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A patchwork government doomed to fail

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Government calls for high turnout in Friday polls

TEHRAN – Government spokesman Ali Rabiei on Tuesday called on people to participate massively in the Friday presidential elections.

He said now the electorate have a relatively better understanding of the "respected candidates' positions and their approach toward different issues" by seeing the final televised debates.

Though there is still some dissatisfaction among some number of people and political currents about the rejection of

certain candidates by the Guardian Council, the enthusiasm for participation in the election is on the rise among the people and all political currents and groups, Rabiei explained.

He said, "There are many reasons to invite people to attend the polling stations."

Rabiei said those who are discouraging people not to vote are those who defended Trump's "maximum pressure" campaign against Iran and provoked war against Iran.

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Exports from Industrial sector rise 80%

TEHRAN – Exports from Iran's industrial sector have increased by 80 percent since the beginning of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21) compared to the same period in the previous year, the head of Iran Small Industries and Industrial Parks Organization (ISIPO) said on Tuesday.

Ali Rasoulman noted that despite all the pressure from sanctions and the negative impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, the country's industry grew by eight percent last year, which can be attributed to the

government's support for domestic production and the growth of domestic industries.

He noted that establishing new industrial parks is a strong strategy that has contributed significantly to the country's economic growth in recent years.

Currently, more than 47,500 industrial and production units are active in the country's industrial parks and zones in which about 950,000 people are directly employed, according to Rasoulman.

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ARWU puts 34 Iranian universities among world's top 1,000

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

Starting from 2003, ARWU has been presenting the world's top universities annually based on a set of objective indicators and third-party data. ARWU has been recognized as the precursor of

global university rankings and the most trustworthy league table.

The Shanghai ranks the universities in 54 scientific fields (eight fields in natural sciences, four fields in life sciences, 22 fields in engineering, six fields in medical sciences, and 14 fields in social sciences) based on 5 indicators (Number of publications in the first quarter of journals,

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Comprehensive plan underway for developing industrial parks, SMEs

BY EBRAHIM FALLAHI
Over the past two decades, the Iranian economy has been constantly faced with external deterrents like sanctions and political pressure, thus the country has been urged to push for a more resilient and independent economy.

Promoting domestic production and cutting reliance on foreign sources became more significant for the government since the re-imposition of the U.S. sanctions on Iran in 2018.

Putting more emphasis on the issue, the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Seyed Ali Khamenei named the previous Iranian calendar year (ended on March 20) the year of "Surge in Production" and the motto of the current year is also focusing on domestic production since the year is named "production: Support and Elimination of Obstacles".

In this regard, promoting the country's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and industrial parks has been put atop agenda by the government and especially the Industry, Mining and Trade Ministry over the past two years.

Since SMEs account for nearly 50 percent of Iran's total industrial sector and more than 20 percent of the country's non-oil exports are done by such units.

As the main body in dealing with the promotion of SMEs in the country, Iran Small Industries and Industrial Parks Organization (ISIPO) has been implementing several programs for realizing the mentioned goals and to pave the way for the development of the mentioned sector.

ISIPO Head Ali Rasoulman, on Monday, announced the details of a comprehensive plan comprising of 100 different programs for developing the country's SMEs and industrial parks in the current Iranian calendar year.

The mentioned plan is mainly focused on developing the infrastructure needed for the promotion of industrial parks and consequently the SMEs in such parks.

According to Rasoulman, the plan has been prepared with the current year's budget allocated for the Industry Ministry in consideration, so all the programs in this package must be implemented with precision and in line with financial criteria set by the ministry.

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Museum dedicated to journalistic heritage inaugurated

TEHRAN – Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Minister Ali-Asghar Mounesan on Monday inaugurated a museum dedicated to journalistic heritage in Tabriz, northwestern East Azarbaijan province.

"Azarbaijan Press Museum can serve as a valuable museum and a narrative of the region's past and its role in the history of the country by identifying and collecting journalistic documents," the minister said during the inauguration ceremony. He also asked history buffs and collectors to contribute their documents to enrich the treasure trove of the museum.

Azarbaijan Press Museum showcases also Qajar-era (1789-1925) documents, magazines, photographic equipment, and cameras.

It displays Qajar-epoch newspapers including Habl al-Matin, Anjoman, and Sur Esrafil, which were published in Tabriz and played a key role in the victory of the Constitutional Revolution.

As part of its collection, the museum displays lithographic copies, letters related to publications, and subscription receipts for various publications.

The first nameless newspaper of Iran was published in May 1837 under the aegis of informed technocrat Mirza Saleh Kazerouni. In 1850 the first issue of Amir Kabir's newspaper under the title of 'Darol Khelafeh Tehran' was published.

Pictures made their debut for the first time in Iranian papers in 1860. The period for the state-run press came to an end in 1906 when the constitutional decree was issued and the royal court and the government monopoly on the press were terminated.

In 1952 under Mohammad Mosaddeq's government, there were 300 newspapers, including 25 dailies, while during the 1979 Islamic Revolution the number of newspapers was about 100, of which 23 were dailies.

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Yemeni army releases pictures of Saudi troops captured during Jizan operation

The media bureau of Yemen's Operations Command Center has published the pictures and interviews of a number of Saudi troops and Sudanese mercenaries captured during a recent operation in Saudi Arabia's Jizan region, with an eye to swapping them with Yemeni prisoners held by the Saudi-led coalition forces.

In their confessions broadcast on Yemen's al-Masirah television, the captives identified themselves, and talked about military units they were affiliated with.

They said they were being treated humanely at the hands of the Yemeni Armed Forces and fighters from Popular Committees, and assured their families that they were in good health.

They also appealed to Saudi authorities to secure their freedom, describing the Saudi-led military campaign against Yemen as "unjust and unreasonable."

They were captured after Yemeni troops and

fighters from allied Popular Committees carried out a major military operation in Saudi Arabia's strategic Jizan region over the past few days, establishing control over many military sites.

Dozens of Saudi army troops, Sudanese mercenaries and Saudi-sponsored militiamen loyal to Yemen's former president Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi were either killed or captured in the process, and large quantities of munitions and military equipment were seized from them.

A military source said Yemeni army forces wrested control over MBC mountains, in addition to Tabab al-Fadhia, al-Tabba al-Bayda, al-Qambora, al-Amoud, Tawaleq and Eastern Qa'im Sayab areas during the multi-pronged operation.

The source said more than 80 Saudi army troops and Sudanese mercenaries were killed in the offensives, while 29 military vehicles were destroyed and set on fire.

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Sheikh Shahab al-Din Ahari ensemble to bid for UNESCO world heritage status

TEHRAN – The historical ensemble of Sheikh Shahab al-Din Ahari has come a step closer to being designated as a world heritage site.

"Special measures are being taken for the UNESCO registration of this historical collection," Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Minister Ali-Asghar Mounesan said on Monday.

Located in Ahar, East Azarbaijan province, the complex includes a mosque, a Khanqah and mausoleum, and a few pavilions, named after the mystic and poet, originally dates back to the late

Ilkhanid era (1256-1353).

"This ensemble should become known more than before as its antiquity dates back to the Ilkhanid era, and it houses unique works of scholars and mystics.....," Mounesan said.

He made the remarks during an official visit to the ensemble, CHTN reported.

Sheikh Shahab al-Din Ahari was a famous seventh and eighth-century mystic scholar and this mausoleum was built on his grave long after his death. In existing sources, the construction

of the mausoleum is attributed to the Safavid monarch Shah Abbas I, and the construction of the raw brick enclosure around it to Amir-Taymur Gurkan, according to Visit Iran.

The building was restored near the end of the twelfth century by Mostafa Qoili Khan, the governor of the region. The author of Asar-e-Bastani-e Azarbaijan introduced Sheikh Shahab al-Din Ahari as a descendant of Sheikh Shahab al-Din Sohravardi, whose ancestry traces back to Abu Bakr.

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TENDER INVITATION NO. 1400-1004

IRAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY (IRALCO) would like to invite eligible suppliers for the supply of 180.000 MT, Metallurgical Grade Calcined Alumina (AL2O3) on tender basis. Interested companies are allowed to send their competitive offer till 30-June -2021 Based on our required instruction to following address:
PO Box 31, opposite Bahonar Park, Natural Resources Boulevard, Arak- Iran Postal code: 3818998116
Attention: Mr. Omid - Mr. Nabuini Tel: +98 86 32162014 +98 86 32162181
NO.49, Mollasadra Ave., Vanak Square, Tehran- Iran, Postal code: 1991614581
Name of office: Managing Director Office, Iranian Aluminum Company. Fax: +98 21 88049028 Tel: +98 21 88049024
For obtaining tender's documents and more information, please check: www.iralco.ir

Public Relations Department of Iranian Aluminum Company



INVITATION FOR BID NO.00.EXP.02

Iranian Aluminum Company (IRALCO) intends to invite eligible bidders to purchase 16000 MT of aluminum sow / ingot and 1500 MT of aluminum billet 6063-7 inches on bid basis in June 2021.

Interested companies are allowed to send their competitive offers until 2:00 PM Tehran Time on 26th June, 2021 based on required instructions.

For more information and access to bid documents please refer to Iralco website: <http://iralco.ir/>

Public Relations Department of Iranian Aluminum Company



Republicans' moves to restrict voting is troubling sign for U.S. democracy: professor

BY MOHAMMAD MAZHARI

TEHRAN – A professor of government at Georgetown University in Qatar says that Republicans' attempts to restrict voting is a troubling sign in the long term.

"Right now, in Republican states especially in the southern U.S. – Georgia, Arizona, Texas, and others – there are serious moves to place limits on people's ability to vote," Mehran Kamrava tells the Tehran Times.

"This is a very troubling sign for U.S. democracy in the long term."

Some observers have warned that Republicans' acts after the 2020 election in which Trump accused Democrats of stealing the election threaten U.S. democracy.

In fact, Trump showed that democracy is not an everlasting shape of governance, and even people who come to power through democratic mechanisms can put it in danger.

"The assumption that democracies are permanent, and that they will always retain a uniform feature, has been challenged by the rise of the neofascist right in Europe (in France, Italy, Netherlands, and elsewhere), by the rise of right-wing populist nationalism (in Britain, Hungary, and the U.S.)," Kamrava argues.

Following is the text of the interview:

How do you assess current U.S. democracy? Is it an ethical democracy or just a plutocracy influenced by money and media?

I am not sure there is ever such as thing as an "ethical democracy". There are different criteria used to call a system democratic.

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Government calls for high voter turnout in Friday polls

➔ 1 High voter turnout can make all those ill-wishers to “give in to the indefatigable determination of people,” the government spokesman pointed out.

He added the Iranian people are facing great economic problems resulting from sanctions and therefore they have legitimate rights that needs to be addressed seriously. However, Rabiei said, a government is able to counter sanctions and the resultant inflation and the cruel international bans on the country that can win the presidency through massive participation of people in the elections.

The world must know about Trump’s anti-human crimes against Iranians: Rouhani

POLITICAL d e s k TEHRAN — It is necessary that the world become aware of Donald Trump’s “anti-human crimes” against the Iranian people, President Hassan Rouhani said on Tuesday.



“It is necessary that the document of the imposed economic war and implementers of the comprehensive and unprecedented sanctions to be published so that all become aware of the Trump administration’s anti-human crimes against the Iranian nation,” Rouhani stated.

Trump abrogated the 2015 nuclear deal in May 2018 and imposed the harshest sanctions against Iran in line with his “maximum pressure” campaign against the Islamic Republic. He introduced a total ban on Iran’s oil export as the main

source of the country’s income. After the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic, which hit Iran severely, Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif said the Trump administration’s “economic terrorism” against Iran is being supplanted by “medical terrorism” as the U.S. refused pleas by international organizations to relax financial bans on Iran to import medical equipment and medicine.

Top Iranian officials including Zarif, Rouhani, and Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Abbas Araghchi have called economic terrorism against Iran “crime against humanity”.

In his Tuesday remarks, Rouhani said, “Generally, in public view crime against humanity is synonymous with war and armed conflict. However, sanctions and economic war should also be recognized and registered as ‘silent crime against humanity,’ and Iran, as the victim of this inhumane act, will present the document of sanctions enforcers to the people in the world.”

Jalili: Healthcare plan is flawed

POLITICAL d e s k TEHRAN — Presidential candidate Saeed Jalili visited Haft-e Tir hospital at Rey on Tuesday and met face to face with healthcare workers, discussing their issues and problems.

On the sidelines of the visit, he said that the various departments do not fulfill their duties towards the healthcare system, and the burden will be on the shoulders of the medical staff. He added that the health reform plan implemented by the Rouhani administration was full of problems.

“The issue of health is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, and all agencies must play their role in this regard. If other bodies such as the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry, Education, Seda va Sima (national TV) and other agencies do not perform their duties in the healthcare system properly, the burden of the health system will rely heavily on the medical staff,” he stated.

Referring to his meetings with health officials in the past eight years, Jalili added that he believes that special attention should be paid to the health sector.

“The important role of the president is to mobilize other organizations in performing their duties towards the health system so that all the challeng-

es are not borne by the medical staff,” he remarked.

Jalili criticized the contracts of the healthcare workers, stating that it is not acceptable for several people to do the same job in a nursing station or a hospital, but their salaries, benefits, leaves, etc. are different.

“The type of employment contracts in the medical staff is flawed and needs to be corrected,” he added.

The presidential contender stated that the medical staff created an epic during the coronavirus pandemic and showed that they are willing to sacrifice their lives to help and save the people, and Iran will always honor the memory of “the martyrs of health.”

Jalili stressed, “People who work in the healthcare system are not robots and should not be expected to solve problems in the treatment sector alone.”

This is not even so in the military, and if a person watches over a military base for 4 hours, he rests for 2 hours and this should be so in the healthcare system, he stated. Not all the pressure should be on the medical staff, he added.

“The government should have a plan to improve the health sector, and it should not just look to increase the maximum budget for this sector. The health network project was one of the

most successful projects after the revolution, which was carried out in the health sector and had very good effects,” he remarked.

Jalili stated that over the past eight years, he has held numerous meetings to review the health reform plan, and “in fairness, this plan was full of flaws.”

He added, “If the plan is not comprehensive and fair and does not take into account all the dimensions, perhaps only a part of the health system will be satisfied with it. We must have a plan in this field so that everyone feels satisfied and has the motivation to participate seriously and actively in it, and the output is to improve the health system.”

The presidential contender also said, “We have many amenities and tourism facilities that are available to the public sector and should be distributed fairly so that everyone can use them.”

He believes that about two-thirds of the public sector’s housing facilities are unused, and only one-third is used.

“Meanwhile, the medical staff of public hospitals complain about the lack of access to these facilities,” he remarked, referring to his plan to send people to public housing amenities for free if elected president.

The presidential election will be held on June 18.

An estimate of possible votes of the candidates, based on data collected from three major social media platforms. 10 million data have been analyzed.



Seyed Ebrahim Raeisi
%64/7



Abdolnasser Hemmati
%8/2



Saeed Jalili
%6/8



Alireza Zakani
%4/2



Mohsen Rezaei
%4/1



Amir Hossein Qazizadeh
%1



Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh
%0/4

Source: Dataak

Raeisi: Leader’s will about culture must be implemented

POLITICAL d e s k TEHRAN — In a meeting with poets, writers and publishers on Monday night, presidential contender Seyed Ebrahim Raeisi said that the cultural points expressed by the Leader of the Revolution are not advice, rather they should be implemented.

He warned if the Leader’s orders in this field are enforced, it will cause disappointment in the society.

“Supporting the people of culture and art should not just be verbal and should lead to action. Both theorists and those who are experts in the university, as well as those who are in the field of work, their opinions should be used, and any opinion is abstract without using the opinions of experts in the field,” he said.

The cleric presidential candidate said it is necessary to support the people of culture and art both legally and financially as well as giving rise to their initiatives and creativity.

Raeisi stressed that Leader of the Islamic Revolution’s wills on culture must be implemented by the government.

Noting that culture and art are the hope of the society and that revolutionary art and culture bring hope to the society, he said, “The hope, trust and the livelihood of the people have been undermined and this is the mission of all of us and artists to bring about change in this field.”

Raeisi continued by saying that there are conditions for change, and creating change in the livelihood and business of the people cannot happen by uttering words, and if there is no action, there will be more disappointments.

He said, “Some people think that if a few people make decent money in the field of art, the situation of all artists is good, but some artists have problems in managing their daily lives.”

He added that it is difficult for some families to purchase a book and “we have to make books cheaper” and it cannot be cheaper by words.

Raeisi concluded by emphasizing that the government should guide and support first and then monitor.

No security problem facing election: interior minister

POLITICAL d e s k TEHRAN — Iranian Interior Minister Abdolreza Rahmani-Fazli has underlined the arrangements the government did to successfully hold the Friday presidential election, saying the government faces no problem in that regard.

“So far, we do not have any security problems and the necessary precautions have been taken. All authentication [devices] and ballot papers have been sent. In the eight years that we have been holding the elections, we have not had a shortage of ballots anywhere,” the interior minister said.

Rahmani-Fazli made the remarks at the sidelines of an election meeting with provincial governors from across the country. During the meeting, he underlined the need to hold a fair and transparent presidential election.

He also expressed regret that the candidates are not campaigning in many provinces. “Schools, universities and mosques are almost closed. Unfortunately, the candidates and the supporters and parties of this period did not form headquarters even in many prov-

inces, and when there is no headquarters, there are no gatherings and rallies,” the interior minister said.

The minister said this lack of enthusiasm has led to almost weak competition, according to Fars News, adding that state TV, governors, and people should make up for this weakness.

“In elections, we have the important issue of power transition and transferring responsibilities from one person to another, but the internal political, international and social effects, and even the security effects depend on how the people participate in the elections,” the interior minister noted.

“Different media in the world analyze and act on that analysis. Despite all these shortcomings, we must prove that we are ready and willing to participate with a national, trans-sectarian, and personal perspective,” Rahmani-Fazli said.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is going to hold its 13th presidential election on June 18 with seven contenders from different political backgrounds running for president.

Iran and Oman push for closer cooperation

POLITICAL d e s k TEHRAN — A senior assistant to the Iranian foreign minister for special political affairs held talks with Omani Foreign Minister Badr al-Busaidi in Muscat on Tuesday.

Ali Asghar Khaji and al-Busaidi exchanged views on pressing issues and insisted on the need to strengthen friendly relations between Iran and Oman.

Khaji also held formal meetings with other Omani officials during which cooperation between Tehran and Muscat were analyzed.

At the meeting, the sides emphasized for maintaining mutual cooperation and develop it in different areas.

The Iranian and Omani sides also assessed regional and international issues with a focus on joint efforts.

AUCTION SJSCO 140010

Hereby Sirjan Jahan Steel Complex announces selling and export of 5,000 tons of Rebar AJ400 (sizes 12mm 14mm 16mm 18mm 20mm 22mm 25mm 28mm) on ex-work basis. Interested bidders are invited to get documents by sending an email to sjsco.sales.info@gmail.com

All documents will be sent VIA email.

All bids in conformity with tender instruction should be submitted no later than, Tuesday,

June 22, 2021



Candidates’ views on the youth



Seyed Ebrahim Raeisi

“I know the problems of the youth, including housing, marriage, employment, and expensiveness, and the suffering of the youth is my suffering, and by trusting in God and trusting the youth, I see solutions to solve problems, and we will pave the way and make a difference,” he said when asked about the youth’s problems. He has repeatedly talked about his housing plan, inflation, marriage, and high prices, relating the youth’s problems to these.



Saeed Jalili

Jalili has said that young people are “the drivers of the country’s growth leap.” He believes that the expert youth should take responsibilities and guide the country. Jalili has said that the capacities, opportunities and facilities of Iran are so desirable that young people should never think of going abroad, referring to the issue of brain drain. “If four youth do not feel growth, it means that the wrong path has been taken,” he said.



Mohsen Rezaei

Rezaei has called the youth “the angels of salvation of Iran”, saying that they are Iran’s most important national asset, and have solved great problems since the Revolution, the Sacred Defense, and wherever they were given attention and the opportunity. He has stated that he will appoint talented youth in his administration. Rezaei has also said that he will establish schools to train the “future leaders” of Iran in every province.



Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh

In the third and final presidential debate which was about “people’s concerns”, Mehr Alizadeh referred to the issue of brain drain, stating that the youth are more willing to leave the country. He did not specify, however, how he is planning to tackle this challenge. He also said that most of his advisors are young experts.



Alireza Zakani

Zakani has paid attention to the youth in the economic area. He has said that there are so many unused capacities in Iran that could help the youth get jobs. “The ‘young, revolutionary government’ must attract the hearts and minds of the people with its work,” he stated.



Abdolnasser Hemmati

Abdolnasser Hemmati: Hemmati has said that women and the youth will form 50% of his cabinet. He has expressed hope that the youth’s anger with the elections would soon be over. He has said that he will build cheap houses for the youth and will rent it to them for the first two years of their marriage at a cheap price.



Amir Hossein Qazizadeh

Qazizadeh has said that he will give a loan, worth 500 million tomans (approximately \$120,000) to each couple. “We must help young people in marriage expenses; let’s help with life and housing, and in this regard, we will create a credit fund and allocate financial resources for it,” he said.

SPORTS

Iran discover rivals at FIVB U21 World Championship

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iran learned their opponents in the 2021 edition of the FIVB Volleyball Men's U21 World Championship.

As many as 16 teams will participate in the 2021 edition of the FIVB Volleyball Men's U21 World Championship which is scheduled to take place from September 23 to October 3.

With the tournament set to take place in Italy and Bulgaria from September 23 to October 3, a draw was held on Tuesday to split the teams that will participate in the tournament into four pools (with one team still to be confirmed).

Pools A and C will be played in Cagliari and Carbonia in Sardinia, Italy. Pools B and D will be played in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Results of the draw:

Pool A: Italy, Egypt, Czech Republic, Team 1

Pool B: Bulgaria, Cuba, Bahrain, Poland

Pool C: Iran, Argentina, Morocco, Belgium

Pool D: Russia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada

The participants at this year's edition of the FIVB Volleyball Men's U21 World Championship will aim to do as well as Iran, Italy and Brazil who won gold, silver and bronze respectively in Bahrain in 2019.

59 athletes to represent Iran at 2020 Paralympics

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iranian Chef de Mission Hadi Rezaei says that they will send 59 athletes to the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

It will be the nation's smallest team since sending 40 to Sydney 2000.

Since then, Iran sent 89 athletes to Athens 2004, 72 to Beijing 2008, 79 to London 2012 and 110 to Rio 2016.

Iran finished 15th in the medal table in 2016 with 24 medals after winning eight golds, nine silvers and seven bronzes.

"Iran will compete in athletics (14), archery (6), sitting volleyball (12), wheelchair basketball (12), taekwondo (3), rowing (2), judo (2), shooting (3) and powerlifting (5) at the 2020 Tokyo," Rezaei said at a webinar hosted by the Iranian National Paralympic Committee.

"We have 52 male and seven female in our delegation. We cannot exactly predict how many medals we will win but we are going to sit in a better position than the previous edition. I think our athletes will win eight gold, 12 silver and six bronze medals based on our evaluation.

"We have not yet won a quota place in cycling for the Games but there is still a chance we send a cyclist to Tokyo," Rezaei concluded.

About 4,400 competitors from more than 160 countries were set to compete at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympics before it was delayed by a year.

Iran fall short against Australia: 2021 VNL

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iran volleyball team suffered their fifth defeat in the 2021 Volleyball Nations League (VNL) on Tuesday.

The star-studded Iran lost to Australia 3-2 (25-23, 25-22, 25-23, 25-18, 15-12).

Australian O'Dea Trent scored match-high of 17 points, while Bardia Saadat earned 16 points for Iran.

Iran will meet Brazil and Slovenia on Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

A total of 32 of the world's top national teams compete at the VNL 2021 bubble in Rimini, Italy to showcase electrifying volleyball action for millions of fans worldwide.

The 16-team tournament began with a round-robin phase where each side play 15 games.

Atasehir sign Iran's Mohammadi

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** —Turkish top-flight football team Atasehir Belediyespor completed signing of Iranian goalkeeper Samira Mohammadi.

Mohammadi has penned a two-year contract with Atasehir for an undisclosed fee.

The 28-year-old goalkeeper most recently played for Sepahan. She has also played in Iranian football clubs Malavan and Hamyari.

The Turkish sports club are known for their women's football team that won the Turkish League championship in 2011. They defended their title successfully in 2012.

Ali Gholizadeh on Nantes' radar : report

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iranian winger Ali Gholizadeh has been linked with a move to French top-flight club Nantes.

The French football club are looking for reinforcements for the next season.

According to Inside Mercato, FC Nantes eye Iranian Charleroi striker Gholizadeh.

The 25-year-old player scored 8 goals and delivered 6 assists this season in the Belgian First Division A side.

Hazfi Cup quarterfinals dates released

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — The dates of Iran's Hazfi Cup quarterfinals round was released by Iran's Football League Organization.

According to the announcement, Persepolis will meet Esteghlal on July 15 in Tehran's Azadi Stadium.

Gol Gohar will host Aluminum on July 15 in Sirjan.

Foolad will also entertain Sepahan on July 15 in Ahvaz.

First tier teams Malavan and Kheybar Khoramabad will play in Bandar Anzali on July 22.

Esteghlal are the most decorated team in the competition, winning the title seven times, followed by Persepolis with six titles.

The competition was founded in 1975.

Iranian naval presence in the Atlantic marks a turning point: Army chief

POLITICAL **TEHRAN** — The commander of the Iranian Army has described the presence of the Iranian warships in the Western Hemisphere as a "turning point".

Speaking at a ceremony on Monday to mark the delivery of Dena destroyer and Shahin minesweeper to the Navy, Major General Abdolrahim Mousavi said Iran's naval vessels are capable of sailing 14,000 kilometers away from the country's waters without docking in other countries' ports.

The comments by the Army chief comes as an Iranian destroyer and support vessel are now sailing in the Atlantic Ocean on a rare mission far from Iran.

The naval mission is being carried out by the vessel Makran and the destroyer Sahand, which is "completely manufactured" by Iran.

Major General Mousavi said no obstacle could hinder the mission, IRNA reported.

Rear Admiral Habibollah Sayyari, the deputy Army chief for coordination affairs, has said the naval mission is increasing Iran's "strategic depth" in the sea.

In a commentary published on Sunday, Sayyari wrote the naval fleet has entered the Atlantic Ocean without requesting access to a foreign port to show "its powerful presence in open seas in accordance with international maritime rules."

"The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran had succeeded to send its naval fleet to distant waters including the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, and the Mediterranean. And now is able to materialize the promise of presence in the Atlantic Ocean, a move that is considered a new chapter for presence in



open and distant seas," remarked Sayyari, the former Navy commander.

Through its powerful presence in open seas thousands of kilometers away from domestic coasts, Iran once again "reminded that it is able to meet its needs and conduct difficult maritime missions," the admiral noted.

Sayyari said presence in distant waters helps promote national diplomacy and create an opportunity for exchange of knowledge and information between maritime forces across the world.

He also said the mission brought "dignity for our dear country."

The admiral added Iran's presence in open seas sends "message of peace and friendship" to the world.

In remarks on Thursday, Sayyari also said, "We consider our presence in international waters an inalienable strategic right of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy and we will continue on this path with strength."

"When we declared our intention to

enter the Atlantic Ocean, some countries, including the global arrogance, stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy was not capable of doing that," Sayyari said, "but in practice they saw that we did it with strength."

The Iranian Navy's ultimate mission, he explained, "is to defend the maritime borders and protect the resources and interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran at sea, a mission which the Navy has successfully completed so far."

"Enemies are deeply concerned"

The Iranian Navy chief said on Monday that adversaries are deeply concerned about the presence of Iran's naval fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

Rear Admiral Hossein Khanzadi also made the remarks on the sidelines of the ceremony on Monday during which the destroyer Dena and minesweeper Shahin joined the Iranian naval fleet.

"The presence of the naval fleet of the

Islamic Republic of Iran Navy in the Atlantic Ocean has greatly worried the enemies of the country," Press TV quoted Khanzadi as saying.

"This is while the presence of the strategic naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is aimed at [promoting] cooperation with [littoral] countries in the Atlantic Ocean," he pointed out.

The Navy commander said the American media outlets and the country's officials have been preoccupied over the recent weeks with the arrival of the naval fleet.

Makran is a ship that has been manufactured to carry out long-distance operations and has equipment enabling it to conduct missions anywhere, Khanzadi said.

Elsewhere in his remarks, the Navy commander said as stipulated by Leader of the Islamic Revolution, "high seas belong to all nations and we are now sailing in high seas of the world and this is our first presence in the Atlantic Ocean."

The senior commander emphasized that the Iranian naval forces are bent on boosting friendly ties with other countries under the flag of the Islamic Republic.

"We do not need any port or coast to berth and enjoy necessary abilities and power for any kind of operations in that region," Khanzadi stated.

"Iranian warships rattles Washington"

The British newspaper Independent has said Iranian warships have entered the Atlantic Ocean for the first time ever, raising alarms by United States officials and Washington hawks.

(See full text at tehrantimes.com)

A patchwork government doomed to fail

POLITICAL **TEHRAN** — Israeli security forces set up several checkpoints in the occupied Jerusalem (al-Quds) to prevent Palestinians from heading toward the Al-Aqsa Mosque amid heightened tensions over the new Israeli government's decision to approve a provocative Israeli far-right march in Jerusalem.

The parade, also known as the flag march, is widely regarded as the symbol of the continuation of state-level extremism in Israel. It has been delayed several times over fears that such a controversial move would prompt another conflict between the Palestinians and the Israeli regime.

The flag-waving procession was planned to take place on Thursday, but the Israeli authorities, taking into account Palestinian warnings, delayed the event, which was organized by Israeli right-wing groups. The organizers of the procession had planned to march through the walled Old City's Damascus Gate and into its Muslim quarter, a provocative move that prompted the Palestinians, including the resistance groups in the Gaza Strip, to warn Israel of the consequences of the procession should it proceed.

However, the Israeli government did not heed this warning, giving the far-right groups the green light to hold their controversial parade, which was held on Tuesday.

The so-called flag march has always been a controversial move. It is held to commemorate the so-called Jerusalem Day, one which reminds the Palestinians of the day when they lost control over Jerusalem's Old City during the 1967 war. Now, Israeli right-wing marchers want to roam the streets of the Old City to further remind the Palestinians of the roots of the oppression they go through almost on a daily basis.

This may explain why the Palestinians vowed to confront the flag march. The Palestinians published online calls to gather at the entrance to Damascus Gate in a bid to prevent the Israeli settlers from holding their provocative procession.

The Israeli government wasted no time in standing by the side of right-wingers. Heavily armed paramilitary border police and other forces patrolled the streets of the city, set up checkpoints, and blocked off roads throughout East Jerusalem. Iron barriers were placed outside the entrance to Damascus Gate, Al Jazeera reported.

Palestinian factions in the occupied West Bank have called for a "Day of Rage" against the march. Palestinian Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh called the march a "provocation."

"This is a provocation of our people and an aggression against our Jerusalem and our holy sites," he said.

"We warn of the dangerous repercussions that may result from the occupying power's intention to allow extremist Israeli settlers to carry out the Flag March in occupied Jerusalem," he added.

Tensions in Jerusalem also drew a warning from the UN envoy for the region. "Tensions (are) rising again in Jerusalem at a very fragile & sensitive security & political time, when UN & Egypt are actively engaged in solidifying the ceasefire," Tor Wennesland said on Twitter.

The march could not come at a more sensitive time for the Israeli political class. A group of various and contradictory political factions has recently formed a government that is widely seen as a fragile cabinet. New Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennet has assumed office after putting together a bizarre alliance of right-wing, centrist, left-wing, and Arab parties that enabled him to oust Netanyahu. He took office on Sunday and ended Netanyahu's long rule.

The flag march posed the first test for the Bennet government. He heads a far-right party and diverting the procession could anger members of his religious base and expose him to accusations he was giving the Gaza Strip veto power over events in Jerusalem, according to Reuters.

At the same time, allowing the nationalist procession to proceed could put the new, fragile government of Israel

at the risk of going to a new war with the Gaza Strip in a precarious situation.

The new government approved the march. After meeting with Israel's police chief and other security officials, newly sworn-in Internal Security Minister Omer Barlev approved the march and said police were well prepared, according to a statement carried by Israeli media.

"[Great] efforts are being undertaken to preserve the delicate fabric of life and public security," Barlev was quoted as saying.

The episode put the focus on whether the patchwork government of Bennet would finish its four-year term. Many analysts inside Israel and outside believe that this government will soon collapse under the weight of its contradictions.

Conventional political logic says that the new Israeli government will not last for the duration of its mandate. It is made up of very contradictory parties. It was formed from two factions that shared power equally: the Right bloc that includes 12 deputies, and a bloc seeking change which includes 49 deputies. In addition to the contradiction between the two blocs, there is a contradiction no less severe within the Lapid faction. It includes Avigdor Lieberman's far-right party and Meretz's far-left party, and between them are Benny Gantz's party, Labor and the party of Lapid himself as well as the Islamic movement.

The only thing that united all these factions is a strong desire to get rid of Netanyahu. If hatred of Netanyahu proves sufficient for the government, getting the government to continue its work requires something more unifying than the hatred of the former prime minister, who now places much hope on the fragility of the current government.

The Bennet government is so fragile that if a deputy in the coalition fell ill with diarrhea and had to be absent, this government could fall. Netanyahu, who knows this full well, pins all his hopes on this fragility to return to power.

Iraqi FM calls on neighboring countries to hold dialogue in Baghdad

POLITICAL **TEHRAN** — Iraqi Foreign Minister Fuad Hussein has called on his country's neighbors to hold dialogue in Baghdad to solve disputes and bring closer the views of the stakeholders.

Hussein made the remarks during a meeting with his Egyptian counterpart Sameh Shoukry.

The Iraqi foreign minister, who is in Doha to attend a meeting of Arab foreign ministers, met with Shoukry at the sidelines of the ministerial meeting.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways to improve the level of bilateral relations and interest in developing relations in all fields.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the two sides also discussed the latest developments in the region and the need to maintain security and stability in the region and try to resolve problems and crises through dialogue and de-escalation, and stressed the importance of increasing consultation and exchange of views on regional issues of mutual interest, according to Fars News.

During the meeting, the Iraqi foreign minister stressed the importance of holding a tripartite meeting between Iraq, Egypt and Jordan, and called for a dialogue between Iraq's neighbors in Baghdad in



order to bring them closer, strengthen the dialogue mechanism and negotiate a solution to all regional issues.

Hussein arrived in Doha on Monday to attend extraordinary and consultative meetings of Arab foreign ministers to discuss Arab issues, including the issue of Palestine and an Ethiopian dam on the Nile River.

Earlier, Iraqi President Barham Saleh said that Baghdad had repeatedly hosted a dialogue between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Hussein did not specify the neighbors that can hold dialogue in Iraq, but Baghdad has played host to several rounds of behind-the-scenes talks between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Earlier in May, an official at the Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs had confirmed that the Riyadh-Tehran dialogue has taken place.

Ambassador Rayed Krimly, head of the

policy planning at the ministry, told Reuters that the talks are to "reduce tensions in the region."

The official expressed hope that the talks would conclude positively, "but it's too early, and premature, reach any definitive conclusions."

A day after, Iranian ambassador to Iraq Iraj Masjedi welcomed de-escalation in the region. He said a new approach has been taken in the countries of the region to resolve differences and tensions, and Iran welcomes that.

"The Islamic Republic has always been a promoter and supporter of peace and friendship, so we welcome the resolution of any differences, especially with Muslim and neighboring countries in the region," the ambassador said.

He added, "The Islamic Republic is interested in developing its relations with Islamic countries and the region so that there will be no differences and tensions in the region."

The diplomat stated that a new atmosphere has been created in neighboring countries and the region to resolve tensions with Iran, "which we welcome and hopefully will achieve results."

"We welcome and encourage Iraq to be able to play a constructive and positive role in this regard," Masjedi said.

Home appliance industry welcoming foreign investment, technology

ECONOMY **TEHRAN** — The spokesman of Iran's Home Appliances Manufacturers Union said that home appliance industry welcomes foreign investment in case the related technology is also transferred.

Speaking in a press conference on Monday, Hamidreza Ghaznavi said, "We are not looking for monopoly and closing the borders on foreign investment and we do not want sanctions as well."



The entry of any investor into the country should be conditional on the transfer of new technical knowledge and the use of domestic labor, in this regard, the proposal of this union is in the field of home appliance parts, he further stated.

In late April, Deputy Industry, Mining, and Trade Minister Mehdi Sadeqi Niaraki had said that the production of home appliances in the country has increased by 36 percent following the exit of foreign brands.

"Following the imposition of U.S. sanctions and the withdrawal of South Korean companies from Iran, the production of Iranian home appliances increased by 36 percent," Niaraki said on the sidelines of a visit to a production unit.

According to Niaraki, the indigenization of the knowledge for the production of such products has also increased by 20 percent since the Iranian calendar year 1396 (ended on March 20, 2018).

"Currently, Iranian producers have indigenized the knowledge for manufacturing about 70 percent of the country's home appliance needs, and the figure has reached 90 percent for some products," he said.

Niaraki noted that considering the Iranian home appliance industry's infrastructure and capacities, the country will be able to become an exporter of such products in the near future because most of the raw materials needed by the mentioned sector are produced domestically.

Regarding the return of foreign brands like Samsung and LG to the country, Niaraki said: "Currently, the return of foreign companies is not on the agenda; domestic companies have found their place and are fully capable to produce and meet the needs of the country."

Stating that the Industry, Mining, and Trade Ministry will definitely support domestic manufacturers and national brands, the official added: "Today we have the necessary manpower, knowledge, and infrastructure in the field, so there is no reason to look for foreign sources to meet the country's demands."

Over the past few years, the Iranian government has been following a new strategy for supporting domestic production to neutralize the impacts of the U.S. sanctions while reducing the reliance of the economy on oil revenues.

The home appliances sector has been one of the pioneers in this regard and like many other areas, the production of home appliances has witnessed a significant rise in the past two years so that in the Iranian calendar year 1398 (ended on March 19) this industry's production capacity increased by 10 percent compared to the preceding year.

TEDPIX drops 45 points on Tuesday

ECONOMY **TEHRAN** — TEDPIX, the main index of Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), lost 45 points to 1.15 million on Tuesday.

Over 8,754 billion securities worth 52,325 trillion rials (about \$1.245 billion) were traded in the TSE on Tuesday.

The first market's index fell 1,761 points, and the second market's index dropped 6,237 points.



TEDPIX rose 3,000 points, or less than one percent, in the past Iranian calendar week (ended on Friday).

Iranian market analyst Hassan Balazadeh has proposed three solutions for improving the trend of the stock market and resolving some of the problems that the market is currently wrestling with.

Revising the regulations regarding the public float stock, determining ceiling and limitation for the Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), and finally establishing a support fund for certain stocks were the solutions that Balazadeh has proposed.

According to Balazadeh, one of the problems that can be quickly addressed in the current situation is the issue of float stock. Based on the capital market law, companies in this market must offer at least 10 percent of their shares to public investors. In recent years, the increase in companies' capital from revaluation has made them bigger and following this growth most companies need more liquidity to back them up.

So, the regulations in this regard must change in a way to oblige such companies to offer more of their shares in the market.

Comprehensive plan underway for developing industrial parks, SMEs

→ 1 "Provincial bodies should observe all legal requirements, standards, and licenses in the implementation of the programs to ensure financial discipline in accordance with rules and regulations," the official said.

ISIPO will also make the necessary follow-ups with other government bodies and ministries to fulfill their obligations for providing electricity, water, natural gas, and telecommunication services to industrial parks and SMEs.

Memorandums of understanding (MOUs) have also been signed with the Forests, Rangelands, and Watershed Management Organization and the National Land and Housing Organization to provide land for the establishment and development of Industrial parks and zones across the country, the official said.

Industry, Mining, and Trade Ministry also plans to revive 1,600 idle industrial units throughout the country in the current Iranian calendar year (started on March 21).

Rasoulzadeh said that these units are generally stagnant or operating below capacity for a variety of reasons.

Referring to reviving 1,557 idle units in the country during the past Iranian calendar



year, the official said that 59 percent of those units' problem was due to the financing.

With the aim of reactivating stagnant units or units that are operating below capacity, 900 consultants from the private sector and knowledge-based companies were selected in the form of industry clinics across the country to recognize the weaknesses of these units, the official stated.

He also informed that the new incentive package of ISIPO, which has also been approved by the minister of industry, mining and trade, has been announced.

Deputy Industry, Mining, and Trade Minister Mehdi Sadeqi Niaraki has said that over 6,500 new industrial units were established across the country during the past year which created jobs for over 121,000 people.

Touching upon the Industry Ministry's plans for the realization of the motto of the current year which is named the year of "Production: support and the elimination of obstacles" by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution, the official said: "In the year that has been dedicated to the production sector by the Leader of the revolution, the orientation of all government organizations and executive bodies should be towards supporting the country's industrial and mining units."

Niaraki pointed to a 40-percent increase in the issuance of establishment licenses for industrial units in the previous year, saying: "The number of establishment licenses increased to more than 36,000 last year, which shows that people are encouraged to invest in the productive sectors."

He also mentioned an 85-percent rise in the allocation of land for establishing industrial units across the country and noted that over 4,500 hectares of land were handed over to applicants in the previous calendar year.

According to the official, there are over 46,000 small and medium-sized industrial units in Iran's industrial parks and zones, of them about 9,200 units are inactive.

Exports from Industrial sector rise 80%

→ 1 The official further mentioned some of the government's plans for supporting the country's industrial units in the current year, including foreign investment attraction, establishing export consortia, financing, holding training courses, branding, establishing overseas offices, attending foreign exhibitions, and issuing guarantees.

The value of Iran's non-oil exports reached \$6.3 billion in the first two months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-May 21), up 48 percent compared to the last year's same period.

Iran exported 16.9 million tons of non-oil commodities

including gasoline, polyethylene, methanol, iron, and steel ingots, and steel products to foreign destinations in the mentioned two months.

Iran's industrial parks play a significant role in making the country independent through boosting production, which is a major strategy of Iran to combat the U.S. sanctions.

In fact, strengthening domestic production to achieve self-reliance is the most important program that Iran is following up in its industry sector in a bid to nullify the effects of the U.S. sanctions on its economy.



Stock market has a special place in Iran's economy: SEO head

ECONOMY **TEHRAN** — Head of Iran's Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO) said the stock market has found a special place in the country's economy so that it is impacting other major areas like politics, IRNA reported.

Speaking at the 24th board meeting of the Tehran Chamber of Commerce Industries Mines and Agriculture (TCCIMA) on Tuesday, Mohammad-Ali Dehqan Dehnavi said: "The presence of people in the capital market has provided us with a new tool, and this new tool must be used to eliminate the shortcomings and financial problems of the industries active in this market."

Stating that people have welcomed the stock exchange and invested major capital in this market, the official added: "The



capital market has developed by the people's presence, and along with it the role of this market in the country's economy has also expanded."

Dehqan Dehnavi emphasized the fact

that the decline in the stock market's main index has not been an extraordinary incident and the trend of this market has been in line with other parallel markets in the country.

"The stock index has moved in line with other markets and the concept of 'bubble' cannot be used for this market," he said.

He further noted that comparing the stock market trend with the real economic growth in the country is not a valid comparison.

"When we discuss stock market and asset values, we are talking about nominal variables, so comparing a nominal variable with a real variable is a very incorrect comparison, because the value of assets is affected by many factors," he explained.

Unprecedented fluctuations in the Ira-

nian stock market over the past few months have raised concerns among shareholders, experts, and scholars leading them to call for the government to increase support for the market.

In early May, capital market analyst Rouzbeh Shariati said that TEDPIX, the main index of the Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), is going to improve over the next 1.5 months in comparison to the first 1.5 months of the current Iranian calendar year (started on March 21).

Shariati believed reaching a possible agreement on the nuclear deal, the stability of the national currency, as well as the less attractive situation of the parallel markets are the important factors that would contribute to the improvement of the capital market.

TCCIMA sees Iranian economy grow over 2% this calendar year

ECONOMY **TEHRAN** — Head of Tehran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (TCCIMA) said according to the World Bank the country's economy is going to grow by more than two percent in the current year.

Speaking at the 24th TCCIMA board meeting on Tuesday, Masoud Khansari said: "although this is not a big figure considering the country's current situation, but it definitely suggests growth and success for various sectors and would reduce unemployment."

Referring to the 48-percent increase in non-oil exports during the first two months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-May 21), he noted: "The increase in the level of trade during this period shows that if conditions are provided and problems are solved, we can see trade growth in different sectors."

Khansari also pointed to the upcoming presidential election and said the next government is going to face numerous challenges considering the country's economy.

"The private sector has tried to identify the most



important challenges in the country's economy and provide them to the future government, and if the 13th government is established with a coordinated economic group, it can overcome the problems," he

added.

Earlier in May, Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (ICCIMA) unveiled a proposal package including the private sector's expectations from the next government.

Curbing inflation, restoring people's trust in the system, providing accurate and honest statistical-analytical reports on the country's economic condition, and controlling tensions in international relations were some of the major demands of the private sector highlighted in the ICCIMA's proposal for the next government.

Privatization, managing the forex market, development of non-oil exports, completing semi-finished projects, eliminating redundant bureaucracy, and fighting against corruption were also among the issues addressed in the mentioned proposal.

Iran's next presidential elections will be held on June 18, 2021, according to the deputy interior minister in charge of elections.

Exclusive exhibit of Iranian products to be held in Sulaymaniyah in late-June

ECONOMY **TEHRAN** — An exclusive exhibition of Iranian products will be held in Sulaymaniyah of Iraqi Kurdistan during June 22-26, a director in Trade Promotion Organization of Iran (TPO) announced.

Referring to the importance of the Iraqi Kurdistan market for Iranian products, Iraj Masoumi, the director-general of planning and trade events office of the TPO, said, "According to the license issued by the TPO in the past [Iranian calendar] year (ended on March 20), the exclusive exhibition of the Iranian products will be held in Sulaymaniyah during June 22-26 by West Azarbaijan's International and Permanent Exhibitions Company."

"This exhibition will be located and held in a space of 6000 square meters and in a useful area of 2600 square meters

with the participation of 84 companies from the big companies of our country", the official stated.

The event is an exhibition of participants from various fields including construction industry, home appliances, food industry, automobiles and parts, medical equipment, home furniture and decoration, cosmetics, carpets and home textiles, printing and packaging, bags and shoes and clothing, industry, electricity, oil and gas, he added.

Iran had also held an exclusive exhibition of Iranian products in Sulaymaniyah in late January 2020.

Having over 500 kilometers of shared borders, Iran and Iraqi Kurdistan can use this capacity to expand their trade relations, Iran's Commercial Attaché in Iraq Naser Behzad said on the sidelines of that exhibit.

He described Sulaymaniyah as the gateway to Iraqi Kurdistan and said: "Due to the stability and security of this region, it is possible to transport goods from this center to other neighboring provinces such as Erbil, Halabja, Diyala and Kirkuk and even other areas of Iraq."

"Having two official border crossings of Bashmaq and Parvizkhan and the great interest in Iranian goods in the region would be a reliable capacity for developing the two countries' trade relations," he stated.

Pointing out the fact that currently half of the goods available in the Sulaymaniyah market are Iranian products, the official said: "Food products, carpet, plastic products, machinery, building materials, agricultural and technical services especially in the fields of transportation,



construction and urban development are important priorities for contribution of Iranian companies in this market."

More than 150 Iranian companies participated in the exclusive exhibition of Iranian products in Sulaymaniyah to showcase their latest products and services in this market.

Republicans' moves to restrict voting is troubling sign for U.S. democracy: professor

➔1 from minimalist definitions that only require elections to democracies in which there is representation, accountability, and transparency. The American democratic system has all these three ingredients – representation, accountability, and transparency. However, since democracy is not a “natural” system and needs to be actively observed by individuals, there are always individuals who want to circumvent its rules and limitations. Donald Trump is one such individual who saw the limitations imposed by democracy as inconvenient and did whatever he could to go around them or ignore them.

In relation to your specific question, the media have always played an outsized role in all democracy, including especially in the U.S. And, given the enormous expenses involved in running in elections and the tremendous role of lobby groups, one has to have a lot of financial resources, or the backing of wealthy individuals or corporations, to take part in the American democracy as an elected official. So, currently, the U.S. has a democracy that has representation, accountability, and transparency, in addition to great influence by the media and the wealthy.

Right now, in Republican states, especially in the southern U.S. – Georgia, Arizona, Texas, and others – there are serious moves to place limits on people's ability to vote. This is a very troubling sign for U.S. democracy in the long term. We have to wait and see what the consequences of these current efforts to limit political participation are.

Why does the U.S. prefers to support Arab monarchies rather than democratic states in West Asia?

First, there are no democracies in the Middle East (West Asia) to support. Also, the U.S. has always been a realist actor in international relations, even if some of its politicians, especially those from the Democratic Party, voice their realist policy objectives



in liberal idealist terms. All states base their policies based on their self-interests, and American interests in the Middle East (West Asia) revolve around the continuous flow of affordable oil, unconditional support for Israel regardless of crimes against humanity such as the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians, and compliant regional partners who support American objectives and its military presence. These objectives are better achieved by the U.S. through non-elected, non-accountable, non-transparent dictatorships rather than democracies. The real question is why the U.S. would support democracies, not why it supports dictatorships.

Some scholars say that the American election system is outdated. Instances are electoral colleges and the winner-takes-all system. Don't you think that these rules written in the 1700s need to be updated?

It is no doubt that the U.S. election system

is out of date. The four-year term for elected officials is far too short, especially given that there are elections in the U.S. every two years and that elected officials are constantly, from the day they first get elected, run for re-election. So, the first problem is the length of the term for elected officials. Also, the electoral college system is very much out of date and needs to be changed, making the system either based on proportional representation or direct elections of winner-take-all.

Do you think America is able to go through different versions of democracy, or that liberal democracy is the end of history?

There is no end to history. All political systems, including democracies, change and evolve, and they do so in directions that cannot be predicted. The assumption that democracies are permanent and that they will always retain a uniform feature has been challenged by the rise of the neo-fascist right

in Europe (in France, Italy, Netherlands, and elsewhere), by the rise of right-wing populist nationalism (in Britain, Hungary, and the U.S.), and by other developments that we could not foresee before (widespread disenchantment of the “average” voter, the rise of racism and xenophobia, etc.). So, we will continue to witness changes and evolutions in the inflections and emphases of democracies around the world.

How do you evaluate Trump's presidency? Could he represent a movement beyond the two-party system?

Trumpism represents a real development in the U.S. among conservative Americans. It is highly nationalistic, placing the U.S. and its interests before other considerations. It represents an important ideological development within the Republican Party, and currently, there is an intense ideological soul-searching within the Republicans over how to come into terms with what Trump represents. The last time this happened was in the 1980s when Ronald Reagan represented a real ideological challenge to the U.S. conservative establishment. Reaganism became the norm. Now the ideological challenge among U.S. conservatives is between Reagan Republicans and Trump Republicans. We have to wait and see which way the Republican Party goes.

The Democrats have had their own ideological challenges, as represented by the “mainstream” on the one side, which is centrist, and the liberal left as represented by Bernie Sanders. Twice now, in 2016 and 2020, the Democratic establishment ensured that the ideological current that Bernie Sanders represents is marginalized and does not have the opportunity to attract more followers (as represented in the Party's platform). So, for the moment at least, the Democrats appear to have a more cohesive ideology than the Republicans, which are in the midst of deciding on the ideological soul of their party.

Saudi-Iranian talks are an attempt to pre-empt the American return to nuclear deal, says sociologist

By M. A. Saki

TEHRAN — Head of the Center for Political Studies at the University of Lebanon says that the Saudi desire to negotiate with Iran is an attempt to pre-empt the American return to the nuclear deal.

“The Saudi-Syrian normalization is a positive step and the Saudi-Iranian dialogue is an attempt to pre-empt the American return to the nuclear deal,” Dr. Talal Atrissi tells the Tehran Times.

“Saudi Arabia sees tangibly that all of its previous bets failed, and I assure that this step was by American encouragement and support, especially since Saudi Arabia failed in the war on Yemen and today it is trying to get out of the Yemeni quagmire at any cost,” Atrissi notes.

Following is the text of the interview:

How do you evaluate the ongoing talks over revitalizing the Iran nuclear deal?

Most of the statements, whether from the Iranian side or the American side, confirm that the negotiations are heading to yield results. The statements are optimistic, and the announcement of the formation of committees to study how to lift the sanctions implies that all sides are nearing an agreement.

The statements of the Russian, Chinese and even European delegates indicate progress and seriousness in the negotiations. But this does not mean that things will go quickly. The United States, for its part, will not lift the sanctions so easily, and even not all sanctions will be lifted. It will try to negotiate to lift only parts of the sanctions in exchange for Iran's return to full commitment to the terms of the nuclear deal.

As for Iran, it has an interest in negotiating and has a direct interest in lifting the sanctions, which have caused great damage to the Iranian economy, and for this reason, Iran has returned to the negotiating table. But Iran has no interest in prolongation of the talks. I mean, you go back to the negotiation table again, as if we need a new agreement. With regard to Iran, this is unacceptable, as the Leader of the Islamic Revolution warned about prolonging the negotiations, while America wants to extract the largest number of concessions from Iran before lifting the sanctions.

This is what is happening today in the successive rounds of the Vienna talks.

How would the revival of the Iran nuclear pact affect the region?

If this agreement occurs, of course, it will reflect positively on the relations among the countries of the region. I believe that Saudi Arabia's desire for dialogue with Iran began with America's encouragement, not on a self-initiative, meaning that the new American administration wants some kind of stability in the Middle East (West Asia) and mitigating Persian Gulf-Iranian tension.

The main tensions have been from the Israeli side while

the Biden administration looks forward to a kind of stability and dialogue, and this is one of the reasons for thinking about reviving the nuclear agreement with Iran.

The biggest strategic challenge for the Biden administration is China, and this means that the United States is reluctant to get involved in the Middle East (West Asia) again. It is also withdrawing from Afghanistan. Afghanistan was a major failure for America and its policies in the world and the region.

So, if the negotiations for an agreement succeeds, the allies of the United States, including Saudi Arabia in the first place, will return to stable relations and understanding with Iran, and this could contribute to solving problems in Lebanon, Yemen and other countries of the region.

What are Israel's options to undermine the nuclear talks in Vienna? Do you think Israel will start a war to block the path for reviving the nuclear pact?

From the beginning, Israel and the U.S. administration have been at odds over the 2015 nuclear deal, and Netanyahu considered the agreement signed by Obama a “historical mistake” rather than a “historic achievement,” as Obama called it. Israel tried to obstruct the path of the agreement and worked with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to prevent the conclusion of the pact, but the agreement was achieved in 2015.

When Trump came to power in 2016, Israel considered it a great opportunity to push America to pull out of the nuclear deal.

As for the possibility of Israel carrying out some kind of operation or sabotaging Iran's nuclear facilities to change the balance and impede a possible revival of the nuclear agreement between Iran and America, I rule out that this would happen.

First, Israel faces a domestic crisis, and Netanyahu is accused of having failed in the battle of “the sword of Jerusalem,” and therefore the victory that has been achieved by the Palestinian resistance is a victory for Iran. The resistance in Palestine expressed its thanks to Iran for its role in supporting Palestine.

For Israel, it is very difficult to contemplate such an option, especially since Netanyahu has moved to the ranks of the opposition and is no longer prime minister.

How do you read Saudi-Syrian normalization, especially when we put this alongside the Iranian-Saudi talks? What caused the Saudi policy change in the region?

The Saudi-Syrian normalization is a positive step and the Saudi-Iranian dialogue is an attempt to pre-empt the American return to the nuclear deal.

Saudi Arabia sees tangibly that all of its previous bets failed, and I am sure that this step was by American encouragement and support, especially since Saudi Arabia failed in the war on Yemen and today it is trying to get out of the Yemeni quagmire at any cost.



She believes that dialogue with Iran can help it get out of this war, and thus Saudi Arabia's return to the negotiation table with Iran and Syria is an indirect acknowledgment of the failure of its previous policies.

I mean, the policy of toppling the government in Syria has failed, and the policy of forming an Arab-(Persian) Gulf-Israeli axis against Iran has failed, as well as normalization with Israel and the deal of the century, after what happened recently in occupied Palestine.

So, this step on the part of Saudi Arabia is an affirmation that Iran and the axis of resistance are in a better position than before and that the past decade was a period of steadfastness and resistance in the face of all attempts to ruin the region, Syria, and Yemen in particular.

Today, after the battle of Palestine, the axis of resistance is in a position of strength, and this is what prompts the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to engage in dialogue with the parties to this axis.

What is the significance of the Iran-China partnership for the region and the larger world?

The importance of the Iran-China partnership is that it opens up broad prospects for Iran at various levels of development in the areas of investment, oil and communications. On the other hand, this may be an alternative even to the nuclear agreement with the West. Even if the nuclear deal is not revived, Iran can be satisfied with the partnership with China.

Even if Iran complies fully to the nuclear agreement and agrees with the United States, it will have balanced relations with East and West, with the preference of China, especially since China is not a colonial country and did not create problems in the region.

So, the Chinese-Iranian partnership is an important strategic agreement that may block the way for the U.S. to put pressure on Iran.

In addition, the Iranian-Chinese partnership as an economic agreement is inseparable from China's vision and its historical and strategic project to restore the Silk Road (One Road, One Belt).

Iran will be a major station in this project. For this reason, China is counting on partnership with Iran and wants Iran to remain a strong and pivotal country in the face of the American hegemony, and this is not in the interest of the West and the United States in particular.

Yemeni army releases pictures of Saudi troops captured during Jizan operation

➔1 According to Press TV, Saudi Arabia, backed by the US and regional allies, launched a devastating war on Yemen in March 2015, with the goal of bringing Hadi's government back to power and crushing popular Ansarullah movement.

Yemeni armed forces and allied Popular Committees have, however, gone from strength to strength against the Saudi-led invaders, and left Riyadh and its allies bogged down in the country.

Beijing warns NATO against exaggerating 'China threat theory'

Beijing has warned NATO against exaggerating the perceived threat from China and “artificially creating confrontation,” after U.S. President Joe Biden urged Washington's European allies to stand up to the Asian power.

The leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) took a forceful stance towards Beijing on Monday, accusing the country of threatening the international order through assertive actions in building a nuclear arsenal and space and cyber warfare capabilities.

The Chinese mission to the European Union (EU) reacted to the accusation on Tuesday, calling for NATO to “view China's development rationally.”

The mission said NATO needs to “stop exaggerating various forms of ‘China threat theory’ and not to use China's legitimate interests and legal rights as excuses for manipulating group politics (while) artificially creating confrontations.”

It described the accusations as a “slander of China's peaceful development, a misjudgment of the international situation and its own role, and it is the continuation of a Cold War mentality and the group's political psychology at work.”

China is always committed to peaceful development, it added. “We will not pose a ‘systemic challenge’ to anyone, but if anyone wants to pose a ‘systemic challenge’ to us, we will not remain indifferent,” said the Chinese mission.

The exchange came a day after leaders of the Group of Seven adopted a hostile stance toward Beijing in their final statement, repeating their allegations over a range of contentious issues.

The G7 statement took China to task for alleged human rights abuses in the Xinjiang region and activists in Hong Kong.

Erdogan says held ‘fruitful, sincere’ talks with Biden

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said on Monday he held a “fruitful and sincere” meeting with his U.S. counterpart Joe Biden on the sidelines of the NATO summit in Brussels.

“We believe there is no problem that cannot be resolved in Turkey-U.S. relations,” Erdogan added after holding his first meeting with Biden since his election.

At a press conference on the sidelines of a NATO summit in Brussels, Erdogan said the “extensive talks” with Biden covered cooperation on regional issues and he emphasized his long years of friendship with the U.S. leader.

In a brief exchange with reporters, Biden described it as a “very good meeting”. He and Erdogan met privately before being joined by other officials. They spent in total more than an hour together.

The U.S. president later told reporters that the discussion was “positive and productive”. He said the leaders “had detailed discussions about how to proceed on a number of issues”, but did not go into much further detail.

Biden has known Erdogan for years but their relationship has frequently been contentious. During his election campaign, Biden drew ire from Turkish officials after he described Erdogan as an “autocrat”.

In April, Biden infuriated Ankara by declaring that the Ottoman-era mass killing and deportations of Armenians was “genocide” – a term that U.S. presidents have avoided using.

U.S. Navy aircraft carrier USS Reagan enters South China Sea

A U.S. aircraft carrier group led by the USS Ronald Reagan has entered the South China Sea as part of a routine mission, the U.S. Navy said, at a time of rising tensions between Washington and Beijing, which claims most of the disputed waterway.

The carrier is being accompanied by the guided-missile cruiser USS Shiloh and the guided-missile destroyer USS Halsey, the U.S. Navy said on Tuesday.

China frequently objects to U.S. military missions in the South China Sea, saying they do not help promote peace or stability, and the latest mission comes after China condemned the Group of Seven (G7) nations for a statement criticising Beijing over a range of issues.

“While in the South China Sea, the strike group is conducting maritime security operations, which include flight operations with fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, maritime strike exercises, and coordinated tactical training between surface and air units,” the U.S. Navy said.

“Carrier operations in the South China Sea are part of the U.S. Navy's routine presence in the Indo-Pacific.”

Resistance News

Hamas urges resistance to take action against Israeli flag march

INTERNATIONAL d e s k **TEHRAN** — The Hamas Movement called the Palestinian resistance to take the initiative to prevent the Israeli flag march from heading for the Aqsa Mosque.

“The occupation bears responsibility for the consequences of its crimes against the Aqsa Mosque and its attempt to divide it,” the Movement's Jerusalem Affairs Office said in a press release.

It expressed its confidence that the Palestinian people would show once again unique determination to defend their religious and national rights.

The Movement urged the Palestinian masses in Jerusalem and the 1948 occupied territory to march en masse to the Aqsa Mosque and rise up in the face of the Israeli occupation and resist it with all means to curb its crimes and arrogance.

Block the Boat: Protesters prevent Israeli ship from docking at Canadian port

Protesters have prevented an Israeli container ship from docking at one of the busiest seaports in Canada, in response to the latest war on the besieged Gaza Strip that left hundreds of people dead last month.

The activists formed a picket line at an entrance to the Fairview container terminal,

and did not let the vessel, identified as the Volans and owned by Israeli shipping company ZIM, to berth at the Port of Prince Rupert.

According to Press TV, the protesters said they were acting in solidarity with Block the Boat movement, whose aim is to block Israel from shipping goods to North America in

protest at the latest Israeli war.

“We can't deny that the world is an interconnected place, so the ship that unloads here has an impact on the lives of people on the other side of the world,” Francis Riley, one of the several protesters holding signs, said.

“And I think that it's a difficult point to

make but I think it's an important point to make,” Riley added.

The activists finally left the entrance and allowed the port to continue with other business, after the Prince Rupert Port Authority confirmed that the Volans would not be unloading there.

Ground broken for vast tourism complex in northeastern Iran

TOURISM **TEHRAN** – Construction of a vast recreational and hospitality center officially began on Monday with a ground-breaking ceremony in Iran's North Khorasan province.

A budget of 25 trillion rials (\$595 million at the official exchange rate of 42,000 rials per dollar) has been allocated to the project, IRNA reported.



Covering an area of 32 hectares, the project that aims at developing the Holy Shrine of Imamzadeh Abbas Ibn Musa Ibn Jafar in Bojnurd, includes tourist recreational amenities, accommodation centers, malls, parking lots, and restaurants, the report added.

Located south of Bojnurd, the holy shrine is a rectangular building with an entrance in the middle of each side. The building has two newly built iwans (porches) and two shabestans.

The building is very well-proportioned and has a special beauty. The dome is covered with turquoise tiles and several inscriptions. The oldest inscription dates back to 1808, which is the date of its restoration. The structure was fully restored in 1966.

Experts believe though the northeastern province may not be the first choice of travelers, its tourism industry is getting momentum.

According to Lonely Planet, most foreign tourists pass straight through North Khorasan in transit between Mashhad and Gorgan, but if you have time to explore, it's worth diverting south from the capital, Bojnurd, towards Esfaryen, famed for its wrestling tournaments, the remarkable citadel of Belqays and the partly preserved stepped village of Roien some 20km north.

Sheikh Shahab al-Din Ahari ensemble to bid for UNESCO world heritage status

➔ The main iwan of the mausoleum is flanked by a pair of massive minarets not taller than the iwan itself. It is possible that the construction of the minarets was left



unfinished, or that their top ends were demolished at a later date. The mosque is located east of the mausoleum and is decorated with stucco work and paintings and all the walls are covered with handwriting.

Museum dedicated to journalistic heritage inaugurated

➔ Nowadays, there are hundreds of magazines, newspapers, and news websites in the country mostly in Persian, English, and Arabic languages.

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 UNESCO-registered Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex to name a few. The city



became the capital of the Mongol Il-Khan Mahmud Gazan (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 Ottoman Empire. During World War I, the city was temporarily occupied by Turkish and then Soviet troops.

Gigantic water park opened in Tabriz

HERITAGE **TEHRAN** – On Monday, a gigantic water park opened in Tabriz, the capital of East Azarbaijan province.

Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Minister Ali-Asghar Mounesan inaugurated the park, which is considered the largest of its kind in the country, CHTN reported.

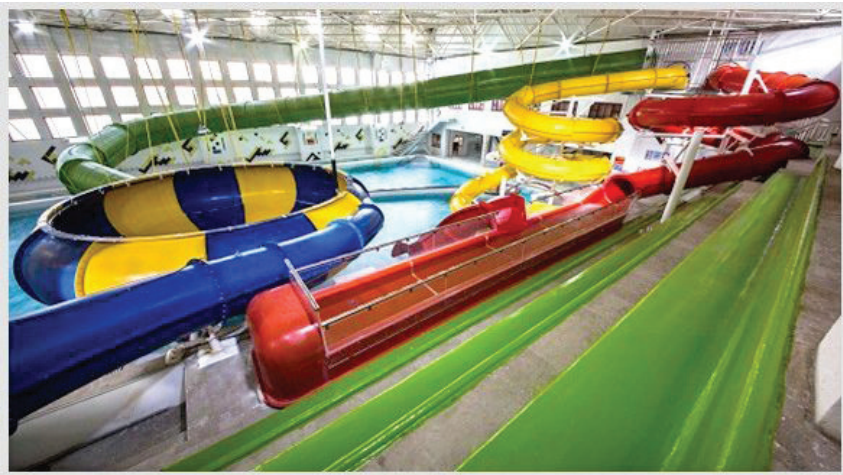
"As a result of such projects, which are implemented in collaboration with the private sector, the tourism industry in the region will flourish," the minister said.

The water park, which is a part of the larger Helia tourist complex, will be operational soon under strict health protocols, the report added.

With an area of 18,700 square meters, the water park is expected to generate 110 job opportunities directly.

The Helia tourist complex is among the biggest projects being conducted by the private sector in the province, the report said.

Besides the water park, it features several restaurants ranging from traditional to modern as well as a five-star hotel, which



is currently under construction.

A budget of 3.5 trillion rials (\$85 million at the official exchange rate of 42,000 rials per dollar) has been invested in the project.

Despite its arid climate, Iran's tourism

sector has tried to boost hydro tourism or water tourism in recent years.

This branch of tourism involves traveling to places specifically to take part in water-based activities. Some individuals

who do not wish to partake in water-related activities embark on water tourism trips so that they can visit tourist sites that sit close to bodies of water such as lakes, rivers, dams, oceans, etc.

While water tourism often includes active chases, some water tourists visit islands and shore regions to join more relaxed pursuits such as diving or swimming. Travel businesses organize tours of coral reefs and arrange for local tour guides to preside over excursions on which travelers can swim with local marine life such as dolphins or even sharks. Some tour operators also cater to families who are primarily focused on swimming and tanning rather than interacting with aquatic life.

Water trips occasionally involve inland destinations such as lakes and rivers. Holidaymakers can sail or swim on lakes while many rivers are ideally suited to white water rafting. Additionally, some leisure businesses operate water parks that contain swimming pools, water slides, and areas for kayaking or canoeing.

MOU inked to regulate tourist visits to Golestan National Park

TOURISM **TEHRAN** – Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Department of Golestan province has signed a memorandum of understanding with the provincial Department General of Environment to enhance the protection of the Golestan National Park.

The MOU seeks to re-organize sightseeing in the park, providing solutions for systematic visits of tourists, determining the requirements for tourism activities in the park, and introducing the elites and activists of the region in both environment and tourism sectors.

Identifying forgotten handicrafts fields in the nearby villages, producing related content, designing handicraft products inspired by the patterns of natural resources in the park, and holding workshops and training courses are also some other pillars of the agreement.

The provincial tourism chief Ahmad Tajari and the director of the Department General of Environment Mohammadreza Kanani signed the MOU on Sunday.

As one of the unique natural sites of the country, the Golestan National Park holds the potential to become

a tourism hub for nature lovers, Tajari said during the signing ceremony.

It seems necessary in this region to develop eco-lodge units and train tour guides to protect and preserve the national park, the official added.

Based on the MOU, a business plan will be implemented in Golestan National Park with a focus on tourism and handicrafts, which will be a major step toward preserving Golestan forests and generating employment in the area, he added.

For his part, Kanani said that the development of eco-tourism should be pursued in this region.

Handicraft products made in rural areas could be marketed while tourists visit the national park, creating job opportunities for the local population, he explained.

Bordering the Caspian Sea, Golestan, the oldest national park in Iran, is a unique refuge for wildlife that has been facing problems in recent years due to man-made damages.

Stretched to 87,402 hectares, it is home to one-seventh



of Iran's plant species, one-third of all birds, and half of the country's mammals, hosting 1,350 plant species and 302 wildlife species. It has been listed as one of the top fifty ecosystems on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1930.

National Museum of Iran publishes first issue of its journal

HERITAGE **TEHRAN** – The National Museum of Iran has recently published the first issue of its journal, which includes articles on topics of archaeology, museum management, restoration, and related theoretical studies.

According to Jabrael Nokandeh, director-general of the museum, the articles are authored based on research of museum collections either at the National Museum of Iran or other museums both in or outside of the country.

Nokandeh said the publication of a periodic journal of the Museum is an important event that has been pursued by the museum staff in various ways in recent decades: first between 2005-2007 with the quarterly journal "Archaeology" in collaboration with the University of Tehran, and again between 2010-2013 with the "Journal of Iranian Archaeology" together with Vahesht Mina.



The official emphasized that the museum has never been able to establish an independent journal of its own. "Now, with the launch of the Journal of the National Museum of Iran, the museum joins the decades-old tradition of the world's major museums, such as the Metropolitan Museum, the British Museum, and the Louvre," he said.

National Museum of Iran is a state museum under the auspices of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts. The Museum consists of the Iran Bastan Museum (Ancient Iran) and the Museum of Islamic Archaeology and Art of Iran, as well as eight research departments, the conservation department, the library, and the archives. The research departments are organized by specific archaeological and historical periods and topics.

This Museum houses the largest collections of archaeological objects in the country. Dating from the Paleolithic to the late Islamic period, the collections represent more than a million years of human settlement and cultural achievement in Iran. The Paleolithic personal ornaments, clay and human figurines from the early village communities, the earliest evidence of administrative technology and writing from the 4th millennium BC, Persepolis stone reliefs and capitals, Parthian life-size bronze statue of the "Shami Man", the natural mummy of a man called "Salt Man," the Ilkhanid Mihrab (prayer niche) of Dar-e Behesht, and the pen and ink (Siah Qalam) paintings by Reza Abbasi of the Safavid period are among the important objects in the museum.

First Announcement



IN THE NAME OF GOD
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BROADCASTING

INTERNATIONAL TENDER No: 1400/103-29/03 Renewal

Tender Holder:
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BROADCASTING (IRIB)

-Subject of Tender :
Broadcasting the TV networks of English iFilm , Press TV and Hispan TV on Galaxy 19 for three years in accordance with the technical specification and other terms and conditions mentioned in the tender documents.

Deadline and how to receive the tender documents:
From **Thursday 17 June 2021 (1400/03/27)** until **Sunday 20 June 2021 (1400/03/30)** by **02:00 p.m** with presentation of introductory letter by company or its representative and the receipt of paying the documents fee.

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

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

Type and amount of guarantee for participation to tender:
The amount of deposit for participating in tender is USD 62640 fixed or its equivalent in Rials 15660000000 which should be in the form of Bank Guarantee.

Time and place of delivering Bidding Envelopes:
The sealed (A,B&C) packages/envelopes and the qualification evaluation package/envelope separately packed , should be submitted no later than **09:00 a.m. on Tuesday 20 of July 2021 (1400/04/29)** at the address mentioned in 4th clause.

Time and place of opening Qualification Evaluation envelopes:
The date of opening the Qualification Evaluation envelopes is on **Tuesday 20 of July 2021 (1400/04/29) at 10:00 a.m** in the office of International Purchasing Dept.

Time and place of opening Envelopes:
The envelopes A of those eligible participants who meet the qualification criterion and approval of Technical and Commercial committee will be opened on **Sunday 25 July 2021 at 03:00 p.m (1400/05/03)** in the office of Financial Vice President .In case of complete content in the envelopes A the envelopes of B and C of eligible participants will be opened at the same time and place.
The participant must be qualified by the competent authorities.
Fore more information please see :
www.iriboffice.ir/tenders and http://iets.mporg.ir/ Tel: 00982122167053

Purchasing (Kala) Dept.,IRIB

COVID-19 UPDATES

The statistics are related to 24 hours started 2:00 p.m. June 14

New cases	10216
New deaths	134
Total cases	3,049,648
Total deaths	82,351
New hospitalized patients	1260
Patients in critical condition	3,394
Total recovered patients	2,683,210
Diagnostic tests conducted	21,817,747
Doses of vaccine injected	5,232,944

Charity foundation plans to create 18,000 jobs

SOCIETY **TEHRAN** – The Barekat Charity Foundation, affiliated with Headquarters for Executing the Order of the Imam, plans to generate 18,000 jobs by reviving and developing 300 economic enterprises this year (began March 21), Seyyed Amir Hossein Madani, head of the Foundation, said.



Supporting 300 medium and large firms in order to revive, develop and increase production capacity with a total investment of 25 trillion rials (nearly \$525 million at the official rate of 42,000 rials) is on the agenda, he stated.

The revival and development of these medium and large enterprises, in addition to earning 20 trillion rials (about \$476 million), will create jobs for 18,000 people, he added.

He further announced that last year (March 2020- March 2021), some 130 companies have been revived, and 10,000 direct and indirect jobs have been generated, IRNA reported on Tuesday.

Headquarters for Executing the Order of the Imam was founded in 1989. In the Iranian calendar year, 1386 (March 2017- March 2018) Barekat Charity Foundation- the social arm of the organization- with the aim of promoting social justice was established.

Socio-economic empowerment of communities by encouraging entrepreneurship prioritizing breadwinner women, developing infrastructures such as water supply and power grids, building roads, constructing schools and increasing educational spaces, promoting health for all, granting non-repayable loans and insurance especially in less developed areas and regions most affected by 1980s war and natural disasters are of the priorities of the charity foundation.

National Parks of Iran

(Part 5)

The Lake Reza'iya National Park (renamed Lake Urmia), located in northwestern Iran was the country's largest lake, with an area of about 470,000 hectares in years of average precipitation. It was extremely saline, and thus contained no fish but supported rich hatches of brine shrimps and growths of algae.

These provided abundant food for large numbers of waterfowls, notably breeding greater flamingos, white pelicans and common shelducks (tanja). One hundred eighty-six species of birds had been recorded for this park in the 1970s.



This lake, with four islands of fair size and about 100 small islands, or mere outcrops of large rocks, many of which provided breeding places for a number of the bird species, was not only of spectacular beauty but a unique ecosystem which merited inclusion in the MAB reserves. It is, however, tragic to relate that the lake has almost completely dried up as a result of the construction of dams on the rivers that discharged into it, without considering the future of the lake, the largest body of water in Iran!

National nature monument. This is the definition of small areas of land, air and, water that have been designated for preservation, protection, and management because of the value inherent in their natural, physical, or artificial state. The objective is to secure preservation of a special site, area, or living species of flora or fauna that illustrate outstanding examples of typical as well as unique or unusual phenomena of the nation's geological and ecological natural history. Sites or areas designated as such may or may not be opened to visitors depending on the requirements of the feature(s) to be preserved.

Prospective sites for this category have no minimum size, but boundaries are clearly described, which sufficiently ensure the integrity of the feature within the site. Criteria were set forth to assess the unique and representative nature of a site in terms of national significance, such as, outstanding geological formations; a habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, endangered or restricted species; zoogeographic features unique to the distribution and survival of the associated fauna and flora, etc.

(Source: Encyclopædia Iranica)

Autumn rains likely to start later than normal

ENVIRONMENT **TEHRAN** – Autumnal rainfall this year is likely to start later than normal in the country, hence the drought period will be prolonged, Ahad Vazifeh, head of the national center for drought and crisis management, has said.

Since the beginning of the current water year (September 23, 2020), the whole country received 130 millimeters of rain over the last month, showing that precipitation has declined by 40 percent compared to the long-term average, he explained.

Pointing out that almost all the provinces are facing a serious decrease in rainfall, he specified "provinces of Hormozgan, Sistan-Baluchestan, Fars, Kerman, Khorasan Razavi, and South Khorasan, are short of rain by 50 to 85 percent. On the other hand, the western and southwestern provinces of Kordestan, Kermanshah, Ilam, Lorestan, and Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari are noticeably facing rainfall shortages."

For example, the normal annual rainfall in Kermanshah province is 480 mm, but this province has received only 50 percent of its annual rainfall, he said, ISNA reported on Tuesday.

"The western and southwestern provinces are the springs of Iran, as receive about 700 mm of rainfall annually, which is a significant part of the country's annual rainfall, but unfortunately the situation is not good during the current water year," he lamented.

Referring to many provinces dealing with the water crisis, especially southern provinces such as Khuzestan, he said that the country received snowfall lower than normal during winter with above normal temperature. As a result, snow reserves and river flows decreased compared to last year.

"According to the Ministry of Energy, the reserves of dams in the country are not in a good condition and in some areas, the water level has decreased by about 40 percent compared to last year.

So, the water flow is not sufficient in the country's wetlands and lakes. However, there



According to the World Meteorological Organization's multiannual forecast, in the next five years, Iran's average rainfall will decline by 75 percent, and the temperature rises by 50-75 percent compared to the long-term average.

is a need for officials to use all methods of water resources management to tackle the issue. Summer cultivation should also be stopped in the provinces. And People should also save the most," he emphasized.

Scorching summer ahead

Stating that the temperature during spring (beginning on March 21) was about two to three degrees higher than the long-term average of the country, he predicted that the temperature in summer will still be higher than in the long run, but the temperature anomaly will be higher in the western half of Iran.

So that the temperature in provinces such as Kordestan, West Azarbaijan, East

Azarbaijan, Zanjan, etc. will be about one to two degrees Celsius higher than the long-term average.

He pointed out that the temperature in the southern slopes of Alborz, including Tehran, is forecasted to be about 1 to 1.5 degrees Celsius higher than normal during the summer, adding that the southeastern province of Sistan-Baluchestan will also experience normal temperature.

More drought predicted over next 5 years

According to the World Meteorological Organization's multiannual forecast, in the next five years, Iran's average rainfall will decline by 75 percent, and the temperature

rises by 50-75 percent compared to the long-term average.

Accordingly, the adoption of national policies to adapt to low rainfall and reduce the consequences of drought is inevitable, and the Seventh Development Plan should be prepared on the basis of drought and climate change, Vazifeh said in May.

A large part of the country has been hit by severe drought during the past 12 months. Forecasts indicate that we will not have significant rainfall in the remaining months of the current water year, so that, we face severe to very severe drought in most parts of the country, he stated.

What would be the consequences?

Climate change is a fact that cannot be run over, whether the temperature raises over 2 or 6°C, natural incidents such as flooding, droughts, and severe storms are among the main consequences of climate change.

Moreover, water and food shortages, water-borne illnesses, cold or heat-related deaths will come up as the results of temperature variations; in tropical areas also the risk of floods will raise.

Heavy rain and other extreme weather events will become more frequent, which can lead to floods along with decreasing water quality, but also decreasing availability of water resources in some regions.

Climate change will also bring extreme wet and dry seasons, which mainly causes rainfall fluctuations and water scarcity. While there have been prolonged droughts nationwide in past recent years leaving people scrambling for water.

So, nations must take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the future, preventing the emissions peak, otherwise, they might not be able to breathe on the planet in the future, or migrate to other places if found.

The study may also come efficient when it comes to making the people aware of climate change impact in their own city, within their lifetime, to avoid experiencing an entirely new climate that is beyond human experience.

Polling stations set up in Russia, Britain for Iran's presidential elections

SOCIETY **TEHRAN** – Polling stations have been set up for Iran's upcoming presidential elections in Russia and Britain, ISNA reported on Tuesday.

Hossein Matin, Iran's charge-d'affaires in the UK, said "The election will be held in 11 constituencies in the UK, including five in London and six in other cities, including Manchester, Newcastle, Leeds and etc."

Addressing the Iranians living in Britain, he said that according to the consultations with the British political and security officials, the security of the elections is ensured and they are making the necessary efforts in this regard.

Meanwhile, Iran's ambassador to Russia, Kazem Jalali, said that polling stations have been set up for elections in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kazan, and Astrakhan.

The management of these elections in Kazan and Astrakhan has been entrusted to the Iranian consulates located in these cities, and two ballot boxes have been considered for Moscow and St. Petersburg, he added.

Jalali invited all the Iranian nation to participate in this crucial election.

The presidential election will be held on June 18, with seven candidates. It will be the thirteenth presidential election in Iran.

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Leader of the Islamic Revolution, said in May "the scene



of elections is a place for competition to serve the people."

People would participate in the elections in large numbers because competent and highly capable managers have entered the election race to resolve the people's economic problems, he added.

"Obviously, the enemies are opposed to our elections. Since the first day and for many years now, they have been opposed to them. Up until today, they have always focused on discouraging the people from participating in the elections by saying that the elections may be rigged and that there may be cheating.

They propagandize against the people's participation in elections. Later, when the people do participate and there is an enthusiastic turnout in the elections, they say that the elections have obviously been 'engineered' and that it was clear beforehand who would be the winner."

ARWU puts 34 Iranian universities among world's top 1,000

→ 1 normalized citation impact, global collaboration; co-authorship, quality publications; published in top journals and conferences, and institute awards).

Shanghai Ranking is a fully independent organization dedicating to research on higher education intelligence and consultation, which has been the official publisher of the Academic Ranking of World Universities since 2009.

In its latest edition in 2021, there are 34 Iranian institutions, which have been mentioned 163 times in the list of top institutions in different fields.

University of Tehran 21 times, Islamic Azad University 17 times, Tarbiat Modares University 13 times, Amirkabir and Sharif University of Technology 12 times, and the Isfahan University of Technology 10 times were listed in 54 scientific fields.

In total, Iranian institutes have been able to gain a global position in 32 scientific fields.

The Shanghai rankings 2020 show the top 1,000 universities in the world, with Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology first to second, respectively.

Performance in 2021

Most recently, thirty-six Iranian universities have been listed among more than 1,000 major universities worldwide, according to the Center for Science and Technology Studies

Leiden Ranking for 2021.

The 2021 Times Higher Education Impact Rankings has listed 27 Iranian universities among the 1,115 most effective institutions worldwide.

Six Iranian universities have been placed among the world's top universities announced by the prestigious Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings 2021.

Times Higher Education also has published its annual ranking of the world's top universities for 2021, listing 47 Iranian universities, which shows an increase of 7 universities compared to the last year.

With 47 Iranian universities ranked among 1,527 top universities of 93 countries in the world in 2021 rankings, Iran achieved a great improvement in the academic field.

Some 21 Islamic countries were also listed in the ranking. However, Iran holds the highest share with 47 universities.

With a scientific growth rate of 10.4 percent in 2019, Iran ranked second among the top 25 countries in the world, next to China with a growth rate of 12.9 percent, according to the Web of Science website.

According to statistics released by the International Web of Science Database, Iran's citation rank has always been on the rise over the last eight years, from 24 in 2012 to 16 in 2019.

ENGLISH IN USE

LEARN NEWS TRANSLATION

A ← → ع

Rainfalls brings life back to Gomishan wetland

Gomishan international wetland, northern province of Golestan, is once again partially filled with water with recent rainfalls, the provincial chief of the department of environment has said. Over the past few days more than 60 percent of the wetland was filled due to the recent rainfalls and now 20,000 hectares of the wetland are covered with water, Amir Abdous said on Tuesday. Due to the decrease in the water level at the Caspian Sea the wetland has been dried specially during hot seasons, Abdous said, adding that in winter a small part of the wetland was covered with water.

بارندگی های اخیر زندگی دوباره به تالاب گمیشان بخشد

مدیرکل حفاظت محیط زیست گلستان از آگیری بخشی از تالاب بین المللی گمیشان در این استان خبر داد به گزارش خبرگزاری ایرنا امیر عبدوس روز سه شنبه گفت: بارندگی های اخیر زندگی دوباره به این زیستگاه مهم بخشید و بیش از ۶۰ درصد تالاب بین المللی گمیشان آگیری شد. وی افزود: به علت پایین رفتن سطح آب دریای خزر تغذیه این تالاب از سوی دریا به حداقل ممکن رسیده بود و تقریباً تمام سطح تالاب بین المللی گمیشان در فصول گرم سال کاملاً خشک و در زمستان نیز بخش بسیار اندکی زیر آب قرار داشت.

INTERNATIONAL DAILY
www.tehrantimes.com

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» Public Relations Office: Tel: (+98 21) 88805807
» Subscription & Distribution Dept.: Tel: (+98 21) 43051603
» Printed at: Jame Jam Barta Born - 44197737

Tehrantimes79 Tehrantimes79 Tehrantimes79

No. 18, Bimeh Alley, Nejatollahi St., Tehran, Iran
P.o. Box: 14155-4843
Zip Code: 1599814713



Whoever warns you against sins and vices
is like the one who gives you good tidings.
Imam Ali (AS)

Translation of English literature into Persian

Part 2

French remained the dominant European language among the educated Persian elite until the end of World War II, and most translations were of French works.

Even works originally in English became known to Persian readers first through translations from the French.

One particularly noteworthy example was the translation by Mirza Habib Esfahani (1836-93) of James Morier's picaresque novel The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in the French version.

This translation, universally considered brilliant, was first published in Calcutta in 1905 (erroneously attributed to Shaikh Ahmad Ruhi on the title page) and then reprinted several times in Persia.

The work has been widely circulated and read ever since its publication and has exerted a strong influence on writing in Persia.

Other examples of translations of English works from the French are Erskine Caldwell's Tobacco Road translated by R. Sayyed-Hosayni, 1954; William Shakespeare's The Tempest translated by P. Natel Khanlari. (probably in the 1930s), Much Ado about Nothing translated by A. Nushin, 1950, and Othello translated by M. Etemadzadeh, 1958; and Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray translated by R. Mashahyekhi, 1948.

An oddity was the translation from a Russian translation of three stories by Arthur Conan Doyle by E. Abdollahzadeh, Ketab-e Sherlock Holms, 1905.

The English language genres that achieved the most popularity in this period and were translated directly were thrillers and adventure stories for younger readers.

Beside Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe translated by Mohammad-Ali Khan at an indeterminate date, Doyle's The London Police was translated into Persian by Abdohosayn Mirza as early as 1904; two decades later Edgar Rice Burroughs' series about Tarzan of the Apes and the exploits of a private detective called Nat Pinkerton by David Frome were translated and issued in weekly installments.

Zabihollah Mansuri (1895-1986), a freelance translator of pulp fiction from both French and English, also issued serialized renderings, often quite free, of detective stories by Agatha Christie and Dorothy L. Sayers in the daily newspaper Kushesh and the twice-weekly Khandaniha. He remained active for more than sixty years, and his phenomenal output continues to be reprinted even today.

Spread of English language translations

The outbreak of World War II and the subsequent occupation of Persia by Allied forces in 1941 caused more than political chaos in the country.

It put an end to the dominance of French as the favored foreign language and the European language to be taught first in secondary schools.

With British and American forces in the country, learning English acquired practical value, and later many Persian students went to England or the United States to complete their education.

English thus replaced French as the foreign language of choice in Persia, and translations of literary works from English became more and more frequent.

One American author whose works were translated in quick succession in the 1940s was Jack London, hailed as a proletarian writer by activists of the left.

At least fifty Persian translations of his works are known. Favored in the same circles were Ernest Hemingway; the early works of John Steinbeck; and, among British writers, Charles Dickens.

During the war the Allies distributed a number of Persian-language publications in Persia; some were produced in India, but the intellectual quarterly Ruzgar-e No was published in London.

Some of the most learned Persians who found themselves in England, like Mojtaba Minovi and Hassan Movaqqar Balyuzi (who also worked for the newly established Persian service of BBC radio), contributed translations from the works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, George Lord Byron, and other Romantic poets.

Minovi's famous Persian rendering of Hamlet's soliloquy "To Be or Not to Be" was first published in this journal, which was widely read and had a strong influence on a younger generation of literary translators.

After the fall of the prime minister Mohammad Mosaddeq in 1953 intellectuals turned more and more away from political involvement in literary activities, including translation.

Some commercial publishers like Safi-Alishah, Nil, Marefat, and later Amir-Kabir, all in Tehran, welcomed the efforts of younger translators of serious fiction into Persian, though much of the work was still from French.

In the meantime a number of British- or American-educated Persians had returned home, and in addition two agencies contributed to an increase in the number of works of fiction translated from English: the newly established Royal Institute for Translation and Publication (Bongah-e Tarjomeh va Nashr-e Ketab) and the Tehran branch of Franklin Book Program, an American-based nonprofit organization dedicated to promotion of American books abroad.

Source: Encyclopedia Iranica
To be continued

“Iran in the Present” named book of the year at Croatian Travel Festival

A R T d e s k **TEHRAN** — Croatian adventurer Ivan Dogic's book “Iran in the Present” (“Iran u prezentu”) was awarded the Nagrada Dijana Klaric at the 10th Croatian Travel Festival, the organizers announced on Sunday.

The award is given to the year's best travel book at the festival, which was organized from June 10 to 13 in Sibenik, a city on the Adriatic coast of Croatia.

“Iran in the Present” is the account of Dogic's 2018 journey to Iran, where he found business success, love and happiness starting from scratch.

In the book, he tries to bring the exotic, dynamic and turquoise country of Iran

closer to the reader in an educational and entertaining way.

“Partly a chronicle of Iranian society, culture, history and geography, and partly a kind of virtual tourist tour, this book will take you into the fascinating world of a country about which there are many misconceptions,” Croatian TV personality Kresimir Sucevic Medjeral has said about the book.

The Croatian Travel Festival has been held in Sibenik since 2012, organized by the Croatian Travel Clubs.

The festival gathers world travelers and travel enthusiasts, and aims to bring the magic of traveling to everyone and present



This photo shows Croatian adventurer Ivan Dogic and copies of his book “Iran in the Present”.

diverse ways to travel.

Over the past six years, the club has

organized more than 200 tours to over 30 countries on 5 continents.

Photographer dusts off, highlights Afghan women’s beauty forgotten amid war

lived in Afghanistan for four years, I noticed the beauty of women amid war that had never been featured before by any media,” Hossaini said in a press release.

“The lives of the women pictured in ‘Beauty amid War’ are full of stories and they have been photographed over three years since 2018,” she added.

She noted that the collection has been amassed mostly in Kabul, because the conservative attitude and restrictions on photography in other cities thwart any attempt at artistic activities.

She put her life in danger several times to set the stage for her collection. “In many regions, such as in Nangarhar, you wouldn’t even dare hold a camera,” she said.

Hossaini said she has never tried to hide the violence of war in her photos by means of a staged setting.

She also asked Iranian officials to settle the problem of ID for children born in refugee Afghan families in Iran.

“The identity crisis for me and my generation is a big problem,” she lamented and expressed her hope that Iranian officials will find a solution to the problem.

“When I visited Afghanistan years after living in Iran,

I realized how much I’m an Iranian, however, I do not feel good about this since I have an Afghan passport,” she said.

In a statement for the exhibition, Hossaini wrote, “The image of Afghan women is now blackened by successive wars, as we constantly talk about war and perhaps have become accustomed to their symbolic presence with blue burqas or even their absence.”

“The women in these pictures are full of high hopes, resistance, liberation and stories that have never been told. These images are real, however, with a temporary arrangement. The faces of powerful and beautiful women who have been forgotten, and the beauty of that place are far from the eyes of the world.

“This is the only moment of the image of an Afghan woman that must be watched frequently to remove the stereotype of looking down on women and illuminate the minds of the audience with the radiance of this perpetually denied beauty.”

The exhibition will be running until June 21 at the Momayyez Gallery of the Iranian Artists Forum.

New Persian-Armenian dictionary unveiled by Sadi Foundation

CULTURE d e s k **TEHRAN** — A new Persian-Armenian dictionary compiled by Tigran Davtyan has been published by the Sadi Foundation.

The Armenian-Persian Dictionary will be useful for Iranologists, translators, students, journalists, businessmen and a wide range of readers.

The book was introduced during a meeting at the Writer’s Union of Armenia in Yerevan, the foundation announced on Tuesday.

Speaking at the meeting, Iranian cultural attaché Seyyed Hossein Tabatabai congratulated Davtyan for compiling the lexicon and elaborated on the role of culture

and literature in the expansion of relations between the countries.

“We appreciate the great efforts Davtyan made in compiling this dictionary and we hope that in the next editions transliteration and pronunciations can also be added,” he added.

Davtyan who also attended that the meeting expressed his hope that his work would be a step towards introducing Iranian culture, art and literature to the Armenian people.

Hasmik Kirakosian of the Yerevan State University also described the spread of Persian culture in Armenia as a valuable

step in the development of Iranian studies in Armenia.

Iranian-Armenian poet, translator and journalist Edward Haghverdian, Iranian-Armenian Persian literature scholar Khoren Aramuni and several other academics also delivered speeches during the meeting.

Davtyan, who is also chief editor of the department of the Persian program broadcast for foreign countries of Armenian Public Radio Broadcasting, published an Armenian-Persian dictionary in Yerevan in 2011.

The book sums up Davtyan’s long experience of using both languages, as well as new words used in the press and



Copies of the Persian-Armenian Dictionary compiled by Tigran Davtyan were unveiled at the Writer's Union of Armenia in Yerevan.

everyday life.

The first Persian-Armenian dictionary was published in Armenia in 1987 by Georgy Nalbandian, a well-known Armenian Iranologist.

“Gabriel” competing in Istanbul Sultanbeyli short film festival



“Gabriel” by Iranian director Yusef Kargar.

A R T d e s k **TEHRAN** – Iranian filmmaker Yusef Kargar’s acclaimed movie “Gabriel” is competing in the Sultanbeyli International Short Film Competition, which is currently underway in Istanbul, Turkey.

The film is about a middle-aged man who lives with his son. His wife has been missing for some time. All the people are suspicious of her. One day news comes to him and he has to choose one: expediency or conscience?!

The film has been screened in numerous international festivals and has won some awards.

The 11th Karama Human Rights Film Festival in Amman, Jordan, selected “Gabriel” as best short in January.

It also won the award for best foreign narrative short at the 29th Berkeley Video and Film Festival in the U.S. in October 2020.

The Sultanbeyli Municipality is the main organizer of the festival, which opened on Tuesday and will be

running until June 17.

Farnush Samadi, director of the acclaimed Iranian short “Gaze”, is a member of the jury at the festival.

Perihan Savas, Banu Sivaci, Faruk Guven, Feza Caldiran, Hakan Karsak, Emre Kizilirmak and Ana Castro are the other members of the jury.

Samadi was also on the panel of the International Migration Film Festival organized in Gaziantep, the capital of Gaziantep Province, in the western part of Turkey’s Southeastern Anatolia Region, in June 2020.

Her “Gaze” was screened at numerous international events across the world. It is about a woman who witnesses something happening on the bus on her way back from work, but she has to decide whether to reveal it or not.

She has served as a juror in several other international events, including the 2018 Linz International Short Film Festival in Austria and the 17th Luciana Film Festival in the southern Italian city of Pisticci in 2016.

Hungarian novel “The End of a Family Story” appears in Persian

CULTURE d e s k **TEHRAN** — A Persian translation of Hungarian writer Peter Nadas’s 1977 debut novel “The End of a Family Story” has been released by Peydayesh Publications in Tehran.

Maryam Puresmaeil is the translator of the book, which was rendered into English by Imre Goldstein in 1998.

The narrator of “The End of a Family Story” is a young boy who lives alone with his grandparents. His rebellious, talkative grandfather escapes the present by fleeing to his memories of the past, weaving for his grandson a fantastic tapestry of stories both of family sagas and of biblical, Talmudic and historical characters.

Simultaneously, the storyteller and the

boy realize that the boy’s father, a government official, has betrayed the family and is now being called a traitor by the authorities.

Liberated into sincerity and freedom by his grandfather’s stories, the boy gives dark and passionate testimony to the horrors of the adult world.

Nadas was not allowed to publish his work for up to five years due to opposition from the Hungarian communist government. However, the book brought him fame outside Hungary.

Nadas’ style of writing has met with criticism from The New York Times’ Ken Kalfus, who described the book’s “tediousness as profound as the themes it seeks to engage.”

Kalfus refers to Nadas’ method of “telling

– or not telling – a story” as a structure, which fails to intensify the emotions within the story.

Inviting comparisons with the work of Isaac Babel, Salman Rushdie and Italo Calvino, “The End of a Family Story” further confirms Nadas as one of contemporary Europe’s preeminent novelists.

Nadas studied journalism and photography between 1961 and 1963 before working as a journalist for Budapest magazine since 1965.

After publishing volumes of short stories, he published “The End of a Family Story” in 1977, and almost ten years later in 1986, his second novel titled “A Book of Memories” was published.



This combination photo shows Hungarian writer Peter Nadas and the front cover of the Persian translation of his debut novel “The End of a Family Story”.