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Serial Killer of Women Cries for Iranian Women!

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Report 

Can Israeli provocation stop the West Bank struggle?

For the third day in a row, Israeli settlers, illegally squatting on Palestinian land, have stormed the al-Aqsa Mosque but will the provocation slow down the Palestinian struggle for freedom in the occupied West Bank?

The dozens of settlers, protected by the occupation forces, raided the third holiest Muslim site in different groups through its Maghariba Gate and took a tour of the courtyards, where they listened to Rabbis giving lectures.

This is while the Israeli regime forces, like the two previous days, imposed tight restrictions on Palestinian worshippers' access to the Mosque's entrances and gates.

Israel uses this period, under the pretext of the Jewish new year, to expand its atrocities against the Palestinian people, in particular, around the holy al-Aqsa Mosque.

Reports have emerged of squatters going on the rampage in the cities across the West Bank assaulting Palestinians, damaging their cars, and stealing their crop. In many cases, these settlers are armed and again shielded by the regime's military forces.

Meanwhile, as media attention is focused on other parts of the world, the occupying regime, in the face of an unprecedented armed struggle, is expanding its illegal settlement activity and demolishing Palestinian homes at the same time.

The Hamas Movement, based in the besieged Gaza Strip, has called on the Palestinians to increase their resistance against the occupation and clash with its forces and settlers with all available means in response to its settlement practices.

Hamas spokesman Fawzi Barhoum said the Israeli occupation put up fencing around a large swath of land at a village in the Jordan Valley with the aim of seizing it for settlement projects.

Barhoum expressed his belief that "the occupation state's persistence in its displacement and ethnic cleansing practices against the Palestinian people would not succeed in obliterating the historic identity of their land and dissuade them from upholding their struggle to achieve their aspirations for liberation and return." ► Page 5

Edouard Mendy misses match against Iran

TEHRAN – Senegal national football team goalkeeper Edouard Mendy missed the match against Iran.

Lions of Teranga are scheduled to meet Team Melli in a friendly match on Friday.

The Chelsea custodian was called up to the team but was forced to leave the team due to injury.

Mendy suffers knee injury and has missed the match against Iran in Vienna.

He was named the 2021 Best FIFA Men's Goalkeeper after lifting the Champions League with the Blues in January 2022.

Senegal are drawn along with Qatar, the Netherlands and Ecuador in Group A.

Iran have been also pitted against England, the U.S. and Wales.

Team Melli, headed by Carlos Queiroz, will play Uruguay on Friday.

The match will be held in Saint Pölten.



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Will E3 seize UN diplomatic momentum to revive JCPOA?

By Mehran Shamsuddin

TEHRAN – Iranian President Ayatollah Ebrahim Raisi arrived in New York at noon on Monday local time amid a highly charged atmosphere surrounding the talks in Vienna over reviving the 2015 Iran nuclear deal.

Before leaving Tehran for New York, President Raisi was keen to set the record straight regarding the possibility of negotiating and meeting with the American side. "There are no plans to negotiate or meet with the Americans during this trip, and we have no plans to meet with them," the Iranian president said.

But President Raisi didn't rule out possible talks with the European leaders in New York, though no plans have so far been made in this regard. "We will have bilateral meetings with the leaders of some countries on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly," he added. ► Page 3

Iran, Qatar stress expansion of transport ties

TEHRAN- During a meeting between Iranian and Qatari transport ministers in Tehran on Tuesday, the two sides emphasized the necessity for the expansion of relations between the two countries in sea and air transportation as well as international transit.

In this meeting, Iran's Transport Minister Rostam Qasemi emphasized the existence of many cooperation opportunities for Iran and Qatar, and stressed the establishment of a joint office between the two countries for cooperation in the field of transportation.

Qatar's Minister of Transport Jassim bin Saif Al Sulaiti, for his part, stated that the relations between the two countries are deep, and considered the creation of a joint office proposed by the Iranian minister as necessary for the development of these relations. ► Page 4



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Stationery dispatched to students in need

Fifteen thousand packages of stationery were sent to families with students in need from Vakil Mosque in the city of Shiraz on Tuesday.

After two years of being fully or partially closed due to the coronavirus outbreak, schools all around the country will reopen their doors to students on September 24.

A green retreat: National Botanical Garden of Iran

TEHRAN— A green retreat and remarkable destination for nature lovers, the National Botanical Garden of Iran embraces plans from across the globe in open areas or greenhouses.

Visitors may find native species of China and Japan well as other regular designs essentially made in little examples. Along these lines, strolling in this nursery may take you to unmistakable environments.

Furthermore, the garden is utilized as a he-

reditary storage space for the plants that are at risk of going unmistakable.

One of the objectives of this scientific and entertaining complex, which plays an extremely significant part in various exploration fields including herbal science and cultivation, is teaching individuals and acquainting with them the study of organic science, the significance of the plants, and the need of safeguarding them.

There are more particular pieces of land

for medical and industrial and other special plants. In addition, some parts of the area are devoted to educational and demonstrative purposes. Regardless of the various plants, there are beautiful waterfalls, lakes, wetlands, deserts, and rock gardens. Furthermore, the National Botanical Garden of Iran aims at preserving those species that are in danger of being extinct. Hence, performing as a rich gene bank, it keeps the sources of these plants. ► Page 6

Iran, Venezuela sign MOUs to expand technological co-op

TEHRAN – Iranian and Venezuelan businesses signed 60 memorandums of understanding on the sidelines of the exhibition of Iranian technological products.

The four-day event opened in the Venezuelan capital Caracas on Wednesday.

More than 200 business roundtables were held between Iranian and Venezuelan companies with the aim of signing agreements and strengthening cooperation, Venezuelan Minister of Science and Technology Gabriela Servilia Jimenez said.

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening relations with Iran, Jimenez cited "mutual understanding, creating complementary links, strategic alliances, technology exchange, and transfer, trade, and cooperation" as examples.

Nicolás Maduro, the president of Venezuela, also attended the exhibition and visited the booths of Iranian automobile companies, and announced that Venezuela will assemble four Iranian cars that are sold in this Latin American country for between \$12,000 and \$16,000.

Today, Iran is an exemplary country and a country of progress, production, knowledge, and production of products, he added.

The largest and most strategic Iranian companies in the fields of the automobile industry, agriculture, medicine, medical equipment, ICT, and creative industries displayed their achievements.

The exhibition started with the presence of 82 Iranian companies and 50 Venezuelan technology groups, which showcased 500 high-quality products to enter the Venezuelan market. ► Page 7

Dada Gorgud returns in Iranian audiobook

TEHRAN – Dada Gorgud is back to life as the Iranian audiobooks platform Avaye Chirok announced on Tuesday the release of an audiobook recounting the epic stories of the Book of Dada Gorgud.

The stories have been narrated in Azerbaijani, the book's original language, by Bahman Vakhshour, who has previously collaborated on several other audiobooks, including "The Collection of Azerbaijani Poems of Shahriar" and "Qachaq Nabi".

The Book of Dada Gorgud, also known as the Book of Dede Korkut or the Book of Korkut Ata, is the most famous among the epic stories of the Oghuz Turks.

The stories carry morals and values significant to the social lifestyle of the nomadic Turkic peoples and their pre-Islamic beliefs.

The book's mythic narrative is part of the cultural heritage of the peoples of Oghuz Turkic origin, mainly of Turkey, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. ► Page 8

Foreign Ministry: Sanctions cause Iranians pain

TEHRAN— According to Nasser Kanaani, spokesman for Iran's Foreign Ministry, the UN special rapporteur's reports illustrate how much the US government sanctions have caused "pain" and "damage" to the Iranian people rather than the government.

Referring to the UN special rapporteur's report on sanctions against Iran, Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman Nasser Kanaani said on Tuesday that the report shows that the U.S. administration's unilateral and criminal sanctions, as well as so-called secondary sanctions, have had a negative impact on Iranian citizens' livelihoods rather than their alleged target, Iranian government organizations.

Kanaani went on to explain that, contrary to the U.S. administration's claim that the sanctions were placed against the Iranian regime and its institutions, the sanctions have plainly had a severe impact on the people's livelihood and have only contributed to their misery.

In her report, the UN Human Rights Council's Special Rapporteur Alena Douhan said she has been greatly affected by the impact of sanctions on Iranian citizens suffering from "genetic diseases" or "cancer".

"What made a lasting impression on me was the impact of the sanctions on the health care system," Professor Douhan said in an interview with the website of Iran's High Council for Human Rights published on Saturday, September 12.

Douhan, an international law professor, also said sanctions is the cause of death among certain people afflicted with serious diseases.

"It has usually been maintained that unilateral sanctions are imposed by 'good guys on bad guys' for some 'supreme purpose' and with good intentions, but unfortunately in reality that is the people of the country who are affected enormously," she notes.

The Special Rapporteur also says though Iran is under severe economic sanctions it is has been providing services to millions of refugees from Afghanistan.

"Iran gives refugees free access to primary health care and schooling, regardless of whether they are documented or non-documented," Douhan noted.

"The purpose of my visit was limited by the scope of my mandate – to assess humanitarian impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights. For this

purpose, I talked to all affected groups, both governmental and non-governmental, and got the strong impression that the sanctions have a massive impact on people's lives. I met officials in hospitals, visited hospitals and universities, and business enterprises. I spoke with all 17 UN missions in Iran, as well as with embassy officials from both countries that support the sanctions and those that oppose them. I also visited Isfahan and talked to associations representing the Afghan community. There, I spoke directly with people affected by the sanctions," she noted.

According to Douhan, the impact of the sanctions is not always clear but sometimes "it is rather obvious."

"In the cases where health is at stake, it is very clear. Let me give you an example. For a while, Iran produces around 95 per cent of medicine domestically. After sanctions have been imposed Iran largely lost access to the raw materials or faces impediments in delivery of proper quality raw materials," she said.

"If companies are willing to work with Iran, there are two problems still. The first one is the transfer of money. Even UNICEF, which operates in Iran and works with a Swedish pharmaceutical company, cannot guarantee payment from Iran to Sweden as Iran is cut off from SWIFT and banks decide not to risk. Thus, the payment had to be made in alternative ways via third countries.

If everything has still worked up to this point, then there is the problem of delivery. All transport companies in Iran are under sanctions. Anyone who delivers goods to Iran can be penalized by secondary sanctions. Any transportation insurance company is under sanctions against Iran.

I have talked to some of humanitarian associations. We have seen the documents that clearly show that they do not want to sell the drugs to Iran. I have talked to the Swedish and Swiss governments and to the pharmaceutical companies, because we have clear indications that there is a connection with the sanctions. Because of the lack of medicine, we have an increasing deterioration in the health of the population in Iran, especially among people suffering from rare and severe deceases. You can see the increasing death rate not only in intensive care patients like diabetics, cancer patients and many others, but also in less dangerous diseases. Deaths have tripled," she spoke of her observations in Iran.

Iran's power is growing every day: army commander

TEHRAN— Major General Abdolrahim Mousavi, Commander of the Iranian Army, noted that the major purpose of the Iranian Armed Forces is to defend the country's independence and territorial integrity, and that Iran is becoming increasingly powerful on a frequent basis.

On Monday, the Army chief made the statements during a meeting with army cadets and military school professors.

"According to the constitution, the Iranian Army has the mission of protecting the independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and you, the future officers and commanders, are such an army and are ready to carry out this very important and vital mission in the best way possible," Major General Mousavi stated.

"Today, the Iranian army is moving stronger and becoming more powerful over the world, and has not permitted the adversary to take even the slightest step against the country's freedom," he added.

Despite the adversaries' threats, hostilities, and the imposed Iran-Iraq eight-year war, not a single section of Iran's territory has been breached and will not be harmed, according to the military official.

According to Iranian military authorities, the country's deterrence power has made foes more hesitant in their activities because they and their interests are within range of Tehran's weaponry.

Brigadier General Qader Rahimzadeh, Commander of Khatam Al-Anbia Air Defense

Base, stated in early September that his men are ready to defend Iran against any potential threats or invasion by opponents.

"Today, the country's Air Defense sector has made significant progress in strategic, technical, and technological domains, and the result of this defense might is the establishment of security for the noble people of the country," Brigadier General Rahimzadeh said.

"The launch of the air defense exercises has resulted in the country's integrated air defense network being at the highest level of preparedness and fighting power," he stated.

"Given the efforts of air defense forces, the country's airspace is now considered the safest airspace for the passage of legal flights and the most dangerous sky for potential aggressors who seek to undermine the country's air and sky security," the top commander noted.

Iran has consistently warned that any mistake made by the US or Israel will be met with a crushing retaliation from Tehran. Iranian officials believe Washington and Tel Aviv are well aware of Tehran's capabilities and capabilities, and they warn that Tehran will not compromise or play games with its national security.

Iranian officials have often emphasized the importance of resolving regional crises and difficulties through collective cooperation among regional governments, and that the presence of foreigners is negative.

Tehran has also advised neighboring countries to be wary of any US-Israeli strategy that obviously seeks to disrupt the region's stability and order.

By Saeed Azimi

TEHRAN— While Iran is mourning over the unfortunate and tragic death of Mahsa Amini, a 22-year old girl who passed while she was in morality police's custody, the United States has seen an opportunity to shed crocodile tears and use the tragic passing of an innocent girl for its political gain.

A spokesperson for the White House National Security Council told Reuters on Monday, "Mahsa Amini's death after injuries sustained while in police custody for wearing an 'improper' hijab is an appalling and egregious affront to human rights," the official said, adding, "Our thoughts are with Mahsa's family and loved ones."

"Women in Iran should have the right to wear what they want, free from violence or harassment. Iran must end its use of violence against women for exercising their fundamental freedoms," the official continued, noting, "There must be accountability for Mahsa's death."

Meanwhile, Robert Malley, the United States' Special Envoy for Iran tweeted Sunday, "Mahsa Amini's death after injuries sustained in custody for an 'improper' hijab is appalling. Our thoughts are with her family. Iran must end its violence against women for exercising their fundamental rights. Those responsible for her death should be held accountable."

He then used the Persian hashtag for Mahsa Amini's name.

Jake Sullivan also followed suit, tweeting, "We are deeply concerned by the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini, who was reportedly beaten in custody by Iran's morality police."

Her death is unforgivable. We will continue to hold Iranian officials accountable for such human right abuses. #MahsaAmini." He also used the Persian hashtag for Amini's name.

United States Secretary of State Anthony Blinken also tweeted, "Mahsa Amini should be alive today. Instead, the United States and the Iranian people mourn her. We call on the Iranian government to end its systemic persecution of women and to allow peaceful protest."

People of Iran are affectionately mourning the tragic death of Iran's girl, while they have held top Iranian officials accountable. They are asking Iranian police, president,

Serial killer of women cries for Iranian women!



parliament speaker, and judiciary chief for explanations, as well as serving true justice to whoever caused the tragic incident.

Meanwhile, Iran's top officials have responded positively to the legitimate request of their people and Mahsa's family, vouching to pursue the case rapidly.

Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi called Amini's family and had a fairly lengthy conversation with her father. "Your daughter and all Iranian girls are my children," Raisi said, condoling her father, adding, "I learned about this incident during my trip to Uzbekistan, and I immediately ordered my colleagues to investigate the matter in a specific manner. I assure you that I will follow this issue from the responsible institutions so that all its aspects are clarified and no rights are violated."

Iranian parliament has set up a committee to thoroughly investigate this unfortunate incident, according to Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf.

"The death of Mahsa Amini left a deep sorrow in our hearts, and from the early hours, the representatives got informed, and the supervisory institutions of the parliament put the investigation process of this incident on their agenda with all sensitivity. I reiterate that it is

necessary to carefully investigate and inform all aspects of Amini's death," Qalibaf said Tuesday, vowing for reform in the morality police's approach.

Crocodile tears of a monster

Nevertheless, regardless of the efforts undertaken by various branches of the administration, the United States is misusing the tragic death of an innocent girl in Iran to achieve political gains.

In this regard, Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian who is in New York, and accompanying President Raisi who is participating in the 77th United Nations General Assembly, lamented the United States' double standards when it comes to the death of an innocent girl in Iran.

"An investigation was ordered into tragic death of Mahsa, who, as President said, was just like our own daughters. To Iran, human rights are of inherent value—unlike those who see it a tool against adversaries. Instead of shedding crocodile tears, U.S. must end #EconomicTerrorism," he tweeted on Tuesday.

Similarly, Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Nasser Kanaani condemned the interventionist remarks of Malley and Sullivan, noting, "We categorically reject any interventionist statements of American officials in Iran's internal

affairs. If the American government is concerned about the Iranian nation, it should stop its decades-long cruel, unilateral and illegal blockade against the Iranian nation, as well as its oppressive policies against this great nation."

"Such statements by American officials are interference in Iran's internal affairs, and Iran considers these statements unhelpful and advises the American government officials to deal with their internal issues and the rights of the American nation and not to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries," the spokesman told the press on Monday.

Statistics show that every year, 50 American women are killed by police violence. However, we don't see any U.S. officials condemning that! Sheer hypocrisy.

From 2015 to 2020, about 250 women have been killed by direct gunfire from American police. The total number of people killed by the police in this 5-year period is 5,600. 89 of the murdered women were killed in their homes or in the residence where they were staying, without proven of being guilty.

An investigation by Bowling Green State University in Ohio shows that between 2005 and 2013, American police committed 405 cases of sexual assault, 636 cases of other types of sexual harassment against women, and 216 cases of sexual violence against men. However, this is not the whole reality. Things are much worse, but do you find a statement from Joe Biden condemning these crimes? No.

You would think that the U.S. would stop at this point, but no. It has encouraged the Iraqi Kurdistan Region's leader Massoud Barzani to call Amini's family to "express his condolences." The move by Barzani has sparked reactions from few Kurd separatists, fuelling their sinister plans. Many political pundits believe that Barzani's move is coordinated with the U.S. officials.

The U.S. must stop interfering in the affairs of independent countries and mind its own business. It must also stop provoking its allies to fuel secessionist moves in Iran.

Iran to send fuel to Lebanon: report



TEHRAN— Iran is ready to ship 600 thousand tons of fuel to Lebanon in a 5-month span, Al-Manar news network quoted an official at the Iranian embassy in Beirut.

The Lebanese network quoted the official as saying that Iranian oil tankers carrying fuel are ready to move to Lebanon within one to two weeks and dock at a port designated by the Lebanese side.

Based on the agreement made with the Lebanese Prime Minister Najib Mikati and Walid Fayadh, the Lebanese Energy Minister, the Lebanese delegation in Tehran is consulting with the Iranian Ministry of Oil regarding three issues, the official said.

It is noteworthy that this Lebanese delegation

has been present in Tehran since last Saturday and is consulting with the relevant ministries.

According to the information obtained by the Tehran Times, Iran has agreed to ship 600 thousand tons of fuel within a 5-month span to Lebanon.

The official also noted that these three issues include helping Lebanon in the field of fuel, improving and repairing electricity networks and building power plants in this country.

Last year, Lebanese traders transported five ships of fuel bought from Iran to Lebanon via Syrian ports.

In this regard, Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman Nasser Kanaani said that Iran and Lebanon share cordial relations.

"We have friendly relations with the Lebanese government and we are trying to help them in the framework of friendly and constructive relations and the development of bilateral cooperation with this country at various levels. Iran has held discussions with the relevant ministries regarding helping Lebanon overcome its energy crisis," the spokesman said.

Iran says U.S. began litigation industry

TEHRAN— As proceedings in the Iran-U.S. lawsuit began Monday in the Hague-based court, Iran announced that the U.S. had built a "industry of litigation" over terror charges against Tehran in violation of international law.

Iran's lawyers filed a petition with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague on Monday to unfreeze billions of dollars in assets held by the U.S. They claimed that Washington violated a 1955 friendship treaty made prior to the 1979 Islamic Revolution by permitting American courts to seize assets from Iranian enterprises, including \$1.75 billion from Iran's Central Bank (CBI).

In 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that around USD 2 billion in frozen Iranian assets must be returned to American relatives of victims murdered in the 1983 bombing of a U.S. Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, and other assaults perpetrated on Iran. Tehran has consistently denied any participation in the 1983 Beirut attack.

The CBI owns the money confiscated as a result of the U.S. court verdict. The assets were frozen as a result of U.S. sanctions.

Tavakkol Habibzadeh, Iran's delegate, told the ICJ judges on Monday that the U.S. judgment allowed for "billions of

dollars in compensation and punitive penalties through default judgments."

As a result, the U.S. has "developed an industry of litigation against Iran and Iranian enterprises," he says.

Vaughan Lowe, another Iranian lawyer, stated that Iran "denies that it is liable for the injuries to those people."

"Never mind demonstrating that Iran is responsible in any single case," Lowe stated, adding, "Never mind showing that Iran is guilty in any particular case... Sentence first, then verdict."

On Wednesday, U.S. representatives are scheduled to answer at the International Court of Justice.

In 2018, the United States formally withdrew from the 1955 deal after Iran filed two claims based on the agreement.

On Wednesday, U.S. representatives are scheduled to answer at the International Court of Justice. Washington had previously attempted, but failed, to have the lawsuit dismissed.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), often known as the World Court, is the premier court of the United Nations that deals with international issues. Although the ICJ's decisions are binding, it lacks the authority to enforce them.

Human knowledge indebted to Iranian scientists: President Raisi

TEHRAN- Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi has emphasized Iran's civilizational background while reiterating that "human knowledge" is grateful to "Iranian scientists."

President Raisi made the comments while delivering a speech at the Transforming Education Summit, which was held in New York on Monday afternoon with assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Ayatollah Raisi led a team that traveled to New York to attend the 77th session of the UN General Assembly.

Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi arrived in New York on Monday in order to attend and address the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Speaking to reporters upon his arrival in the United States, Raisi described the visit as an opportunity to voice the views and opinions of the Islamic Republic, emphasizing, "The United Nations should be the organization of the nations, not the organization of powerful administrations."

The president described attending the UNGA as a desired platform for discussing the problems of today's world and finding collective solutions to solve them.

Raisi then went on to describe the oppressive and coercive sanctions as a tactic of major world powers to put pressure on other nations, noting, "Sanctions are detrimental to nations and are in conflict with peace and security."

The president described sanctions, terrorism and war as manifestations of unilateralism, stating, "Unilateralism causes suffering of human societies."

The president stated during his address at the UNESCO meeting that family, justice, and spirituality must all be taken into consideration as education advances.

The complete text of Dr Raisi's



speech was made available on the president's website as follows:

"The Almighty God appointed a Prophet from amongst the illiterate to read HIS verses to them and cleanse and purify them and instruct them in HIS Book and Wisdom, whereas they used to dwell in darkness before"

Ladies and Gentlemen;

Human knowledge takes pride in Iranian scientists. Iran's history of civilization started with science and knowledge and elevated by the Islamic culture which based its pillars on heavenly thoughts. The Holy religion of Islam is constantly inviting human beings to education with the aim of administration of justice and expansion of spirituality.

Progress and development are among the major concerns of all countries. Although on different occasions countries have implemented international recommendations and prescriptions in this regard, concurrently some serious challenges, too, have emerged for the indigenous and national cultures of the countries of the world.

We believe that in order to face the educational challenges, we need to identify their root causes. We have been fundamentally critical of the international bodies' reading and interpretation of the global contemporary history and their

classification of issues. If our cause is to create a dignified life and a safe world, we should refrain from providing a unilateral gathering of globalization, and instead, emphasize on the role-playing of all parties within the framework of multilateral approaches.

In brief, the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that:

- Development, education, family, justice and spirituality should not be delved into as separate unrelated entities.

- Any initiative regarding development and satisfaction of human needs should also include educational and moral requirements as well. At the same time, family should be placed at the center of the initiative. Of course, when we say family, we mean it in the real sense of the word and not self-made versions of family which lead to extinction of humanity.

- Development, when not accompanied by spirituality and ethics, will not be sustainable and will lead to degeneration of the society.

- Cultural dominance and knowledge blockade are the worst types of oppression and injustice.

Unfortunately, the culture of hegemony sees its benefits in preventing other countries from

development and by creating an unfair global order, misusing the international bodies and setting up their own cultural and thought systems try to prevent other countries from progress and development.

This is our question: Should education and principally human beings be at the service of sustainable development or should sustainable development be placed at the service of human beings? If educational transformation does not lead to human progress and development, it will only bring about humanity's weakness.

We expect the international bodies to respect the right to cultural and educational sovereignty of all countries and to protect them against cultural invasion. We believe that educational transformation without paying attention to "family, justice and spirituality" would not be possible.

We should focus on moral values including honoring the family, respect to environment, justice, rejection of violence and extremism, creating a safe, moral, clean and efficient cyber space as our priorities for educational transformation.

Accordingly, the Islamic Republic of Iran has codified its educational transformation document based on Iranian-Islamic educational philosophy and, thus, has not solely relied upon the one-dimensional secular approaches mentioned in 2030 Document. With the aim of enhancing quality in Iran's new educational system, we have moved from focusing on a memorization-based curriculum to one based on research, innovation, skill acquiring and commitment to education and cultural and religious values.

While committing to its principled policies, the Islamic Republic of Iran also stands ready to ensure interaction dialogue with others within the framework of its educational system which is based on exalted and elevated human values."

Ramin Rezaeian hopes to play in 2022 World Cup: AFC

TEHRAN - Iran squad selection has left several players with fighting chances of making the cut once the final squad is announced in under two months' time.

Far from being business as usual, September's call-ups included numerous debutants, returning veterans and surprise.

The return of Carlos Queiroz to the helm spelled hope for many a Dragan Skocic outcast, but also rang alarm bells for a few of his favorites who were left fearing for their places under the new-old regime.

One man who has been handed a leash of life by Queiroz is veteran right-back Ramin Rezaeian, the-afc.com wrote.

The 33-year-old played all 270 minutes of action under the Portuguese back in Russia 2018 and every minute of the AFC Asian Cup UAE 2019 knockout stage games but was then dropped in favor of Sadegh Moharrami under Skocic.

Having now ended a five-year spell abroad in Belgium and Qatar, joining Sepahan, Rezaeian's strong start to the Iran Professional League season and the return of Queiroz herald hope for a place in Qatar 2022, but he still must edge out competition from Moharrami and Saleh Hardani in this camp.

Elsewhere in the squad, Hull City winger Allahyar Sayyadmanesh faces his own battle to make it to the FIFA World Cup as he continues his recovery from a hamstring injury suffered last month.

Iran's only goalscorer in Russia 2018 Karim Ansarifard is likely to be the man he has to dislodge from the squad should he return to full health in time.

Iran's World Cup countdown begins with coach Queiroz at the helm

Reuters - TEHRAN, Iran are racing against time to be ready for the World Cup finals, but returning coach Carlos Queiroz is confident upcoming friendly matches against Uruguay and Senegal can help prepare his team for November's tournament in Qatar.

After months of speculation, Queiroz was named last week to replace Croatia's Dragan Skocic at the helm but the former Real Madrid and Portugal coach has only a little over two months to fine tune the squad.

Queiroz returns after stints with the national teams of Colombia and Egypt. He took Egypt to the verge of qualification for Qatar this year.

He will be working with a squad he knows well from his eight-year stint in Tehran, having led Iran at the 2014 and 2018 World Cups. He led the role after his side's semi-final exit from the Asian Cup in the United Arab Emirates in January 2019.

"This is our first step towards preparing for the World Cup," the 69-year-old said of the training camp in Austria, which begins next week and sees Iran take on Uruguay on Sept. 23 and then Senegal four days later.

"We will do our best both on and off the field to get ready for the competition. It's our responsibility to improve the conditions and make progress and always move forward," media quoted him as saying in Tehran.

Queiroz has named a 27-man squad for the camp as he prepares his team for a challenging World Cup campaign that will see the Iranians open the competition against England on Nov. 21 before going on to face Wales and the United States.

Sixteen of the 23 players selected for the World Cup finals in Russia four years ago have been included in the roster picked for the camp, including 35-year-old Omid Ebrahimi.

The midfielder, who plays his club football in Qatar for Al Wakrah, was a stand-out performer under Queiroz in 2018 but has made only two appearances for Iran since November 2019.

Other familiar faces include goalkeeper Alireza Beiranvand as well as strike duo Sardar Azmoun of Bayer Leverkusen and Porto's Mehdi Taremi.

"As a professional coach, I know that all teams in the world have progressed," said Queiroz. "We will also do our best to face our opponents in Qatar and will be fully prepared for the campaign."

Behnam Yakhchali joins Shahrdiri Gorgan

TEHRAN - Iran international guard Behnam Yakhchali joined Iranian top-flight basketball club Shahrdiri Gorgan.

He parted company with Bundesliga basketball club Syntainics MBC in early September.

Yakhchali has represented Iran in two World Cups (2014 in Spain and 2019 in China).

Shahrdiri Gorgan, headed by Mehran Hatami, are the favorites to win the Iran Basketball Super League.

American point guard Perry Petty also plays for the club.

Hassan Rangraz named Iran Greco-Roman coach

TEHRAN - Hassan Rangraz was named as new head coach of Iran Greco-Roman wrestling team on Tuesday.

Mohammad Bana stepped down as his role following poor results in the 2022 World Wrestling Championships.

Rangraz is a former wrestler of Iran national team.

He won a gold medal in the 2001 World Championships in Patras in the 54kg weight class, as well as a bronze medal in the 2002 Moscow.

Handballer Estaki signs for CSM Bacau

TEHRAN - Iranian international handball player Sajad Estaki joined Romanian club CSM Bacau.

The 32-year-old left back has joined Bacau on a one-year deal.

Estaki has most recently played for Hungarian club Eger-Eszterházy SzSE.

He has previously played for Romanian teams Dinamo București and CSM București.

Persepolis beaten by Foolad in friendly match

TEHRAN - Persepolis football team lost to Foolad 1-0 in a friendly match on Tuesday.

Ali Ghorbani scored the winner in the 85th minute.

Persepolis lead the table of Iran Professional League with 14 points, five points ahead of Foolad.

Persepolis will meet Tractor in Tehran in the seventh round of the league, while Foolad face Mes Kerman.

Bardia Saadat officially joins Tursad

TEHRAN - Iran international opposite spiker Bardia Saadat officially Turkish volleyball club Tursad.

The 20-year-old player has most recently played in Italian club Top Volley Cisterna.

Saadat was a member of Iran national volleyball team in the 2022 Volleyball Nations League.

Tursad are a volleyball club in Bitlis, Turkey and play in the Türkiye Erkekler Voleybol Ligi 2022/23.

Iran FM hold separate meetings with Qatari, South Korean, Lebanese counterparts

TEHRAN- Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian took part in separate meetings with foreign ministers of Qatar, South Korea, and Lebanon on Monday to discuss the latest bilateral and international issues including the Vienna talks on the revival of the 2015 nuclear deal.

Prior to the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, the foreign ministers of Iran and Qatar discussed the most recent developments during negotiations in Vienna on the resurrection of the 2015 nuclear agreement and looked into possibilities for furthering the development of relations between the two Muslim nations.

In a tweet, Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, the Foreign Minister of Qatar, expressed pleasure at speaking with his Iranian counterpart Amir Abdollahian on the future of the nuclear agreement, formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

On the sidelines of the forthcoming 77th UNGA session, the removal of Washington's anti-Iran sanctions may be discussed with the remaining parties to the JCPOA - Russia, China, France, the

United Kingdom and Germany at a meeting in New York according to a spokesman for Iran's foreign ministry earlier in the day.

When asked to comment on President Ebrahim Raisi's journey to New York and the fact that Iran's chief negotiator Ali Bagheri Kani is accompanying the Iranian team, Nasser Kanaani made the statements at a news conference in the capital city of Tehran.

He went on to highlight that "while no plan has been defined for the sanctions removal talks, international meetings and marginal negotiations among officials from participating countries always provide a favorable opportunity for the exchange of viewpoints on issues of common interest, as well as regional, multilateral and international developments."

"I do not rule out the possibility that there could be nuclear-oriented and sanctions removal negotiations on the sidelines of the meetings. Iran has never left the negotiating table and considers negotiations a proper, logical and reasonable way to resolving disputes," Kanaani remarked.

He continued by saying that Iran will take advantage of every opportunity to share its rational

and constructive viewpoints, and that the UN General Assembly meeting was one of them.

In May 2018, the country's former president Donald Trump renounced the Iran deal and reinstated the unilateral sanctions that it had eased.

In April of last year, months after Joe Biden succeeded Trump, the negotiations to save the deal began in Vienna, Austria, with the goal of determining how seriously Washington intended to rejoin the pact and lift sanctions against Iran.

Despite significant advancement, the lengthy negotiations were often interrupted by the U.S.'s indecision and delay.

Amir Abdollahian spoke with South Korean Foreign Minister Park Jin on a variety of subjects during their meeting in New York, including how to advance bilateral ties between Tehran and Seoul in a number of different areas.

The Iranian foreign minister also met with Abdallah Bou Habib, his counterpart in Lebanon.

The senior diplomats discussed a variety of topics, from bilateral relations between Iran and Arab nations to the most significant events in West Asia and throughout the world.

week, I would say 'I don't think so.'

France also was keen to contribute to the bleak prospects for a breakthrough in New York. French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna implied that the E3 will not table any better offer on reviving the JCPOA. "There will not be a better offer on the table and it's up to Iran to take the right decisions," she said.

But Iran has said that it made all the necessary decisions to conclude the talks. Iran said the onus is now on the U.S. to come up with a response to the views submitted by Iran in response to the "final text" put out by Borrel. New York meetings, therefore, are another opportunity for the E3 and the EU to change tack and encourage the Biden administration into stepping up to the plate.

Will E3 seize UN diplomatic momentum to revive JCPOA?

From Page 1 ▶ The list of officials accompanying Raisi indicates that he will be very much focused on foreign policy goals. And the Vienna talks have been on top of the Raisi administration's foreign policy agenda over the last year. So, it's not unlikely that Raisi would have some discussions on the issue.

The Tehran Times had earlier reported that Iran's top negotiator, Ali Bagheri Kani, and Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian as well as other officials in charge of the country's foreign policy are accompanying Raisi in New York.

All the Western stakeholders in the Iran nuclear deal, officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), will be in New York in the coming days. British Prime Minister Lizz Truss headed to New York to meet U.S. President Joe Biden and French

President Emmanuel Macron. She will be joined by German Chancellor Olaf Scholz.

Enrique Mora, the EU coordinator for the JCPOA talks, and EU foreign policy chief Josep Borrell are also expected to travel to New York. Press reports indicated that there will be intensive meetings between Iranian and other officials. According to these reports, Mora will meet Bagheri Kani; Borrell will meet Amir Abdollahian; and President of the European Council Charles Michel will meet Raisi. Also, Macron, a longtime JCPOA mediator, met with Raisi.

Therefore, the stage appears to be set for breaking the ice of the Vienna talks. But whether the Europeans would seize this momentum and facilitate the conclusion of the long-running talks remains to be seen. The early remarks coming out of Europe are



not encouraging.

Borrell was keen to strike a pessimistic note ahead of the UN meetings. "For the past three months, the interaction, the multistep process was converging. The activity between the parties was improving the result. But in the last weeks, this was not the case. Now we are at a stalemate. Now we are stopped," he told Politico. "The past proposal, the last request from the Iranian side, was not exactly pushing for an agreement and if we had to say today if something happened this



Iran's export to Africa rises 40% in 5 months on year

Iran, Qatar stress expansion of transport ties



Iran's Minister of Transport Rostam Qasemi (L) and Qatar's Minister of Transport Jassim bin Saif Al Sulaiti in Tehran on Tuesday

From page 1 ► Back on June 6, Iran and Qatar inked a memorandum of understanding (MOU) at the end of the two countries' eighth Joint Economic Committee meeting in Doha to outline avenues for future cooperation.

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

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

Speaking at the eighth meeting of the Iran-Qatar Joint Economic Committee, Mehrabian emphasized the Iranian government's approach to developing international relations and said: "Considering our good relations in the past, this meeting should be a new chapter in the development of cooperation between the two countries."

"We hope to see a significant increase in interactions with the agreements reached in this

meeting," he added.

"One of the most important goals of the meeting is to support the Iranian and Qatari private sectors, and we are happy to see that a large conference with the participation of Iranian businessmen is being held in Doha at the same time as the meeting of the joint committee," Mehrabian said.

According to the official, eight MOUs on food, medical industry, knowledge-based companies, etc. were also signed between businessmen of the two countries on the sidelines of the mentioned meeting.

The Iranian energy minister noted that Iran and Qatar have set financial goals for 2023 and hope to see doubled economic relations and trade balance between the two countries.

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

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

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

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

TEHRAN- The value of Iran's export to Africa rose 40 percent in the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-August 22), as compared to the same period of time in the past year, the spokesman of the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA) announced.

Making the remarks in the meeting to examine the business opportunities of Iran and the African continent, Ruhollah Latifi stated that developing relations with other countries, including 55 African countries, and being present in their markets is one of the policies of the 13th government.

"Last year we saw the growth of trade with the African continent; we exported to 50 countries and imported from 18 countries, and in the first five months of this year, export grew 40 percent to 55 countries and imports rose 147 percent," he added.

The IRICA spokesman further put Iran-Africa five-month trade at 1.354 million tons valued at \$741.122 million, of which the share of Iran's export was 1.311 million tons worth \$696.731 million, and the country's import was 42,629 tons valued at \$44.391 million.

The official named South Africa, Mozambique, Sudan, Nigeria, and Ghana as the main export destinations and Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Congo, and Ghana as the major sources of imports from Iran among the African countries in the first five months of the present year.

Head of Iran's Trade Promotion Organization (TPO) Alireza Peyman-Pak has said the country is taking the necessary steps to increase annual trade exchanges with African



countries to \$5 billion by the Iranian calendar year 1404 (begins in March 2025).

Peyman-Pak said the trade with the mentioned countries is expected to reach \$2.5 billion by the end of the current Iranian calendar year (March 20, 2023).

Referring to the preparation of the country's trade development roadmap at the beginning of the work of the 13th administration, the official said: "In this roadmap, major factors including exports and the share of different sectors is specified, and in the case of Africa, the priorities and targets for trade with different countries and the requirements for reaching these targets are determined."

Peyman-Pak put the share of African countries in Iran's export basket at \$1.2 billion, saying: "Africa's annual imports amount to about \$580 billion and our share of this figure is still small despite all the efforts. We have managed to export \$1.2 billion to this market."

He further mentioned the capacities of the mentioned continent for the export of technical and engineering services and said: "The total exports of technical and

engineering services to Africa is currently \$300 billion; But our share last year, despite a slight increase reached only \$200 million, which is still small."

According to the TPO head, in order to increase the level of trade with Africa certain infrastructure including transportation and direct shipping lines, as well as proper legal, commercial, monetary, and banking relations must be provided, and TPO has been recently focusing on providing such requirements to facilitate trade with Africa.

"To solve the transportation problems, four countries have been selected in East, West, South, and North of Africa, to launch air and shipping lines," he said.

In early June, the TPO deputy head for export markets development had said his organization was looking for ways to implement barter trade mechanisms with African trade partners.

"Given the implementation of barter trade mechanism by Trade Promotion Organization with several countries, we hope to benefit from this platform with African trade partners as well," Ahmad-Reza Alaei Tabatabaei said.

The official noted that the TPO has prepared a list of 1,100 commodity items that can be included in the barter trade with African countries.

Referring to the TPO plans to expand trade with Africa, Tabatabaei announced the improvement of export infrastructure and strengthening of the presence of Iranian commercial attachés in the said continent.

According to the official, the most important challenge for Iranian businessmen regarding Africa is the lack of knowledge and familiarity with its markets.

He further noted that another important challenge in the way of expanding trade with African countries is transportation and logistics, especially the need for developing maritime transportation infrastructure.

"Establishing regular shipping lines, which we have recently witnessed in East Africa and which needs to be strengthened, must also be implemented and regulated in West Africa. By allocating transportation subsidies, we try to regulate these lines; So that traders can benefit from this capacity," Tabatabaei said.

Referring to Iran's great potential in the field of technical and engineering services, he said: "African countries are among the most important importers of technical and engineering services in the world, and fortunately, Iran has become more advanced in this area in recent years."

The official also pointed to the 45 percent increase in exports to Africa, saying: "Currently, Ghana is Iran's first export destination in Africa, followed by South Africa and Nigeria in second and third places."

Tehran hosting intl. exhibit on investment opportunities in Iran's mining sector

TEHRAN- The 11th International Exhibition on Investment Opportunities in Iran's Mines and Mining Industries kicked off at Tehran's Imam Khomeini Grand Prayer Campus (Mosalla) on Tuesday.

As reported, companies from 25 countries, including South Africa, Germany, China, Turkey, Russia, England, Japan, Spain, South Korea, Holland and Italy are showcasing their products in the three-day event.

In the conference part of this event, in addition to the officials of the Ministry of Industry, Mining and Trade, Parliament, Trade Promotion Organization (TPO), Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (ICCIMA), House of Industry, Mining and Trade, heads of related unions and industrialists and miners, ambassadors of 23 countries including Brazil, Chile, Japan, South Korea, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Slovakia and representatives of some other countries will also be present to examine the field of investment in mines and mining industries in different regions of Iran.

The event is considered one of the prestigious



exhibitions of the mineral industries of the country and the West Asia, where 130 booths present the products, industries and machines of this sector and expose them to the eyes of those interested.

Having 81 different types of minerals, Iran is one of the top 10 mineral-rich countries across the globe. In this regard, the Iranian government is pursuing several programs for promoting the mining sector as a major contributor to the country's economic growth.

ICCIMA to hold Iran-Poland business forum on October 9

TEHRAN - Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (ICCIMA) will host a Polish trade delegation in an Iran-Poland business forum at the place of ICCIMA on October 9.

The delegates, headed by the deputy chairman of the Polish Chamber of Commerce, are active in the fields of medicines and medical equipment, veterinary equipment, trade and commercial services, coal, marketing, oil and gas and petrochemical infrastructures, production and industrial machinery, water and sewage management, auto spare parts and industrial machines, cosmetic-sanitary, production of electric transformers, sales and services of agricultural machinery, gas distribution systems, livestock and poultry, chemical fertilizers and cargo transportation terminal.

As announced by the spokesman of the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA), the country's non-oil export to Poland has recorded 114 percent growth in the previous Iranian calendar year (ended on March 20).

According to Ruhollah Latifi, more than 22,664 tons of non-oil goods, valued at



\$53.198 million, were exchanged between Iran and Poland last year, showing a 79 and 28 percent growth in terms of weight and value respectively as compared to the preceding year.

Iran exported more than 18,134 tons of products, valued at \$24,059,957 to Poland in the mentioned year, registering a 145 and 114 percent hike in terms of weight and value respectively, he said.

The IRICA spokesman further pointed to the imports from the European country, saying that some 4,530 tons of goods valued at \$29,138,027 were also imported from Poland last year, recording 14 percent decline and four percent increase in terms of weight and value, respectively.

Chemicals, raisins, fruit juices, nuts, melamine, dates, fabrics, auto parts, mirrors and glass, food supplements, herbal extracts, fresh fruits and vegetables, flooring, iron bars, barberry, wire, etc. were among the main products exported from Iran to Poland in this period, Latifi added.

Tractors, mining machinery, beet seeds, engine rims, antioxidants, electronic boards, food additives, metal wire, drilling machinery, paper, combines, medical and laboratory equipment, packaging machinery, and auto parts were also the major items that the Islamic Republic imported from Poland, according to Latifi.

Poland, being located in the center of Europe, is a suitable point for Iranian traders to enter European markets.

More than five hundred years of historical relations between the two countries and good memories of Poles from Iran considering the country's support for Poland's independence, as well as sheltering of more than 120,000 Poles during World War II in Iran, have provided a good cultural and political context for the development of relations with this country.

Iranian fuel ships heading towards Lebanon in 2 weeks

TEHRAN- Iran's Embassy in Beirut told Al-Manar that the Iranian fuel ships will navigate towards Lebanon in two weeks.

According to the sources of the Iranian embassy in Beirut, the fuel ships will set off from Iran towards the Lebanese ports in around two weeks, Al-Manar reported on Monday.

The sources added that the Lebanese delegation has been discussing with the Iranian officials in Tehran since Saturday three main issues of receiving fuel, repair of power plants, and construction of new power plants.

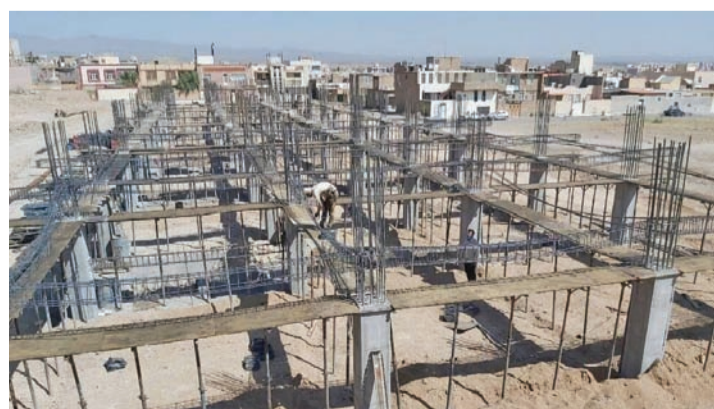
Over 1,900 National Housing Movement units under construction in Ardebil province

TEHRAN- As announced by a provincial official, 1,967 units of National Housing Movement are under construction in Ardebil province, in the northwest of Iran.

Farhad Sobhani, the director-general of the province's Housing Department, said that of the 1,967 mentioned units, 415 units are in the skeleton completion stage.

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

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



early February.

The ceremony to begin the mentioned operation and also to launch some development projects in the housing sector was attended by the transport and urban development minister.

National Housing Movement

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

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

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

TEDPIX loses 6,700 points on Tuesday

TEHRAN- TEDPIX, the main index of Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), lost 6,760 points to 1.367 million on Tuesday.

As reported, over 4.371 billion securities worth 25.069 trillion rials (about \$89.53 million) were traded at the TSE.

The first market's index lost 6,887 points, and the second market's index dropped 7,789 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).

From page 1 ▶ This month a UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs report documented the Israeli authorities demolishing or seizing 44 Palestinian structures, including homes in the occupied territories of the West Bank and al-Quds from August 30 and September 4, 2022.

"Some 35 of the structures were in Area C, including 19 structures seized without warning, which prevented the ability of owners to object in advance. Nine other structures were demolished in east Jerusalem (al-Quds), including five that were destroyed by their owners following the issuance of demolition orders, to avoid paying fines when the structure is demolished by Israeli authorities."

"Since the beginning of 2022, 11 homes have been demolished on punitive grounds, compared with three in all of 2021 and seven in 2020," the report pointed out.

It comes at a time when Israel is facing an armed Palestinian resistance this year and it knows quite well that those resisting are more courageous and daring to confront the occupation forces. And also that they fight to the last shot, refuse to surrender, and do not fear death when carrying out guerrilla operations in the occupied West Bank and the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories since 1948.

The events of the Palestinian resistance in the occupied West Bank have recorded a remarkable hike since the beginning of 2022. The numbers and statistics indicated a record increase in resistance operations, in its many forms, especially the lone wolf armed operations against the enemy forces that storm Palestinian cities, towns, and villages.

Israel has intensified its military invasions and arrest campaigns across the occupied territories especially in the northern West Bank and more specifically the areas of Jenin, the home of the resistance, and Nablus.

The regime relied on its stubborn

Can Israeli provocation stop the West Bank struggle?



military philosophy to try and permanently drain the capabilities of the resistance so that it gradually erodes the factors that drive the survival of the rebellion. It tried to finish it off without the need for a large-scale military operation similar to that in 2002, knowing such an operation will see other fronts rise as well.

However, despite all the military attempts, the Israeli army admits that it is finding it difficult to stop the armed operations, especially the armed operations throughout the occupied West Bank. All the months of military action across the spring and summer have turned out to be a failed bid to bring this new phenomenon under control.

On the other hand, many analysts, say Israeli rulers should be prepared for the West Bank resistance to intensify further in the coming days, weeks, and months, especially as their settlers flock to desecrate the courtyards of al-Aqsa Mosque and in the lead-up to the Israeli elections in November.

Israel perhaps realizes that the Palestinian arenas have become more interconnected since the Sword of al-Quds battle in May 2021; from the guerrilla operations inside the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories to the armed operations in the occupied West Bank and al-Quds to the ever-growing missile arsenal of the Gaza based resistance groups.

The regime could very likely be facing armed resistance on multiple fronts as the Israeli ethnic cleansing campaign backfires and pushes the Palestinian national issue to be a priority for Palestinian youth.

In the West Bank, the development of the combat tactics by Palestinian youth has not been lost on the Israelis as well as the readiness by Palestinians to confront Israeli arrests with the rule of not surrendering until the last Israeli bullet or martyrdom.

On the other hand, the regime can go on to continue ignoring the consequences of its occupation of

the Palestinian's indigenous land and carry on with the Judaization of Islamic and Christian sanctities, its aggression and crimes against the Palestinian people and continue to rob the Palestinian people of their rights and freedom.

The arrogance of Israeli leaders means they would not bother to link their criminal practices with the Palestinian people defending themselves through all available and legitimate means. Despite the clarity of the enemy's crimes, its media does not link Palestinian self-defense with the practices of the occupation and its aggression.

In most cases, this neglect will continue until the price of the occupation increases and depletes its military, forcing it to acknowledge and submit to the Palestinian will, which has been described by Palestinian supporters as the will of every free person on this planet.

And every Palestinian youth has become a potential resistance operation. The struggle for freedom is gaining popularity on social media with videos doing the rounds across the occupied West Bank.

It is clear that all Israeli options to confront the resistance are complex and difficult, and carry with them many calculations. Using settlers to attack and desecrate will not help the apartheid occupation forces and looks set to backfire as well.

After failing to be deterred by Israeli military action in the West Bank, the regime provocations at al-Aqsa Mosque, settler violence, the settlement expansion, and the demolitions are not going to change the determination of the Palestinian resistance.

There is a high possibility that Israel will soon find itself in a dilemma of greatly unifying the Palestinians resisting its occupation across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and making their national cause stronger, in a similar way to the Sword of al-Quds battle last year.

WORLD HEADLINES

10 Daesh/ISIS terror suspects arrested across Türkiye



At least 10 people with suspected links to the Daesh/ISIS terrorist organization were arrested on Tuesday across Türkiye.

Anti-terror police in Ankara examined the images of the digital materials obtained from the members of the terrorist organization, who were previously detained.

Germany's producer inflation at historical high level in August



Germany's producer prices increased by 45.8% year-on-year in August, hitting a historically high level.

According to Federal Statistical Office Destatis' data, the monthly producer inflation was also at a record level with 7.9% in August.

The office said energy was the main reason for high inflation in the country.

"Prices also rose significantly for intermediate goods (+17.5%) and capital goods (+7.8%) as well as for durable and non-durable consumer goods (10.9% and 16.9%, respectively)," it added.

Pelosi's remarks in Armenia aim to sabotage diplomatic efforts



Türkiye on Monday slammed the U.S. House speaker's recent remarks made during her visit to Armenia, saying they aim to "sabotage diplomatic efforts" in the region.

"The statements made by the U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi during her visit to Armenia, which is incompatible with current and historical facts, completely devoid of good faith, reflecting a biased point of view, and sabotaging diplomatic efforts, are unacceptable," Turkish Vice President Fuat Oktay said on Twitter.

Pelosi on Sunday condemned Azerbaijan for "illegal" border attacks on Armenia and pledged U.S. support for Armenia's sovereignty.

Calling on the U.S. administration to clarify whether the statements by Pelosi and "few lobby-backed politicians, aiming for Armenian diaspora's votes," reflect the official view of the state, Oktay urged all international actors to act "fairly" and "responsibly."

EU's silence on free transfer of Russian fertilizers to developing countries 'height of cynicism:' Putin

From page 1 ▶ have a negative effect both on themselves and on the poorest countries.

He went on to say that it was the developing and poorest countries that were primarily affected by the Western restrictions on the supply of Russian energy, food, and fertilizers to world markets.

On the recent tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan, Putin said any conflict between "the countries close to us" causes "serious concern."

"We call on everyone to show restraint, strictly adhere to the cease-fire, and firmly follow the tripartite statements of the leaders of Russia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia," he added.

Putin underlined that through the Collective Security Treaty Organization, measures are being taken to reduce the tension between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Two Turkish banks suspend Russian Mir payments

Turkish lenders Isbank and Denizbank have suspended the use of the Russian payment system Mir, the banks said on Monday, following a U.S. crackdown on those accused of helping Moscow skirt sanctions over the war in Ukraine.

The moves announced separately came after Washington expanded its sanctions last week to include the head of the entity running Mir, which is popular with the tens of thousands of Russian tourists who arrived in Turkey this year.



The suspensions by two of the five Turkish banks that had been using Mir reflect their effort to avoid the financial cross-fire between the West and Russia as the Turkish government takes a balanced diplomatic stance.

U.S. court awards millions to victims of Hezbollah rockets

A U.S. court has ordered the Lebanese militant group Hezbollah to pay millions of dollars in damages to a group of Americans who sued to say they were wounded by the group's rockets during a war with Israel in 2006.

The case was brought under the U.S. Anti-Terrorism Act and alleged that Hezbollah caused the plaintiffs physical and emotional injury and damaged their property. The judge ordered Hezbollah to pay damages of \$111 million to the plaintiffs.

UK to announce \$2.63b military aid to Ukraine

Britain's new Prime Minister Liz Truss will pledge to match or exceed £2.3 billion (\$2.63 billion) of military aid to Ukraine for the year 2023, a government statement said Tuesday.

Truss will make the announcement at the UN General Assembly this week in New York, where she went following the state funeral for Queen Elizabeth II on Monday.

Truss will "solidify the UK's commitment to Ukraine's security and territorial integrity, with the announcement that the UK will match or exceed our record 2022 military support to Ukraine next year."

Tanks 'absolutely on the table' for Ukraine: U.S. defense official

The U.S. may eventually fulfill Ukraine's wish for new tanks to help in its war against Russia, according to a senior Department of Defense (DoD) official.

According to Newsweek, the official, who spoke to reporters on the condition of anonymity during a Pentagon briefing on Monday, said that the option of supplying Ukraine with tanks remained "absolutely on the table." Ukraine's military has been relying on Soviet-era tanks throughout the war but is seeking more modern replacements.

"Tanks are absolutely on the table along



with other areas," the DoD official said. "We're looking at the entirety of the Ukrainian armed forces and considering for the future ... what capabilities they will need and how the U.S.

and our allies will be able to support Ukraine in building out those capabilities."

The official said that the U.S. was encouraging European countries with access to additional Soviet-type tanks to provide more units to Ukraine, which could provide the military with more immediate assistance, as no additional training would be required.

Modern tanks similar to those used by NATO countries could be supplied at a later date but would also require Ukraine to be provided with "substantial" new training to operate the tanks, the official said.

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan sign protocol to end border clashes

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have signed a protocol to end border clashes that claimed scores of lives, Kyrgyz media reported on Tuesday.

In line with earlier agreements on cease-fire and de-escalation, the deal

signed late Monday envisions total termination of hostilities, withdrawal of troops and military equipment to their permanent duty stations, joint inspection of border outposts and command posts, and a thorough

investigation of the armed clashes, according to AKIpress news agency.

The protocol was signed by Kyrgyzstan National Security Committee chairman Kamchibek Tashiev and his Tajik counterpart

Saimumin Yatimov.

Clashes broke out at a disputed section of the border in Kyrgyzstan's Batken region on Sept. 14, with the two sides later agreeing to a cease-fire.

Family of slain Palestinian journalist Abu Akleh sues Israel at ICC

The family of slain Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh, who was killed by Israeli forces in the occupied West Bank city of Jenin in May, has submitted an official complaint to the International Criminal Court (ICC) to demand justice for her cold-blooded murder.

Speaking in front of the ICC in The Hague on Tuesday, Abu Akleh's brother said that they would do all that is necessary to ensure accountability for her killing.

"Like we said before, and like other reports said previously, there were more than 16 shots fired towards Shireen and the media and her colleagues who were standing in that ally," he said. "They even targeted the person who was trying to pull her into safety after she was shot down."

Abu Akleh's brother went on to say that the Israeli soldiers were able to identify who she was given the fact that she was wearing protective gear that clearly identified her as a member of the press.

"Any person shooting at the press is intentionally trying to kill them," he added.

Wearing press attire, 51-year-old Abu Akleh was murdered in cold blood while covering an Israeli military raid in the occupied West Bank city of Jenin

on May 11. Later, her funeral was also attacked by the regime forces.

Ali Samoudi, a Palestinian journalist who was accompanying her, was hospitalized in stable condition after being shot in the back.

Al-Jazeera, of which Abu Akleh was a staff member, assigned a legal team to refer her killing to the ICC in The Hague at the time.

According to Step Vaessen, a Dutch broadcast journalist at Al Jazeera, the ICC decided in 2021 that it has jurisdiction over violence and war crimes that have occurred in the occupied Palestinian territories.

"That's why there is some hope here by Palestinian journalists and the government that there will be a start into the investigation here into these cases, including the case of Shireen Abu Akleh," she said, while speaking at The Hague in the Netherlands.

Jim Boumhelha, the former president of the Palestinian Press Syndicate and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), which supports the complaint, also said it was a "historic day" not just for Abu Akleh's family, but for Palestinian journalists who have been on the receiving end of attacks by Israeli forces.

"We do hope that people inside the prosecution will

take very seriously the document that we have given them," he told Al Jazeera. "This is the first stage, and we are going through the motions."

Abu Akleh was one of the most recognizable faces reporting on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict for two decades. Her death triggered outrage across the world and led to calls for an independent investigation.

The Palestinians have accused Israel of deliberately targeting Abu Akleh. Palestinian authorities and Al Jazeera see the findings of Israeli investigations as unreliable and call for an international probe.

The Abu Akleh family said that Israel had "refused to take responsibility for the murder" of the journalist.

Jennifer Robinson, one of the Abu Akleh family's lawyers, said the ICC must end Israel's impunity.

"There's been no independent investigation and this investigation and the prosecution of those responsible for Shireen Abu Akleh's death will provide deterrence for the targeting of journalists in the future," she said.

"The killing of journalists is an attempt to cover up and prevent their work in documenting human rights abuse and fosters impunity for the injustices that they are seeking to cover."

(Source: Press TV)

National Museum, Italian university explore ways to strengthen ties



TEHRAN—The National Museum of Iran on Tuesday said it has negotiated with Italy's Salento University to explore ways to foster collaboration.

On Sunday, Jebrael Nokandeh, the director-general of the National Museum of Iran, hosted Fabio Pellice, the president of Italy's Salento University, and his colleagues, the museum said.

"Pointing to the long history of joint and successful cooperation in the past, and enumerating the existing capacities, the two sides expressed hope that shortly they could sign a joint memorandum of understanding in the field of holding exhibitions, and collaborative activities such as museum workshops, archeology, and conservation."

The meeting was also attended by Francesca Lettieri, Lawyer on the International Cooperation Project; Raffaele Casciaro, Head of the Department in Cultural Heritage (University of Salento); Rosita D'Amora, Head of International Relations (University of Salento); Manuela De Giorgi, Professor in Medieval Art (University of Salento); Girolamo Fiorentino, Professor in Archaeobotany (University of Salento); Claudio Corigliano, Researcher in Art History (University of

Salento); Enrico Ascalone, Professor in Archaeology and History of Art of Ancient Near East (University of Salento).

Other participants included Fereidoun Biglari, deputy for cultural affairs; Omid Kamalvand, deputy for executive affairs; Hassan Moradi, head of public relations; and Seyyed Mansur Seyyed Sajjadi, director of the International Archeological Expedition of Shahr-e Sukhteh (The Burnt City), the museum reported.

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

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

Tabriz, Kazan seek to expand tourism ties

TEHRAN—Tatarstan's Minister of Culture, Irada Ayupova, and tourism officials of Tabriz discussed expanding ties on Monday, including sharing cultural heritage restoration and holding joint seminars and exhibitions.

"Necessary arrangements are being made to organize a joint cultural heritage week between Tabriz and Kazan," IRNA quoted Ayupova as saying on Monday.

In this regard, the exchange of academic professors and architects, who are experts in the restoration of historical sites and buildings, should be on the agenda, the minister said.

The 15th-century Blue Mosque of Tabriz (better known as Masjed-e Kabud) and Qajar Museum (Amir Nezam House) were among the sites Ayupova toured during her visit to the northwestern city.

Soaked in history and culture for millennia, Tabriz embraces several historical and religious sites, including the Jameh Mosque of Tabriz and Arg of Tabriz, and the UNESCO-registered Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, to name a few. The city became the capital of the



Mongol Il-Khan Mahmud Ghazan (1295–1304) and his successor, Timur (Tamerlane), a Turkic conqueror, took it in 1392. Some decades later, the Kara Koyunlu Turkmen made it their capital. It was when the famous Blue Mosque was built in Tabriz.

The city retained its administrative status under the Safavid dynasty until 1548 when Shah Tahmasp I relocated his capital westward to Qazvin. During the next two centuries, Tabriz changed hands several times between Persia and the Ottoman Empire. During World War I, the city was temporarily occupied by Turkish and then Soviet troops.

Golestan tourist attractions to become more accessible for people with disabilities

TEHRAN—The tourist attractions and historical sites across the northern province of Golestan are planned to become more accessible for the physically challenged people, the provincial tourism chief has said.

Tourism authorities in the province have not yet taken the necessary steps to make the places accessible to the disabled, Mohammad Javad Savari explained on Tuesday.

As a result of establishing social justice and citizens' rights, the adjustment of public spaces can provide a basis for more active participation of the disabled in the

community, the official added.

Golestan is reportedly embracing some 2,500 historical and natural sites, with UNESCO-registered Gonbad-e Qabus – a one-millennium-old brick tower – amongst its most famous.

Narratives say the tower has influenced various subsequent designers of tomb towers and other cylindrical commemorative structures both in the region and beyond. The UNESCO comments that the tower bears testimony to the cultural exchange between Central Asian nomads and the ancient civilization of Iran.

A green retreat: National Botanical Garden of Iran

From page 1 ▶ The establishment of the National Botanical Garden of Iran traces back to 1968. Nonetheless, it is still under definite development. The area is 145-hectare wide and is 1320 meters above sea level. The weather is hot in summer and cold in winter. The fascinating fact about this nursery is that giving genuine examples of nurseries in Iran, a wide range of climates, is assumed. It incorporates 3,000 types of particular trees, plants, and blossoms. In this way, it is more similar to a marvelous regular live historical center. It is additionally the principal agriculture and plants scientific classification focus of Iran.

Among the highlights are Asian vegetation from China and Japan. The simulation of these plants and, of course, Alborz, Zagros, and Himalayas mountain chains is a strong, charming attraction for both Iranians and tourists. As a result, they will confront different climates, places, and species while walking in the garden.

Covering an area as big as one hundred and forty-five hectares, the garden is located



somewhere in the western part of Tehran and nearly close to Alborz province. Tehran-Karaj Highway is the best way to get to this garden by personal car or taxi service. In the case of using public transportation like the metro, the Iran Khodro Metro Station on Line 5 (Green Line) is the closest one. However, you need to take a taxi when you get out of the station as it is not exactly in the same location and is about four kilometers away. It is in close vicinity to Chitgar Park and Chitgar Lake. Therefore, if you are a nature tourist, you will

have a great time in the whole region. Other nearby attractions are Azadi Tower, Milad Tower, Laleh Park, Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art, Carpet Museum of Iran, Moghadam Museum, and Glassware & Ceramic Museum of Iran.

For millennia, Iranian gardens have combined the magic of nature with the aesthetic qualities of art and architecture to create a symbolic representation of paradise on Earth.

A typical Persian Garden interweaves natural elements

with manmade components to embody the idea of creating a paradise on Earth by the means of artistic, philosophical, figurative, and religious notions.

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

7,000-year-old hill in Qom to turn into outdoor museum

TEHRAN—The 7,000-year-old Qoli Darvish Hill, which is situated in Qom province, is planned to be turned into an outdoor museum, the provincial tourism chief has said.

However, to turn the archaeological hill into a museum site, a proper budget is required, IRNA quoted Alireza Arjmandi as saying on Tuesday.

It is hoped that the funding will be raised and attracted phase by phase, the official added.

So far a proper budget has not been allocated for Qoli Darvish Hill, which is believed to be as important as Persepolis in Fars province, he noted.

By attracting the necessary funds, the archaeological hill will be introduced to the people of Iran and the world, he mentioned.

Dating back to the Iron Age, the hill is located southwest of the city of Qom. Archeological excavations, which began in 2002, showed that Qoli Darvish dates back six to seven thousand years ago.

The hill covers the land as big as 50 hectares. The discovery of historical



elements of an ancient temple from the Bronze Age to the end of the Iron Age led to conclusions about the social classes and further anthropological research about those periods of history.

In recent years, domestic and foreign tourists can visit the ancient hill, which was inscribed on the National Heritage list in 2003.

Iron Age is the final technological and cultural stage in the Stone –Bronze– Iron Age sequence. The date of the full Iron Age, in which this metal, for the most part, replaced bronze in implements and weapons, varied geographically, beginning in West Asia and southeastern Europe

about 1200 BC but in China not until about 600 BC, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Although in West Asia iron had limited use as a scarce and precious metal as early as 3,000 BC, there is no indication that people at that time recognized its superior qualities over those of bronze.

The country's second-holiest city after Mashhad, Qom, is home to both the magnificent shrine of Hazrat-e Masumeh (SA) and the major religious madrasas (schools).

Apart from sightseers and pilgrims who visit Qom to pay homage to the holy shrine, the city is also a top destination for Shiite scholars and students who come from across the world to learn Islamic studies at its madrasas and browse through eminent religious bookshops.

The city's antiquity goes back to the Sassanid era (224 CE–651) and several historical mosques, mansions and natural sceneries have been scattered across the city as well as towns and villages nearby.

Safavid-era gate in Ardabil undergoes restoration

TEHRAN—The Safavid-era (1501–1736) Ali Qapu Gate, which is the only surviving gate to Sheikh Safi ensemble in northwestern Ardabil province has undergone some rehabilitation works, the provincial tourism chief has said.

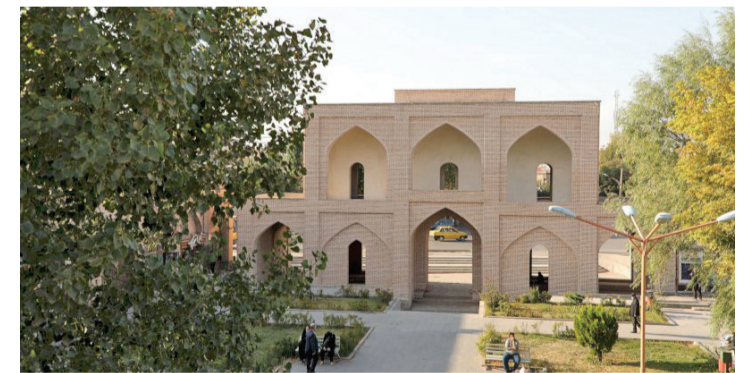
The project involves restoring the tilework and plasterwork as well as repairing the wooden windows, Fardin Eini explained on Tuesday.

Ali Qapu Gate is the first gate of seven that leads to the Sheikh Safi al-Din Khanegah and Shrine Ensemble.

Sheikh Safi al-Din Khanegah and Shrine Ensemble is a microcosm of Sufism, where

arrays of harmonious sun-scorched domes, well-preserved and richly ornamented facades, and interiors, and, above all, an atmosphere of peace and tranquility have all made a must-see stopover while traversing northwest Iran.

The ensemble is named after Sheikh Safi al-Din Ardabili (1253–1334), who was a Sufi philosopher and leader of Islamic mystic practices. It embodies the essence of Sufi traditions by having a microcosmic 'city', which embraces a mosque, a madrasa, a library, a cistern, a bathhouse, kitchens, and a hospital, as well as religious houses amongst



others. The place also boasts a remarkable collection of antique artifacts.

Developed between the early 16th century and the end of the 18th century, this place

of spiritual retreat enjoys the principal elements of traditional Iranian architecture to make the best use of the existing space for accommodating various functions.

Moveable properties approved as national heritage



TEHRAN—A selection of 22 historical objects being kept in Lorestan province has recently been inscribed on the national heritage list.

The Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts announced the inscriptions on Tuesday in separate letters to the governor-general of the western province, CHTN reported.

Historical manuscripts, wooden doors, pieces of plasterwork, and gravestones were among the properties added to the prestigious list.

Lorestan, which is a region of raw beauty, was inhabited by Iranian Indo-European peoples, including the Medes, c. 1000 BC. Cimmerians and Scythians intermittently ruled the region from about 700 to 625 BC. The Luristan Bronzes, noted for their eclectic array of Assyrian, Babylonian, and Iranian artistic motifs, date from this turbulent period.

Lorestan was incorporated into the growing Achaemenid Empire in about 540 BC and successively was part of the Seleucid, Parthian, and Sassanid dynasties.

Environmental protection to enter educational system

TEHRAN - Environmental protection will be launched as a field of study in the new school year, which starts on September 23, in the two provinces of Fars and Khuzestan, the Department of Environment chief has said.

Increasing environmental literacy is an important issue that can be achieved with the help of education capacity, IRNA quoted Ali Salajeheh as saying on Tuesday.

Today, the country's environment has faced many challenges, which can be mitigated by combining the two ministries of environment and education, he emphasized.

He went on to note that many memorandums of understanding have so far been signed between the DOE and the Ministry of Education, but the most important issue is their implementation.

At the university level, the development of environmental literacy is on the agenda, and the development of 2 units of environmental knowledge courses is considered in all university courses at the undergraduate level.

Currently, in 10 universities, these 2 units of environmental knowledge course have been implemented, and after the completion of the pilot presentation of this course, it will be launched in all universities.

The subject of humans and the environment entered the official education in the 11th grade, and the



DOE is the main supporter of the development of this subject.

Other educational levels are also part of the environmental literacy development program.

The establishment of the field of environmental protection in the country is being implemented in 2 provinces of Fars and Khuzestan.

This field is in the field of work and knowledge, and after 3 years of training, students will receive a skill certificate and a diploma, which are expected to be recruited as rangers and defend the environment.

Shortage of rangers

In order to protect the country's environment well, the number of rangers should increase by 10 times, Hassan Akbari, deputy head

of natural environment and biodiversity of the Department of Environment, has said.

In the country, there is currently one environmental protection force for every 30,000 to 40,000 hectares of protected areas, while usually there should be one force for 1,000 to 3,000 hectares, so to preserve our biological assets, we must take steps to recruit more rangers.

"Currently, 3,600 rangers are in charge of defending the protected areas, and the number should reach at least 8,000. There are over 600 [environment protection] stations in the country, 100 of which are inactive due to the lack of manpower."

In September 2021, Jamshid Mollahabbat-Khani, commander of the

protection unit of the Department of Environment, said that the DOE has recruited 500 rangers over the past two years to enhance environmental protection, Mehr reported.

It is planned to hire 2,500 rangers for the environment departments in 10 years, he added.

Currently, 3,600 rangers are in charge of protecting the environment, and the number should reach at least 8,000.

Over 100 nanotech projects to be promoted at IranNano exhibition

TEHRAN - More than 100 nanotechnology projects to invest in and commercialize are ready to be offered to investors at the 13th International Nanotechnology Festival and Exhibition.

The event will be held in Tehran from October 1 to 4.

These projects, whose initial products have also been manufactured and a large number of them have received a nanoscale certificate, are ready to be presented to investors.

The projects are related to water and environment, health, laboratory equipment, agriculture and packaging, nanomaterials, electronics, advanced materials, paint and coating, and the construction industry.

The technology readiness level (TRL) of these start-up businesses is different and higher than 4, and it shows a significant development in the commercialization path.

In these programs, projects are accepted that are based on the needs of the market or industry, do not have domestic equivalents, or if there are similar ones, they have improved quality, properties, or reduced costs compared to it.

Product compliance with nanotechnology definitions is also one of the other important indicators in the acceptance of projects.

Representatives of India, Syria, Mexico, China, Malaysia, Ethiopia, Brazil, Indonesia, Iraq, and Thailand are expected to hold B2B meetings with Iranian companies at the



IranNano exhibition.

The visit of business groups from different countries provides a good opportunity for the technology companies present in the exhibition to introduce their achievements and capabilities to foreign markets.

Over 1,000 homegrown products from 180 knowledge-based companies will be displayed in the exhibition.

Industries and investors can interact with technology owners by attending the exhibition and forming knowledge-based companies in the industry or in the form of partnerships.

Business meetings are one of the programs of the nanotechnology exhibition, in which technologists present their abilities or products, and industries also present their needs and conditions for cooperation.

Nanotechnology improvement

One of the industries that have experienced good growth in Iran in recent years, proving

the country's scientific development, is the nanotechnology industry, a subject area that has brought Iran to the world's fourth place.

Currently, nanotech products are produced and marketed in more than 15 industrial fields based on domestic technologies and are being exported to 49 countries from five continents.

Over the past year (ended March 20), the total sale of Iranian nanoproducts has been equal to 115 trillion rials (nearly \$425 million).

The expansion of nanotechnology export programs in recent years and the establishment of bases for exporting nanoproducts to China, India, Indonesia, Syria, Turkey, and Iraq have provided the opportunity for the entry of Iranian nanotechnology goods, equipment, and services into global markets.

Some 42 percent of the products in this field are related to construction, more than 17 percent to the field of oil, gas, and petrochemicals, 13 percent to the field of automobiles, and over 10 percent to the field of optoelectronics.

The projects are related to water and environment, health, agriculture, electronics, and construction industries.

ENGLISH IN USE

LEARN NEWS TRANSLATION

Iranian zoos to be monitored online

The Department of Environment (DOE) will launch an online monitoring system in zoos across the country, the Department of Environment's director general for hunting and fishing has said.

"Putting in place the necessary infrastructure for this plan is underway; newly constructed zoos are supposed to have an online monitoring system, and the old ones must launch the system as soon as possible," IRNA quoted Ali Teymouri as saying on Saturday.

Teymouri stated that all provincial departments of environment must supervise the zoo online systems to register all animal species entering or leaving the zoo, casualties and causes.

The necessary infrastructure has been prepared to some extent in two zoos, and the rest of the zoos will launch the in the near future gradually, he added.

باغ وحش های کشور آنلاین پایش می شوند

مدیرکل حفاظت و مدیریت شکار و صید سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست گفت: پایش آنلاین باغ وحش های کشور جزو برنامه های سازمان است و در حال تهیه زیر ساخت برای اجرای آن هستیم. علی تیموری روز شنبه در گفت و گو با خبرنگار علمی ایرنا افزود: باغ وحش هایی که جدید احداث می شوند باید حتما سیستم پایش آنلاین داشته باشند، مجموعه های قدیمی نیز باید هر چه سریعتر این سیستم را راه اندازی کنند.

وی اظهار داشت: باید تمام ادارات کل استان ها آدرس سیستم آنلاین باغ وحش ها را دریافت کنند تا ورود و خروج گونه ها از باغ وحش، ورود گونه های جدید، تلفات و دلایل آن را ثبت و به صورت آنلاین در جریان قرار گیرند.

تیموری با بیان اینکه در حال تهیه یک برنامه زمان بندی برای اجرای این کار هستیم گفت: زیر ساخت های این کار تا حدودی آغاز شده و دو مجموعه کار زیر ساخت را شروع کرده اند و بقیه باغ وحش ها هم به مرور انجام خواهند داد.

Iran to attend Technology Transfer Award 2022

TEHRAN - Iran will participate in the 3rd Technology Transfer Award (TTA 2022), which will be held in Istanbul, Turkey.

The event will be hosted by the Scientific and Technological Research Institution of Turkey (TUBITAK) with the cooperation of the D-8 Technology Transfer and Exchange Network Secretariat, located in Pardis Technology Park of Iran.

During the TTA, the best technology transfer contract nominated to the secretariat will be awarded by the D-8 Secretary General and the D8-TTEN secretary.

Nominated contracts should be signed within a time frame from January 1st, 2021 to November 1st, 2022.

Contracts should abide by a technology transfer method and all science and technology fields are included.

Established in 1997, D-8, also known as Developing-8, is an organization for development cooperation among a group of developing countries including Iran, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey.

The objectives of the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation are to improve member states' position in the global economy, diversify and create new opportunities in trade relations, enhance participation in decision-making at the international level, and improve standards of living.

Science diplomacy

Despite U.S. sanctions, the international activities of Iranian scientists have increased year by year, so that more than 35 percent of Iranian articles in Scopus have been multi-na-

tional projects, Peyman Salehi, the deputy science minister, has said.

In 2021, Iranian scientists published more than 77,000 scientific articles in the Scopus database, so that, Iran has been ranked 15th in science production, he said, IRNA reported.

The country also ranked 15th and 16th in the world in terms of scientific references, he added.

Data from the Scopus International Citation Database show that Iran's scientific diplomacy has reached more than 34 percent since the beginning of 2021, the highest level in the past 20 years.

The share of Iranian articles with international participation reached 30.5 and 34.2 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Science diplomacy is the use of scientific collaborations among nations to address common problems and build constructive international partnerships.

It is a form of new diplomacy and has become an umbrella term to describe a number of formal or informal technical, research-based, academic, or engineering exchanges, within the general field of international relations.

In 2011, the share of Iranian articles with international participation was about 16.5 percent, which increased to 19.7 percent in 2016 and gradually in the following years, so that in 2020 and 2021, reached 30.5 and 34.2 percent, respectively, he added.

The share of Iranian articles with international participation has had significant growth of 209 percent during an eight-year period (2013-2020), becoming the Islamic world's leading country in science diplomacy, according to the Scopus International Citation Database.

Iran, Venezuela sign MOUs to expand technological co-op

From page 1 ▶ In August, Jimenez met in Tehran with Former Iranian Vice President for Science and Technology Sourena Sattari, discussing ways to enhance technological cooperation in the field of agriculture, medicine, and medical equipment.

During the meeting, Jimenez said that medical equipment, animal husbandry technologies, cultivation of medicinal plants, animal medicine, agriculture, advanced materials, and the environment are among the areas where Venezuela is interested in using Iran's capabilities.

Iran can provide significant help to Venezuela's health sector, the pharmaceutical sector has faced the most damage due to sanctions, and we need raw materials and active pharmaceutical ingredients.

These materials are included in the field of all medicines, including recombinant bio-chemicals and specifically, anti-cancer drugs, linear

accelerators, and equipment, she explained.

Stem cells are one of the areas where we are interested in sharing our experiences with Iran and using Iran's achievements, she highlighted.

She went on to say that "Venezuela is the ninth country in the world in terms of biodiversity and we are ready to cooperate in the field of medicinal plants, which can be a beneficial capacity for technological development."

One of the challenges of technological interactions is the mechanism of financial exchanges between the two countries, for which a solution must be prepared with two-way interactions, Sattari stated, noting that many knowledge-based companies use innovative tools to deal with sanctions.

For Iran-made products to enter the Venezuelan market, especially in the pharmaceutical and medical fields, a specific mechanism for approvals and standards should be defined and introduced to the firms, he stated.

COVID-19 UPDATES ON SEPTEMBER 20

New cases	992
New deaths	25
Total cases	7,544,540
Total deaths	144,344
New hospitalized patients	159
Patients in critical condition	233
Total recovered patients	7,972,650
Diagnostic tests conducted	54,015,170
Doses of vaccine injected	154,689,729



SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

GUIDE TO SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

There is no greater wealth than wisdom, no greater poverty than ignorance; no greater heritage than culture and no greater support than consultation.

Imam Ali (AS)

Prayer Times » Noon: 12:57 Evening: 19:21 Dawn: 4:28 (tomorrow) Sunrise: 5:52 (tomorrow)

Iran: history of drama

Part 6

On the whole the 1980s should be considered a transitional period in Persian drama. Two factors contributed to heightening the changes in this genre beyond those in other literary forms.

First, the sociopolitical content of plays was transformed, owing to alterations in the political system and, more important, a fundamental transformation in the general values and social attitudes of the Persian people.

Second, in the staging of plays official attitudes on issues like dress codes for both men and women and the interaction between male and female performers dictated changes in playwriting itself.

At the same time more conventional storytelling techniques replaced the experimentation of the 1960s and 1970s and helped to attract general audiences. Experimentation remains important in the Persian theater, however.

Post-revolutionary Persian drama can be classified in two general categories: plays written in Persia under Islamic rule and plays written by Persians living abroad.

As a result dozens of amateur and professional groups have appeared, and there are many young playwrights.

In 1988, for instance, it was reported that the number of theatrical groups had reached 100. In January 1989, some of them presented fifty-two plays at the Fajr Theater Festival in Tehran. A number of journals and other publications regularly include reports on the theater and interviews with younger playwrights and directors.

Most dramatists continue on the course established in the 1960s and 1970s. For example, a play by Salman Farsi Salehzehi, Aab, Baad, Khak (Water, Wind, Land; Tehran, 1989), written in 1987, deals with conflicts between peasants and landlords.

It opens with a peasant uprising, but the landlords, represented as torchbearers, though driven from the villages, have not given up and return to set the wheat fields on fire. Sacrifice by the village headman and other villagers is required to protect the crops and prevent the return of the old order.

This theme was not new in Persian drama, having been treated by Sa'edi and other earlier dramatists. Formally, Salehzehi made use of symbolic actions in several scenes that are at times reminiscent of the work of Beizai.

Another example is Shegerd-e-Akher (The Last Technique; Tehran, 1989) by Hamidreza Azam, written in 1986. It is a work about the war with Iraq. The audience, however, may not recognize it as a religious play or one with Islamic overtones. Azam chose as his protagonist a traditional naqqal, who has told tales from the Shahnameh in teahouses all his life and acquired a great reputation.

In the course of his career, he has trained a number of apprentices. As the story unfolds through a performance by him and one of the apprentices, the audience expects to hear stories from the Persian epic tradition, particularly the battle of Rostam and Sohrab.

But the old naqqal, having become aware of the heroism of the young people fighting in the war with Iraq, tells their story instead, in the traditional language of performance. More important, he decides to experience heroism and the battlefield at first hand, the "last



The Death of Yazdegerd by Bahran Beizai.

technique" of the title, which in effect he teaches to the younger naqqal and the audience.

Among playwrights who had already gained a reputation before the revolution and remained active under Islamic rule, Beizai and Radi are the most prominent.

Beizai, still a prolific playwright, director, and filmmaker, wrote and produced Marg-e-Yazdegerd (The Death of Yazdegerd) in 1979. The play is his deconstruction and reconstruction of the murder of Yazdegerd III by a miller in 651, revealing a thematic parallel between the Shah's departure from Persia and the story of the last Sassanid king.

More directly topical is Radi's Ahesteh ba Gol-e Sorkh (Slowly with the Rose), produced in 1988. It is a psychological and sociological study of a Persian family, focusing on the different value systems underlying the imminent external and internal changes in Persian society.

Another noteworthy play is Man be Bagh-e Erfan (I to the Garden of Mysticism) by Pari Saberi, highlighting the mystical dimensions of the life and work of the poet Sohrab Sepehri (1928-80).

It was staged in an abstract form with dance and music and received negative reviews from critics in Persia, but it was a significant box-office success, owing to public interest in Sepehri.

Persian dramatists have continued to write in abroad, particularly in Europe and the United States. The most renowned among them is Sa'edi, who until his death in 1985 continued to write prolifically and published a number of plays, beside contributing articles and short stories to the journal Alefba, which he published in France.

His best-known plays written in exile are Pardedaran-e Aineh-Afruz (The Mirror-Polishing Storytellers) and Otello dar Sarzamin-e Ajayeb (Othello in Wonderland), published posthumously in a single volume (Paris, 1986).

The first is an antiwar play in which Sa'edi also made use of the naqqali tradition. It is performed by three pardedars (storytellers) with large canvases on which scenes from the war with Iraq are depicted; various portions of the canvases are lit in turn to accompany the narrations.

In the first act two pardedars tell the general story of modern warfare and destruction; in the second, a black comedy, the third tells of two families whose sons are martyred in the fighting with Iraq. Although the tone is satirical, the antiwar message is clear throughout.

Otello dar Sarzamin-e Ajayeb is even more satirical. Sa'edi took advantage of the Islamic government's stated support for the arts, particularly the theater, to create a farce about the production of Shakespeare's Othello in Persia.

Source: Encyclopedia Iranica.

Concluded.

Belarus envoy, Iran's culture minister meet

TEHRAN – Belarusian Ambassador Dmitry Koltsov has met Iran's Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Mohammad-Mehdi Esmaeili, in his office in Tehran to discuss the expansion of cultural ties.

"Belarus is a regional friend of Iran and the government seeks to expand relations in different areas, in addition, there are numerous cultural fields in which the two countries can cooperate," Esmaeili said.

He said that Iran welcomes any plan to sign a memorandum of understanding on cultural issues and added that a recent example was done with Uzbekistan.

He noted that Iranian films have the potential to be screened in Belarus and said, "Based on the current regulations for screening in Iran, we are eager to screen some films produced in Belarus."

Esmaeili also said that his colleagues welcome any plan to organize a joint book fair with Belarusian publishers.

He also welcomed Koltsov's proposal for holding an online meeting with the Belarusian Culture Minister, Anatoly Markevich, and noted, "There is no limit to the expansion of cultural relations with the friendly country Belarus and we hope the online meeting would lead to signing a memorandum of understanding on cultural fields between the two countries."



Iranian Culture Minister Mohammad-Mehdi Esmaeili (R) presents Belarusian Ambassador Dmitry Koltsov with a book on Iran during a meeting in Tehran.

Koltsov also announced Belarus's plan to celebrate 30 years of diplomatic relations with Iran in March and said Iran and Belarus have numerous topics in common on which to collaborate.

He said that his country is ready to boost cultural relations with Iran and the presidents of the countries have confirmed this during their meeting at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit 2022 in Samarkand.

Referring to Iranian filmmakers' higher status in the world, Koltsov officially invited them to attend the Minsk International Film Festival – Listapad, Belarus's major film event held in the capital every year.

He said that the festival provides a good opportunity for cultural exchanges between Iranian and Belarusian cineastes.

He noted that a major film studio is very anxious to collaborate with

Iranian filmmakers on joint film projects and hoped that a joint film project would be launched in the near future.

Koltsov pointed to the Belarusian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War History in Minsk and said that interactions with similar Iranian museums can provide a good opportunity for a mutual understanding of the history of the two nations.

Dada Gorgud returns in Iranian audiobook



A poster for the audiobook Book of Dada Gorgud.

From Page 1 ▶ Only two manuscripts of this book, Vatican and Dresden, were known until 2018. However, a new epos was added to this book with

the discovery of the Gonbad manuscript in Iran.

The language of the Gonbad manuscript is of a mixed character and depicts vivid characteristics of the period of transition from later Old Oghuz Turkic to Early Modern Turkic of Iranian Azarbaijan.

However, there are also orthographical, lexical and grammatical structures peculiar to Eastern Turkic, which shows that the original work was written in the area between Syrdarya and Anatolia, and later rewritten in Safavid Iran in the second half of the 16th century.

It was later copied again in the same area in the second half of the 18th century during the Qajar period.

The first leaf of the Gonbad manuscript is missing. For this reason, it is not known how the

name of the manuscript was recorded in writing.

The epic tales of Dada Gorgud are some of the best-known Turkic legends from among a total of well over 1,000 recorded epics among the Mongolian and Turkic language families.

The book comprises twelve stories and the bulk of the work was written after the Turks converted to Islam, and the heroes are often portrayed as good Muslims while the villains are referred to as infidels, but there are also many references to the Turks' pre-Islamic magic.

The character Dada Gorgud, i.e. Grandfather Gorgud, is a widely renowned soothsayer and bard, and serves to link the stories together, and the thirteenth chapter of the book compiles sayings attributed to him.

"The Victorian Era" published in Persian

TEHRAN – "The Victorian Era" by John F. Wukovits, a military historian who specializes in the Pacific Theater during World War II, has been published in Persian.

Translated by Farid Javaherkalam, the book was originally published in 2013. Qoqnus is the publisher of the Persian edition.

"The Victorian Era" is from Lucent's World History series, which examines the eras, events, civilizations and movements that have shaped human history,

providing readers with insight into the past and its many legacies.

This title provides an overview of the era named for the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901, a time of vast social, political and technological change.

The Victorian era takes its name from Queen Victoria, who ruled over Great Britain during a time of revolution, popular emancipation from monarchical rule, metric industry growth, urban decay and imperial expansion.

This compelling edition



Front cover of the Persian edition of John F. Wukovits' book "The Victorian Era".

examines the events and the eccentric personalities of the Victorian era. Chapters present relevant topics in accessible language, maps and timelines to facilitate student research.

Topics analyzed in this edition include the new world under Queen Victoria, innovations in technology and industrialization, the splendor and the abuses of Victorian England, various reform movements, life and leisure, and the eventual decline of the Victorian era.

A review session for "Istanbulchi"

On August 23, the Tehran Central Library hosted a review session for the book "Istanbulchi" with the critic Ehsan Rezaei and the author Masoumeh Safaei Rad in attendance.

At the start of the session, Safaei Rad described the book, saying that she tried to describe Istanbul while making historical references in this book, and she also tried to stick to the theme she had established in her previous travelogues—namely, the way Shiites mourn during the month of Muharram.

She added that the book's theme centers on her and her husband's experiences in Istanbul during the first ten days of Muharram. Her husband is a photographer, and the book includes some of his photographs. They traveled around the city, stopping at various locations and taking part in the various mourning ceremonies held there.

In the course of this session, Ehsan Rezaei mentioned the book, stating that it was the first book he read by this author.

"I must admit that male literature exists, and Persian literature has for a thousand years been written by men about human existence and interpersonal relationships. While the perspective of women is significant when it comes to travelogue or story writing," said Rezaei.

"We were given more opportunities because of the story's fastidious view of women! Therefore, it is crucial that female storytellers are included in our literature," he added.

About the distinction of this book, Rezaei said: "The book stands out because it concentrates on a concept that is significant in and of itself, mourning. It is clear from the book's fluid writing that it was written quickly



with minimal editing. On the other hand, the book's humorous style is intriguing."

This critic also pointed out instances in which the writer decided to offer details rather than merely tell the story. For instance, given the historical references, there were times when she provided information that might not have been accurate.