

Iran’s Technology Milestones

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Raisi vows to make up for backwardness in aerospace field

TEHRAN – Iranian President Ayatollah Seyed Ebrahim Raisi has said that his administration will work to make up for the backwardness in Iran’s aerospace program.

Speaking at a cabinet session on Wednesday, the Iranian president hailed the placement of the Khayyam satellite in orbit. He described the successful placement of the Khayyam satellite in orbit, message reception, control and data management by Iranian experts as honorable and authoritative, according to the official website of the Iranian presidency.

Referring to the importance of aerospace knowledge as a driver to help the development of the country in various fields, Ayatollah Raisi noted, “The 13th Administration intends to make up for the backwardness in this field and in the future, we will witness the unveiling of new achievements in this field, which will make a great contribution to the environment, mineral exploration, natural hazard management and border monitoring.”

The Iranian Space Agency launched the domestically-built “Khayyam” satellite with a wide range of environmental functions at 10:22 local time on Tuesday.

Named after Persian polymath Omar Khayyam (1048 – 1131), the satellite was put into orbit by a Russian Soyuz rocket from the Baikonur space station in Kazakhstan.

In a statement released on Sunday, the Iranian Space Agency said the satellite will be fully controlled by Iranian experts and technicians “from the first day” of its launch. “No other country will have access to such information, and rumors about using satellite images for another country’s military purposes are false,” the agency added.

The launch of the satellite marks a watershed moment in Russia-Iran collaboration, according to Roscosmos chief Yuri Borisov.

“The successful launch of the satellite for and an order from Iran has become a landmark event in the Russia-Iran bilateral cooperation that paves the way for implementing new and more dimensional projects,” he said.

World ranking: 462 Iranian universities on Webometrics list

TEHRAN – The July edition of Webometrics Ranking of World Universities has placed 462 Iranian higher education centers among the world’s top institutions.

Since 2004, the Ranking Web (or Webometrics Ranking) is published twice a year (data is collected during the first weeks of January and July for being public at the end of both months), covering more than 31,000 Higher Education Institutions worldwide.

The original aim of the Ranking is to promote academic web presence, supporting the Open Access initiatives for increasing significantly the transfer of scientific and cultural knowledge generated by the universities to the whole Society.

The ranking is based on the three indices of Visibility (number of external networks linking to the institution’s webpages), Transparency (number of citations from top 210 authors), and Excellence (number of papers amongst the top 10% most cited in each one of all 27 disciplines of the full database).

The University of Tehran tops the list of Iranian universities included in this ranking (295), followed by Tehran University of Medical Sciences (475), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (648), Sharif University of Technology (660), Amirkabir University of Technology (759), Tarbiat Modares University (795), Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (864), ► Page 7

China’s new white paper on Taiwan follows Pelosi’s visit



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China has released a new white paper which, first and foremost, reiterates “the fact that Taiwan is part of China”, documents the historic aspect of the territory and warns outside forces especially the United States against using separatist forces in Taipei to contain Beijing.

The new white paper states “some elements in a small number of countries, the U.S. foremost among them, have colluded with forces in Taiwan, to falsely claim that the [UN] resolution [2758] did not conclusively resolve the issue of Taiwan’s representation.”

The resolution enshrines the one-China

principle and as the paper states “leaves no doubt Taiwan does not have any ground, reason, or right to join the UN, or any other international organization whose membership is confined to sovereign states the paper clarifies.” ► Page 5

Iran using cryptocurrencies for imports

TEHRAN – Iran has made its first official import order using cryptocurrency this week, the head of the country’s Trade Promotion Organization (TPO) announced on social media, IRIB reported.

“This week, the first official import order valued at 10 million dollars was successful-

ly registered using cryptocurrencies,” Alireza Peyman-Pak wrote in a Twitt post on Tuesday.

According to the official, by the end of the first half of the current Iranian calendar year (September 22), the use of cryptocurrencies and smart contracts in foreign trade with target countries will become widespread.

The official didn’t specify which cryptocurrency was used in the transaction.

This move could enable the Islamic Republic to circumvent U.S. sanctions that have made some problems for the country’s financial transactions. ► Page 4

Iranian products exclusive expo to be held in Basra in early Dec.

TEHRAN- Iran will hold an exclusive exhibition of its products in Basra during November 30-Decemebr 9.

This exhibition is organized with the official permission of Iran’s Trade Promotion Organization (TPO) and in cooperation with ITOC (Iran Trade Promotion Organization Cooperative Company).

Earlier this month, the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA) announced that Iran has exported non-oil products valued at \$2.398 billion to Iraq in the first four months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-July 22).

Based on the IRICA data, Iraq was Iran’s second main export destination in the four-month period. The value of Iran’s exports to Iraq rose 20 percent during the previous Iranian calendar year 1400 (ended on March 20) as compared to the preceding year. ► Page 4

the mutual effects of the mine and its surrounding environment have been examined,” the director of Iranian National Museum Jebrail Nokandeh said on Wednesday.

Nokandeh said the book features scientific achievements of the joint project of Iran and Germany and their findings in the Chehara-bad mine that date from the Achaemenid period (c. 550 – 330 BC) onwards. ► Page 6

‘Death in Salt’ recounts Iranian, German research on mysterious ancient mine

TEHRAN—A new book titled “Death in Salt: An Archaeological Research in Iran” has recently been published in Persian to tell the story of a joint Iran and German research on a mysterious ancient mine.

The book puts the spotlight on the professional conservation and storage as well as the promotion of extraordinary organic finds and mummies in Iran from the Achaemenid and Sassanid eras, which are mainly located in the Zolfaghari Archaeological Museum in

Zanjan.

Furthermore, the book covers discoveries that have produced and will continue to produce important scientific discoveries to play a significant role in the identity of the entire region.

“In this book, the results of an international interdisciplinary research project, the landscape and history of the Iranian plateau, the archeology of Zanjan’s Cheharabad mine, and

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Interview

Safarpour satisfied with her girls at World Taekwondo C’ships

By Farrokh Hesabi

TEHRAN – Fatemeh Safarpour, head coach of Iran women’s junior taekwondo team, appreciated the performance of Iranian girls in the 2022 World Taekwondo Junior Championships.

More than 1,250 athletes from 90 countries plus a refugee team competed in Sofia, Bulgaria, during the World Championships.

Sogand Shiri in the –42 kg and Mobina Nematzadeh in the 49kg women category won two gold medals for Iran.

“The tournament was intense and at the highest possible level,” said Safarpour in her interview With Tehran Times.

“After two years of COVID-19 pandemic, Bulgaria hosted the postponed tournament, and all the participating teams brought their best athletes.

“We had less than 40 days of training camp, and we could prepare a good team to compete in the World Championships.

“The World Taekwondo Junior Championships have 70 points for the gold medalist which is so valuable and influential in the athletes’ ranking. Because of that, all the teams came to the tournament with their best squad,” she added. ► Page 3

Interview

Expert: Resistance won’t keep silent against Israeli aggressions

By Saeed Azimi

TEHRAN— An expert on international affairs is of the opinion that the Israeli atrocities cannot be shocking anymore.

In an interview with the Tehran Times, Elham Abedini said the constant violation of international law by the Israelis, as well as breaching their own commitments will be faced with a response from the resistance movement this time.

She also said that the operations that world is now witnessing from the resistance movement are different from the ones in the past.

Below is the text of the interview:

The Israeli regime’s recent atrocities in Gaza are not unprecedented. Do you think there was a major difference between the recent crimes and the previous ones?

At first, I have to say, there’s nothing to be shocked about whatever the ► Page 2

Expert: Resistance won't keep silent against Israeli aggressions



From page 1 ▶ Zionist regime does. We have to expect anything from them. Because we see how they commit crimes, against journalists, doctors, civilians, children, we have witnessed all of these. But, we cannot say there is a major difference between these rounds of war compared with the previous ones.

Maybe we can say this time in just three days, because this war lasted about three days, and in just three days, they did everything and committed every crime. Every crime that they did separately in a package. They assassinated leaders of (Palestinian Islamic) Jihad commanders and also they did crimes against civilians and against children. We can mention these things and say that they did every kind of crime that they committed before in one package in just three days.

We can also emphasize that there is nothing to be shocked.

Personally, what do you think of the ceasefire between the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and the Tel Aviv regime? Can it put an end to the illegitimate regime's crimes?

Absolutely not. The short and simple answer is no. There is nothing to do to stop their crimes but resistance. Nowadays, we see silence from the international community and international organizations. Even in these three days, we didn't see any emergency meeting held during the ongoing war in the (United Nations) Security Council. So there is just one way to stop the illegitimate crimes of the Zionist regime which is resistance that people in Gaza and also different resistance factions such as Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad do.

Regarding the ceasefire, I think we can quote Ziyad Nakhalah (PIJ chief) who said that we have a clear position and stance against the enemy, which is the Israeli regime. And anytime they violate and break the ceasefire, we will do the same and retaliate. So I think they expect violation of

Foreign Ministry: Khayyam is another breakthrough in Iran's proud scientific history

TEHRAN- The launch of the "Khayyam Satellite" into space, according to the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, was another golden page in the history of the Islamic Republic's scientific triumphs.

Nasser Kanaani responded to the launch of Iran's new satellite in a tweet on Tuesday with the hashtag #The-Strong-Iran, saying that it was the latest accomplishment of Iranian space scientists for peaceful purposes and another illustrious chapter in Iran's proud scientific history.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry stated that despite the adversaries' pressure and harshest sanctions, the Islamic Republic's scientific and technical prowess continues on its shining path.

Due to the heavier weight of this satellite compared to Iran's previous ones, which were sent to the earth's orbit from land stations in Iran, the launch of the Khayyam Satellite was carried out in collaboration with Russia from its Baikonur Space Station in Kazakhstan on a Soyuz satellite carrier.

In addition to enhancing agricultural

the ceasefire, like other times. This is not the first ceasefire between the Palestinians and Israelis.

This happens every time after the battles. After, for instance, the war that the Israelis had last summer (the 11-day war) or the 22-day war. Every time, they had ceasefires, but an important thing about this ceasefire is that actually we can say every time this is the Israeli regime that wanted this ceasefire and tried to encourage Egypt to mediate between Israel and Palestine and establish these ceasefires because they know that if they do not accept the truce, the resistance movement would retaliate.

This is not the resistance movement that existed before, for instance, 20 years ago, or even 10 years ago. Nowadays, they have rockets, they now have long-range missiles and they can target every Israeli settlement and city.

At the same time, you know, that most of the Zionist population who live there have dual citizenship and if they feel unsafe they would emigrate from Israel.

So the important thing about ceasefire is that every time it is the Zionist regime that violates this ceasefire. Even this time we see that the Palestinian Islamic Jihad said in the first day of the war that they ignore any demands for ceasefire and they have to retaliate. Then we see that the Islamic Jihad fired many rockets and did what they aimed. Only after achieving their goal they accepted this truce.

Do you think that the usurper Israeli regime will adhere to its commitment about releasing Islamic Jihad prisoners?

I think the most important thing about the Israeli regime is that they do not commit to any form of international law and even their own agreements and commitments. The best example for that is what they agreed on regarding the 1967 borders. So in general, we can say there's no way we could trust their commitment. But at the same time, I think since they know about the Islamic Jihad and also support for them by Hamas, the Israelis know that the resistance will respond and won't remain silent about the violation of the Israelis' commitments.

The Islamic Jihad discussed releasing of Palestinian prisoners in the truce. So I think, we can expect this time they'd free the prisoners. However, in long-term, this is not unexpected that they act more violently against Palestinians. For instance, in Nablus, we witnessed the violent aggressions of the Israeli regime against Palestinians.



output, the homemade satellite also aims to handle natural calamities and monitor water resources.

The Iranian Space Agency will continue its scientific and technological collaboration with nations that are pioneers in the space business, according to Issa Zarepour, Iran's Minister of Communication and Information Technology, who had flown to Kazakhstan for the launch of Khayyam.

To satisfy its demands and quicken the development of space technology, the country is developing its own capabilities and will keep up this collaboration.

Analyst says U.S. must make definitive choice

TEHRAN— The Islamic Republic of Iran has dynamically sought to preserve the 2015 nuclear deal and has participated in the Vienna talks for the sake of the Iranian nation's economic interests, according to Iranian political analyst Mohsen Pakaeen.

The European Union's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, has said the talks in Vienna, Austria, have come to a close, and the capitals of the parties involved in the talks should make decisions based on the most recent text presented by him.

Pakaeen said the decision of Iran as a signatory to the nuclear deal is completely clear, rational, and based on the provisions of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). He said the Iranian negotiating team submitted its own points to the European side.

Whenever the other side abides by its obligations, the Islamic Republic will also comply with its promises, he said, noting that the U.S. should promise that all anti-Iran sanctions will be lifted and that they will provide the necessary guarantees to prevent international companies from hampering investment in Iran or interfering with economic exchanges with Iran.

If the U.S. shows political determination to comply with its duties under the JCPOA and lift anti-Iran sanctions, Tehran will adhere by its obligations and accept nuclear restrictions based on the JCPOA, he suggested.

The ball is in the United States' court to make a definitive choice, remarked Pakaeen, Iran's former ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Regarding the launch of a new generation of advanced centrifuges in Iran, Pakaeen stated that the Islamic Republic's injection of gas into hundreds of centrifuges, particularly 500 IR6 centrifuges, was a prudent measure consistent with Iranian



independence plans.

Iran was fully abiding by its duties under the JCPOA, but the Trump administration withdrew from the internationally recognized agreement, and the current Joe Biden administration has shown no readiness to relieve anti-Iran sanctions, he stated.

Despite the fact that Iran's nuclear negotiating team acted rationally during the Vienna talks to pave the way for reviving the JCPOA and lifting anti-Iran sanctions, the U.S. maintained its bullying policy and imposed new sanctions on a number of Iranian companies and entities, according to the political expert.

He went on to explain that the Islamic Republic informed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) about its new plan to build new centrifuges, noting the Iranians adhere to IAEA norms and Safeguards agreement.

The former diplomat went on to say that Iran is not seeking to produce nuclear bombs despite the fact that it has the capability.

All measures taken by Iran, including the injection of gas into centrifuges, are consistent with Tehran's plan to use nuclear technology for civilian purposes, such as agriculture, health,

industry and feeding nuclear power plants, he stated.

He added the Islamic Republic would not yield to Western pressure, saying that Iran has chosen the right path and will pursue its peaceful nuclear program.

After four days of intense negotiations in Vienna, negotiators from Iran, the United States, and Europe returned to their respective capitals for deliberations on a contentious text presented by Borrell, the JCPOA coordinator.

The Iranian negotiation delegation returned to Tehran on Monday after ending extensive talks on a number of contentious subjects that have long awaited a U.S. political decision. According to a senior Iranian foreign ministry official, the Islamic Republic Iran expressed its views during the negotiations, and relative progress was made on some subjects.

Enrique Mora, the EU coordinator for the talks, provided some recommendations to all parties on the final day of negotiations. Iran provided an initial response, stating that a full response would be feasible only after a thorough assessment of the suggestions.

"Such matters require comprehensive investigation, and we will provide our final response

to the facilitator of the Vienna talks and other parties," the Iranian official pointed out.

While certain problems remained unresolved, Borrell announced the end of negotiations, raising concerns in Tehran and elsewhere.

"What can be negotiated has been negotiated, and it's now in a final text. However, behind every technical issue and every paragraph lies a political decision that needs to be taken in the capitals," Borrell said on Twitter on Monday.

He added, "If these answers are positive, then we can sign this deal."

Borrell did not name Iran, but Western media, citing diplomatic sources, backed Borrell's narrative that the text supplied by the EU was non-negotiable and that Iran had no choice but to accept it. This comes after Tehran informed its negotiation partners that it needed to thoroughly review the text. In other words, Iran does not consider the text offered by the EU to be definitive and final.

According to political experts, Borrell's presentation of the final text may be intended to put pressure on Iran to agree to what has been discussed thus far. The fast approval of Borrell's text by the United States has prompted some pundits to conclude that the text was already coordinated with the United States.

From another perspective, the EU text is contentious. According to Nour News, Borrell's text was an "attempt to create a special status and function" for the European Union in the Vienna discussions, which "was never authorized by the two parties of the negotiations." In other words, the EU's sole responsibility is to coordinate the talks, not to make proposals.

The EU appears to have attempted to fill the void left by the absence of E3 negotiators in the most recent round of talks.

Iranians stage rally in support of Palestinians, decry Israel's attack on Gaza

TEHRAN- Thousands of people from all walks of life demonstrated on Tuesday in the Iranian capital, Tehran, to show their solidarity for the Palestinians and to protest the Israeli regime's most recent military assault on the Gaza Strip.

Demonstrators carried Palestinian and resistance movement flags and banners gathered close to Palestine Square in Tehran, the location of the Palestinian embassy.

They repeated their support for the Palestinian people, who held steady in the face of Israel's most recent series of murderous aerial strikes on the beleaguered Gaza Strip, while chanting slogans critical of the U.S., the Israeli regime, and Britain.

Khalid Qaddoumi, the representative of Hamas in Tehran, spoke at the gathering and demanded that the Zionist enemy, who slaughtered innocent civilians, to be convicted in international human rights courts and punished appropriately.

He went on to say that the Palestinians share a common fate and are committed to keep fighting the Israeli regime in order to bring about the fall of the occupying regime, stressing that no one is allowed to foment strife among the Palestinian people.

The Zionist foe will never be able to defeat the Palestinians' determination, the Hamas representative continued, adding that the regime would eventually be driven from the Palestinian



territories.

Qaddoumi praised the Iranian people and authorities for standing with the oppressed Palestinian people in their struggle against the oppression and barbarism of the Israeli regime.

In their closing address, the demonstrators asserted that because of cooperation among the Palestinian resistance groups, Palestine's decades-long resistance to the occupiers has become stronger in recent years.

The statement said this proves the hit-and-run period has come to an end for the Zionists and their followers. In the latest Israeli conflict, the resistance movement fired more than 1,000 rockets at occupied territories and forced the Zionists to humiliatingly beg for a ceasefire based on the conditions set by the Islamic Jihad.

It stated that the Palestinian resistance's improved capabilities and deterrent power had altered the equations and demonstrated that the

fervent and courageous Palestinians would respond powerfully to any Israeli advances.

On Friday, Israel launched three days of military attacks on the Gaza Strip, which is under siege. Air strikes on the seaside enclave resulted in the deaths of 46 individuals, including 16 children.

In response, the Islamic Jihad movement fired hundreds of rockets at the occupied lands, forcing Israelis in Tel Aviv and other southern occupied regions to seek shelter.

At 11:30 p.m. local time (20:30 GMT) on Sunday, a cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) movement in Gaza was negotiated by Egyptian mediators. However, the movement stated that it "reserves the right to respond to any Zionist aggression."

Hossein Amir Abdollahian, the foreign minister of Iran, spoke by phone on Monday with Ismail Haniyeh, the chief of the Hamas political bureau in Gaza, and praised the Palestinian resistance for their great achievement in resisting Israel's ferocious attacks and pressuring the regime into declaring a cease-fire.

"That once again the resistance was able to withstand the Zionist regime's full-scale military assault and forced them into agreeing to a truce and complying with the resistance's conditions is a great achievement," the top diplomat underscored.

Biden administration will extend sanctions waiver on civil nuclear activities: report

TEHRAN— A State Department spokesperson confirmed to Al-Monitor that the Biden administration has told Congress that it has renewed a sanctions exemption allowing foreign cooperation on some of Iran's civilian nuclear projects.

The waiver, which was supposed to expire this month, allows foreign corporations to do specific non-proliferation work at Iranian nuclear installations without being sanctioned by the U.S. Its renewal was expected, and the State Department informed Congress on Friday, according to congressional aides.

According to a department official, the sanctions waiver was renewed "to

permit third-country participation in specific initiatives relevant to nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear safety in Iran."

"This is not a signal that we are about to reach an understanding on a mutual return to full implementation of the JCPOA," the spokesperson said.

The U.S. is unaware of any particular incident assisted by the previous waiver, according to the spokesperson, but "the waiver leaves open the prospect of nonproliferation- and safety-related projects that would be in our national interest."

The Trump administration secured

waivers before withdrawing from the landmark nuclear deal in 2018.

Joe Biden has attempted to re-join the JCPOA in theory. As a resurrected agreement appeared to be within reach in February, his administration reinstated the waiver, citing the need to "enable conversations that might help to close a deal."

The waiver applied to civilian activities at sites including the Russian-built Bushehr nuclear power plant, the Arak heavy water reactor and the Tehran research reactor.

The extension of the waiver comes as Washington and Tehran move closer to an accord that would curtail

Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief. The European Union, which has mediated the indirect discussions, circulated a "final text" to resurrect the broken agreement on Monday.

In an effort to put pressure on Iran to resume cooperation with the nuclear deal, the administration has slapped successive rounds of sanctions targeting the sale of Iranian oil and petrochemical items in recent months. Numerous companies were sanctioned by the State and Treasury departments last week for possible involvement in Iran's international petroleum trading.

Iran deeply concerned about lack of progress in nuclear disarmament

TEHRAN – Iran has expressed deep concern about lack of progress in nuclear disarmament and lack of any prospect to achieve that goal.

Iran voiced its concern in a statement to the Tenth NPT Review Conference.

“The Islamic Republic of Iran is of strong observation that the obligation concerning nuclear disarmament, as set out in the NPT, should be fulfilled with determination. In this regard, the nuclear-weapon States have a special responsibility and should reaffirm their commitment by pursuing, in good faith, negotiations on effective measures relating to time-bound nuclear disarmament. We are deeply concerned about the lack of progress in nuclear disarmament and the lack of any prospect in achieving this objective of the Treaty. It is deeply disappointing, however, that the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty, as well as the unequivocal undertakings committed by the nuclear-weapon States in the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, have remained unfulfilled,” the statement said.

It added, “The decisions and the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, and the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference have stipulated the required actions to reach the goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons.”

It noted, “The immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; The determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally; the development of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as in the Middle East, as a matter of priority; further steps to assure non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and last not least to sign and bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements with the IAEA by all member states and also the follow on steps have been enshrined consensually in those outcome documents.”

Iran emphasized that “these measures have not had a limited duration and until and unless realized, they do and must



remain valid. In the same vein, the nuclear weapon states must stop vertical and horizontal as well as quantitative and qualitative proliferation of nuclear weapons. They should also end the role of nuclear weapons in their doctrines.”

The statement noted, “Now, the international community requires these measures more than ever; and to meet these requirements, not only does the Conference need to reaffirm previously adopted obligations and commitments but also, it should make tangible progress in this regard. The Islamic Republic of Iran has implemented its obligations, the details of which are elaborated in our Working Paper submitted to this Review Conference. In this Working Paper, we have enlisted our related activities to promote and implement the goal of nuclear disarmament.”

Iran also presented a set of proposals on the necessity of a number of issues. In the statement, Iran presented specific proposals, including inter alia, on the necessity of:

- * Reaffirming that the principles and purposes contained in the United Nations Charter are fundamental to the pursuance of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

- * Implementation of all multilaterally negotiated legally-binding instruments on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is essential in achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world. Likewise, all states have a legal obligation and political and moral responsibility to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion, negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under transparent, strict, and effective international control.

- * Strengthening nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts by respecting and enhancing through ratifying related protocols and removal of related reservations and interpretative declarations to them by concerned States.

- * Expressing deep concern over the threat posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the detonation or unauthorized, unintentional, accidental, or deliberate use of nuclear weapons.

- * Recognizing any use of nuclear weapons would be a crime against humanity and therefore, the need to comply, at all times, with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law.

- * Achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons that is the only absolute guarantee to eliminate the risk of threat of use or use of nuclear weapons.

- * Emphasizing the importance and validity and also reaffirming the ICJ 1996 advisory opinion about the obligations of State parties under article VI of the Treaty.

- * Full compliance by the nuclear-weapon States with their nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments is essential for progress in nuclear disarmament.

- * Calling upon the nuclear-weapon States that have the primary responsibility in this regard to implement their long overdue obligations on nuclear disarmament.

- * The establishment, in the CD, of an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament and the commencement of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention.

- * Preserving integrity and universality as well as achieving the fundamental objectives of the Treaty.

- * Strongly support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in particular by calling on the only non-party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the region, to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the NPT without precondition, and further delay as a non-nuclear weapon party, and place all its nuclear facilities and activities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards.

- * Conclusion by the parties that have not concluded a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the IAEA; in verifying compliance with safeguards agreements and fulfilling its statutory mandate on demonstrating compliance with relevant nuclear disarmament obligations.

- * The immediate commencement and early conclusion of the negotiation in the Conference on Disarmament of a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT).

- * Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, all Non-Nuclear Weapon States should be assured by all the Nuclear-Weapon-States, through effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable, and legally binding international instrument against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances.

Iran also called on nuclear states to reduce the risks associated with their nuclear weapons.

“The nuclear weapon States should undertake measures to reduce the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons, including, inter alia, reductions in operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, refraining from modernization of nuclear weapons, and the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, reductions in the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, reduction of the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military concepts, doctrines, and policies; and reductions in the numbers of deployed and un-deployed, strategic and non-strategic nuclear weapons. Measures to reduce the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons are only provisional undertakings pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Such measures are neither an alternative to nor a substitute for nuclear disarmament and thus cannot be implied or interpreted as the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons by any State.”

The statement concluded, “In this context, we believe that ideas like risk reduction cannot substitute for nuclear disarmament and so should be replaced with concrete proposals that could contribute to nuclear disarmament. The goal of a balanced outcome document that Iran, like many other delegations is advocating, can only be realized if the objective of nuclear disarmament is addressed effectively and sufficiently in the outcome document.”

Safarpour satisfied with her girls at World Taekwondo C'ships

From Page 1 ► “We had four representatives in the final matches and gained two golds and two silvers. That was a fantastic result for our girls, and I'm delighted with their performance,” said Safarpour, who won the Best Coach Award in the female division of the 2016 World Taekwondo Junior Championships.

Iran's Parnia Salmani claimed a silver medal in the women's -44kg. She lost to Natkamon Wassana from Thailand in the final match.

“We had counted a lot on Pouneh Jafar Salehi to take a medal, gold or silver, but she was not on her best day and somehow disappointed us,” added the coach.

“Nevertheless, the fact that we reached second place, after the champions South Korea, among 90 countries, means that our performance was excellent. It would help if you did not forget that Korea had a complete team in this tournament, but we did not have a representative in the women's 46kg and 52kg categories,” Safarpour concluded.

FFIRI's presidential race down to three candidates

TEHRAN – Three candidates are in the race to become the Football Federation Islamic Republic of Iran (FFIRI)'s next president.

Mirshad Majedi, current caretaker of FFIRI, Azizollah Mohammadi, former head of the league organization, and Mehdi Taj, ex-president of the football federation, are candidates for the post.

The FFIRI presidential elections will be held on Aug. 30.

Iran football federation is leading by interim president since February after Shahaboddin Azizi Khadem was removed from his post.

Two Iranian powerlifters banned for doping

TEHRAN – Iranian powerlifters Mostafa Khademi and Hossein Jahangiri have been banned for four years due to anti-doping violation.

Khademi is ineligible for competition for four years from ineligible for competition for four years from July 12, 2022 to July 11, 2026 after he tested positive for anabolic steroid Stanozolol and Metandienone.

Jahangiri also has been banned for four years for using Clomifene. The powerlifter is ineligible from July 12, 2022 to July 11, 2026.

Khatoon learn fixture at 2022 AFC Women's Club Championship

TEHRAN – Khatoon Bam of Iran have learned their fixture at the 2022 AFC Women's Club Championship.

Khatoon Bam will face Gokulam Kerala of India in its opening match on August 15.

Khatoon will also play Uzbekistan's Sogdiana and Al-Orthodoxi of Jordan in its following matches.

The Pilot Tournament will be held from August 15 to 28 in Uzbekistan.

The coveted Final between the West and East winners is poised to take place in conjunction with the AFC Cup 2022 Final scheduled for October 22.

Azadegan League to begin on Aug. 23

TEHRAN – The new season of Iran's Azadegan League will begin on Aug. 23.

Former Esteghlal and Persepolis players Mohsen Bayatnia and Mohsen Khalili were the draw assistants.

The competition will be held with the participation of 18 teams.

The Azadegan League, also known as League 1, is the second highest division of professional football in Iran.

It was the top-level football league in Iran from its foundation in 1991 until 2001, when the Persian Gulf Pro League was established.

Para swimmers win gold and silver at Islamic Games

TEHRAN – Iranian Para swimmers Shahin Izadyar and Sina Zeighaminejad won a gold a silver medal in the 2021 Islamic Solidarity Games.

The Iranian pair won the medals in the 50 m freestyle (S4-S10) with a time of 26:07 and 26:47 respectively.

Koral Berkin Kutlu of Turkey won a bronze medal.

The event was moved from 2021 to 2022 to avoid a clash with the delayed Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games.

More than 4,000 athletes from 56 countries compete in the Games in Konya, Turkey.

There are 19 sports and four Para sports on the program.

Haddadi Iran leader in Asia Cup 2022

TEHRAN – The International Basketball Federation considered Iranian legendary center Hamed Haddadi as a leader in the FIBA Asia Cup 2022.

As many expected, Australia repeated title at the competition. The Boomers have played fantastic team basketball throughout the Asia Cups whether it was in 2017 or in the recent edition, but there is a sense that the other teams are closing the gap.

Ageless Haddadi brushed off any confirmation of either Asia Cup 2022 being his last run or if he was definitely going to be back for more. But if his individual production at the recent Asia Cup is any indication, it's that the Asia Cup legend has plenty of fuel left in his tank, FIBA reported.

Haddadi was Iran's leader in Efficiency (26.0 per game), rebounds (14.3 per game), assists (4.0 per game), and blocks (2.0 per game) while also scoring 15.8 points per game. While he would have certainly enjoyed a deeper run in the Asia Cup, it's still quite a performance by the Asian superstar.

Most likely, Haddadi isn't look forward too far in the future just yet at Asia Cup 2025 (which would be his ninth Asia Cup). He can still be the main force for Iran as they play in the Second Round of the Asian Qualifiers, where if everything goes as planned for Iran could mean a 4th straight World Cup for Haddadi.

Iranian sprinter Fasihi takes silver at Islamic Games

TEHRAN – Iran's Farzaneh Fasihi claimed a silver medal in the women's 100m final of the 2021 Islamic Solidarity Games.

She won silver in a time of 11.12.

Editiong Odiong of Bahrain took a gold with 11.03 and Ivory Coast's Maboundou Koné won the bronze medal with a time of 11.13.

The event was moved from 2021 to 2022 to avoid a clash with the delayed Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games.

More than 4,000 athletes from 56 countries compete in the Games in Konya, Turkey.

There are 19 sports and four Para sports on the program.

Iranian young boxer Roostaei dies

TEHRAN – Iranian young boxer Mohammadamin Roostaei passed away early Wednesday.

He died of brain injury at the Kosar Hospital in Sannandaj, capital of Kordestan Province.

Roostaei was hospitalized in the hospital after he collapsed while training in the gym.

He underwent surgery on Tuesday but lost his life. Roostaei was a member of Iran youth boxing team.

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

Iran's technology milestones

TEHRAN – In what appeared to be a technology watershed moment, Iran put into orbit a new satellite that is expected to elevate the country's aerospace capabilities.

Tuesday was not a regular day in Iran; it marked a turning point in Iran's aerospace industry. The domestically-built Iranian satellite, Khayyam, was put into orbit by a Russian Soyuz rocket from the Baikonur space station in Kazakhstan.

The remote-sensing satellite, named after Persian polymath Omar Khayyam (1048 – 1131), provides earth observation datasets with a resolution of approximately one meter, according to the Iranian Space Agency. Data produced by the satellite will be used for peaceful purposes, including agricultural land monitoring, water resources management, natural disaster management, mining exploration, natural resources and borders monitoring and last but not the least territorial planning.

According to the Agency, the control and operation of Khayyam, which was developed in joint cooperation with the Russian Federation, will be carried out by Iranian experts based in ground stations related to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (ICT) and in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The satellite was built while Iran is still under U.S. sanctions. Three countries were involved in the process of putting Khayyam into orbit in obvious defiance of U.S. sanctions. That



partly explains why Iranian officials hailed the satellite as a remarkable achievement. Iranian President Ayatollah Seyed Ebrahim Raisi described the successful placement of the Khayyam satellite in orbit, message reception, control and data management by Iranian experts as honorable and authoritative.

The president also vowed to reverse the backwardness in Iran's aerospace program, saying that his administration “intends to make up for the backwardness in this field and in the future we will witness the unveiling of new achievements in this field, which will make a great contribution to the environment, mineral exploration, natural hazard management and border monitoring.”

The breakthrough Iran made with Khayyam came amid Western propaganda against Iran's drone capabilities. Iran has reached new milestones in building state-of-the-art drones and satellites, a move that raised alarm bells in the West and some regional capitals.

Iran using cryptocurrencies for imports



From page 1 ► The order was a first step towards allowing the country to trade through digital assets that bypass the dollar-dominated

global financial system and to trade with other countries similarly limited by U.S. sanctions, such as Russia.

Tehran is one of the largest economies yet to embrace cryptocurrency technology, born in 2008 as a payments tool aimed at eroding governmental control over finance and economies.

Last year, a study found that 4.5 percent of all bitcoin mining was taking place in Iran, partly as a result of the country's cheap electricity. The mining of cryptocurrency could help Iran earn hundreds of millions of dollars that can be used to buy imports and lessen the impact of sanctions.

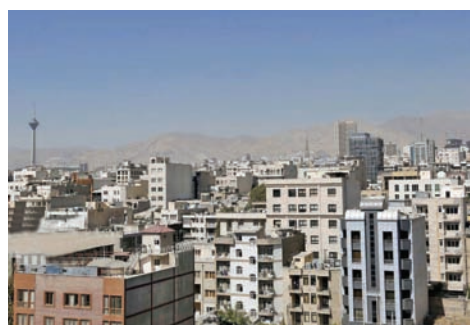
Tehran to host intl. housing, urban development expo in late Oct.

TEHRAN – The 3rd International Exhibition of Housing, Urban Planning and Urban Regeneration is going to be held at Imam Khomeini Mosalla during October 25-27, IRNA reported.

Authorized by Trade Promotion Organization (TPO), the exhibition is organized in collaboration with Iran National Innovation Fund (INIF) as well as associations and unions active in this industry.

Aiming to support domestic production in urban development, the exhibition is going to be held with the participation of private and public sectors active in the fields of housing and urban development, municipalities, mass builders, construction, utility, modern construction equipment and tools, as well as health, safety, and environment.

Creating a suitable space and platform for the presence of knowledge-based companies and start-ups in the housing industry, creating employment and entrepreneurship, attracting and directing domestic and foreign capital to large-scale housing and urban development projects, introducing the capabilities of mass builders and large companies active in the housing and urban development industry, and promotion of scientific methods and new technologies used in the housing and urban development industry are also among the main objectives of this exhibition.



This year's event covers a variety of new areas related to housing and urban development including urban environment, new technologies in construction materials, building industrialization, crisis management in cities, sustainable architecture and identity, smart city, citizen rights, urban management, urban tourism, transportation, paving, air pollution, waste management, energy consumption optimization techniques in cities.

According to the event organizer, Gholamreza Rezaian, this exhibition is the country's largest commercial event in the field of housing and urban development, where the latest achievements and capabilities of institutions, organizations and the private sector companies active in this sector are showcased.

ICCIMA to dispatch trade delegation to Prague in late Oct.

TEHRAN – Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (ICCIMA) is going to dispatch a trade delegation to Czech Republic during October 18-22, the ICCIMA portal announced.

The delegation will be comprised of the representatives of companies active in various sectors including water resources and management, industrial machinery,

electrical equipment, electricity generation and transmission especially the efficient use of natural gas and biogas to generate electricity, gas transmission, railways, locomotives and wagons, refining industry and chemical companies, as well as auto industries.

ICCIMA has organized the visit of the mentioned delegation in collaboration with the Iran-Czech Republic Joint Trade Committee.

TEDPIX drops 3,400 points on Wednesday

TEHRAN- TEDPIX, the main index of Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), lost 3,473 points to 1.448 million on Wednesday.

As reported, over 4.583 billion securities worth 24.946 trillion rials (about \$89 million) were traded at the TSE.

The first market's index lost 2,701 points, and the second market's index dropped 6,514 points.

TSE is one of the four Iranian stock exchanges, the other three ones are Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME), Iran Energy Exchange (IRENEX), and Iran's over-the-counter (OTC) market, known as Iran Fara Bourse (IFB).

Senior stock market analyst, Ashkan Zoudfekr, believes government must support the stock market against other parallel competitors like money and property markets, the Securities and Exchange News Agency (SENA) reported on Sunday.

"Considering the fact that the capital market provides liquidity and dynamism to the economy, and is a useful and active part of the country's economic development, strengthening it should become a



priority for the government," Zoudfekr said.

Stating that lack of sufficient attention and determination by the government to regulate and supervise speculative markets has caused liquidity to be guided to such markets and become idle and unproductive.

The expert further stressed that the government needs to formulate a specific strategy for the capital market to be followed by other institutions. He noted that the representatives of

Stock Exchange Organization (SEO) should be actively collaborating with the country's legislative and decision-making institutions to improve the market's condition.

"Despite the excellent reports of the companies in spring, these days we are witnessing a significant outflow of resources from the market," he regretted, adding: "By implementing a calculated and specific strategy, which is adhered to by all the economic institutions, it is possible to achieve

Iranian products exclusive expo to be held in Basra in early Dec.

From page 1 ► As reported, Iran exported \$8.916 billion worth of commodities to its neighbor in the mentioned year, making Iraq the Islamic Republic's second-biggest trade partner.

Exports to Iraq accounted for 18.3 percent of the country's total non-oil shipments in the previous year.

As stated by the chairman of the Iran-Iraq Joint Chamber of Commerce, Iran is planning to boost its annual trade with neighboring Iraq to \$20 billion.

Speaking in a business forum between Iran and Iraq's Kirkuk province last December, Yahya Al-e Eshagh said the Iranian and Iraqi governments are determined to develop regional cooperation in all areas.

"Despite all events that are happening in the region, the relationship between the two countries of Iran and Iraq are on the upward trajectory," the official said.

The current administration of Iran under President Raisi has shown great interest in broadening and enhancing



trade and economic ties with neighboring states, he emphasized.

Elsewhere in his remarks, the chairman of the Iran-Iraq Joint Chamber of Commerce pointed to the country's planning for a \$20 billion trade with Iraq and put the current trade volume exchange between the two countries at about \$13-\$14 billion.

Iran and Iraq signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on economic cooperation back in January 2021, at the end of the fourth meeting of the two countries' Joint Economic

Committee.

During the committee meeting, technical committees were formed in various business fields to discuss technical and engineering services and other topics of interest. The meeting also proposed and supported the establishment of a joint investment fund between the two countries and hopes to continue its path.

Good agreements were also reached to review establishing a shipping corridor and increasing the number of Iraqi aircrafts passing over Iran.

Iran-Hungary 5-month trade increases over 44% yr/yr

TEHRAN – The value of trade between Iran and Hungary reached \$19.350 million in the first five months of 2022, registering a 44.8 percent increase, year on year, according to the data released by Hungarian Central Statistical Office (known as KSH).

In January-May 2021, the value of trade between Iran and Hungary was about \$13.362 million, indicating that the trade between the two countries has increased by about \$5.988 million or 44.8 percent.

During the mentioned five months, Iran exported commodities worth \$5.714 million to Hungary, while the imports from the country stood at \$13.636 million, IRIB reported.

The Islamic Republic had imported \$11.272 million worth of goods from Hungary in the first five months of 2021, while exporting \$2.53 million worth of commodities to the country.

The top commodity items exchanged between the two countries included livestock and animal



products, vegetables, plastic products, textiles and clothing, transportation equipment and parts, and ophthalmology supplies.

The total trade exchange between the two countries in 2021 amounted to \$48 million while in 2020 the figure was about \$33 million.

Iran and Hungary signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for the expansion of economic cooperation in late 2021.

Peak electricity consumption exceeds 69,000 MW

TEHRAN – Iranian Energy Minister Ali-Akbar Mehrabian has said the peak demand for electricity in the country has reached 69,278 megawatts (MW) during the summer, indicating a five percent increase compared to the highest demand for electricity in the previous year which was 67,000 MW, IRNA reported.

According to Mehrabian, the increase in temperature is the main reason for the rising electricity demand in the country.

"The country's average temperature has increased by one degree compared to last year, and in some regions such as Khuzestan, Bushehr, Hormozgan, and even the northwest of the country, we

have seen a temperature increase of four-five degrees," the minister said.

Mehrabian noted that the energy ministry has been following a comprehensive program for managing electricity supply and demand during the summer peak consumption period, saying: "The most important axes of this program were increasing the capacity of the country's power plants, overhauling all the existing power plants and using their full capacities and promoting consumption management."

Stating that 40 percent of people have been following consumption management plans during the summer, Mehrabian said: "These 40 percent have received a bonus



and been rewarded for saving electricity."

The official noted that for the next week, it is predicted that the temperature will rise once more in northern parts of the country and this will cause a further increase in electricity consumption.

He called on people to continue following consumption management programs, saying: "If the people's cooperation

and saving continue like in the early days of the summer, we will get through the remaining days of the season with minimal problems."

Over the past decade, constant temperature rising and the significant decrease in rainfalls across Iran have put the country in a hard situation regarding electricity supply during peak consumption periods.

Iran's Power Generation, Distribution, and Transmission Company (known as Tavanir) has previously announced that the company is implementing a variety of programs for managing the situation and preventing blackouts in the country.

Iran's exports to Albania stand at \$3.6m in H1

TEHRAN – The value of Iranian exports to Albania reached \$3.6 million in the first six months of 2022, according to Albania's Institute of Statistics (INSTAT).

As IRIB reported, the export of Iranian commodities to Albania has declined slightly in the mentioned period compared to the first half of 2021 when the figure stood at \$3.7 million.

Based on the data released by INSTAT, trade exchanges between the two countries reached their highest value over the last seven years, in 2021.

Iran exported about \$5.9 million worth of commodities to Albania in 2021, which was significantly higher than the figure for 2020. Iran's exports to Albania in 2020 were about \$2.2 million.

As reported, foodstuff, dates, dried fruits, pistachios, saffron, carpets, construction stones, glass and crystals, petroleum, petrochemical and chemical materials, textile, metal products, and electrical machinery and tools are among the top Iranian goods exported to the markets of the Balkan region, especially Albania.

independence of Stock Exchange Organization (SEO) and to add new restrictive regulations," Pour-Ebrahimi stated.

According to the official, the details of the mentioned bill have been reviewed by the committee's specialized working groups, and it is now being reviewed by capital market experts and specialized institutions to be passed by the end of summer (September 22).

He pointed to the enhancement of transparency in the capital market as one of the main axes of this bill and said: "In order to prevent violations and problems due to unprofessional behavior and illegal activities, the capital market needs to increase transparency."

Unprecedented fluctuations in the Iranian stock market over the past few months have led shareholders, experts, and scholars to call for the government to increase its support for the market.

Following the rising concerns over the market conditions, in early April, the Government Economic Coordination Headquarters, in its 216th meeting, approved some new directives for regulating the stock market.

The hidden goal behind Gaza assault

By Batool Subeiti

The Zionist regime's unprovoked blitz on Gaza since Friday afternoon was firstly a direct message to Lebanon that it is not interested in going into war over the maritime borders, thereby conceding to line 23 and the Qana fields that Lebanon has demanded full sovereignty over; secondly, the regime seeks to test the waters through this limited confrontation. The limited scope of the confrontation between Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and the Zionist regime implies the objective is not aimed at weakening the resistance, rather it is to measure the reactions of this confrontation on many levels and to send underlying messages in the process.

The Zionist regime considers the Palestinian resistance to be the easiest target within the resistance axis and has therefore sought calculated confrontation with it. Through its assaults on Gaza, the regime is interested in testing the extent of unification of the regional resistance factions in decision making, logistical support, the readiness of factions to get involved if the battle escalates, how willing they are to expand the war in addition to their stock of weapons, their capabilities, and capacities.

This is also happening at a time when the Zionist regime will hold its fifth election in four years this November, thereby seeking to rallying the settler population over a point of unity – that is usually attacks on Gaza. The regime seeks to paint the image that it is unafraid to attack in any circumstance to ensure their 'security' as Prime Minister Yair Lapid said on Friday that "the country has 'zero tolerance' for attacks from Gaza". However, he also made it clear in the same press conference that there is no



interest in a "broader battle".

More importantly, the Zionist regime is approaching a due position and that is drawing the maritime borders with Lebanon, which if does not end up playing in the interests of Lebanon, poses an imminent danger, and calls for an imminent war, as made clear by the Secretary General of the Islamic resistance party in Lebanon. The Zionist regime wishes to prevent a war at all costs and that means it has no choice but to compromise, which appears as a point of weakness for the settler population in the context of the elections, as they wish for a candidate that takes a strong stance on such issues. This smaller scale attack was therefore launched in order to avoid a larger war, and for the regime to grant itself some credit as well.

It is also important for the Zionist regime to reinforce the phobia of war within the minds of the settler population, such that the mass general opinion

formed is one that aligns with the Zionist government's decision to compromise on the maritime borders, in order to prevent a wider scale war where the battle front is opened beyond one Palestinian resistance faction, the PIJ, and in the worst case extends to the Lebanese resistance that has over 100,000 rockets.

The reason that the Zionist regime seeks to compromise on the borders are because it knows the resistance capabilities are very strong, such as when they sent three unmanned aircraft (UAVs) targeting the gas rings in July. The regime however also seeks to paint the image that they are strong through launching an offensive attack on the resistance. However, the reality is that they don't wish a war and in fact know that other Palestinian resistance organizations such as Hamas and the Popular Front do not intend to get involved and the operation is of a limited nature. The head of Shin Bet reportedly

told cabinet ministers overnight on Saturday that Tel Aviv "met most of the objectives it set at the outset of the operation in Gaza."

In this process, the Zionist regime has sought to send a message to the resistance front in Palestine that PIJ chief Ziad Nakhala is in Tehran whilst key commanders of the group are being assassinated, thereby seeking a show of display for their supposed lack of fear and strength. However, the unmasked reality is that since the regime is seeking compromise, they want to grant themselves false credit regarding their strategic strength and seek to gain publicity without affecting elections. The reality is that the regime is deceiving its own population through putting forth titles that sound big but are empty, as they know the resistance won't be dragged into the square they want, and their aim is to appeal to the public opinion of the Zionist settlers through deception.

China's new white paper on Taiwan follows Pelosi's visit

From page 1 ► A spokesperson for the Taiwan Work Office of the Communist Party of China explained that "separatist forces' collusion with external forces in making provocations, as well as their vicious words and deeds that attempt to undermine China's sovereignty and territorial integrity or stand in the way of its reunification,"

The publication comes on the backdrop of U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, who became the highest-ranking American official in power to land in Taiwan. The trip was the latest in a series of visits by U.S. politicians over the past few years to Taipei to hold meetings with separatist forces.

The controversial trips have gone ahead despite the United Nations, officially recognizing the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. A principle that is even acknowledged by Washington in that there is one China and Taiwan is part of China.

Yet similar to the United States' violations of international law and agreements in other parts of the world, the hegemonic and warmongering seeking politicians in the country and those who stand behind them have been attempting to disrupt the independence of countries in East Asia.

Beijing had strongly and repeatedly warned against Pelosi's visit but the U.S. House Speaker went ahead with it anyway at a time of changing international geopolitics and relations.

With the NATO military alliance's eastward expansion towards Russian borders sparking the crisis in Ukraine, it has become evident that the United States and the powerful lobby groups that control the country's congress are using proxy parties to contain the rising influence, power and economy of other countries.

"We are one China, and Taiwan is part of China. This is an indisputable fact supported by history and the law. Taiwan has never been a state; its status as part of China is unalterable," says the white paper.

The paper emphasizes unity among all Chinese saying "the future of Taiwan lies in China's reunification, and the wellbeing of the people in Taiwan hinges on the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, an endeavor that bears on the future and destiny of the people on both sides. A united and prosperous China will be a blessing for all Chinese, while a weak and divided China will be a disaster."

It goes on to state that "separatist propaganda and the unresolved political dispute between the two sides have created misconceptions over cross-Straits relations, problems with national identity, and misgivings over national reunification among some fellow Chinese in Taiwan."

The spokesperson expressed confidence that the international community and all countries that have established diplomatic ties with China will abide by the one-China principle, properly handle Taiwan-related issues, develop better understanding and give more support to the Chinese people for their just cause of opposing "Taiwan independence".

Underlying a new era for the country the white paper points out several key issues that the Western media will try to ignore.

It states that "once peaceful reunification is achieved under One Country, Two Systems, it will lay new foundations for China to make further progress and achieve national rejuvenation. At the same time, it will create huge opportunities for social and economic development in Taiwan and bring tangible benefits to the people of Taiwan."



Experts argue that those parties (such as the separatist forces in Taiwan) colluding with Washington are perhaps unable to ascertain they are being used as pawns to their own detriment and to the detriment of their people, their economies, and their livelihoods.

China's new white paper picks up on this matter by pointing out the economic prosperity of people on both sides of the Taiwan strait when working together in areas of politics and trade. However, where there is economic prosperity, there is also the hawks in Washington who also want a piece of that pie.

The Russian Federation, which has for decades fended off Washington's desire to undermine its standing on the international arena, condemned Pelosi's Taipei trip, as did the Islamic Republic of Iran which has had similar experiences with the United States.

One of the biggest beneficiaries of American officials visiting Taiwan has been U.S. arms manufacturers who have used the trips to sell separatist forces in Taiwan weapons to the tune of billions of dollars and to the cheers and applause of the U.S.-Taiwan Business Council.

However as analysts have pointed out, the weapons which accompany the trips by foreign officials will fail to bring the Taiwanese separatist forces any security, they only increase tension, as was evident with China's military exercises in the aftermath of Pelosi's visit.

Experts have argued that it's a very similar scenario with the crisis in Ukraine where U.S. arms manufacturers are making a huge profits from the fighting at the expense of Ukrainians. The weapons manufacturing firms are the face of the American congress where Pelosi is expected to lose her job in the November mid-term elections; which may explain her Taiwan trip.

No time to lose: Why Merrick Garland must indict Donald Trump

Well before January 6, I wrote in The National Interest that Trump was the most dangerous man ever to reside in the White House.

Whether he realizes it or not, Donald Trump is a devotee of that great showman P.T. Barnum, who reportedly coined the phrase "there's a sucker born every day." Given his well-documented lack of any historical knowledge to speak of, Trump may not even know who P.T. Barnum was. But his fundraising antics are redolent of Barnum's philosophy. On any given day, those unfortunate enough to be on Trump's mailing list might be asked to vote in polls such as "who would you have as your next president, President Trump or Joe Biden?"—the latter not being accorded the title to which he was elected. Or one might receive an offer of Trump's favorite photo of himself. Or a chance to attend one of Trump's rallies, all expenses paid. Or Trump golf balls, or Trump highball glasses. Of course, the contestant must cough up some money—perhaps \$50 or, the email generously offers, the sucker can "give any amount."

Trump will not be indicted for his hucksterism. No one forces his devotees to fork over their hard-earned sums. He could well be indicted for his role in instigating the January 6 insurrection, however. The FBI raid on what he terms his "beautiful Mar-a-Lago home" would indicate that the federal noose is beginning to tighten around his neck. What remains far from clear, however, is whether that noose is getting tighter quickly enough, or even whether it actually will get much tighter at all.

Attorney General Merrick Garland has been accused of moving too slowly to indict Trump. There is considerable merit to the accusation. Garland's televised response to the question of why the Justice Department was moving at glacial speed (actually, a glacier can move more quickly) was that ultimately no one would be treated as above the law. "Ultimately" can be a very long time, however. It is indeed puzzling why Garland has yet to act after nineteen months of having his Justice Department



investigate what happened on that January day.

Garland's exceedingly deliberate approach appears to mirror that of the administration as a whole. After all, the Biden team was slow to plan for the military's departure from Afghanistan, resulting in a chaotic debacle. It was slow to arm Ukraine with HIMARS rockets and other high technology systems, with the result that Kyiv lost more territory to Russia than might otherwise have been the case. It was slow to recognize that its "Build Back Better" domestic plan had absolutely no prospect of ever getting through the Senate. The cost of the far more realistic plan that actually did pass into law involved just over 20 percent that of its original version.

Yet it is critical that Garland accelerate his investigation and indict Trump. The former president is dropping increasingly heavy hints that he intends to run for his former office in 2024. Indeed, in the aftermath of the FBI raid on his home, which Trump claimed was "under siege, raided and occupied by a large group of FBI agents," while calling himself "president," he went on to assert that the raid was "an attack by Radical Left Democrats who desperately don't want me to run in 2024, especially based on recent polls." He is, in effect, positioning himself as a

martyr in the event that he is indicted.

Trump is expected formally to announce in September that he is once again running for the presidency. Once having made his announcement, his response to an indictment would be an even shriller version of his accusation that the FBI raid was nothing more than political persecution.

On the other hand, his bleating would be far less credible if he were indicted before he announced that he is running again. To all but his most ardent admirers—that is, those who throw money at his offers of golf balls, whiskey glasses, photos, and free trips—his announcement that he was a candidate for president would appear to be little more than just another attempt to discredit the indictment. Moreover, an early indictment would certainly embolden his Republican rivals—and there are many—to challenge him for the nomination.

Well before January 6, I wrote in The National Interest that Trump was the most dangerous man ever to reside in the White House. Dick Cheney, no liberal and no RINO, has gone even further. In his moving endorsement of his daughter Liz's primary campaign to retain her seat in the House of Representatives, Cheney rightly asserts that Trump represents nothing less than a threat to American democracy.

An early indictment may not on its own be enough to derail Trump's efforts once more to seize the helm of this great land. But it would put Trump on the political defensive and hearten those genuine Republicans who wish to see him gone. Merrick Garland should not wait for Trump to announce another run for the White House. He should indict him as soon as possible and no later than Labor Day.

Dov S. Zakheim served as the Undersecretary of Defense and Chief Financial Officer for the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) from 2001–2004 and as the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense from 1985–1987. He serves on the Advisory Board of The National Interest.

Niavaran palace complex launches audio guide service



TEHRAN—Niavaran Cultural-Historical Complex has launched an audio guide service and facility app for its visitors.

The new service is aimed at providing auditory material on historical buildings, monuments, and objects displayed at museums of the [palace] complex, which is located in northern Iran, Mehr reported on Wednesday.

The guide covers six museums and their objects as well as narrations of historical events from the Qajar to the Pahlavi era, the report said.

Upon entering the complex or during the visit, visitors can use the device in two ways; by installing a relevant application on their mobile phones, or by taking a scan of QR codes installed along the way.

The audio guide helps sightseers to visit and enjoy tourist attractions and museums of this complex at their own pace. It will be equipped

in the English language soon.

Furthermore, Niavaran Cultural-Historical Complex launched a series of virtual tours through technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) earlier this year.

Covering an area of about eleven hectares, the complex is composed of several landmark buildings, museums, and monuments constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries during the Pahlavi and late Qajar eras.

The history of the palace complex stretches back to about 280 years ago when Fath-Ali Shah of the Qajar Dynasty ordered a summer residence to be built over the then countryside area of the capital. The two-story Ahmad-Shahi pavilion is one of the highlights of the complex.

The main palace of the complex was originally erected for royal ceremonies and gatherings. However, it later turned into a residence of Mohammad Reza Shah, and his family.

With an area of 9,000 square meters, the palace is entirely adorned with magnificent plasterwork, mirror work, and tile work. Its architecture boasts a blend of pre-and post-Islamic arts.

Its beautifully decorated and fully furnished interior features loads of artworks, such as precious paintings and sculptures by Iranian and foreign artists.

Exhibit to offer glimpses of lesser-seen destinations

TEHRAN— A photo exhibit in Tehran is arranged to put on show a collection of surprising and lesser-seen travel destinations from every corner of Iran.

Works by 35 photographers have been selected for the exhibition, which will be held in the Iranian Art Garden Museum from August 11 to 16, according to organizers.

Scenic deserts, star-filled skies, lakes, lush jungles, flower gardens, snow-capped mountains, and magnificent ruins are amongst their works, to name a few.

Over the past couple of years, many travel insiders and landscape photographers have sought to devote much more attention to off-the-beaten tracks, the ones which are generally lesser-known to potential sightseers and vacationers.

Currently, an increasing number of travelers are looking for something different, such as spending a day in the tranquil countryside, picking fresh fruits, watching rice grow, fishing by the seaside, eating



traditional dishes, or even staying with locals. To put it in other words, many urban residents tend to choose rural tourism to enjoy a slow-paced lifestyle that resembles something like ‘the Internet + countryside.’

Experts believe that the growth of the local economy is the ultimate goal of the rise and development of the rural tourism industry, but in the long run, to enable the long-term development of the rural tourism industry, the health maintenance and growth of environmental capacity is very important.

Budget allocated for completion of Yasuj museum

TEHRAN—Kohgiluyeh-Boyer Ahmad tourism directorate has allocated some 12 billion rials (\$40,000) for the completion of the Yasuj Archaeological Museum, the provincial tourism chief has said.

Using this budget, the museum will have its equipment completed and will open its doors to the public in the near future, Saeid Talebipour explained on Tuesday.

The opening of the archaeological museum contributes significantly to the tourism development of the

provincial capital of Yasuj, the official added.

There will be 3,000 museum objects on display at Yasuj museum which is built on an area of 2,750 square meters, he mentioned.

The lesser-known province is a cradle for nomadic life. Sightseers may live with a nomadic or rural family for a while or enjoy an independent stay and assist them with day-to-day life. It also opens up an opportunity to feel rustic routines, their agriculture, traditions, arts, and culture.

From the Caspian in the northwest to Baluchistan in the southeast, the Iranian Plateau extends for close to 2,000 km. It encompasses the greater part of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan west of the Indus River, containing some 3,700,000 square kilometers. Despite being called a “plateau”, it is far from flat but contains several mountain ranges, the highest peak being Damavand in the Alborz mountain range at 5610 m, and the Dasht-e Loot east of Kerman in Central Iran, falling below 300 m.

The first well-documented

‘Death in Salt’ recounts Iran, German research on mysterious ancient mine

From page 1 ► According to Nokandeh, the National Museum and the German Mining Museum in Bochum have made considerable cooperation in line with an agreement they signed in 2017, based on which the two institutions have held exhibitions of each other’s historical and cultural artifacts related to the subject of ancient mining.

What was a catastrophe for the ancient miners has become a sensation for science. Sporting a long white beard, iron knives, and a single gold earring, the first salt mummy was discovered in 1993. He is estimated to be trapped in the mine in ca. 300 CE. In 2004 another mummy was discovered only 50 feet away, followed by another in 2005 and a “teenage” boy mummy later that year.

In 1993, miners in the Douzlakh Salt Mine, near Hamzehli and Chehrabad villages, accidentally came across a mummified head. The head was very well preserved, to the extent that his pierced ear was still holding the gold earring. The hair, beard, and mustaches were reddish, and his impressive leather boot still contained parts of his leg and foot, according to the Ancient History Encyclopedia.

The first mummy dubbed the “Saltman” is on display in the National Museum of Iran in Tehran.

He still looks very impressive. The third, fourth, and fifth “saltmen” were also carbon dated. The third body was dated and placed in 2337 BP, the fourth body in 2301 BP, and the fifth mummy was dated to 2286 BP, placing them all in the Achaemenid period.

The isotopic analysis of the human remains revealed much information about the salt mummies. Besides, the archaeological finds, such as animal bones found within the context of the saltmen, showed that the miners might have eaten sheep, goats, and probably pigs and cattle, as well. The archaeobotanical finds recorded showed different cultivated plants were eaten, indicating an agricultural establishment in the vicinity of the mine.

The wealth of fabric and other organic material (leather) worn by the saltmen have allowed a thorough analysis to be undertaken, detailing the resources used to make the fabrics, the processing, the dyes used to color the fibers of the garments, and not least they offer an excellent overview of the changes in cloth types, patterns of weaving, and the changes of the fibers through time.

In addition, the saltman No. 5 had tapeworm eggs from the *Taenia* sp. genus in his system. These were identified during the study of his



remains. The find indicates the consumption of raw or undercooked meat, and this is the first case of this parasite in ancient Iran and the earliest evidence of ancient intestinal parasites in the area. The best preserved and probably the most harrowing of the saltmen is Saltman No. 4. A sixteen-year-old miner, caught in the moment of death, crushed by a cave-in.

The Ngwenya Mine in Eswatini (Swaziland) is believed to be the oldest-known mine, which dates some 43,000 years old. At this site, Paleolithic humans mined hematite to make the red pigment ochre. Moreover, mines of a similar age in Hungary are believed to be sites where Neanderthals may have mined flint for weapons and tools.

Flash floods damage historical sites, tourism facilities in Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari

TEHRAN—Recent floods in Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari have inflicted damage to some historical sites and tourism facilities across the southwestern province, the provincial tourism chief has said.

Flooding caused a total of 547 billion rials (\$1.8 million) damage to 82 historical monuments and tourist complexes in the province, Alireza Jeilan said on Wednesday.

To prevent further damage to the tourism facilities and historical monuments of the



region, mud and water have been evacuated, and efforts to strengthen monuments are underway, the official added.

Further budget is needed for the restoration and renovation

projects of the damaged sites, he noted.

Since July 23, flash flooding in 17 provinces of the country has claimed 90 lives and left 8 people missing.

The provinces include Sistan-Baluchestan, Tehran, Fars, Kerman, Hormozgan, Qom, Semnan, Mazandaran, Yazd, East Azarbaijan, South Khorasan, Golestan, Isfahan, Bushehr, Kohgiluyeh-Boyer Ahmad, Markazi, and Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari.

Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari has various unique traditions and rituals relative to the ‘tribal’ lifestyles. Special forms of music, dance, and clothing are noteworthy. It has considerable potential to become a vibrant tourist attraction because of its changing natural landscape.

The province is also a hub for making wool felt products, majorly of which are exported abroad. It is home to some 500 crafters, in over 250 workshops, making handmade felt products.

Qajar-era school to turn into creative center for handicrafts

TEHRAN – The Qajar-era (1789–1925) Hojatieh School in Borujerd, the western province of Lorestan, is planned to be repurposed into a creative center for handicrafts, the provincial tourism chief has said.

A budget of 26.5 billion rials (\$84,000) has been allocated to the restoration of the historical structure so far, Ata Hassanpur said on Wednesday.

As a handicrafts center, the school will be able to promote handmade works of local artisans and introduce itself as a tourist destination, the official added.

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 Iranian calendar year 1399 (March 20, 2020–February 18, 2021),

Crafts exhibit arranged in commemoration of Ashura

TEHRAN—A handicrafts exhibition is scheduled to be held in the city of Robat Karim, Tehran province to mark the Shia holy day of Ashura, the city’s tourism chief has said.

Handmade works by Iranian artisans in the fields of glass cutting, glass painting, semi-precious stones, woodwork, mosaics, and inlays will be displayed at the exhibition, Hamid Karimi explained on Wednesday.

The exhibit aims at introducing and promoting art and culture related to Ashura, the official added.

The exhibition, which is planned to be held in a historical caravanserai, will be

running from August 16 to September 1, he noted.

In the year 680 CE on Ashura, the tenth day of the lunar month of Muharram, Imam Hussein (AS) and 72 of his loyal companions were martyred in a battle against the forces of the oppressive Umayyad dynasty.

The commemoration of the battle of Karbala on the day of Ashura (literally meaning 10th as the battle took place on the 10th day of Muharram) and the epic passion and courage of Imam Hussein (AS) and his 72 loyal companions who were all martyred (in 680 CE) is annually honored by Iranians.

Jameh Mosque of Dastjerd undergoes urgent restoration

TEHRAN—Restoration work has begun on the Jameh Mosque of Dastjerd, which is situated in a village near Shahrud, Semnan province.

Strengthening the foundation, lightening the roof, and repairing the walls are parts of the project, Shahrud’s tourism chief Morteza Nazari said on Wednesday.

The Safavid-era (1501–1736) mosque has been inscribed on the national heritage list.

The terms “Jameh Mosque”, “Masjed-e Jameh” and “Friday Mosque” are used in Iran for a grand communal mosque where mandatory Friday prayers are performed; the phrase is used in other Muslim countries but only in Iran does it designate this purpose.

The main population centers of Semnan province lie along the ancient Silk Road (and modern-day Imam Reza Expressway), linking Rey (Tehran)

with Khorasan (Mashhad). While few visitors spend much time in the area, driving through you can easily seek out several well-preserved caravanserais (notably Dehnamak and Ahowan), cisterns (the Cafe Abenbar in Garmsar is a special treat), and ruined mud citadels (Padeh is lumpy but fascinating). The large, bustling cities of Semnan, Damghan, and Shahrud (Bastam) all have a small selection of historic buildings and Semnan has a fine old covered bazaar.



World ranking: 462 Iranian universities on Webometrics list

From page 1 ▶ Iran University of Science and Technology (909), Isfahan University of Medical Sciences (931), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (935), and Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (960).

Harvard University, Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Oxford, and the University of California Berkeley are the top five universities worldwide in Webometrics.

Scientific growth

A review of Scopus global ranking in terms of the normalized citation index over the past 10 years shows that Iran has moved up to 16th place in 2020 from 22nd in 2011.

Studies show that in 2021, the number of Iranian scientific



articles indexed by the Scopus International Citation Database has reached 77,351. This figure was equal to 71,971 in 2020 and 64,988 in 2019.

The 2021 data have not been yet completed and the mentioned figure will increase again. While

scientific articles and the latest research findings of Iranian researchers in 2019 received about 0.08 percent more than the international average citation, in 2020, it has increased to 14 percent.

Therefore, research made by Iranians conducted in 2020 has

become more qualitative. Also, research activities resulting from Iran's international participation in science production were about 27.4 percent in 2019, which has increased to 30.7 percent in 2020.

The share of Iranian articles in the top 1 percent of the world highly cited was 1.2 percent in 2019, which reached 1.3 percent in 2020. This group of articles has the highest number of citations in the world of science.

The ranking is based on the three indices of Visibility, Transparency, and Excellence.

Complementary and alternative medicine puts Iran first in West Asia

TEHRAN – Iran has ranked first in West Asia for development in complementary and alternative medicine in 2021, the SCImago Journal & Country Rank reported.

With 505 documents published in the field of complementary and alternative medicine, the country was placed fourth next to China (4998), the United States (1168), and India (710) in the world.

In 2020, Iran placed fourth in the world ranking, while in 2019 and 2018 the country ranked fifth, according to the report.

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains. Citation data is drawn from over 34,100 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers and country performance metrics from 239 countries worldwide.

Studies show that Iran enters the year 2022 with the rank of 15 in science production worldwide and it is expected to make progress over the next years.

A country's scientific products are a collection of research, articles, citations, international collaborations, activities of researchers, and educational and research institutions of a country.

In reviewing scientific products, various indicators such as publication of articles in prestigious international journals, citations, validity of journals, the level of productivity, and scientific impact of scientists are considered quantitatively and qualitatively.

According to the latest information on science production, Iran is ranked 15th in the world in the in-

ternational system of Web of Science in 2021, with an h-index of 383, which indicates the quality of Iranian articles registered.

Iran's scientific position in the Web of Science over the last 5 years shows that the production of conference papers has been on a downward trend during 2020 and 2021 due to the outbreak.

The share of Iranian science production from conference papers has dropped from 7.38 percent in 2017 to 1.26 percent in 2021.

Scientific studies and analyses extracted from the Scopus International Citation Database showed that the rate of scientific contributions of Iranian researchers to the world increased from 22.24 percent in 2017 to 35.6 percent in 2021.

Three groups of engineering, chemistry, and materials science have been the most important research areas in the country over the last 5 years.

In the SCOPUS international regulations, the most important research areas of Iran in the production of science in 2021 have been medicine, engineering, and materials science, respectively.

Iran's scientific partner countries were the United States, China, and Canada in 2021, the United States, Canada, and China in 2020, and the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom in 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Web of Science shows that the coronavirus pandemic has negatively affected the percentage of conference papers. The share of Iranian science production from conference papers in the Scopus database in 2021 was estimated at 1.80 percent, which was 6.50 percent in 2017 and 5.85 percent in 2018.

With 505 documents published in this field, Iran was placed fourth next to China (4998), the United States (1168), and India (710) in the world.

Healing herbs with medicinal benefits

Part 4

In recent years, especially in the developed countries, there is a tendency towards increased use of phytochemicals. Medicinal herbs as a source of phytochemicals can help people to stay fit. Healing and nourishing processes may go together. However, endemicity and seasonal or periodical growth of the most of these plants has limited their availability.

Accordingly, cultivation, processing and preservation of herbal plants could be a good idea for increasing the availability of endemic plants for all people around the world. The herbs of these plants can also be provided in the form of capsules and powders, as dietary supplements and thus differ from conventional foods or food ingredients. On the other hand, more research into the medicinal effects and health benefits of all the endemic herbal plants in different organs is needed, both from the epidemiological perspective and in animal

and cell models. Medicinal benefits and possible harmful effects of the herbal plants should be completely introduced to the consumers.

In October, the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology registered 120 national standards for medicinal herbs and traditional medicine to improve the quality of products.

In September, ten national plans were defined to promote the culture of production and consumption of medicinal plants by the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology.

Iranian traditional medicine is one of the most ancient forms of traditional medicine. It is grounded in the concept of four senses of humor: phlegm (Balgham), blood (Dam), yellow bile (Safra'), and black bile (Sauda'). The concept of four senses of humor is based on the teachings of Rhazes and Avicenna into an elaborate medical system.

Iranian traditional medicine strongly focuses on prioritizing health maintenance and dis-

ease prevention over treatment.

So far, about 30,000 plant species are identified in the world, with Iran's share of about 8,000 species that its plant diversity is more than the whole of Europe.

Currently, about 2,300 species of medicinal plants have been identified in the country, accounting for one-third of the medicines used in human societies, the share of world trade in these products is about \$124 billion and Iran's share is \$570 million, which is only 0.5 percent of the total.

The per capita consumption of medicinal plants in Iran is about one kilogram of dried plants, in other words, 83,000 tons of medicinal plants worth 1.2 trillion rials (around \$29 million at the official rate of 42,000 rials) are consumed in the country, while in Europe this amount is 900 grams and in the United States is 2.5 kilograms.

Concluded

Blood donation on Tasua, Ashura up 21%

TEHRAN – Iranian people donated 21 percent more blood on Tasua and Ashura (the ninth and tenth days of the mourning month of Muharram, August 7-8 this year) compared to the same days last year, Abbas Sedaqat, a spokesman for the Blood Donation Organization, said on Wednesday.

Some 32,000 units of blood were donated on Tasua and Ashura this year, compared with 26,500 units of blood last year, ISNA quoted Sedaqat as saying.

The highest blood donation growth rates belonged to North Khorasan, Kohgiluyeh-Boyer Ahmad, Ardebil, South Khorasan, and Khorasan Razavi provinces, respectively.

In Iran, the safety and health of blood are guaranteed according to the latest global standards and are second to none in the Eastern Mediterranean region, Sedaqat said in June.

The country is honored to be introduced as a colleague of the World Health Organization, aiming to promote and


transfer the knowledge for donating and transfusing blood observing all the global standards.

There are currently 178 blood donation centers in the country and more than 2.1 million Iranians donate blood annually. Iran currently has the highest blood donation rate in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

While blood donation in 70 countries still depends on replacement or paid donors, Iran is the first country in the region that has enjoyed voluntary blood donation by 100 percent since 2007.

More than 85 percent of all donated blood worldwide is used to produce blood products, while the rate is 65 percent in Eastern Mediterranean countries. Iran ranks among the highest-income countries in terms of converting more than 97 percent of the blood donated by people to plasma-derived medicinal products (PDMP), according to WHO.

Second Announcement



IN THE NAME OF GOD
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BROADCASTING
INTERNATIONAL SINGLE-STAGE TENDER No: 1401/108-35/03
Renewal

Tender Holder:
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BROADCASTING (IRIB)

Subject of Tender :
Leasing 4MHz bandwidth capacity on AM7 Satellite for 3 years in accordance with the technical specification and other terms and conditions mentioned in the tender documents.

Deadline and how to receive the tender documents:
From **Wednesday 10 Aug 2022 (1401/05/19) 09:00 a.m** until **Sunday 14 Aug 2022 (1401/05/23) by 01:00 p.m** with presentation of introductory letter by company or its representative and the receipt of paying the documents fee.

Place of receiving the tender document:
Interested participants may refer to purchasing (KALA) Dept. ,4th Floor of IRIB Administration Complex ,Hotel Esteghlal St. Vali –Assr Ave,Tehran, Iran

The fee of the tender documents and how to deposit it:
Submission of payment receipt for the amount of 1,000,000 Rials to account 4101029171204273 with BIC No.IR 310100004101029171204273 IRAN Central Bank in the name of IRIB.

Type and amount of guarantee for participation to tender:
The amount of deposit for participating in tender is USD 12/100 fixed or its equivalent in Rials 3/630/000/000 which should be in the form of Bank Guarantee.

Time and place of delivering Bidding Envelopes:
The sealed (A,B&C) packages/envelopes and the qualification evaluation package/envelope separately packed , should be submitted no later than **09:00 a.m. on Wednesday 14 Sep 2022 (1401/06/23)** at the address mentioned in 4th clause.

Time and place of opening Qualification Evaluation envelopes:
The date of opening the Qualification Evaluation envelopes is on **Wednesday 14 Sep 2022 (1401/06/23) 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 18 Sep 2022 at 05:00 p.m (1401/06/27)** 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 and http://iets.mporg.ir/ Tel: 00982122167053

Purchasing (Kala) Dept.,IRIB

ENGLISH IN USE

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Water ambulances to join medical emergency fleet

Five water ambulances will be added to the current medical emergency fleet in provinces neighboring the Persian Gulf, southern coast of the country, head of Iran's Emergency Medical Services Organization Pir Hossein Koulivand, said on Wednesday.

Since air emergency fleet have been developed, the Organization is looking forward to develop the marine medical fleet, he said, adding that in recent years, there were only five helicopters in service of the Organization, which have already added to 40.

شناورهای دریایی به اورژانس کشور می پیوندند

رئیس سازمان اورژانس کشور با بیان اینکه در حال توسعه اورژانس دریایی هستیم، گفت: در حال حاضر اضافه کردن پنج فروند شناور دریایی اورژانس به استان های همسایه خلیج فارس در دستور کارمان قرار دارد.

دکتر پیرحسین کولیوند در گفتوگو با ایسنا، گفت: همانطور که ناوگان هوایی اورژانس را توسعه دادیم، در حال حاضر هم به دنبال تکمیل و توسعه ناوگان دریایی اورژانس هستیم. باید توجه کرد که در گذشته فقط پنج بالگرد اورژانس داشتیم، اما در حال حاضر با اقداماتی که انجام شده ۴۰ بالگرد و پایگاه اورژانس هوایی تأمین و ایجاد شده که واقعا افتخاری برای کشور است.

COVID-19 UPDATES ON AUGUST 10

New cases	5,635	Total deaths	142,654	Total recovered patients	7,130,735
New deaths	90	New hospitalized patients	1,078	Diagnostic tests conducted	53,438,089
Total cases	7,451,779	Patients in critical condition	1,471	Doses of vaccine injected	153,339,523

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AUGUST 11, 2022

GUIDE TO SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

Value of each man depends upon the art and skill which he has attained.
Imam Ali (AS)

Prayer Times » Noon:13:10 Evening: 20:19 Dawn: 4:46 (tomorrow) Sunrise: 6:20 (tomorrow)

Persian influences on Indian painting

Part 6

Mahmud Mozahheb and Abdullah Khaqani are well-known Bukharan painters, but the third painter's name is not familiar to art historians.

According to Mirza Mohammad Haydar Doghlat, in Tarikh-e rashidi, Molla Yusof Heravi, Shaykhem's father, was a pupil of Behzad, and he refers to him as a speedy painter whose illumination (tazib) was superior to his painting.

Molla Yusof is probably to be identified with the Mawlana Yusof mentioned in the memoirs of Bayazid Beg Turkman, which is an account of the artistic activities at Homayun's court in Kabul.

An example of Mawlana Yusof's work was included with paintings and drawings by "Mawlana Doost, Mawlana Abd al-Samad, and Mawlana Darvish Mohammad" sent by Homayun to Nawwab Rashid Khan, the ruler of Kashghar.

Possibly Molla Yusof gave his son his unusual name to honor Shaykhem Beg Sohayli, one of Sultan Hosayn Mirza's amirs and, according to Babor, one of the three best poets at his court.

In the Rawzat al-mohebbin, Shaykhem signs and dates a royal court (darbar) scene; two additional double-page miniatures may be attributed to him, a mosque scene and a scene in the zanana.

The court scene is dated by an inscription over the main gate, 1548-49. The right-hand page is ascribed to Shaykhem Yusof (the ya and the kha are not pointed), and the left-hand, to Shaykhem ibn Molla Yusof Heravi (a name fully pointed); as the painting style is the same for both leaves and they are thematically related, they are surely by one artist.

The figures wear clothing appropriate to Bukhara at this time, including turbans wound around a conical Central Asia headgear (kolah) and fur-trimmed hats.

Activities are depicted in two registers, front and back, that do not overlap, but figures and horses do overlap in their respective registers; the spatial organization is simple and clear.

Shaykhem's small, active figures strongly recall the Behzad idiom followed by Shaykhzada. Shaykhzada is a painter of prodigious talent, and it can only be because of the obscure publications of the Rawzat al-mohebbin miniatures that scholars have not generally recognized his worth.

After the death of Sultan Abd al-Aziz, Shaykhem remained in Bukhara working for his successor Abul-Fath Mohammad Yar Bahador Khan.

He added a miniature of Shaikh San'an fainting after seeing the face of a beautiful Christian maiden to Mir Ali-Shir Navai's Lesan al-tayr held in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The elaborately tiled interior of the Shaikh's hostel (khanaqah) includes an inscription giving the name of the patron, the date 1552-53, and the provenance "in Bukhara."

The faces are wide at the forehead and taper to pointed beards and have small dotted eyes; they are thrust forward and tilted upward, and are very similar to those in the Hyderabad manuscript.

Although further Bukharan manuscript illustrations by Shaykhem will probably come to light, his next known work so far is from 1566-67, when he added six paintings, four of them ascribed to him, to a copy of Sadi's Golestan in the British Library.

In the miniature on folio 30a, which shows an old wrestler defeating an arrogant student, the artist has incorporated an inscription around the top of the throne, acknowledging his residence in India; and he names his patron: "It was ordered in the days of the prosperity of the great king Jalal ad-

Din Mohammad Akbar, may Allah perpetuate his kinship and sovereignty".

The king in this representation, as well as the principal figure in another miniature, is given a swarthy complexion, and his facial features resemble other contemporary images of Akbar.

The attributions to Shaykhem are in large inscriptions at the center bottom of the miniatures (the undotted tooth of the ya is clearly visible); but, because of an earlier misreading, the name Shahm appears in the literature.

The Golestan miniatures are larger and have many more figures than those in the earlier Bukhara manuscripts, and the figures now wear the attire and turban of Akbar's court.

However, the depictions of trees and vegetation, the clarity of spatial organization, the pert, spade-shaped faces with their distinctive small eyes, and the richly patterned robes and carpets all reflect closely Shaykhem's miniatures in the Rawzat al-mohebbin.

Two further paintings, unsigned but in Shaykhem's distinctive style, are in an Hosayn Waez Kashefi's Anwar-e sohayli of 1570-71 in the School of African and Oriental Studies, University of London.

Shaykhem made no attempt to experiment with the naturalism of backgrounds and the plasticity of modeling for the human figure, which already in 1570 typify the new taste in Indian painting.

Nevertheless, the six miniatures in the British Museum Golestan are truly the pinnacle of the mid-16th century Bukharan style.

In Mughal annals, Farrokh Beg/Farrokh Hosayn and Aqa Reza are the two most important Persian artists to arrive at the Mughal court in the 1580s.

Farrokh Beg arrived in Mughal territory in December 1585 after service with Mirza Mohammad Hakim, Akbar's deceased brother and ruler of Kabul.

From around 1586 to 1595 he added miniatures to several major royal manuscripts; about the year 1596, he became attached to the court of the Adelshahid Ebrahim II at Bijapur, where he made paintings of Ebrahim and his courtiers and Sufis; by 19 December 1609, he was once again at the Mughal court, where the Mughal emperor Jahangir, who described him as one of the incomparable persons of the age, presented him with 2,000 rupees.

Farrokh Beg continued working at the Mughal court until at least 1615, the year of his last dated paintings. While the outlines of his career on the subcontinent are now agreed upon, even though aspects of his oeuvre remain in dispute, the first forty years of Farrokh Beg's life are far from clear.

An initial examination of the problem has been given by Abolala Soudavar, whose several hypotheses on his life and attributions of works are sure to attract discussion.

Eskandar Beg Turkaman Monshi refers to a brother of the Georgian-born painter Siavosh Beg Naqqash, named Farrokh Beg, both of whom served Hamza Mirza during the reign of Mohammad Khodabanda.

Indian sources give a different ethnic background to the painter. In the A'in-e akbari (Abul-Fazl Allami), he is called Farrokh the Qalmaq, indicating association with a Central Asian Turkic tribe, and a notice on a flyleaf of a copy of Badr-al-Din Helali's Sefat al-asheqin in the Sayeedia Library, Hyderabad A. P., refers to a sale by a Farrokh Beg Qaqshal, Qaqshal being another small Turkic group active near Kabul.

Source: Encyclopedia Iranica
To be continued.

Hushang Ebtehaj, poet of epic “Sepideh”, dies aged 94

From Page 1 ▶ Iranian literati consider him the last summit of the few top poets of contemporary Persian literature. He composed in ghazal, the most important Persian lyrical form influenced by the classical Persian tradition. He also produced collections in blank verse, for which poet Nima Yushij is known.

Ebtehaj was a ghazal composer who created great works in blank verse as well. “Sayeh would be the whole of ghazal after me,” ghazal poetry master Mohammad-Hossein Behjat – Shahriar said in a meeting with Ebtehaj.

Eminent poet Mehdi Akhavan-Saless believed that Ebtehaj had his own style, which was a combination made up of Persian ghazal and blank verse.

Born in the northern Iranian city of Rasht, Ebtehaj received his primary and high school education in his hometown. Besides pursuing his interest in literature, Ebtehaj also tried his hand at painting, sculpture, music and tailoring, yet only poetry remained his favorite.

He created his debut collection, “Early Songs”, when he was at 19. However, he was not satisfied with the collection, which failed to bring him fame as well.

The collection was followed by “Mirage”, “Siah Mashq” and several

Iranian poet Hushang Ebtehaj in an undated photo.

other books, including “Mirror in the Mirror” and “Hafez by Sayeh's Exertion”, which presented Ebtehaj as a poet that Persian literature had to take seriously.

In his youth, Ebtehaj joined the communist Tudeh Party, although his ideal was human freedom.

In 1971, his love of poetry and music drew him to Tehran Radio, where he was selected as the director

of Golha, a professional program of traditional Persian music. With contributions from vocalist Mohammadreza Shajarian and top musicians such as Mohammadreza Lotfi, Parviz Meshkatian and Hossein Alizadeh, he recorded numerous albums, which are considered a great treasure of Iranian music.

In protest of the killing of peaceful demonstrators in Tehran's

Jaleh Square in September 1978 by the Shah's military, Ebtehaj and musicians terminated their collaboration with Golha.

However, they teamed up to produce some protest songs, which then turned out to become the anthems chanted by the revolutionaries.

“Sepideh” (“Dawn”) was one of the songs composed by Lotfi with a poem by Ebtehaj. The song is also known as “O Iran, the House of Hope”.

“Hafez by Sayeh's Exertion” represents one of the best editions of the Divan of Hafez corrected by Sayeh in 1993.

Iranian scholar Milad Azimi and his wife Atieh conducted a series of interviews with Sayeh, which were published in 2012 in a book entitled “A Sage with Colorful Silky Thoughts”.

At the age of 31, Ebtehaj married Alma Maikial who died in March. In 1985, he chose to live in Germany shortly after one of his children along with Alma left Iran for the country.

He is survived by Yalda, Keyvan, Asia and Kaveh.

Iran's Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance said on Wednesday that it is ready to transfer Ebtehaj's remains from Germany for burial in his homeland.

Iranian bookstores possessed by “Marx, Capital and the Madness of Economic Reason”

Front cover of the Persian edition of David Harvey's “Marx, Capital and the Madness of Economic Reason”.

TEHRAN – “Marx, Capital and the Madness of Economic Reason” by David Harvey has been published in Persian.

Hossein Rahmati is the translator of the book originally published in 2017. Afkar is the publisher of the Persian edition.

Karl Marx's “Capital” is one of the most important texts written in the modern era. Since

1867, when the first of its three volumes was published, it has had a profound effect on politics and economics in theory and practice throughout the world.

But Marx wrote in the context of capitalism in the second half of the nineteenth century: his assumptions and analysis need to be updated in order to address the technological, economic and industrial change that has followed Capital's initial publication.

In “Marx, Capital, and the Madness of Economic Reason”, David Harvey not only provides a concise distillation of his famous course on “Capital”, but also makes the text relevant to the twenty-first century's continued processes of globalization.

Harvey shows the work's continuing analytical power, doing so in the clearest and simplest terms but never compromising its depth and complexity.

“Marx, Capital, and the Madness of Economic Reason” provides an accessible window into Harvey's unique approach to Marxism and takes

readers on a riveting roller coaster ride through recent global history.

It demonstrates how and why “Capital” remains a living, breathing document with an outsized influence on contemporary social thought.

Harvey is the Distinguished Professor of anthropology at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY). A leading social theorist of international standing, he graduated from the University of Cambridge with a Ph.D. in geography in 1961.

He is the world's most cited academic geographer, and the author of many books and essays that have been prominent in the development of modern geography as a discipline.

His work has contributed greatly to broad social and political debate, most recently he has been credited with helping to bring back social class and Marxist methods as serious methodological tools in the critique of global capitalism, particularly in its neoliberal form.

Paul Bowles’s “Capitalism” published in Persian

TEHRAN – “Capitalism” by Paul Bowles has been published in Persian by the Ney publishing house in Tehran.

Originally published by Pearson in 2006, the book has been rendered into Persian by Shirin Sadat Safavi.

Capitalism stands unrivaled as the economic system of our times. Since the collapse of the Soviet bloc, the world has become a stage for capital, and yet despite this dominance, capitalism is still not well-understood.

The book is a guide to thinking about capitalism, both as an ideology and as an economic system.

It asks: what are the central, unchanging features of

Front cover of the Persian edition of “Capitalism” by Paul Bowles.

capitalism? How does capitalism vary from place to place and over time? Does capitalism improve our lives? Is capitalism a system

which is “natural” and “free?” Or is it unjust and unstable? And what about today's global capitalism?

Answers to these questions and many more are sought through an analysis of the life of this world-shaping idea and of the writings of leading thinkers such as Adam Smith, Milton Friedman, Francis Fukuyama, John Maynard Keynes and Karl Marx.

The book concludes by arguing that the advocates of global capitalism have erred and that, without change, we are heading for an impoverished future.

Paul Bowles is a professor at the University of Northern British Columbia. He is preparing a new version of his book on capitalism.

A story about resistance against the oppression of the worst kind

An interview with the author of the book “The Army of the Righteous”

“The Army of the Righteous” is the title of a recent book authored by Masumeh Sepehri and published by Soore Mehr about the commander of the 31st Ashura Division, Mahdi Bakeri. Mahdi Gholi Rezaei, who experienced many different things in the 31st Ashura Division, is the main character of the story.

When she was younger, the book's author said, she was interested in poetry, journalism, and photography, but she also read a lot of books because she was searching for the truth. She stated that because she didn't

completely see the significance of dealing with the past in this manner, she used to have doubts about the war and the holy defense.

“After I turned 18, my entire life became unintentionally involved in the war and the holy defense, and I intended to live my life in a way that I would not regret later, and today I'm thankful for it,” she said.

The author claimed that it took several years to complete the book's prose, adding: “The writing prose concluded in 2000 and released in 2004, and it also received numerous honors in a short time.”