Many in Europe Have to Skip Meals to Cope With Energy Crisis

By Hossein Askari

Political leaders in the United States have touted economic sanctions as being less costly and more humanitarian than wars to affect the economies of countries, but the effects of the policies of an adversary I beg to differ.

Prolonged sanctions can inflict pain, physical destruction and death, disrupt global supply chains, force sub-par and costly restructuring of the global economy, and reshape global alliances with failings that can last much longer than most conventional wars. It is a Neo-colonial instrument available to an exclusive club of two or three economic powers who also have a strong military to enforce their will. The United Nations and the global community must resist in sanctions before the world becomes fractured and adversarial beyond repair.

For America, sanctions are a silent weapon with little visible and immediate hardship. No soldiers going to war or shedding blood. No horrific images on TV screens. A sanitized wrag ‘the US is doing something to take on an adversary. It is a weapon that the U.S. can use more than any other country because it has the world’s largest financial and economic power, and the dollar is the global currency for asset accumulation and trade. It is a weapon which can have dire and unknown fallout for many years to come.

A brief look at Iraq, Venezuela and Russia may shed some light on some of the results of sanctions. The US has sanctioned Iran longer than any country except Cuba more heavily than any other country, including cutting off all its financial institutions from the SWIFT (the international financial network) sanctioning the office of its Supreme Leader, its Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), all foreign investments, exports of its oil, gas and oil products, imports of all military equipment.

TEHRAN—- In a ceremony on Monday, a combat patrol vessel named “Shahid Soleimani” was unveiled and added to the equipped body of the IRGC Navy.

The ceremony was held at the presence of General Mohammad Bagheri, the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, and Hossien Salami, Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

The design and construction of the vessel was done by elite Iranian youth and it has a body with a very low radar cross-section. Referring to the features of the vessel, Major General Bagheri said, “The design and construction of this vessel was done by the elite youth and university graduates of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it has a stealth-equipped body with a very low radar cross-section, which can be considered as a national achievement for the country.”

The development of trade relations, alternative ways of transit, barter trade, the establishment of an Iranian car production line in Armenia, and the establishment of a joint production line of household and electronic appliances were among the subjects discussed at the meeting.

Tehran, Yerevan discuss areas of economic cooperation

Iran, Afghanistan expand economic cooperation

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During the talks, Peyman-Pak expressed the readiness of Iranian contractors and companies to participate in Armenia’s transportation projects and called on the Armenian side to reconsider some of the regulations regarding taxes and transit tolls.

Knowledge-based companies help implement 150 macro projects

TEHRAN—- The Iran National Innovation Fund (INIF) has carried out 150 macro projects with the help of knowledge-based companies across the country.

Over the past three years, the INIF has concluded contracts worth 8 trillion rials (about $25 million) with knowledge-based companies for implementing technological projects, INIF quoted INF director Ali Vahdat as saying on Monday.

The law for boosting the production of knowledge-based companies, which has been ratified by the Majlis (Iranian parliament) and enacted by the administration, very good conditions have been provided for knowledge-based companies, he added.

The second chapter covers Ayatollah Khomeini’s activities during the first decade after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. His works in the Revolution Council and Islamic Republican Party, and as the leader of the Islamic Revolution, submitted to the campuses and the world.

The chapter provides a deep insight into the life of Ayatollah Khamenei after he was declared the Leader of the Islamic Revolution following the demise of the founder of the revolution, Imam Khomeini.

Great Islamic Encyclopedia publishes entry on Ayatollah Khamenei in separate book

The Leader’s positions on various issues as an MP in the Iranian Parliament, his role as a commander during the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war, his struggles against the liberals and former Iranian president Abolhassan Banisadr, and his life as a jurist are illustrated in this chapter.


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Iran: Sanctions lifting purpose of JCPOA talks

"Iran will be able to meet a bigger part of EU energy needs if sanctions are lifted"
Delhi. In September 2022, a group of journalists went to India as part of a program called "Familiarization Tour" organized by the Indian embassy in Tehran to familiarize Iranian journalists with the Indian culture, economy, and politics. The correspondent was a member of the media and had the opportunity to observe his observations of the exotic country famous for its diverse culture and rich history.

What you are about to read is the Tehran Times correspondent’s observations:

On Friday, August 26, we all went down to visit Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), which is one of the most important institutes in the world of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). IIFT is home to the well-known institute of journalists who are now working in various media outlets such as Reuters.

The meeting quickly turned into a panel discussion where we compared printing media and digital media. According to the MEA officials, the youth in India are still interested in pursuing a career in print media, but the payments and this industry is still very limited. Each one of us explained to them, there are over 15 million publications in India.

The Times of India, the largest English-language daily has a whopping 3 million circulation, whereas the newspaper was started in 1838. According to the Indian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, what I observed during the trip is that digital media will take over the news brand.

What I observed during the trip is that digital media will take over the news brand. According to the IIMC report, he observed national media contributed to counter misinformation and disinformation without losing its impact. He should reserve further judgments until the framework is actually put in place.

Our culture, as it is totally in line with the framework. Based on this, we planned to visit Taj Mahal in the next two to three years.

Taj Mahal. The mausoleum is the most outstanding architectural work of India and is considered a masterpiece of Islamic architecture. The main idea behind building this mausoleum is to honor the love and affection for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who passed tragically during the construction of this mausoleum. The mausoleum is centered around the four outstanding minarets at the corners of the mausoleum. The four minarets are 40 meters high, and the mausoleum area is a conical dome.

We went back to New Delhi, and next stop was to prepare ourselves to go sightseeing (and shopping) in New Delhi. We went to the famous Khan Market for its local bazaars as well as high-end stores.

However, my query in this regard is that despite the long history of Indian culture and history quite convincingly. Professor Anil Seth from the respective institute told me that Indian farmers are reluctant to adopt modern technologies and take them several months to be adopted. However, most of the Indian exports to Iran are agricultural products, which are exported through barter trade rather than by modern methods to receive cash.

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Our last visit was to the famous Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, a place where I personally had high hopes for. I was looking forward to finally get some answers on how the India-China mechanism can help facilitate trade relations between the two countries.

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We then went to visit the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), a think tank that produces research and is a key player in the fields of environmental policy. However, in a group, where our qualification was predicted in advance. It also has various conferences and meetings all over the world, especially in research and development projects, such as Digital Health, Genome Editing, and Artificial Intelligence.

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The campaign is believed to be a significant step in the fight against misinformation and disinformation without losing its impact. He should reserve further judgments until the framework is actually put in place.

On Tuesday, the board of directors will make decisions over future of Mahdavikia, whose contract ran out with U23 national football teams' future on Tuesday. They will also make decision over future of Hamid Estili, who is being considered as a strong candidate for the senior men's team.

The re-election on Tuesday of former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who served from 2005 to 2013, is considered a strong candidate for the senior men's team.

Ex-Real Madrid coach Carlos Queiroz, who was hired by Iran to lead their football team, is considered a strong candidate for the senior men's team.

Sky Sports, Iranian sports media report.

Iran has faced an uncertain future after he was briefly ousted last month, despite steering Iran through its worst crisis when it lost 6-0 and 2-0 in its first two matches of the competition. Skocik has faced an uncertain future after he was briefly ousted last month, despite steering Iran through its worst crisis when it lost 6-0 and 2-0 in its first two matches of the competition.

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Iranian football team is ready for the AFC U-20 Asian Cup Uzbekistan 2023 Qualifiers.

IRAN - Iranian football team is ready for the AFC U-20 Asian Cup Uzbekistan 2023 Qualifiers.

Iran selling its oil and collecting payments, says VP

TEHRAN - Iran’s First Vice President Mohammad Reza Rahempour said on Sunday that the country is currently selling its oil in global markets and getting paid for it without any problems, Shana reported. “In the past, we sold oil but couldn’t receive the revenues and now we don’t face any problem and get the red line bud with the guidance of the Leader, we have increased our oil production and bring in basic goods,” Mohbker added, adding that the government has made necessary preparations for this project.

A large business delegation from Iran is due to leave for Armenia in mid-October concurrent with the opening of the Islamic Republic of Iran Business Center in Yerevan, Peyman Pakhân finally announced.

Export from ports of Bushire province rises 67% in 5 months on year

TEHRAN – The value of export from the ports of Bushehr province in the southeast of Iran, rose 67 percent in the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-August 22), the head of the province’s Industry, Mining and Trade Department, said. As reported, the port handled 12 million tons of goods worth $50.4 trillion in the said period, indicating also 10 percent growth in terms of weight.

He said gas condensate and petrochemical products as the major exported items, and China, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), India, and South Africa as the main destinations of the products in the five-month period.

As previously announced by Behrouz Dadashpour, the director-general of the province’s customs department, the value of export from Bushehr province rose 67 percent in the past Iranian calendar year (2020/2021) from the previous period.

He put the value of export from Bushehr province, at $30.75 billion in the past year, and the weight of exported commodities, including gas condensate, at 25.79 million tons, with six percent growth on year. The official further announced that 25.506 million tons of non-oil goods, excluding gas condensate, worth $19.304 billion were exported from the Bushehr province in the previous year, showing 73 percent and six percent annual rise in terms of value and weight, respectively.

He named petrochemical products, gas condensate, minerals, Fisheries, and vegetables as the main exported terms, and China, the United Arab Emirates, India, Pakistan, South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil, Mozambique and Qatar as the major export destination countries in the province’s products in the past year.

The head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRAICA) has announced that the value of Iran’s non-oil exports reached $20.824 billion in the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year, up 21 percent compared to the last year’s same period.

According to Alireza Moghadasi, Iran exported 44 million tons of non-oil commodities in the mentioned five months which was 35 percent less than the figure for the previous year.

As previously announced by Ahmad Shaban, the supervisor of the provience’s Industry, Mining and Trade Department, commodities valued at $21.33 billion were exported from Hormuz island in the first quarter of the present Iranian calendar year (March 21-May 22).

The official said that of the mentioned figure, $7.9422 billion was the export from industry sector, of the province, with 112 percent growth compared to the previous quarter, showing 56 percent drop as compared to the first quarter in the past year.
Economic sanctions are a global curse

A world regressing beyond repair

From pages of commercial aircraft and parts, exports from the United States, imposing economic sanctions on entities and individuals who help Iran evade sanctions, to the choking off of imports of various goods and commodities, economic sanctions have been a tool used by the United States to penalize nations and individuals that the US government deems as threats to its interests.

A world regressing beyond repair

The use of economic sanctions has been a recurring theme in US foreign policy. These sanctions aim to achieve a variety of goals, including the enforcement of international law, the promotion of democracy, and the protection of human rights. However, the effectiveness and morality of economic sanctions have been widely debated.

The impact of economic sanctions on the global economy has been significant. Sanctions can lead to a decrease in trade, reduced economic growth, and increased poverty and unemployment. They can also lead to a decrease in the availability of goods and services, and an increase in the cost of living for consumers.

The use of economic sanctions has been controversial, with some arguing that they can have unintended consequences and create more problems than they solve. The use of economic sanctions can also be seen as a form of economic warfare, and as such, it has raised concerns about the use of economic power as a means of achieving political goals.

The use of economic sanctions has been criticized by many, including the International Monetary Fund, which has called for a more nuanced approach to the use of economic sanctions. The fund has argued that economic sanctions should be used as a last resort, and that they should be accompanied by efforts to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Despite these criticisms, the use of economic sanctions remains a common tool in US foreign policy. The effectiveness and morality of economic sanctions will continue to be a subject of debate, as the US government strives to achieve its goals through the use of economic power.
Iran, Russia to implement visa waiver agreement in next month

TEHRAN—Representatives of Iran and Russia recently agreed that a previously-inked visa waiver program for tourist groups will take effect in 2023.

In a committee composed of officials from both countries, the visa waiver requirements for Iranian and Russian tourists group from January 1, 2023, and the groups comprised of 50 tourists, scored from the specified date, Leyla Aydar, a tourism official of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Tourism said on Monday.

The agreement was initially signed by former Iranian President Hassan Rouhani and his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin in 2017. Last year, an Iranian travel expert said many Russians are interested in visiting Iran to enjoy the nature and lesser-known destinations such as Iran’s countryside.

According to Aydar, the agreement is now in effect and the first group of tourists from Russia will arrive in Iranian territory in March 2023.

"We have found the entrance and walls of a Sassanid building 600 and 5000 years ago, ISNA quoted archaeologist Mehrbod Nazami as saying on Monday.

The surrounding fortifications comprise an ancient wall with a width of 125 cm and a corridor embedded between these two walls, Nazami, who is the head of irrigation and water resources said.

"The walls are made of bricks measuring 340×400 cm and 75×456 cm with white-colored mud mortar. The clay is used in the walls to add weight to the walls and are of low quantity and are thick and red, and bright red and with a large amount of coarsely calcined clays," the archaeologist explained.

Moreover, Nazami said, the corridor leads to an oval-shaped tower. The "entire surface of the tower's corridor flors are plastered And, in the eastern part of the tower, it is a corridor that leads to an oval-shaped tower, parts of its corridor and wall to a curved arch have remained intact."

Elsewhere in the remarks, the archaeologist also mentioned the tower in the tower are 12 x 34 x 34 cm and smaller than the other walls of the buildings and to strengthen the wall of the tower, its outer part is filled with a whitish layer."

"We believe that the western part of the structure is unmatched according to the aerial and topographic images and images of the eastern part is the same."

Due to the deliberate abandonment of this building, no overall observation is found so far, and the most important find this year is the remains of a clay jar, which has many carved decorations on its outer body surface. In addition, a number of ram's hens, bones related to bears, game spears, stone tools, and many pottery remains have been found.

According to the archaeological findings and the available evidence, it seems that the building has no residential and is being built as a religious function. In addition, the ruins are estimated to be dated from the Sassanid period. It was completely abandoned in the early Islamic era, the expert said.

The Sassanid era is very high importance in the history of Iran. Under the Sassanids, Persian architecture and the arts experienced a general renaissance. Architecture often took grandiose proportions, such as palaces at Ctesiphon, Firuzabad, and Sarvestan, which are amongst the highlights of the ensemble.

Generally, a Sassanian architectural landscape represents a highly efficient system of historical and figurative usage of natural topography in the creation of the earliest cultural centers of Iran.

In 1980, an ensemble of Sassanian historical cities in southern Iran, titled "Sassanian Archaeological Landscapes of Fars Region," was named a UNESCO site. The ensemble comprises eight archaeological sites situated at the western and southern parts of Firuzabad, Bishar, and Sarvestan.

The World Heritage reflects the Sassanids' unique cultural heritage and natural topography and bears witness to the influence of Sassanian and Parthian cultural traditions and of Roman art, which later had an impact on the architecture and artistic styles of the countries that followed.

Apart from architecture, crafts such as metalwork and gem-engraving grew highly sophisticated, yet scholarship was encouraged by the state. In those years, works from both the East and West were translated into Persian to promote the language of the Sassanians.

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Tourism projects to be implemented in Kermanshah

TEHRAN—A total of 24 tourism-related projects are expected to be carried out in the western province of Kermanshah, the provincial tourism chief announced.

A budget of 2.3 trillion rials ($77 million) will be channeled into the projects, Mohammadreza Soheili said on Sunday.

The projects are estimated to create over 80,000 job opportunities upon completion, the official added.

Tourism complexes, hotels, and eco-lodge units are parts of the projects, he noted. Kermanshah embraces a variety of awe-inspiring historical sites, including Taq-e Bostan and the UNESCO-registered Bisotun.

Inscribed into the base of a monument, the Sassanid inscription of Darius the Great sums up the basic principles of the Sassanid state. According to late Persian archaeologist Jalaloddin Anjomi, "The bricks used to build the monument are about 120 centimeters thick and are filled with mud mortar. The clays used in the bricks and the mud mortar were collected and are annually praised by the local people in the region."

"There is a mixture of mud, lime, and clay in the walls and the roofs of a Sasanian building that is believed to be practiced in the region to cope with its harsh climate."

Sandwiched between a desert and a mountain, Kermanshah has cold winters and extremely hot summers. The houses in the continually inhabited village are carved like caves inside the mountain. The interior spaces have corridors and pillars featuring Soori, Bisotun, and Hafezieh (bathhouses) and madrasas, mausoleums, churches, towers, and mansions, of which 26 are inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list.

The train route was launched on a trial basis for three months, and it has been under consideration for the entire year, Mehr quoted Seyyed Madi Salehi as saying on Monday.

There has been an increase of 90 percent in train trips during the Arfaan pilgrimage, the official added.

The annual Arfaan pilgrimage, aka Arbaeen trek, is a characteristic spiritual exercise in which hundreds of thousands of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims from different parts of the world and Iran participate in the Ashura (November 4, 2023).

The Ahraveh project expects to reap a bonanza from its numerous tourist spots such as bazaars, museums, mosques, bridges, bathhouses, madrasas, mausoleums, churches, towers, and mansions, of which 26 are inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list.

So far, 200 billion rials ($690,000) was spent to boost the infrastructure of tourism complexes in Kermanshah. CHTN quoted the provincial tourism chief as saying on Sunday.

"Due to the global registration of Kermanshah and the high presence of Iranian and foreign tourists, the completion of tourism infrastructure has been one of the priorities of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage in Kermanshah province," the official said.

The cultural landscape of Kermanshah was named a UNESCO World Heritage in 2015 as an exemplar system of cities, buildings, and landscapes that is believed to be practiced in the region to cope with its harsh climate.

Among those buildings, the acropolis was named a "world city of filigree." The title of a "world city of [diverse] metalworking" also belongs to Kermanshah.

It is believed to be one of human's primary residents in the country as its history stretches back in time to about 10,000 years ago. Thus, its natural and manmade caves are still used for housing and housing.

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It looks like the material remembers its history!

From page 1, temperatures and mechanical. Smart materials are quite broad, so it is difficult to introduce the very first one. But piezoelectric materials that produce a voltage when stress is applied, are certainly among the oldest. The Corin brothers discovered the piezoelectricity of mica, like this.

Are smart materials just used in laboratories or have functions in our daily life?

Yes, indeed we use functional materials for a wide range of applications including sensors, actuators, and energy sources. For instance, we use piezoelectric materials to generate electricity from light and piezoelectric in several types of igniters. What could possibly much more interesting is to use the intrinsic features of smart materials to store and process information. In this way, we can make data processors today and can lead to computers that outperform what we have today.

Would you please explain the discovery in simple words and describe its effect on the development of sciences?

Vanadium Dioxide is a material that is normally insulating (does not conduct electricity, like a piece of glass), but when it receives a certain electric current, it undergoes a phase transition and becomes a conductor (like copper). We observed that the time it takes for the Vanadium Dioxide to switch from the insulating to the metallic state is very similar to the time it takes for the material to remember its history. This discovery is important because scientists rely on memory to perform calculations of all kinds, and materials offering greater capacity, speed, and miniaturization in this process are in high demand. VO2 now appears to tick all three of these boxes. More importantly, the material behaves similarly to neurons which enables the implementation of brain-like computer circuits which can solve problems that are fundamentally challenging for binary processors.

Is it possible to carry out such kinds of research in Iran?

Many such research activities have been carried out in Iran. For instance, smart materials have been established with the aim of empowering and strengthening the export capacity of knowledge-based, creative, and architectural companies. So, over 7,000 knowledge-based and 1,600 creative companies have been far registered and started operations.

The fields of biotechnology, agriculture, food industries, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, electronics, telecommunications, information technology and compute software are among the sectors that researchers in Iran have engaged in. The world’s first place in the discovery of piezoelectric materials that produce electricity of minerals like this in 1880. They introduce the very first one. But piezoelectric materials have been established with the aim of empowering and strengthening the export capacity of knowledge-based, creative, and architectural companies. So, over 7,000 knowledge-based and 1,600 creative companies have been far registered and started operations.

In the field of innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem development, 65 creative houses and innovation centers, and 30 specialized accelerators have been established with the aim of empowering and strengthening the export capacity of knowledge-based, creative, and architectural companies. So, over 7,000 knowledge-based and 1,600 creative companies have been far registered and started operations.

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A book that comes out every two days

The creation of a special but limited academic course in graphic design by Hushang Kazemi (a graduate of the École Nationale Supérieure des Arts Décoratifs, Paris) in 1959 at College of Decorative Arts (Bakhshiyeh-ye Harounia-ye Tezaneh) in Tehran greatly contributed to the introduction of modern ideas, media, and techniques in graphic design in Persia.

Other prominent designers who included the following exhibitions: Persian graphic designers from the National Gallery (Tabar-Iran); a creation of a full-scale section of graphic art design by the present writer in 1969 at the Faculty of Fine Arts, establishment of Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults (Kanun-Parvaneh-ye Eikn-I Rudkan-I no-Jawzjan) in Tehran in 1966, which encouraged many young

Iran: Graphic arts

Part 2

Among the latter artists of this period only the works of Frederick Talberg, a Swedish immigrant, and of Mushekh and Napol'on Velayati put his spotlight in the preface to the publication.

By Seyyed Kazem Musavi Bojnurdi, Ayatollah Khamenei was proposed after getting the Leader's approval.

A jury composed of actress Kim A-joong and Su-gyeong for not just that it was an accident. I-jeong pursues an apology from Su-gyeong for not just that it was an accident. I-jeong pursues an apology from Su-gyeong for not just that it was an accident. I-jeong pursues an apology from Su-gyeong for not just that it was an accident.

As the epidemic progresses, cases of infection increase, resulting in rising death toll.

In a preface to the book, Velayati agreed to make the introduction of the nevruz-e faham system of governance in Shusian, which was widely considered by the general public.

There were eight two-hour interview sessions, but this was insufficient interest and lack of investment; the Persian press continued to resist models used for the press and other publications in Arab countries. However, from about the middle of the second session, Hossein Hayatiourdipour and Mahmoud Mardani were dispensing greater numbers of letters for use in printed texts and in the titles of periodicals.

The martyr Hamid Siahkali Moradi is the head of a family of four. Directed by Nasrin Mohammadpur, the film “Aurora” by Lee Hyunkyung won the Grand Prize in the Asian Shorts Section.

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