, Oslo, and other agreements that you signed by persuading some Palestinians and some Arabs lead anywhere? Today, the one who has the initiative is the Palestinian warriors in the field.”

The president wrapped up his trip with a press conference on Thursday evening. “Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari has many capacities in agriculture, tourism and natural resources that if used properly, can help solve the problems of the province, including in the field of job creation,” he said.

Raisi added, “During this trip, I got acquainted with the remarkable capacities of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari in the field of tourism, and I can say with confidence that activating the maximum tourism capacities of the province can certainly solve a significant part of the unemployment problem in the province.”

Noting that the further development and prosperity of agriculture in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari has also been considered as one of the solutions to solve the employment problem in the province, Ayatollah Raisi noted, “The necessary funds for the decisions of the Popular Administration’s visit to Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari have been approved and the relevant officials in the province and in Tehran should focus their efforts on allocating these funds as soon as possible.”



allies have undermined the credibility of the IAEA with their shortsighted agenda.

“US-E3 put their shortsighted agenda ahead of IAEA’s credibility by pushing a miscalculated & ill-advised Res. against a country w/ the world’s most transparent peaceful nuclear program. The initiators are responsible for the consequences. Iran’s response is firm & proportionate,” Khatibzadeh said on Twitter.

Iran took a number of retaliatory steps in response to the resolution. It turned off the IAEA surveillance cameras installed at Iran’s nuclear facilities and started spinning new advanced centrifuges.

## IRAN IN FOCUS

JUNE 11, 2022

Straight Truth  
TEHRAN TIMES

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## SPORTS

### Ex-Iran boxer Pakmanesh passes away

TEHRAN – Gholamhossein Pakmanesh passed away on Thursday after a lengthy illness.

He died at the ages of 72.

Pakmanesh claimed a bronze medal at the 1970 Asian Games in Bangkok, Thailand in the 75kg weight class.

Tehran Times extends deepest sympathy to his family, loved ones, and friends over his demise.

### Goalkeeping coach Fanaei parts ways with Persepolis

TEHRAN – Davoud Fanaei has parted company with Persepolis football club on Friday.

The 47-year-old coach, who started his goalkeeping career in 2009 in Iran U-17 football team, has worked in Iranian clubs Saipa, Zob Ahan and Shahr Khodro.

Faghani was named as Persepolis coach in 2020 and helped the Reds win Iran league two times.

He was under pressure last season after signing Ahmad Gohari from Sanat Naft as the substitute goalkeeper.

Fanaei bade farewell to Persepolis fans and wished the team all the best on his Instagram account.

### Iran arrive in Doha for 2022 FIBA U16 Asian Championship opener

TEHRAN – Iran basketball team arrived in Doha, Qatar on Friday for the 2022 FIBA U16 Asian Championship.

Iran will start the competition with a match against Indonesia on Monday.

The Persians are also scheduled to play Lebanon on Tuesday in Group B.

The FIBA U-16 Asian Championship will feature 13 teams. They will be divided into four groups seeded automatically based on the FIBA World Ranking Boys, resulting in the Groups as follows:

**Group A:** Australia, Bahrain, India, Qatar

**Group B:** Iran, Lebanon, Indonesia

**Group C:** Philippines, Japan, Kuwait

**Group D:** Korea, New Zealand, Kazakhstan

The group stage concludes on June 14 with the top teams in each group proceeding to the Final Phase in the Quarter-Finals, starting on June 17. Teams that finish 2nd and 3rd in each group however, will play in the Qualifying Phase on June 16.

The second-ranked team in Group A will play the third-ranked team in Group B and vice versa. Similarly, the second-ranked team in Group C will play the third-ranked team in Group D and vice versa as well.

After the Semi-Finals on June 18, the tournament will reach its climax on June 19 with the Final of the FIBA U16 Asian Championship 2022.

The four teams that advance to the Semi-Finals of the U16 Asian Championship will qualify for the FIBA U17 Basketball World Cup 2022 which will be played from July 2-10 in Malaga, Spain.

### South Korea down Iran at Asian Women’s U18 Volleyball Championship

TEHRAN - South Korea earned a comfortable straight-set 25-8, 25-12, 25-16 win over Iran in the 14th Asian Women’s U18 Volleyball Championship at Nakhon Pathom Sports Center Gymnasium on Thursday.

With unchallenged 9 points from three straight victories, both Korea and Thailand unofficially secured their semifinals berths aside from capturing their spots in the 2023 FIVB Volleyball Girls’ U19 Championship.

Shin Enuji chipped in with 14 points including 10 attacks from 16 attempts for Korea, while Lee Jiyun added 10 points including 7 deadly attacks. Setayesh Hosseini topped Iran’s charge with 10 points.

Korea are due to go up against hosts Thailand in their last Pool A match to decide the pool winners on Saturday, while Iran will challenge Uzbekistan on the same day.

“The Iranians are very talented. They can play better. After the first set, we made some mistakes and Iran performed a good teamwork so they could reduce the scoring gap,” Chang Yoon Hee, head coach of Korea, said.

“Before the game against Iran, we were a bit stressed but when we came into the court, we found that they were not that tough. We are very happy that we won our games to secure our berth in the semifinals,” Korea’s left hander Shin Enuji said after the match.

### MMA Federation welcomes holding Asian, Intl. contests in Kish

TEHRAN - Director of Development for the International Mixed Martial Arts Federation (IMMAF) Andrew Mashanov underlined that the federation embraces hosting of international and Asian competitions by Iran’s Kish Island.

In a meeting with sport authorities of Kish Island, Mashanov said that the IMMAF calls on governments to support and develop the sport disciplines, and that Iran enjoys capabilities and equipment to promote the mixed martial arts.

According to the director, the capabilities should be developed in both software and hardware arenas, as authorities support infrastructure and the international federation also cooperates to enhance software equipment.

As to hosting of Asian and International competitions in Kish on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said that given the fact that there are talented athletes in the country, the IMMAF welcomes the events hosted by Iranians in Kish Island.

In a bid to show a successful hosting, Iran should adopt proper and precise programing along with hardware supports to witness Iranian athletes would bag colorful medals in different competitions, he noted, IRNA reported.

He went on to say that Tajikistan had already announced its readiness to host the Asian competition, but it withdrew from the hosting, because the country was not sure that its athletes can grab the most medals.

A host is considered successful that its athletes can show significant performance in the contest, he added.

Chairman of Iran’s Martial Arts Associations Federation Yousef Behtari, for his turn, said that the Kish Island has started good effort to be accepted as the host of the Asian IMMAF Championships; so, the Iranian federation will assist the island to enhance Iran’s position in the international federation.

Behtari also emphasized that the Islamic Republic tries to avoid unofficial competitions and improper measures, as well as dispatch national team to the international and Asian events in order to support the IMMAF.

Mohsen Nazarpur, Kish Development, Water and Services Company, said that the island is determined to provide the organizers of the events with appropriate hosting capacities in terms of accommodation and equipment.

The MMA is a full-contact combat sport based on striking, grappling and ground fighting, incorporating techniques from various combat sports from around the globe.

In its essence, the mixed martial arts sport combines different martial arts such as Muay Thai, Kyokushin, boxing, kickboxing, taekwondo, wushu sanda (Chinese boxing), judo, Brazilian jujitsu and wrestling.



## Operation for constructing 15,000 National Housing Movement units started in Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari



TEHRAN- The operation for constructing 15,000 units of National Housing Movement was started in Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari province in a ceremony attended by Interior Minister Ahmad Vahidi on Thursday concurrent with the trip of President Raisi to the province.

Addressing the ceremony, the minister called National Housing Movement one of the most important projects of the government and said: “This project is carried out with the powerful hands of Ministry of Transport and Urban Development and Housing Foundation and is directly related to the deprived classes of society.”

After National Housing Action Plan (started in 2018), National Housing Movement is the government's second major program to provide affordable housing units for the low-income classes.

The operation for the construction of 209,212 residential units of National Housing Movement began in early February.

The ceremony to begin the mentioned operation and also to launch some development projects in the housing sector was attended by Transport and Urban Development Minister Rostam Qasemi.

## Export from Mazandaran province rises 38% in 2 months on year

TEHRAN – The value of export from Mazandaran province, in the north of Iran, rose 38 percent in the first two months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-May 21), as compared to the same period of time in the past year, a provincial official announced.

Majid Fani, the acting head of the province's Industry, Mining and Trade Department, said that 173,000 tons of products worth over \$51 million were exported from the province in the said two-month period.

The official named dairy products, cement, plastic materials, kiwi, flowers and plants, and processed meat products as the main items exported from Mazandaran in the first two months of this year.

As previously announced by Hossein-Qoli Qavanlou, the head of the province's Industry, Mining and Trade Department, the value of export from Mazandaran province rose 55 percent in the past Iranian calendar year 1400 (ended on March 20), from its preceding year.

He said that commodities worth \$277 million were exported from the province in the previous year.

In terms of the weight, the exports also indicate 44 percent annual growth, he added.

The official further named cement, minerals, dairy products, plastic, and kiwi as the main exported products, and Iraq, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and India as the major export destinations.

The data released by the Islamic Republic of

National Housing Movement to construct four million housing units in four years is one of the major plans of the current government in the housing sector.

According to the plan, out of these four million residential units, 3.2 million units will be constructed in cities and 800,000 units in villages, some of these units are currently being constructed after providing lands and preparing the necessary conditions.

Land supply was the first condition for the realization of the national movement plan and housing construction, in this regard, a series of measures were taken by the government and Ministry of Transport and Urban Development. According to the latest statistics, the lands of 2.8 million housing units of National Housing Movement have been provided by the ministry.

Although, studies show that the provision of land and financial resources are two serious obstacles to the construction of this number of residential units.

Two weeks ago, Mohammad-Saleh Jokar, a member of the parliament, said that the young people are having trouble paying the National Housing Movement installments.

Referring to the difference between the implementation of Mehr Housing Plan (initiated in the previous government) and National Housing Movement, he said: “Today, a young man with a monthly salary of between 50 million-60 million rials (about \$190-\$230) has very difficult conditions for the installments of this plan, which should be considered to solve this problem”, the MP criticized.

Iran Customs Administration (IRICA) show that the value of Iran's export of non-oil products increased 37 percent during the first two months of the current year, as compared to the same period of time in the past year.

Iran exported 17,014 million tons of non-oil commodities worth \$8.516 billion in the said two months, also registering a 1.6-percent rise in weight as compared to the first two months of the previous year, the data indicate.

Based on the IRICA data, Iran traded over 22,196 million tons of non-oil products worth \$16.631 billion with other countries in the mentioned period.

The Islamic Republic imported 5,182 million tons of non-oil commodities worth \$8.115 billion in the first two months of the present year, with a 24-percent growth in value and a 3.37-percent decline in weight year on year.

Among the country's non-oil export destinations, China was the first, importing \$2,720 billion worth of products, the United Arab Emirates was the second with \$1,502 billion worth of imports, Iraq the third importing \$1,312 billion, Turkey the fourth with \$766 million of imports, and India the fifth importing \$290 million worth of products in the mentioned period.

Iran's top sources of non-oil imports in the mentioned two months were China, Turkey, India, and Russia.

Considering the amounts of exports and imports in the mentioned two months, the country's foreign trade balance became \$401 million positive.

Referring to the recent visit of an Iranian trade delegation to Qatar, the official said that one of the first steps in developing trade with other countries is to establish trade between the two countries' businessmen and private sectors.

The TPO head further expressed dissatisfaction with the current level of economic relations between the two countries and said: “Despite close political relations with Iran, Qatar has a very low share in trade with the Islamic Republic, and if we look at the trade balance between the two countries, the figure is very low and insignificant.”

The traders of the two countries must be acquainted with each other's capacities in order to form a constructive trade relationship, and the TPO also supports and provides the requirements in this regard including logistics, customs, monetary, financial, and banking facilities.

Peyman-Pak further pointed to the visit

From page 1 ► He expressed satisfaction with the upward trend in economic relations between the two countries and stressed: “By launching a green customs channel and using a joint transit system between Iran, Russia, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, the vision of economic relations between the two countries will be realized quickly.”

Bulavin pointed to the imposition of heavy sanctions against Russia and said: “Given that the Islamic Republic of Iran has also been under U.S. and Western sanctions for many years, we can cooperate to overcome these sanctions by mutual convergence.”

Moghadasi for his part mentioned the recent visit of a Russian economic delegation to Tehran, and said: “Good

# Tehran, Moscow ink 2 MOUs on customs cooperation



IRICA Head Alireza Moghadasi (L) and Head of Russia's Federal Customs Service Vladimir Bulavin sign MOU documents in Moscow on Thursday.

agreements were reached during the meeting of the two countries' joint economic committee which will be implemented as soon as possible.”

“Fortunately, economic relations in all sectors including export, import, and transit are growing and will grow further as some customs barriers are removed,” Moghadasi said.

Referring to the unjust U.S. sanctions against Iran, he said: “Although sanctions can be a threat to the economy, with the resilience of the Iranian people, we have turned sanctions into opportunities.”

He called for greater cooperation and exchange of experiences between Tehran and Moscow to counter and neutralize the negative impacts and consequences of the U.S. sanctions.

## Iran, Nigeria ink 8 co-op MOUs to conclude 6th Joint Economic Committee meeting



Iranian Industry, Mining and Trade Minister Reza Fatemi-Amin (R) and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria Zubairu Dada hold sign MOU documents at the end of the two countries' Joint Economic Committee meeting.

TEHRAN – Iran and Nigeria signed eight memorandums of understanding (MOUs) for cooperation in various fields including culture, tourism, oil, agriculture, sports, and trade, IRIB reported.

The MOUs were signed during the two countries' sixth Joint Economic Committee meeting which was held in Tehran on Wednesday.

The meeting was chaired by Iranian Industry, Mining, and Trade Minister Reza Fatemi-Amin and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria Zubairu Dada.

During the meeting, the two sides emphasized taking advantage of the high potential and capacities of bilateral relations in various fields to implement documents and MOUs inked between the two countries.

Speaking in this meeting Dada mentioned

## Domestic firms supply 85% of Iran's gas pressure station equipment

TEHRAN – Managing Director of Iran Gas Engineering and Development Company (IGEDC) Reza Noshadi has said 85 percent of the equipment used in the country's natural gas pressure boosting stations is supplied by domestic manufacturers, Shana reported.

Speaking on the sidelines of a Project Management Professional (PMP) conference in Tehran, Noshadi noted that Iran is also completely self-sufficient in constructing natural gas pipelines.

He further stressed the importance of proper management in the gas industry projects for benefiting from the capacities of the country's domestic manufacturers, saying: “The outlook defined for Iran Gas Engineering and Development Company is to become a world-class project-oriented organization and achieving this goal requires mastery of project management knowledge and its full implementation in projects.”

of the Iranian trade delegation to Qatar and noted that this was the largest Iranian trade delegation visiting this country in the history of Iran-Qatar relations.

Headed by Iranian Energy Minister Ali-Akbar Mehrabian, a high-ranking delegation of Iranian government officials, including Sports Minister Hamid Sajjadi and TPO Head Alireza Peyman-Pak, and ICCIMA Head Gholam-Hossein Shafeie, arrived in the Qatari capital Doha on June 5 to hold talks with senior Qatari officials and attend the two country's eighth Joint Economic Committee meeting.

The two sides inked a memorandum of understanding (MOU) at the end of their Joint Economic Committee meeting on June 6 to outline avenues for future cooperation.

The MOU was signed by Mehrabian and Qatar's Minister of Commerce and Industry Sheikh Mohammed Bin Hamad Bin Qassim Al-Thani who co-chaired the meeting.



Back in February, IGEDC announced the implementation of 12 gas pressure boosting projects across the country.

According to Samad Rahimi, IGEDC operator of gas pressure boosting station projects, 90 percent of the equipment used in these projects including air conditioners, air compressors, valves and fittings, scrubbers, electrical equipment, instruments, etc. were provided by domestic manufacturers.

According to the official, Iran Gas Engineering and Development Company has played a significant role in the indigenization

This memorandum determines the framework of cooperation in various fields including transit, transportation, industry and trade, energy, customs, and free zones, tourism, culture, agriculture, sports, etc.

The businessmen of the two countries also signed eight MOUs on food, medical industry, knowledge-based companies, etc. on the sidelines of the mentioned meeting.

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (ICCIMA) and Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry also inked an MOU to form a Joint Economic Council.

The document was signed by Sheikh Khalifa bin Jassim Al-Thani, Chairman of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and his Iranian Counterpart Gholam-Hossein Shafeie.

In another event held on the sidelines of the two countries' Joint Economic Committee meeting, Peyman-Pak held talks with the private sector representatives of the two countries to

partner in Africa, however, considering the friendly relations between Tehran and Abuja and the two countries' great potential the level of bilateral trade is not favorable.

According to Iranian Industry, Mining and Trade Ministry data, the value of trade between the two countries increased from \$5 million in 2019 to \$18 million in 2020 and to more than \$130 million in 2021.

Despite a 26-fold increase, the level of trade between Tehran and Abuja is still unsatisfactory and could be much higher.

Transportation is one of the most important obstacles to Iran's trade with African countries, and to this end, the Islamic Republic of Iran has already begun talks with Nigeria to resolve this issue and the two sides hope that the first Tehran-Abuja flight will be established in the next few months. Both sides are also considering establishing a shipping line between the two countries.

Nigeria is a large economy with vast oil and mineral resources and extensive agriculture, and its problem today is a lack of infrastructure and skilled manpower, especially in areas like energy and technology. If diplomatic relations between Iran and Nigeria continue to expand and more attention is paid to trade development, Nigeria could become a great market for Iranian companies in a variety of fields, from the petrochemical industry to the food industry. It could also act as a regional hub to facilitate trade between Iran and West African countries.

of the knowledge for the production of the above-mentioned turbines and the development of turbine manufacturers such as MAPNA and OTC increases employment for engineers and skilled workforce.

Going hand in hand with the oil industry, the Iranian gas sector has been enjoying drastic technological advances in recent years, and numerous knowledge-based companies, research centers, and institutes have become active to help the industry reach its goals of self-sufficiency.

The growth in the mentioned sector is so fast-paced that according to the former Head of the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC) Hassan Montazer Torbati the country's gas industry will become completely self-sufficient by 2024.

Achieving the knowledge for the production of equipment and materials needed in the gas industry saves Iran over \$19 million every year, an official with NIGC said in May 2021.



TPO Head Alireza Peyman-Pak

discuss trade related issues and challenges.

Speaking in this meeting, he expressed the Iranian government's determination to fully support Qatari traders and investors who decide to do business in Iran.

“Holding joint meetings between businessmen and private sectors of the two countries is one of the issues emphasized by the governments of Iran and Qatar, and both countries are working to establish stable trade relations,” the official said.

## TPO to facilitate exchanges between Iranian, Qatari traders

TEHRAN – Head of Iran Trade Promotion Organization (TPO) Alireza Peyman-Pak has said his organization will fully support both Iranian and Qatari businessmen to facilitate their trade exchanges, the TPO portal reported.

“Once the relationship between the two countries' traders is established, the organization will make every effort to support the continuation of these collaborations,” Peyman-Pak said.



# Begging to S. Arabia for higher oil output is a big mistake: GWU professor

*‘Biden’s homage to Saudi Arabia will do nothing to relieve Europe’s natural gas shortage until the U.S. lifts all sanctions on Iran’s energy sector’*

From page 1 ► Here is the text of the interview about such a trip:

It was announced on May 2 that President Biden would tour West Asia to visit Saudi Arabia and Israel. What is the purpose of each stop? Let’s start with Saudi Arabia.

The trips to Saudi Arabia and to Israel have different missions or objectives in mind. The trip to Riyadh is not to repair relations but instead to beg Mohammad bin Salman (MBS), the crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, to increase oil output and exports in order to moderate global oil price increases sparked by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the ensuing U.S. and European economic sanctions on Russia. This is the same MBS that Biden coined as “pariah” and it is a duplicitous U-turn by an American president, which will only give license and more money to oppressive Saudi rulers to continue their crimes.

**Will the trip benefit the United States or will it be considered a mistake?**

Saudi Arabia is one of the most repressive regimes in the world. It does not have a modern constitution. It has no meaningful elections. The rulers’ only claim to legitimacy is as self-claimed defenders of Islam. Yet the rulers pervert the most basic teachings of Islam—freedom, modest living and pursuit of peace—as they rob the people of Saudi Arabia of their birthright. There are no churches, no synagogues, only mosques that preach the perverted Saudi Wahabi doctrines of Islam with no tolerance even of Shia Muslims. In Islam depletable resources, such as oil and natural gas, belong equally to every member of all generations and should be managed accordingly, yet the Saudi rulers claim it as theirs to share with Saudis as they choose—the biggest theft in the history of mankind. The courts serve as the rulers’ enforcers. For security, the country has relied on the United States.

The Al-Sauds, oppressive rulers of the country, jail their subjects with no due process. They torture. And yes, they kill their subjects with impunity as we witnessed in the brutal murder and subsequent dismemberment of Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi in Istanbul and under the direction of MBA as confirmed by America’s own CIA. In the aftermath of this heinous crime, Americans and American companies distanced themselves from Saudi Arabia and MBS for a few months, but then resumed their business dealings as if nothing had happened.

But there is more. Saudi Arabia has been engaged in the indiscriminate bombing of its neighbor, Yemen, killing more than 350,000 civilians in what many around the world have labeled genocide and the biggest blight on humanity since the Holocaust. What makes America’s backing of Al-Sauds even more for the United States is that the murders have been carried out with U.S. planes, bombs, mid-air refueling and intelligence! Shameful! This is the same MBS who arrested the former crown prince and other Al-Saud members who were a threat to his rule.

Presidential candidate Biden was going to put an end to this and treat Saudi Arabia as a pariah, yet he now goes begging MBS, who would not even accept his telephone call when Biden



wanted to request that Saudi Arabia produce more oil, which in turn would only enrich the kingdom. Thus Biden is a beggar who works to enrich his master! How America debases itself in front of the whole world for lower gas prices at the pump.

Why does America care so much for Saudi Arabia? Because of oil and the money it brings. America’s companies and highly placed Americans profit from relations with Saudi Arabia and they care little about the heinous crimes of its rulers. The world sees America as never before—a country that talks big on morality and human rights, but largely cares only for money.

So to go begging to Saudi Arabia for higher oil output after all that MBS has done and is doing is simply a mistake. A big mistake. It shows that Biden has no principles and will do anything to improve the chances of his party at the polls.

**Will Biden’s meeting with MBS lower oil prices in Europe and the U.S.?**

Saudi Arabia has the biggest spare capacity of crude oil production—it could ramp up its output by about 2 million barrels a day (mbd) within 1-3 months. Why is there a shortage of oil and oil capacity in the world? Because of the war in Ukraine and the economic sanctions on Russia along with lower investment in oil as the world pivots to non-carbon sources of energy.

In addition, U.S. sanctions on Iran have choked investment in Iran’s oil fields and have limited its oil exports, this for a country that was OPEC’s second largest exporter at over 5 mbd in 1975 to less than 1 mbd in 2020.

In 2016, OPEC and Russia agreed to cooperate on oil production—Declaration of Cooperation—in order to control prices better. So today, Saudi Arabia is reluctant to antagonize its Russian collaborator by increasing oil exports significantly and moderating oil prices.

Also noteworthy is the fact that higher Saudi oil exports will add to Saudi coffers—a real windfall with higher sales

at these higher prices. Higher levels of Saudi oil exports are not a Saudi sacrifice but a Saudi bonanza and Saudi Arabia will be in a position to claim that it is supporting the world in a pinch!

But any Saudi pledge will have a marginal impact on oil prices over the ensuing few months. The likely increase in Saudi output will not do much given the higher summer driving season and the re-configuring of refineries for a different gasoline blend.

**What will the trip do to relieve the shortage of natural gas in Europe?**

Let me first provide a little background.

The largest deposits of natural gas are in Russia, followed by Iran and Qatar. There are two methods of exporting gas—via pipeline and as liquified natural gas (LNG). LNG is more costly to export and to receive because it has to be liquified in a costly plant, transported in expensive special tankers, gasified at a terminal in the importing country and then piped to the end user. The largest exporter is Qatar, closely followed by the U.S. and Australia.

Why is there a shortage of natural gas? The shortage is most acute in Europe. Europe (most heavily central Europe) has depended on piped gas from Russia with some LNG imports. Because of the war, there is not only a shortage of piped gas but also of LNG, LNG tankers and LNG gasifying plants in various parts of Europe. Besides the war, why the shortage?

Again, because of U.S. sanctions on Iran. Given Iran’s geography, if there had been no sanctions, Iran could today exceed Qatar’s gas exports, not only in LNG but also provide piped gas to Europe to replace Russia’s piped gas.

So Biden’s homage to Saudi Arabia will do nothing to relieve Europe’s natural gas shortage until the U.S. lifts all sanctions on Iran’s energy sector.

America’s sanctions on Iran have resulted in lower world LNG output and lower piped and LNG exports to Europe, leaving Europe vulnerable to Russia. At the same time, this has impoverished Iranians and deprived them of

needed nutrition and healthcare. America’s sanction policies can be described as inhumane and myopic at best—America has never appreciated the wider fallout of its economic strangulation.

**What will be the overall fallout of Biden’s visit to Riyadh?**

Look, America prides itself as the shining city on a hill. Sadly, it has become a failing city on a hill. It has not lived up to this self-proclaimed honor for some time—as evidenced by the illegal invasion of Iraq, the horrors of Guantanamo Bay and Abu Ghraib prisons, the debacle in Afghanistan and supplying intelligence, mid-air refueling and arms for the genocide in Yemen. Biden’s begging mission may afford the world a tiny degree of price relief at the pump, but it will certainly underline America’s unprincipled and haphazard approach to foreign policy and economic sanctions. And in the end further erode support for America around the world.

**What about trip to Israel? What is Biden’s purpose?**

Biden throughout his years in the U.S. Senate and as vice-president has been a big backer of Israel. Even after Israel’s recent announcement of land grab from Palestinians for hundreds of new illegal settlements, he was muted. So we can’t expect him to stand up against Israel’s daily crimes, which are in large part made possible by U.S. acquiescence to Zionist policies. Let’s face facts, America has given more aid, military and economic, to Israel than to any other country. This aid is to a nation with a higher per capita GDP than Italy, while America’s own poor lack nutrition and medicine. American politicians live in fear of Israeli reprisals through the American political system. So Biden is no different. He is almost an Israeli backer in chief.

So why would such a U.S. president go to Israel now after Israel’s latest illegal land grab and after Israel would not even co-sponsor a U.S. anti-Russian resolution at the UN Security Council? Wouldn’t a normal person shun Israel? Well, I think there are two things in play. First to reassure the Israeli PM that he has Israel’s back. Not to worry. Second, he wants to get the PM’s backing in case there is an agreement to restore the JCPOA. Because in that case, Biden will be bombarded by Israeli backers in the Congress and he will need their backing to weather the storm, especially as the U.S. is coming up to the mid-term elections in November. The Israeli PM could provide Biden with much needed support in his own country, the United States.

## Hezbollah warns Israel over Lebanon’s natural resources

From page 1 ► The Hezbollah chief warned the theft of Lebanon’s gas and oil wealth and dignity represents an attack on the country.

Analysts say Hezbollah does not want to face any accusations that it is acting above the country’s government and army, but it has been called on the state to declare and make its on the matter, not only public in the international arena but also explain what measures it will take to protect the country’s interests.

As has been the case in the past: where the Lebanese state fails to protect the country’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, and dignity, the movement does not shy away from taking action to fill the void and bring back Lebanon’s sovereignty.

The “contested” maritime area, where the oil and gas are located and which Lebanon argues belongs to Beirut is in waters closer to Lebanon than the Israeli regime in the occupied Palestinian territories. In essence parts of the natural resources either belong to Lebanon or the Palestinians, not the Israeli military occupying Palestinian land.

There is no chance for the Palestinians to mediate with Lebanon if there are any oil and gas that belongs to them, as they live under Israeli apartheid, but many experts agree the Israeli occupation regime is trying to take what belongs in Lebanon’s exclusive economic zone.

Talks via mediators have been taking place between the Lebanese government and the Israeli regime.

Sayyed Nasrallah pointed out that the wealth in Lebanese waters is enormous and is “the property of all the Lebanese people and it is the last hope that remains to save Lebanon from collapse.”

Nasrallah pointed out that “in the region, only Syria and Lebanon are prohibited from exploring for their oil and gas because of sanctions.”

He added, “the danger of attacking the maritime borders is to strip a very large area of ??Lebanon, from it’s wealth,” while the second danger is that “Lebanon is prohibited from extracting its oil, and this is a problem that all Lebanese must consider a solution to.”

Nasrallah stressed that “the third danger is [the regime] emptying Lebanon’s gas fields that extend to our country,” noting that in this case “the issue of time becomes a very important element; that is, when the time comes and we are allowed to extract our gas, there is a possibility we will not find any.”

He warned that this is because Israel does not abide by any international laws or regulations, amid reports the regime’s forces have been sent to protect the Greek rigging platform.

He stressed that “the matter of water, oil and gas extraction is no less important than the matter of liberating the occupied border [from the occupied Palestinians territories] and it must initiate a motive and an incentive for everyone to bear responsibility.”

Sayyed Nasrallah declared “we are going to confront the risks related to the oil wealth,” noting “that time is not on Lebanon’s side.”

Sayyed Nasrallah added that “the direct goal should be to prevent the enemy from extracting oil and gas from Karish, and to stop the activity that it will or may have started,” stressing that “with every day that passes, this delay, results in Lebanon and it’s people losing their potential economic growth.”

Nasrallah warned that “the Karish area is a red line, and therefore anything that is extracted from it is contested,” explaining that “it is not important where the ship stopped and where the drilling and extraction are taking place, but the danger, in this case, is that the enemy will start extracting [wherever it likes], while Lebanon is forbidden to do so even in its own maritime areas [something] which is not even related to the conflict with the Israeli enemy.”

He stressed that “Lebanon has, in this confrontation, the right, the motive, the utmost need, and strength, under the title of the army and the resistance,” noting that “the resistance definitely has the ability, financially, militarily and security-wise to prevent the enemy from extracting oil and gas from the Karish area.”

Nasrallah pointed out that not all of the [Israeli] enemy’s moves can protect their floating rig and the extraction of gas from the Karish oil field. “The repercussions of any blunder that the Israeli occupation commits will not only be strategic; they will be existential. Whatever Israel loses in any war they are threatening would far exceed what Lebanon might lose.”

Nasrallah added, “the companies that own the drilling ship must withdraw it quickly, and they must bear the responsibility for the material and human damage that will be inflicted on it,” and stressed that “we have the right to do what is necessary to collect the information required for any option we can resort to.”

Reports strongly suggest the Greek shipping firm is being aided or working side-by-side with a company from the United Kingdom.

The Hezbollah chief stated that the resistance “will be following the situation, hour by hour, and day by day, and it is our right to collect the information required in order to take any decision,” announcing the party’s formation of “a file on everything related to gas, oil, and wealth in the sea and land, border demarcation and Shebaa Farms.”

Nasrallah noted that an MP allied to Hezbollah has been tasked with monitoring the situation. He also stated that “the U.S. and Israeli strategy is to push Lebanon into starvation”

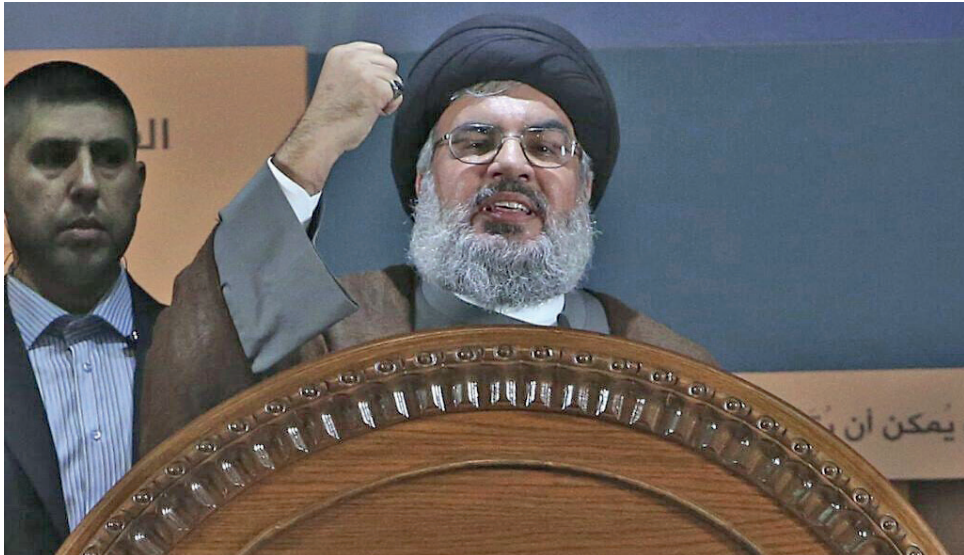
According to Sayyed Nasrallah, “what is required is the official and popular stance that is united with those in power in Lebanon,” stressing that “we will certainly win this battle.”

This comes after the Greek-British ship reportedly installed an exploration platform in the Karish field and reportedly announced that it would start extracting gas within three months.

Lebanon has also submitted a letter to the UN that confirmed its adherence to its marine rights and wealth, and said that the Karish field is located within the “disputed area.”

Earlier, Hezbollah’s Deputy Secretary-General, Sheikh Naim Qassem, asserted that the issue of border demarcation “requires a decisive decision and stance from the Lebanese state,” and “it is necessary to answer the following question: Does the ship operate in a disputed area, or not?”

Qassem said: “We do not give a deadline to the Lebanese state. The Lebanese state is above all [of us], and it determines its course, and we are under the state’s roof in such decisions, but we encourage it to hurry.”





## Spanish fort architecture inspired by Iranian caravansaries, Madrid envoy says



From page 1 ► The earliest caravansarais were built in Iran during the Achaemenid era (550 -330 BC). Centuries later, when Shah Abbas I assumed power from 1588 – to 1629, he ordered the construction of a network of caravansaries across the country.

Staying in or even visiting a centuries-old caravanserai can be a wide experience for many travelers who have an opportunity to feel the past, a

time travel back into a forgotten age.

Those massive arched inns were constructed along ancient caravan routes in the Muslim world to shelter people, their goods, and animals. The former Silk Roads may be the most famous example dotted by caravansarais.

In 2011, a collection of nine Iranian gardens, which bear significant architectural, traditional, and cultural elements, were collectively inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list under the title of "The Persian Garden." The genuine concept of the Persian Garden that is deeply rooted in time interweaves natural elements with manmade components to embody an idea of creating a paradise on Earth by the means of artistic, philosophical, figurative, and religious notions.

As mentioned by the UN cultural body the flawless design of the Persian Garden, along with its ability to respond to extreme climatic conditions, is the result of an inspired and intelligent application of different fields of knowledge, i.e. technology, water management, and engineering, architecture, botany, and agriculture.

## Tehran, Beijing consider joint exhibits of ancient relics

TEHRAN – Iran and China consider plans to hold joint exhibitions of their historical relics.

The National Museum of Iran is set to hold an exhibition of ancient cultural heritage in Beijing, ISNA quoted the museum director Jebrael Nokandeh as saying on Friday.

"We have entered negotiations with a number of Chinese museums, however, the host museum has not been determined yet," Nokandeh said.

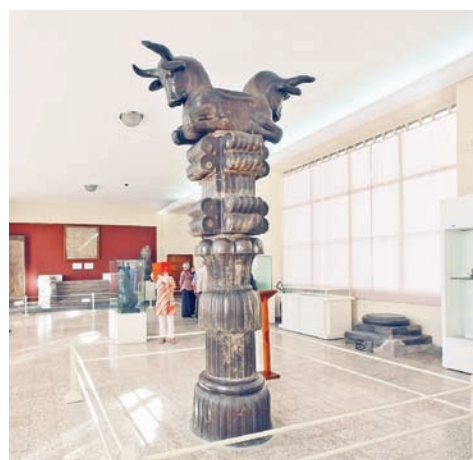
Last July, the National Museum of Iran and China's Peking University signed a memorandum of understanding to reinforce cooperation. The agreement was signed by Nokandeh and Hao Ping, the president of Peking University, during an online ceremony attended by officials and experts from both sides.

In an opening speech, Hao said China and Iran are both the birthplace of human civilizations and their ancestors have created brilliant cultures.

Hao further said that the National Museum of Iran has numerous collections, strong research capabilities, and a window to Iranian civilization.

"This museum is one of the important museums of the world, with a world-famous reputation; it is a very ideal place for research on the origin of human civilization and cultural exchanges between East and West."

Nokandeh, for his part, expressed his satisfaction over what he called a "valuable opportunity" to expand cooperation between the two scientific and cultural centers. He said the National Museum of Iran, as the mother museum of the country and a huge treasure trove of archaeological finds from different parts of Iran, has an important history of exhibition, research, and other related activities.



Chock-full of priceless objects showcasing the juicy history of the nation, the National Museum showcases ceramics, pottery, stone figures, and carvings, mostly taken from excavations at Persepolis, Ismail Abad (near Qazvin), Shush, Rey, and Turang Tappeh to name a few.

The main building of the National Museum, designed by French architect André Godard and completed in 1928, is one of the more attractive modern buildings in Tehran, blending Sassanian principles such as the grand iwan-style entrance with art deco-style brickwork.

Inside, among the finds from Shush, there's a stone capital of a winged lion, some delightful pitchers and vessels in animal shapes, and colorful glazed bricks decorated with double-winged mythical creatures. A copy of the diorite stele detailing the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, found at Shush in 1901, is also displayed – the original being in Paris.

Last July, the National Museum of Iran and China's Peking University signed a memorandum of understanding to reinforce cooperation.

## Baluchi needlework to go on show

TEHRAN – Collections of Baluchi needlework, made by female artisans of Iran's Sistan-Baluchestan province, will go on display in an exhibition at Tehran's Iranology Foundation, ILNA reported on Friday.

According to organizers, a variety of traditional needlework will be on display at the exhibition, including Fanuji-duzi, Kohnah-duzi, and Gazaf-duzi, which are typically embroidered on women's clothing.

The exhibit, which will open to the public on Saturday, will come to an end on Wednesday.

Needlework (Souzan-douzi in Persian) is a very common occupation among people of the southeastern province. It is the art of drawing images on plain fabrics by sewing delicate stitches using a needle and colorful yarns. They are mainly used to embellish women's clothes; however, such works are applied to decorate bracelets, necklaces, bags, and

scarves.

Last October, Iran's Anthropology Research Institute published an atlas of traditional clothing and attires of people who are natives of the south-eastern province. To preserve indigenous traditions and original clothing, it seems vital to revive indigenous clothing and its effectiveness today, the research institute said.

The collective province -- Sistan in the north and Baluchestan in the south -- accounts for one of the driest regions of Iran with a slight increase in rainfall from east to west, and an obvious rise in humidity in the coastal regions. In ancient times, the region was a crossword of the Indus Valley and the Babylonian civilizations.

The province possesses special significance because of being located in a strategic transit location, especially Chabahar which is the only ocean port in Iran and the best and



easiest access route of the middle Asian countries to free waters. The vast province is home to several distinctive archaeological sites and natural attractions, including two UNESCO World Heritage sites, namely Shahr-e-Soukhteh (Burnt City) and Lut desert.

# Archaeologists find new clues that Paleolithic people lived in eastern Iranian region

TEHRAN – A team of archaeologists has unearthed further evidence that Paleolithic people lived in Sarbisheh Plain, eastern Iran.

The team has found, in the first step, that some objects, previously discovered at Kalateh Mohammad Laleh in Sarbisheh plain, have links to human presence in the Paleolithic era, CHTN reported on Thursday.

Furthermore, the archaeologists obtained further evidence through lithic artifacts of the other four sites, namely Kiarameh, Khunik, Kalateh Shour, and Chehel Dokhtaran. They investigated the main characteristics of their lithic artifacts.

The results have recently been published in an article titled "An Introduction to the Late Pleistocene Lithic Industries in the East of the Iranian Plateau in Light of the New Findings from Sarbisheh Plain" by a UK journal, the report said.

The eastern side of the Iranian plateau has long been considered an ecological and geological hub of the Paleolithic era by many researchers and archaeologists.

However, unlike the western and, to some extent, the central part of the Iranian Plateau, only a handful of sites have been identified



in the northeastern part. Field studies conducted on the Neyshabur plain have provided

ed some of the only Paleolithic evidence at four locations in the foothills of the Binalud Mountains: Dar Behesht, Mushan Tappeh, Ali Abad, and Qezel Tappeh.

A 2019 study published in the Journal of Human Evolution suggests Neanderthals roamed across the Zagros Mountain range between 40 to 70 thousand years ago.

The history of Paleolithic research in these regions dates back to the mid-20th century.

Until the late 20th century, Neanderthals were regarded as genetically, morphologically, and behaviorally distinct from living humans. However, more recent discoveries about this well-preserved fossil Eurasian population have revealed an overlap between living and archaic humans.

Neanderthals lived before and during the last Ice Age of the Pleistocene in some of the most unforgiving environments ever inhabited by humans. They developed a successful culture, with a complex stone tool technology, that was based on hunting, some scavenging, and local plant collection. Their survival during tens of thousands of years of the last glaciation is a remarkable testament to human adaptation.

## Minister visits remote wetland, highlights its agritourism potential

TEHRAN – Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Minister Ezzatollah Zarghami has said that the Gandoman wetland in southwestern Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari province has considerable potential to become one of the agritourism hubs of the country.

He made the remarks on Thursday while visiting the wetland and its surroundings, IRNA reported.

This wetland has a great deal of tourism potential, especially in the field of birdwatching, the minister added.

Wetland tourism infrastructure development, however, should be done in accordance with the laws of the Environment Protection Organization, as well as the preservation of the ecosystem, he noted.

A major part of attracting investors and facilitating their entry

into the Gandoman tourism area is providing local officials with the necessary ground to support tourism investors, he explained.

"Gandoman wetland is one of the wetlands in the world, and it has a lot of potential as a tourist attraction," he added.

The nature of the Gandoman wetland is the best subject for foreign and domestic tourists, which has not been fully exploited so far, he stated.

The wetland, stretching to 1,070 hectares, is located in Borujen county. It is one of Iran's top five birdwatching sites, especially in spring and autumn, and the country's most important permanent habitat for migratory birds. The wetland is surrounded by eight villages.

Agritourism and nature-tour-

ism enterprises might include outdoor recreation (fishing, hunting, wildlife study, horseback riding), educational experiences (cannery tours, cooking classes, or tea or coffee tasting), entertainment (harvest festivals or barn dances), hospitality services (farm stays, guided tours, or outfitter services), and on-farm direct sales (u-pick operations or roadside stands).

It is a relatively new branch of the travel industry in which tourists stay with local people in rural areas. Farm/ranch recreation refers to activities conducted on private agricultural lands, which might include fee-hunting and fishing, overnight stays, educational activities, etc.

Experts believe that in addition to the customer services jobs, agritourism pays special attention



to the production sector, saying agricultural tourism is much more important and practical than other branches of tourism because it creates a new chain and diversity in the field of production and services.

Agritourism is a subset of a larger industry called rural tourism that includes resorts, off-site farmers' markets, non-profit agricultural tours, and other leisure and hospitality businesses that attract visitors to the countryside.

## Crafters provided with financial support in Markazi province

TEHRAN –Handicrafts businesses across the central province of Markazi received financial support in the previous Iranian calendar year 1400 (ended on March 20), the provincial tourism chief has said.

Over 57 billion rials (\$190,000) in loans were paid to some 278 handicraft artisans of the province during the mentioned time, Mostafa Marzban explained on Friday.

This amount of money was paid to the crafters and artisans, who developed handicraft-related home-based businesses, the official added.

Markazi province is considered the industrial capital of the country. It is rich in natural, historical, cultural, and religious attractions.

Hand-woven carpets and kilims, made in its cities including Farahan, Sarugh, Lilivan, Senejan, and Vafs are known internationally.

With 14 entries, Iran ranks first globally for the

number of cities and villages registered by the World Crafts Council, as China with seven entries, Chile with four, and India with three ones come next. For instance, Shiraz is named a "world city of [diverse] handicrafts", Malayer is a global hub for woodcarving and carved-wood furniture, while Zanjan has gained the title of a "world city of filigree".

In addition, the ancient city of Shiraz has been chosen to host the 39th General Assembly of the World Crafts Council-Asia Pacific Region (WCC-APR) in May 2023. Shiraz has a remarkable amount of handicraft pioneers. With an average age of 70, some of these pioneers are still active at their workshops. The occupational records of about 100 pioneers are collected and are annually praised by the custodians of the WCC General Office.

Available data compiled by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts suggests the value of Iran's handicrafts exports stood at

\$120 million during the first eleven months of the past Iranian calendar year 1399 (March 20, 2020 – February 18, 2021), Mehr reported. The country's handicrafts exports slumped during the mentioned months in comparison to the same period last year earlier due to the damage the coronavirus pandemic has inflicted on global trade.

The Islamic Republic exported \$427 million worth of handicrafts during the first eleven months of the calendar year 1398. Of the figure, some \$190 million was earned via suitcase trade (allowed for customs-free and tax-free transfer) through 20 provinces, according to data compiled by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts. Ceramics, pottery vessels, handwoven cloths as well as personal ornamentations with precious and semi-precious gemstones are traditionally exported to Iraq, Afghanistan, Germany, the U.S., the UK, and other countries.

### First Announcement



### NATIONAL IRANIAN SOUTH OILFIELDS COMPANY AHVAZ-IRAN TENDER NO. : 31-98802-53-014

National Iranian South Oilfields Company (NISOC) intends to purchase the following goods

Items	Material Description	Quantity
01	LINE PIPE SEAMLESS 6 IN API 5L GRADE X52 WT.1097MM.	1,000LE

participate in aforesaid tenders are requested to send their " Intention To Participate" letter via fax to the following number along with their resume according to Qualitative Assessment Form no. 1, available at: [www.nisoc.ir](http://www.nisoc.ir), not later than 14 days after the second announcement, otherwise, their requests for participation in the tender will be disregarded.

The applicants should have relevant background in supplying the required goods and capability to provide and submit a bid bond of 10,759EURO or 2,800,000,000RIAL, in favor of NISOC.

Tender documents including the materials thorough technical specifications and Qualitative Assessment Forms can be accessed via: [www.nisoc.ir-material-procurement-management-tab](http://www.nisoc.ir-material-procurement-management-tab)

ONLY ACCEPTABLE DELIVERY TERM IS D.D.P., NISOC'S WAREHOUSE, AGHAJARI, IRAN

PAYMENT TERM IS C.O.D., SUBSEQUENT TO NISOC'S MATERIAL APPROVAL

NO ADVANCE PAYMENT WILL BE PAID

FOREIGN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT  
Bldg. No. 104, Material Procurement Management Complex  
Kouy-e-Fadaeian Islam (New Site), Ahvaz, Iran Tel. No.: 061 34 12 35 89 Fax No.: 061 34 45 74 37  
Public Relations [www.shana.ir](http://www.shana.ir) [www.nisoc.ir](http://www.nisoc.ir)

تهران تایمز : نوبت اول ۱۴۰۱/۳/۲۱



# QS ranks 6 Iranian universities among world's top

From page 1 ► As per the data published on QS World University Rankings official website, Sharif University of Technology, ranked 380, Amirkabir University of Technology, ranked 443, the University of Tehran, ranked between 503 to 510, Iran University of Science and Technology, ranked between 531 to 540, are the top Iranian universities among world-class ones.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) tops the list for a record eleventh consecutive year in QS ranking; followed by the University of Cambridge and Stanford University. MIT is one of five American institutions in this year's top 10.

Some 26 Islamic countries participated in this ranking. Among the Islamic countries, Malaysia and Turkey with 24 universities, and Indonesia and Kazakhstan, and Saudi Arabia with 16 universities each have the highest number. Palestine and Kyrgyzstan are in the ranking for the first time.



### Iranian universities among world's most influential

Most recently, fifty-eight universities from Iran were listed among the top universities in Asia, according to the 2022 Asia University Rankings of the Times Higher Education (THE).

The 2022 edition of the Times Higher Education Impact Rankings, based on universities' contributions to delivering the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), listed 27 Iranian universities.

The Webometrics Ranking of World Universities 2022 has ranked 694 Iranian institutions among 30,000 top universities across the world.

Also, 59 Iranian universities have been listed among the top 3,000 institutions in the world in terms of academic quality, according to the 2021-2022 report released by University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP).

The Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) Graduate Employability Rankings

2022 list has been released, which included three Iranian universities out of a total of 550 institutes worldwide that highlighted graduate employment processes.

Meanwhile, 41 Iranian universities in engineering sciences and 12 universities in computer sciences have made a place among the top 1,188 universities in the world with the announcement of Higher Education World University Rankings 2022 by subject.

It also has introduced 59 Iranian universities among the top institutions in World University Rankings 2022.

The THE Education Young University Rankings 2021 listed 26 Iranian institutions among the world's best universities that are 50 years old or younger.

Moreover, 34 Iranian universities and institutions were listed among the top 1,000 in the world, according to Shanghai Ranking's Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) 2021.

## Tribes in Iran

Part 22

Neither the hasham nor the halk has a fixed membership, because the number of the component families is changed in accordance with the number of the animals. When the animals owned by a halk increase too much, some of the families are transferred together with the surplus animals to another halk which owns fewer animals, and the balance between families and animals is thereby maintained.

A halk's affairs are managed by its elder (rish-safid or master). In the mid-1970s, probably because the Baluch had been turning to agriculture and, above all, finding industrial-type work, the manpower-livestock ratio was unbalanced, and in some cases the number of families in a halk far exceeded the requirement for tending the animals.

The dividing line between hasham and halk is often unclear, the former being sometimes used with the meaning of the latter.

In close proximity to the Zayn-al-dinis live some of the Naru'is, who in the past were a large and tightly knit tribe. Since the Naru'is are today mainly engaged in agriculture, units such as the halk are not found among them.

Instead, every Naru'i tireh has a "master" who is in fact the chief of an independent tayefeh or tribe. The same situation is found in other tribes which have ceased to be primarily pastoral; e.g., in a tayefeh of the Darzadas of the village of Isa abad north of Espaka, who have no hashams or halks but have a single chief through whom they maintain contact with the Mobaraki sardar.

At the village of Hichan in the dehestan of Nikshahr, in which the Mobaraki, Ra'isi, Darzada, Dawudi, and Nowkari tayefehs are settled, the halk has been maintained, even though there is no more need for it, but has acquired the character of a kin group consisting of families whose houses are side by side (Markaz-e Pazhuvesh-e Khalij-e Fars wa Darya-ye Oman, 1354 SH./1975, 1355 SH./1976, 1356 SH./1977).

As regards tribes in the north of Iran, a study of the Yomut Turkmen of the Gorgan plain is available. Some of them are still mobile and mainly engaged in stock breeding and are known in local parlance as the charva (pastoral) people as opposed to the chomur (agricultural) people.

Mainly among the charva people, groups called uba, each comprising between 25 and 100 families, are found. Pasturage and water rights in a defined area are jointly owned by all the members of an uba. Within each uba, small groups of two to ten (usually four to seven) men are formed annually for the cooperative performance of tasks and use of draft animals and implements.

The families concerned are immediate relatives (fathers, sons, brothers, etc.), and they all camp together. Even so, the memberships of these small groups continually change.

Through the union of several ubas, an entity known to the Yomut Turkmen as an il is formed, e.g., the Ja'far Bay, Yelqi, and Qo-juqils. On this plane, it means much the same as tireh or tayefeh among the Zagros tribes; but on a higher plane, the word il is used to denote a confederacy of ils in the first sense, e.g., the Il-e Sharif, which is a confederacy of the Il-e Ja'far Bay, Il-e Yelqi, and others.

An il in either sense is a structure based on patrilineal descent groups. Although these groups more or less coincide with the territorial groups such as the uba, the membership of an uba sometimes includes families not belonging to its main descent group; in the Yomut parlance, such families are neighbors (qunshi) (Irons, 1972, pp. 90-93).

### (6) Economy

Sheep and goat breeding is the economic mainstay of the tribes of Iran, particularly those not yet sedentarized. They also breed large animals—bovines, buffalos, camels, horses, mules, and donkeys—for ploughing and load-carrying, and in some cases for their milk and hair.

Yet it would be wrong to conclude that the tribal economy rests solely on stockbreeding. Even for wholly nomadic tribes, agriculture, at least of the rain-fed (deymi) type, has long been an important resource, and it has become much more so in the recent past.

The principal crops sown by the tribes are wheat, barley, and in some cases rice. When conditions permit, they also grow vegetables and plant orchards. Planting date palms is a widespread activity among Arab and Baluchi tribes.

In addition to stockbreeding and agriculture, annual collection of wild plant and tree products, such as gum tragacanth, pine resin, wild almonds, acorns, and other nuts, is of considerable importance.

In several tribes, acorn flour, sometimes mixed with wheat flour, is used to bake a sort of bread. With few exceptions, tribes-people engage in handicrafts, particularly carpet making and the weaving of gelims and jajims (smooth and rough woven rugs) and also embroidery, in which the Baluch have a tradition of skill.

These manufactures, if sold, augment the incomes of tribal families, though the carpets and gelims are often retained as financial reserves or future dowries for daughters.

Source: Encyclopedia Iranica  
To be continued

## Tehran, Damascus ink 'health diplomacy' document

TEHRAN – Iranian Health Minister Bahram Einollahi and his Syrian counterpart Hassan Muhammad Al-Ghabash signed two memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to promote health diplomacy.

In a meeting held in Damascus on Thursday, Einollahi stated that health diplomacy is very effective in expanding cooperation, and the two countries can complement each other in the field of health.

Al-Ghabash also highlighted that these agreements must be implemented quickly, emphasizing the expansion of joint coop-

eration between the two nations, according to the Health Ministry's website.

Under the first MOU, joint cooperation will be developed in the fields of health system promotion, science, education, research and technology, health services, and medicine and equipment.

The second MOU was on the development of cooperation in the field of supply and facilitation of trade and export of drugs and medical equipment, facilitating the cooperation of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

### Development of pharmaceuticals, medical productions

The import of pharmaceuticals has declined in Iran by 91 percent, which shows the capability of the country's pharmaceutical industry, Mohammad Reza Shanehsaz, former head of the Food and Drug Administration, said last October.

Today, all medicine used in the treatment of coronavirus are produced by domestic manufacturers, and if we wanted to import all the items, there would be a high exchange rate, he further stated, emphasizing

that COVID-19 vaccine development indicates the pharmaceutical industry's capability.

In 2018, 67 percent of the active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) used to produce drugs in Iran were made locally.

A total of 227 knowledge-based firms are supplying medical equipment for health centers across the country, according to the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology.

Knowledge-based companies can produce any medicine effective in countering coronavirus or ap-

## The two sides will develop cooperation in the fields of education, research and technology, health services, and medical equipment.

proved by the scientific committee within a week to 10 days, Sourena Sattari, vice president for science and technology, has said.

In January 2021, the Headquarters for Executing the Order of the Imam unveiled three raw pharmaceuticals and a new anti-coronavirus drug called Ivermectin, which had been previously imported.

Also, Iran is capable of production of biopharmaceuticals, which has so far reached 28 items, making Iran the third leading country in Asia.

First Announcement



### IN THE NAME OF GOD ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BROADCASTING INTERNATIONAL TENDER No: 1401/108-17 /03 Renewal

**Tender Holder:**  
**ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BROADCASTING (IRIB)**

**Subject of Tender :**  
Leasing 9MHz bandwidth capacity on Eutelsat 3B in accordance with the technical specification and other terms and conditions mentioned in the tender documents.

**Tender Deadline and how to receive the Tender Documents:**  
From **Sunday 12 June 2022 (1401/03/22) 09:00 a.m** until **Wednesday 15 June 2022 (1401/03/25) by 14:00 p.m** with submitting the Interest Tender Letter and the receipt of Tender Documents Fee.

**Place of receiving the Tender Documents:**  
Interested participants may refer to purchasing (KALA) Dept. ,4<sup>th</sup> Floor of IRIB Administration Complex , Esteghlal St. Vali –Assr Ave, Tehran, Iran

**Tender Process/Documents Fee and how to deposit it:**  
The interested participants shall deposit the amount of 1,000,000 Rials to account Number 4101029171204273 with BIC No.IR 310100004101029171204273 IRAN Central Bank in favour of IRIB.

**Type and amount of Tender Guarantee :**  
The interested participants shall provide a Tender Guarantee for participating in tender , in amount of USD 26403 fixed or its equivalent in Rials 7393000000 which should be in the form of Bank Guarantee.

**Time and place of delivery Tender Envelopes:**  
The sealed (A,B&C) packages/envelopes in a master envelope and the qualification evaluation package/envelope separately packed , should be submitted no later than **09:00 a.m. on Saturday 23 July 2022 (1401/05/01)** at the address mentioned in 4<sup>th</sup> clause.

**Time and place of opening Qualification Evaluation envelopes:**  
The date of opening the Qualification Evaluation envelopes is on **Saturday 23 July 2022 (1401/05/01) at 10:00 a.m** in the office of International Purchasing Dept.

**Time and place of opening Envelopes:**  
The envelopes A of those eligible participants who meet the qualification criterion and approval of Technical and Commercial committee will be opened on **Sunday 24 July 2022 at 05:00 p.m (1401/05/02)** in the office of Financial Vice President .In case of complete content in the envelopes A the envelopes of B and C of eligible participants will be opened at the same time and place.  
The participant must be qualified by the competent authorities.  
Fore more information please see :  
[www.iriboffice.ir/tenders](http://www.iriboffice.ir/tenders) and <http://iets.mporg.ir/> Tel: 00982122167053

Purchasing (Kala) Dept.,IRIB

## ENGLISH IN USE

### LEARN NEWS TRANSLATION

### Hospital beds capacity rises to improve medical system

Health Minister Saeed Namaki inaugurated 23 health centers, including 201 hospital beds, in Lorestan, Kermanshah, and Khuzestan provinces on Tuesday.

Built on 26,935 square meters area, the centers were constructed with a budget of 2.9 trillion rials (nearly \$70 million at the official rate of 42,000 rials).

The Ministry of Health is scheduled to add 10,600 hospital beds to the capacity of the country's medical system within the next 7 months.

Two years ago, there were a total of 140,859 beds in the country, which means 1.7 hospital beds per 1,000 population.

### افزایش ظرفیت تخت‌های بیمارستانی

سعید نمکی وزیر بهداشت امروز به صورت مجازی ۲۳ مرکز بهداشتی و درمانی را شامل ۲۰۱ تخت بیمارستانی در استان های لرستان، کرمانشاه و خوزستان افتتاح کرد.

به گزارش ایرنا، این مراکز در زیربنای ۲۶ هزار و ۹۳۵ مترمربع و با اعتباری بالغ بر ۲۹۸۰ میلیارد ریال ساخته شده است. وزارت بهداشت قرار است تا ۱۲ فروردین سال ۱۴۰۰، ۱۰ هزار و ۶۰۰ تخت بیمارستانی به ظرفیت بیمارستان های کشور اضافه کند.

در انتهای سال ۱۳۹۷ مجموعاً ۱۴۰ هزار و ۸۵۹ تخت فعال در کشور فعال بود که اگر این میزان را به ازای جمعیت محاسبه کنیم، ضریب تعداد جمعیت به تخت‌مان، ۱.۷ تخت به ازای هر ۱۰۰۰ نفر است.

## COVID-19 UPDATES ON JUNE 10

New cases	153	Total deaths	141,343	Total recovered patients	7,058,349
New deaths	0	New hospitalized patients	33	Diagnostic tests conducted	52,419,888
Total cases	7,233,472	Patients in critical condition	397	Doses of vaccine injected	150,075,485



TEHRAN TIMES



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JUNE 11, 2022

GUIDE TO SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

If someone's deeds lower his position, his pedigree cannot elevate it.  
*Imam Ali (AS)*

Prayer Times » Noon:13:04    Evening: 20:40    Dawn: 4:02 (tomorrow)    Sunrise: 5:48 (tomorrow)

## What’s in Tehran art galleries

\* Paintings by Maryam Mansuri are on display in an exhibition at Ehsan Gallery.  
The exhibit named “Return” will run until June 25 at the gallery located at No. 22, East 14th St. in the Ajudanieh neighborhood.

**Painting**  
\* An exhibition of paintings by Maryam Farzadian is currently underway at Aran Gallery.  
The exhibition will run until July 1 at the gallery located at 5 Lolagar St., Neauphle-le-Chateau St.

\* Hoor Gallery is currently playing host to an exhibition of paintings by Farshid Maleki.  
The exhibition will be running until July 4 at the gallery located at 12 Naeimi Alley, North Mirza Shirazi St., off Motahhari Ave.

\* Sepideh Sarlak is hanging her latest collection of paintings in an exhibition at Haft Samar Gallery.  
Entitled “Existential Journey”, the exhibit will be running until June 15 at the gallery that can be found at No. 8, Fifth Alley, Kuh-e Nur St., Motahhari Ave.

\* An exhibition of paintings by Maedeh Salar is currently underway at Homa Gallery.  
Entitled “Mayor Gericault”, the exhibit will run until June 22 at the gallery located at No. 8, Fourth Alley, Sanai St., Karim Khan Ave.

**Sculpture/painting**  
\* An exhibition of sculptures and paintings by Shamseddin Ghazi is currently underway at Golestan Gallery.  
The exhibition will be running until June 22 at the gallery that can be found at 34 Kamasai St. in the Darus neighborhood.

\* Mohammad-Jafar Pakravan is currently showcasing paintings in an exhibition at Seyhun Gallery.  
The exhibit runs until June 22 at the gallery located at No. 11, 4th St., Vozara Ave.

**Multimedia**  
\* Artworks in different media by Babak Kazemi, Ahu Hamedi, Sara Ruhisefat, Pargol Inanlu and Mona Aqababai are currently on view in an exhibition at Vaali Gallery.  
The exhibit named “Chahargah” will continue until July 7 at the gallery located at 72 Khoddami St., Vanak Sq.

# Photo exhibit representing love of Imam Reza (AS) underway in Tehran

TEHRAN – A photo exhibition opened last Tuesday in Tehran to showcase photos of the shrine of Imam Reza (AS), the eighth Imam of the Shia.

The Mehrsun Complex is organizing the exhibit to celebrate the birthday of Imam Reza (AS), which falls this year on June 11.

Entitled “Affection for the Eight”, the exhibition is putting on view 75 photographs depicting pilgrims visiting the holy shrine of Imam Reza (AS) and scenes from the beauty of the religious site.

The exhibition is being organized with contributions from the Astan Qods Razavi, the organizational custodian of the holy shrine of Imam Reza (AS) in the northeastern Iranian city of Mashhad.

“Everybody doesn’t have the chance to go on pilgrimage to Mashhad,” Alireza Janeh, an Astan Qods Razavi official, said at the opening ceremony for the exhibition.

“By this exhibit, we intend to create the spiritual atmosphere of pilgrimage for the visitors of the exhibition,” he noted.

“The organizers and the photographers participating in this exhibition all feel affection for Imam Reza (AS), and I was impressed by their photos,” he added.

Janeh said that although the

People visit the exhibition “Affection for the Eight” at the Mehrsun Complex in Tehran. (Honaronline/Gata Ziatabari)

call for organizing the exhibition was published only in late May, yet the collection shows that the photographers have made great efforts to take the photos.

Seyyed Ali Hosseini, the director of the Office for Relationship of the Government and Parliament, also attended the opening ceremony.

“Only divine artworks remain eternal... if you study art schools around the globe you see that only

those who create artworks for the sake of God endured in people’s memory,” he noted.

The ceremony went on with honoring the top photos of the exhibition, which will be running until June 15.

First prize was given to Amir-Ali Javadian, who was followed by Hamid Azizi and Hamidreza Habibi.

Hamed Khalili, Mostafa Yusefi and Hadi Dehqanpur received honorable mentions.

The birthday of the eighth Imam of the Shia is celebrated by a wide variety of cultural programs in different Iranian provinces during the Imam Reza (AS) International Festival.

The ten-day festival opens every year with the birthday celebration of Hazrat Masumeh (SA), the sister of the Imam (AS), at her holy shrine in Qom and ends with honoring a number of top artists on his birthday in Mashhad.

## “District Terminal” tops at Iranian Film Festival Zurich

Bardia Yadegari and Farideh Azadi act in a scene from “District Terminal” co-directed by him and Ehsan Mirhosseini.

From Page 1 ► “The Doll” tells the story of a 35-year-old father who consents to the marriage of his 14-year-old daughter after consulting with his relatives. As individuals with differing perspectives, his family grapples with the decision.

The award for best documentary was granted to “Tonight’s Homework” directed by Ashkan Nejati and Mehran Nematollahi.

The initial idea for “Tonight’s Homework” is based on Abbas Kiarostami’s film “Homework”, which focused on the challenge of doing assignments at home. But since students today face greater challenges than the issue of homework, it was decided that the film would focus on more relevant aspects of Iran’s educational and developmental systems.

“One Thousand Women” by Mojgan Ilanlu

was given an honorable mention.

This documentary portrays the obstacles in the way of young Iranian girls who want to engage in wrestling as their favorite sport during the four years of 2016-2020.

Directors Ida Panahandeh and Dariush Mehrjui and actresses Fatemeh Motamed-Aria and Mahtab Keramati were awarded the Golden Cyrus Cylinder.

This year’s festival paid tribute to Mehrjui, a pioneer of Iran’s New Wave cinema, with a review of his 1969 drama “The Cow” on the opening day.

Panahandeh held a master class on the role of women in Iranian cinema at the festival.

Tamara Milosevic, Stefan Haupt, Sophia Rubischung, Helene Aecherli and Daniel Wiegand were the members of the jury.

## Gary Dexter’s “Why Not Catch21-?” published in Persian

TEHRAN – “Why Not Catch-21?: The Stories Behind the Titles” by Gary Dexter has been published in Persian.

Jahane Ketab is the publisher of the book translated into Persian by Parto Shariatmadari.

Based on the author’s long-running column in London’s Sunday Telegraph, this diverting book offers literary history in bite-size pieces, presenting surprising details on the genesis and composition of each of 50 classic works.

Emphasizing books that are literally inexplicable without this background knowledge, the book

Front cover of the Persian edition of Gary Dexter’s “Why Not Catch-21?: The Stories Behind the Titles”.

covers iconic works from Thomas Moore’s “Utopia” to Joyce’s “Ulysses”.

Along the way, readers learn what Wordsworth’s “Prelude” was a prelude to, the identity of the original Jeeves, why “A Clockwork Orange” wasn’t “A Robotic Banana”, and much more.

“Why Not Catch-21?”, a collection of essays on the origins of some of the world’s most famous book titles, was published by Frances Lincoln in 2007 with serial rights sold 5 times. The sequel, “Title Deeds”, was published by Old Street in October 2010.

## Non-Iranian Languages of Iran

Part 3

A number of the newly acquired terms for domesticated fauna and flora were probably introduced from the Fertile Crescent and Africa, such as gantum- “wheat” (Skt. godhuma-, YAv. gantuma-, Pers. gandom).

Local pre-Iranian names found in the Avesta and the Old Persian inscriptions include Xnenta < khnanta, with non-Indo-Iranian initial /xn/, Sug(u) da, Karmana, Maka.

A good number of shared Indo-Iranian verbal roots likewise appear to be without Indo-European etymology. These include words such as kram- “to stride” (cf. Pers. xaramidan), bhis- “to heal” (Av. bishazya-; MiPers. beshaz-, cf. Skt. bhisaj-, Pers. pezeshk “physician”). These studies disprove the earlier assumption, at least for Avestan, of a pure, or purified, Indo-European lexicon.

Iran proper

Little is known about the non-Iranian speakers whom the Iranian speakers encountered on their way into Iran. In the east, in Baluchestan and further east in the Gandhara/Kabul region and Arachosia/Kandahar, the Iranians were most likely still in contact with speakers of Indo-Aryan as well as speakers of Dravidian during the second half of the second millennium BCE.

This assumption is based on (a) the close resemblance of Indic names and customs particularly in Book 8 of the Rigveda with those in Old Iranian texts, which points to the Kandahar region and Baluchestan and is dated to the middle rigvedic period (1500-1350 BCE), and (b) the observation that this period evidences the first appearance of Dravidian loans in Vedic.

The languages along the western Caspian littoral probably included speakers of South

Caucasian languages, and those along the eastern littoral may have belonged to a Central Asian linguistic continuum. On the Central plateau and probably Kerman, at least some languages may have been related to Elamite.

For western Iran, there are ample Mesopotamian and, less so, Urartian sources from the first half of the first millennium BCE which document the presence of numerous non-Iranian groups, and amidst them the presence of distinct Iranian groups: Medes, Parsua, and Scythians in northwestern and western Iran, and the Parsumash in Fars, beginning in the ninth century BCE.

The Parsua and Parsumash are probably distinct groups of immigrants from eastern Iran. The main identifiable non-Indo-European languages in western Iran which the Iranians encountered during this period are located along the Zagros mountains:

Source: Encyclopedia Iranica

To be continued