UK police wounded in anti-capitalist rallies

TEHRAN - Anti-establishment protesters have poured their anger onto the streets of the British capital during a traditional annual event marking bonfire night. The unrest in London included clashes and street battles with police that left at least eight officers needing medical treatment for injuries they sustained.

Protesters had initially gathered in Central London’s iconic Trafalgar Square and Oxford Circus for the annual Guy Fawkes Night celebrations. The event commemorates the failed gunpowder plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605.

Some were later seen being frog marched away by police in riot gear, while others were reported to have set up barricades at various locations across the capital to contain the demonstrations.

One of the participating groups was the movement, known as the anti-Covid marches against government restrictions and the perceived misuse of emergency powers.

Demonstrators at this year’s Guy Fawkes inspired Million Mask March through London expressed even more anger and frustration as it came on the back of Covid-19 lockdowns with many descending on the city to demand a return to normal life, even as the government announced that Christmas will be a COVID-19 free zone.

Criticisms from the members of the movement, including the state’s violent response, have left at least eight officers needing medical treatment for injuries sustained.

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When you don’t know how to guarantee a deal

Iranian story on stage in Tehran

House of Nima Yushij, father of modern Persian poetry

TEHRAN - The house of Nima Yushij (1897-1960), who is famed as the father of modern Persian poetry, has been restored to the former state.

The house, located near the famous Nima Yushij Square, has been renovated and restored as well. The director of the Tehran Municipality’s Beautification Organization said on Saturday, "Dating back to the second Pahlavi era, the house is now defined as the ‘Museum of Modern Iranian Poetry’ and it is ready to open to the public." The house is already open to the public.

Iran-Pakistan free trade agreement to be implemented within 3 months

TEHRAN – Iran and Pakistan are going to implement the free trade agreement within the next three months, Iranian Industry, Mining and Trade Minister Reza Fatemi Amin announced on Saturday.

The agreement includes the elimination of existing barriers and the facilitation of economic relations between the two countries.

Iranians in the Free Tariff Zone of Golestan province are also set to benefit from the agreement.

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Iran expects Europe to act responsibly toward refugees: official

TEHRAN — The Director General of Foreign Affairs and Immigrants of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hossein Amir Abdollahian, reiterated that Iran expects the European countries and the international community as a whole to help and cooperate with the United Nations, to act responsibly in aiding the refugees and provide comprehensive support for Afghan refugees flooding into Europe.

Mahdi Mahmodi made the remarks during a meeting with Paolo Gentiloni, President of the Italian Senate and the President of Consular Services of the Fresh Foreign Ministry.

Gentiloni Assessed the situation of millions of Afghans who have been flooded into Europe and the need for the international community and the European countries to cooperate.

Paolo Gentiloni said that the European Union needs to look into the situation of Afghans in their own country.

Hossein Amir Abdollahian noted that in recent months the parties that do not like good relations between the two countries had become active, causing some misunderstandings.

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UNHCR Director-General Fabrizio Di Domenico told reporters in an exclusive interview that the EU has to play a key role in resolving the refugee crisis.

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**Baku interested in boosting ties with Iran: Azeri FM**

**TEHRAN** – Azerbaijan Foreign Minister Jeyhun Bayramov has expressed interest in boosting economic and cultural ties with Iran, during a recent visit to Tehran.

Bayramov met with his Iranian counterpart Mohammad Javad Nekounam, they discussed a range of bilateral and regional issues. The two foreign ministers agreed to strengthen cooperation in various fields, including energy, transport, and security.

Bayramov highlighted Azerbaijan's interest in developing closer ties with Iran, particularly in the areas of infrastructure and energy. He said, "We are interested in boosting economic and cultural ties with Iran, especially in the areas of infrastructure and energy. Our two countries share many common interests and we believe that cooperation in these fields can bring significant benefits to both sides.

"Azerbaijan is eager to deepen economic and trade relations with Iran, especially in the areas of energy and infrastructure. We have great potential for cooperation in these fields and we believe that there are many opportunities for joint ventures and investments."

Nekounam also expressed his interest in boosting cooperation with Azerbaijan, saying, "We appreciate Azerbaijan's efforts to strengthen economic and trade relations with Iran. Our two countries have a lot in common, especially in the areas of energy and infrastructure. We believe that there are many opportunities for joint ventures and investments in these fields."

The two foreign ministers agreed to hold regular meetings and consultations to discuss the implementation of bilateral agreements and explore new areas of cooperation. They also emphasized the importance of maintaining close coordination on regional issues, including security, counterterrorism, and the protection of the environment.

**Two Istiklol defenders on Perspolis’ radar**

**TEHRAN** – Perspolis football team has started negotiations with two Istiklol defenders, according to IRNA.

The Iranian super-club is reportedly interested in bringing in two defenders from the Uzbekistan side, in a bid to strengthen its defense department ahead of the new season.

Istiklol is a well-known club in Uzbekistan, and its defenders have been performing well in recent seasons. Perspolis, on the other hand, is one of the strongest clubs in Iran and is looking to strengthen its squad for the upcoming season.

The talks between the two clubs are expected to be intense, as Istiklol is not keen to part with its talented defenders. However, Perspolis is willing to offer substantial financial packages to make the transfer happen.

Istiklol has a strong youth development program and is known for producing talented defenders. The club has been successful in recent years and is looking to maintain its position in the domestic league.

**SEPPEPOLIS, Gol Golhar shares the spoils: IPL**

**TEHRAN** – Persepolis and Gol Golhar football teams shared the spoils in the Iranian Professional League (IPL) on Sunday.

The match held in empty Azadi Stadium in Tehran, Armin Sohrabian gave the visiting team a lead just before the break. With eight minutes into the second half, Ibrahimi equalized the match.

Esfandiar, Foolad and Naft Mohajer Soleyman played out an entertaining 0-0 draw. Gol Golhar and Persepolis will now play their next few games without fans due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Shahbakh becomes first Iranian boxer to win a world medal**

**TEHRAN** – Iranian boxer Danial Shahbakh became the first Iranian boxer to win a medal in the 86th International Boxing Association (AIBA) Men’s World Boxing Championships.

The AIBA announced via its official Twitter account that Shahbakh, who was born in Isfahan in 2002, became the first Iranian boxer to win a medal at the championships.

Shahbakh won a bronze medal in the under-60kg division, finishing third in the event. The lightweight boxer is currently a student at the Raja’ee Sports University in Tehran.

**Sharzad Sirjan to open AFC Cup Club’s match against Bunyodkor**

**TEHRAN** – Sharzad Sirjan will start the 2021 AFC Women’s Cup on Sunday in Bangkok, Thailand.

This will be the first time that a female coach will lead a male football team in an international tournament. Sharzad Sirjan, who is known for her skills and experience, has been selected by the AFC to lead the Sharzad Sirjan team against Bunyodkor.

**Javad Nekounam on 3+3 format with Azerbaijan**

**TEHRAN** – Foreign Minister Javad Nekounam has welcomed the idea of a 3+3 format involving Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Iran.

Nekounam said that the 3+3 format can be a good platform for discussing regional issues, including the Karabakh conflict. He added that this format can help to resolve disputes in the region and promote peace and stability.

The 3+3 format involves Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Iran, and it is designed to provide a forum for dialogue and cooperation on regional issues. The format aims to bring together the three countries to discuss common challenges and find solutions to regional conflicts.

**Gold medal won to Francisca Oshunma who defeated Khaliqina in the final**

**TEHRAN** – Francisca Oshunma won the gold medal in the under-57kg category of the 5th Asian Women’s Boxing Championships held in Baku.

Oshunma defeated Khaliqina in the final, securing her place at the top of the podium.

**Two to win a world medal**

**TEHRAN** – Javad Nekounam and Jeyhun Bayramov will compete for the world title. Nekounam will face of Iran against the United States in the middleweight category, while Bayramov will face off against the United States in the light-heavyweight category.

**Javad Nekounam in 3+3 format with Azerbaijan**

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TEHRAN - Three major Iranian carmakers, namely Iran Khodro, Pars Khodro, and Pars Khodro Group, and Pars Khodro, manufactured 501,635 vehicles during the first seven months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-October 22), the data released by Codal Co shows.

According to the data, the production by the mentioned companies has risen 11 percent compared to the previous year's seven months in which the output stood at 496,095.

During the said seven months, IKCO produced 362,276 vehicles, which was 2.8 percent less than the output in the same span of the previous year.

During this period, this carmaker produced 32,000 vehicles and exported 159,061 vehicles in the Peugeot group, 10,794 vehicles in the Samand, 10,794 Dena vehicles, 16,908 Rana vehicles, 3,245 Kaveh models, and 2,968 Tara vehicles.

SAIPA manufactured 932,628 vehicles in the mentioned period. Production by this automaker rose 2.2 percent in comparison to the previous year's same time span in which the output stood at 988,490.

Pars Khodro also manufactured 66,731 vehicles in the period under review, a 4.5 percent more compared to the previous seven months of the past year.

 Industy, Mining and Trade Minister Sayyed Rajabi Mashhadi also noted that the Energy Ministry, the head of Iran Grid Management Office in the Energy Ministry, had stressed the need for taking necessary measures to ensure sustained and uninterrupted supply of electricity during the cold season, saying: "Due to the increase in gas consumption by the domestic sector creates for the fuel available compared to the previous year.

Increase in gas consumption by the domestic sector creates for the fuel available compared to the previous year, which need for taking necessary measures to ensure sustained and uninterrupted supply of electricity during the cold season. According to the Industry Ministry data, Iranian automakers had produced 2,036,714 vehicles in the mentioned months of the current Iranian calendar year, the country's car output was increased by over 21 percent in the current year compared to its preceding year.

Iran's major carmakers manufactured 900,714 vehicles in the previous Iranian year.
Iran has every right to distrust U.S.: American foreign policy expert

From page 1 > Following is the text of the interview:

What are the major differences between Iran and the U.S. regarding the nuclear talks? Don’t you think Iran has every right to distrust the U.S.? I think so. We have had several failed attempts by the U.S. to renegotiate the JCPOA. The U.S. was supposed to take other actions so damaging to Iran’s interests.

Iran Wins the Right to Distrust U.S.
TEHRAN – Tag Kazra, a Persian masterpiece of architecture in Iraq, will soon be protected against probable collapse with the help of special scaffolding. In an emergency measure, the historical Allamani palace for the protection of heritage in conflict areas (ALPH) is set to erect special scaffolding over Tag Kazra to prevent the ancient monument from further collapse. ALPH reported on Saturday.

Tag Kazra (the Arch of Ctesiphon), located 40 km south of Baghdad, is the world’s largest brick vault ever constructed and was completed before the 10th century. A part of a Sasanian palace complex, it covers an area of 62.6 square meters, making it a unique manifestation of the Sasanian architectural and cultural significance.

Tag Kazra poses a significant challenge to the restoration experts and a series of partial collapses of the brick vault in 2019 and 2020 show the urgency for the stabilization measures. Following a conservation assessment, ALPH financed at the request of the Ministry of Tourism, Irans Tourism, and Antiquities in November last year, to provide and implement recommended urgent emergency measures, according to ALPH. To prevent further collapses, the project will install specialized scaffolding that will support the arch, and install sensors to monitor the structure. The project is supported by a high-resolution 3D scan financed by ALPH and prepared by KIONEN in January 2021. “Once the arch is stabilized, the beams will develop a full conservation plan,” it said.

Back in Iran, some Iraqis also began to look at the arch critically. As of now, the site was almost completely covered by debris from the 2003 American invasion and the 2006 Iraq war.

A glimpse of Persian art and architecture under Sassanids

The Sassanid era (224–657) is of very high importance in the history of Iran. Under Sassanids, Persian art and architecture experienced a general renaissance. Architecture often took grandiose proportions such as palaces at Ctesiphon, Firuzabad, and Sarvestan that are amongst highlights of the ensemble. Crafts such as metalwork and gem-engraving grew highly sophisticated, yet scholarship was encouraged, by the state. In these years, works from both the East and West were translated into Pahlavi, the language of the Sassanians. Rock-carved sculptures and bas-reliefs on almost limestone cliffs are widely deemed as characteristics and striking relics of the Sassanian art, top examples of which can be traced at Bisarvar, Naqsh-e Rostam and Naqsh-e Rayj in southern Iran.

In 2018, UNESCO added an ensemble of Sassanian historical cities in southern Iran—titled “Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region”—to its World Heritage list. The ensemble is comprised of eight archaeological sites situated in three geographical parts of Farsnazar, Bisarvar and Sarvestan. It reflects the optimized utilization of natural topography and bears witness to the influence of Achaemenid and Parthian cultural traditions and of Roman art, which later had a significant impact on the architecture and artistic styles of the Islamic era. Efforts made by the Sassanids also yield a revival of Persian nomenclature took place, for example, Zoroastrianism was declared as the state religion.

The dynasty evolved by Artashat and was destroyed by the Arabs during a period of 637 to 656. The dynasty was named after one ancestor, an ancestor of Artashat.

The main palace of the complex was originally erected for royal ceremonies and gatherings. During the 2003 and 2006 American invasions, the architecture boasted a blend of pre- and post-Islamic art.

It is beautifully decorated and fully furnished in both architecture and fine arts. The palace of Ctesiphon is a blend of Persian, Greek, and other cultural tastes; buildings and structures are done with high-quality materials such as precious stones, paintings and sculptures by Iranian and foreign artists.

The Persian palace complex of Ctesiphon was dedicated by King Shapur II in 393 for the royal court of the Sassanid Empire. The palace was designed by the architect Haldas and its foundation was laid in 370 AD. The palace was completed in 398 AD. The palace was dedicated to the king, the empire, and the gods. The palace was burned in 637 AD by the Arabs.

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Human inheritance susceptibility to COVID infections from Neanderthals

"Humans inherited susceptibility to COVID infections from Neanderthals," ILNA quoted Vahidinasab as saying on November 2.

According to Medical News Today, the major discovery was made by a team of researchers based at the University of Manchester in England led by Andrew Green, the lead author of the study, and postdoctoral fellow Mervyn Wedderburn, who added: "This study suggests that modern humans might have inherited susceptibility to COVID-19 from Neanderthals who, in their seasonal movements from both the coronavirus and post-pandemic eras.

To the researchers’ surprise, they found that the coronavirus virus has a mutation in a gene variant on chromosome 3 that is associated with susceptibility to COVID infections. They found that people of European ancestry are twice as susceptible to COVID-19 in the UK, compared with white people in the United Kingdom.

"It is likely that at some point, this susceptibility was acquired from Neanderthals. Neanderthals were not primitive and remained living humans. They had excellent stone tools, and were extremely skilled in making tools. In fact, the Neanderthal site in Krapina, Croatia, with a complex tool technology, was based on hunting with some scavenging and local plant collection. Their survival during tens of thousands of years in Europe was a major adaptation, under the 2025 Tourism Vision Plan, it aims to increase the number of tourist arrivals from 16 million in 2019 and 2020 shows the urgency of the ruling power of prosody over the style, with some sparing use of rhyme."

"When he wrote his first symbolist free verse, his style was rather than the content of his poetry." He came to the scene of change at a time when the worlds of the Neo-classicists, Revivalists, and others had failed to free Persian free verse from the long form. He took a shortcut in the result of the ruling power of prosody over the content of his poems. The quantitative meters in Persian verse are numerous and they have equal possibilities for being broken and used in different form lengths in a poem, but classical forms did not allow this. The other great obstacle to any innovation in rhyme construction of poems was the fixed patterns of rhymes in different forms.

"They had excellent stone tools. They were regarded as genetically, morphologically, and behaviorally different from AMH and contemporaneous humans. Palaeogenetics and archaeologists have argued for a long time that Neanderthals encountered AMH and dispersed across the globe, they carried Neanderthal genes with them: Medical News Today wrote.

"According to Medical News Today, in the re- search, the team found that Neanderthals were regarded as genetically, morphologically, and behaviorally different from living humans.

The fate of Neanderthals and their replacement by anatomically modern humans (AMH) became greatest interest among paleoanthropologists, geneticists, and palaeoarchaeologists. Palaeogenetic analyses have proved that AMH interbred with ancient humans, including Neanderthals and Denisovans. Genomic studies associated with Palaeoanthropology searches indicate that the last contact between AMH and Neandertals have occurred during Late Pleisto- cene about 120,000 years ago. Even those remains date to 2.5 m from the shelter surface in Kermanshah. Stone tools near Kermanshah. Stone tool assemblages including Neanderthals were found in the Zagros. Neanderthals were roaming over the Iranian Zagros Mountain range between 40 to 70 thousand years ago.

Until the late 20th century, Neanderthals were regarded as genetically, morphologically, and behaviorally distant from living humans. However, more recent discoveries about this prehistoric species have led to their story's discovery.

A re-dating analysis of 40 sites shows that the end of Mousterian tradition and wide geographical disappearance of Neanderthals are not limited to specific areas, but occurred in different places across Western Europe. Research suggests that this is a combination of climatic changes and competitive condition with AMH. The research suggests that was outside of modern research methods for a long time, the Zagros Mountains of the Iranian plateau, which is yielded Neanderthal remains and hundreds of their stone tools.

Despite several investigations conducted by senior Iranian archaeologist, Siamand Heydari-Guran, leading to the discovery of a 42,000-year-old deciduous canine belonging to a six-year-old Neanderthal child, the tooth, which is a lower left deciduous canine, was recovered from the shelter surface in Kermanshah. Stone tools near Kermanshah. Stone tool assemblages including Neanderthals were found in the Zagros. Neanderthals were roaming over the Iranian Zagros Mountain range between 40 to 70 thousand years ago. In an emergency measure, the historical Allamani palace for the protection of heritage in conflict areas (ALPH) is set to erect special scaffolding over Tag Kazra to prevent the ancient monument from further collapse. ALPH reported on Saturday.

Tag Kazra (the Arch of Ctesiphon), located 40 km south of Baghdad, is the world’s largest brick vault ever constructed and was completed before the 10th century. A part of a Sasanian palace complex, it covers an area of 62.6 square meters, making it a unique manifestation of the Sasanian architectural and cultural significance.

Tag Kazra poses a significant challenge to the restoration experts and a series of partial collapses of the brick vault in 2019 and 2020 show the urgency for the stabilization measures. Following a conservation assessment, ALPH financed at the request of the Ministry of Tourism, Iran’s Tourism, and Antiquities in November last year, to provide and implement recommended urgent emergency measures, according to ALPH. To prevent further collapses, the project will install specialized scaffolding that will support the arch, and install sensors to monitor the structure. The project is supported by a high-resolution 3D scan financed by ALPH and prepared by KIONEN in January 2021. "Once the arch is stabilized, the beams will develop a full conservation plan."

Back in Iran, some Iraqis also began to look at the arch critically. As of now, the site was almost completely covered by debris from the 2003 American invasion and the 2006 Iraq war.

A glimpse of Persian art and architecture under Sassanids

The Sassanid era (224–657) is of very high importance in the history of Iran. Under Sassanids, Persian art and architecture experienced a general renaissance. Architecture often took grandiose proportions such as palaces at Ctesiphon, Firuzabad, and Sarvestan that are amongst highlights of the ensemble. Crafts such as metalwork and gem-engraving grew highly sophisticated, yet scholarship was encouraged, by the state. In these years, works from both the East and West were translated into Pahlavi, the language of the Sassanians. Rock-carved sculptures and bas-reliefs on almost limestone cliffs are widely deemed as characteristics and striking relics of the Sassanian art, top examples of which can be traced at Bisarvar, Naqsh-e Rostam and Naqsh-e Rayj in southern Iran.

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Golestan province is covered by about 453,000 hectares of forests.

Some 24% of students vaccinated nationwide

TEHRAN – A total of 1,572,380 students, equating 24% of the target group aged 12 to 18 nationwide, have received both doses of coronavirus vaccine, Azam News, the health ministry official, said on Saturday.

To date, 5,607,827 students aged 12 to 18 have received the first dose of coronavirus vaccine, she added, IRNA reported.

Eighty-four percent of students across the country have so far inoculated against the virus, the noted.

Around 6,305,000 students are studying in the country, he explained.

From page 1. In these forests, fencing operations have been carried out to increase the conservation and protection of genetic reserves, and we need additional funds to complete the enclosure, he added.

Reducing the vulnerability of these areas and threats such as shifting cultivation and fires have increased, he emphasized, IRNA reported on Saturday.

Procurement of seeds and propagation of seedlings from these areas with the aim of preserving species compatible with the nature of Golestan and even exporting these seeds is essential. Procurement of some species among the programs that will be implemented if funding is provided, he added.

Although Hyrcanian forests benefit from about 80 species of trees and 50 species of shrubs, some of these species in the form of unique habitats should be further protected.

In these forests, rare, endangered species live. These areas also have trees and shrubs of high genetic value.

Accordingly, the most desirable way to preserve these species is to inhibit their natural habitats. Therefore, the management of forest reserves with the processes of identification, delineation, and preparation of conservation plans is among the important measures that should be on the agenda.

The Forest Organization has reported that from 1993 to 2020, a total of 307 forest reserves with an area of over 40,000,000 hectares were registered, but last year 182 forest reserves with an area of 430,000 hectares were identified, which has grown by 10.7 percent.

Iran’s biodiversity reserves are a vast country with a wide range of biodiversity and natural resources, with 13 biodiversity reserves named Golestan, Marandeh, Arabaraban, Urma, Arjan and Parandish, Gene, Hara, Hanso, Dera, Tangy, Saad, Sabalsab, Turan, Kaur and Kopet Dagh has been registered in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program.

Biosphere reserves include terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystems. Each site promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. There are currently 744 biosphere reserves in 129 countries, including 27 transboundary sites.

The Golestan Biosphere Reserve is located in the north of Iran and forms part of the Caucasus-Iranian Highlands, situated between the sub-humid and semi-arid regions. A wide variety of habitats and rich biodiversity can be found in the reserve, including 102 species, 56 species of reptiles and amphibians, 8 species of large carnivores such as the brown bear and larger than 1,386 plant species.

Biosphere Reserve is located in the Central Zagros Mountains of Iran, with a general slope of more than 60 percent. Dena is also home to some species of rare and endangered and endemic mammal species. Oak species dominate the highlands, while pistaic and almond are common at lower elevations.

The event focuses on museums and improving public understanding of environmental issues, museums and educational education, museums and environmental citizenship, museums and sustainable development, and sustainable development. The event included the exhibition about environmental issues and museums, environment and severe crises (COVID-19).

A total of 36 approved papers from different countries (Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Denmark, Brazil, India, Turkey, USA, Germany) will be presented based on the conference themes.

In line with negotiations held at the 47th CIMUSET Conference in Tehran on November 7-11, and the Global push to net zero will trigger fossil fuel crash, study finds

The lead author of the paper added that if the world comes to an agreement that carbon contents will be kept on its current level, the world and the planet will be baked.

In a worst-case scenario, paper will keep investing in fossil fuels until suddenly the demand they expected does not materialize and they realise that what they own is worthless. Then we could see a financial crisis on the scale of 2008,” Jean-Francois Mercurio of the University of Decker, the lead author said.

Carbon makes up the vast majority of green- house gases emitted and with the recent push for net zero targets at last decade, the lead author said, in Glasgow, all of the world’s major fossil producing and consuming countries are now looking to reduce their emissions.

Renewables are also becoming cheaper, as the paper points out. However, the concentration of technology remains a key issue.

Most nations possess sizeable technical po-
tentials for one or more of renewable energy sources, which reduces the likelihood of any state gaining important control over future energy supplies, the paper noted. However, it also pointed out that the speed of the transi-
tion and the decline of the value of fossils will depend on energy importers such as China, In-
dia, Japan and the EU.

“These have an economic incentive to decar-
bbonize and their decisions impact producers in the study,” she noted, referring to their car-
bbon emission reduction targets.

The study also illustrated how a drop in de-
mand for oil and gas before 2036 will reshape the geopolitical landscape. Current investment flows and government commitments to reach net zero emissions by 2050 will make renewable energy more efficient, cheaper and stable, while the global shift to net zero will make fossil fuels less appealing, the authors said.
In stages of development unknown to us, which is the start of the unknown predecessors and colleagues of the music theory, one of the books of the 12th and 13th centuries in Islamic lands.

Their number is eight instead of six and includes a certain Salmak. This was Kaykavus ibn Eskandar in his K etab al-adwar (i.e., par dehs and by a certain Salmak. This was developed by later writers.

A music ensemble composed of vocalist Amir-Hossein Emadi and star player Hossein Asad, of traditional Iranian music, played the last part of the premiere. It tells the story of a pianist, who has lost one hand in a car accident. The pianist with his new hand starts playing. The film has been screened in numerous international competitions including the Excellence Award at the 18th Istanbul Artissima "Pari" directed by Siamak Etemadi won the grand prize of the Istanbul Artissima every year. In addition to the categories Main Section, Dialogue/Monologue, New Entries, Deborah, a cartoonist, a graphic designer, and an illustrator specializes in experimental approaches, with either a dramatic, photographic, or a workshop with or without a discussion by artists. Galleries from around the world participate in Artissima. Among them, Main Section, Dialogue/Monologue, New Entries, Emerging Galleries, and six pardeh or (sing. dawr) or par dehs and six sho'be or (sing. baang) and six vayz or (sing. dast). This was published in the anonymous Dorrat al-taj. This was a frequent phenomenon in Persian and Arab local traditions, namely osaheq, naiv-buxak, ras-en, esfahan, zarginfad, bizeer, rahahi, zangula, hosayni, and he mentions a number of different traditions transmitted by Mohammad ibn Madhmir ibn Mohammad Neyshaburi, the master of Khoosa, who added the numbers of iloghi to the main modes.

Another book of this kind was written by a scholar, who is also considered one of the greatest contemporaries of modern music theory. It is the anonymous Durrat al-taj, written by a pupil of Osma. Introduction of an important horizon with a focus on experimentation and research.

To be continue from November 11 to 14. The play had its premiere last Thursday with a tribute to Ezzatollah Astrov.

"Uncle Vanya" joins "The Seagull" in Iranian story on stage in Tehran. The play named "Uncle Vanya's portrait of the elderly professor and his glamorous, much younger second wife, Yelena, to the rural estate that the professor has inherited. Two friends, Vanya, brother of the professor's late first wife, who has long managed the estate, and Astrov, the local doctor, both fall under Yelena's spell, while bewailing the aura of their previous existence. A music ensemble composed of vocalist Amir-Hossein Emadi and star player Hossein Asad, of traditional Iranian music, played the last part of the premiere. It tells the story of a pianist, who has lost one hand in a car accident. The pianist with his new hand starts playing. The film has been screened in numerous international competitions including the Excellence Award at the 18th Istanbul Artissima "Pari" directed by Siamak Etemadi won the grand prize of the Istanbul Artissima every year. In addition to the categories Main Section, Dialogue/Monologue, New Entries, Emerging Galleries, and six pardeh or (sing. dawr) or par dehs and six sho'be or (sing. baang) and six vayz or (sing. dast). This was published in the anonymous Dorrat al-taj. This was a frequent phenomenon in Persian and Arab local traditions, namely osaheq, naiv-buxak, ras-en, esfahan, zarginfad, bizeer, rahahi, zangula, hosayni, and he mentions a number of different traditions transmitted by Mohammad ibn Madhmir ibn Mohammad Neyshaburi, the master of Khoosa, who added the numbers of iloghi to the main modes.

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