Who’s Seeking Maximalist Demands in Vienna?

Nearly $12.5b supplied for import of basic goods, vaccines in 8 months

TEHRAN - Central Bank of Iran (CBI) has supplied about $12.5 billion for importing basic commodities as well as coronavirus vaccines in the first eight months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-November 21), the CBI Governor Ali Saleh-Abadi announced.

"Fortunately, the central bank's access to the country's foreign exchange resources has increased this year. We are in a very good situation in terms of the inflow of foreign currency into the country, and we expect the situation to improve in the near future," Saleh-Abadi told the state TV.

As Mehr News Agency reported, the official noted that the CBI is expected to supply a total of $36 billion for importing basic goods, medicine, and services in the current fiscal year (ends on March 20, 2022).

He also said the country's exporters have so far injected $22.4 billion into the Forex Management Integrated System (locally known as NMIA), which has 70 percent more than the figure in the previous year's same period.

"Facilitating the return of export revenues into the country's economic cycle by providing incentives to exporters and creating direct exchanges between them is one of the central bank's agenda," the official said.

Persepolis excavation yields glazed bricks bearing bull and dragon motifs

TEHRAN - Asmat al-Farzandian and Italian archaeologists have recently unearthed some glazed bricks, which bear bull and dragon motifs.

The discovery was made near the ruins of a majestic gateway, which is situated adjacent to the UNESCO-registered Persepolis in southern Iran.

The glazed bricks bears motifs of bulls and mushrooms—dragons, the latter is a mythological creature more prominent in ancient Mesopotamia, IRNA reported on Thursday.

Nasimi Tale-e-Aoji, the gateway is made of brick and clay material with its whole exterior decorated with painted bricks.

Report

Arms industry thrives despite pandemic

TEHRAN - Despite the global economy contracting as a result of the Pandemic and non-Muslim countries.

It has had with the finance ministry it has been agreed that we launch Islamic insurance for the Sunni population in the country.

Martin alone, for example, sold more than $531 billion worth of wealth to the sector, with a peak of 54% in 2018.

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The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) has expressed surprise about the data from 2020, the first year of the pandemic saying that “even though the IMF put the global economic contraction at 3.4%, we saw that the arms sales of these top 100 companies increased nonetheless, we saw an overall increase of 13%.”

According to new data released by the prominent think tank and as with all previous data releases and reports it has published, the United States is the top of the arms exports list. Some 54% of the $53 billion worth of arms sales were accounted for by the 41 U.S. companies on SIPRI’s top 100. The main companies in the U.S. industry are Lockheed Martin alone, for example, sold more than $53 billion worth of military.

Takaful insurance to make debut in Iran

TEHRAN – Iran will launch limited takaful insurance services for the first time after Finance minister Ehsan Khandouzi said that there is a demand for Islamic takaful insurance.

Ebrahim Kardgar, Dana Insurance chief, said that the company would introduce takaful for the Sunni population in the country.

“The (Iranian) Insurance industry has lagged behind this field and based on talks with have had with the finance ministry it has been agreed that we launch Islamic insurance,” Kardgar, according to IRNA news agency.

Unlike conventional insurance, takaful insur- ance can benefit from a set of claims of the fund in which they have participated, if it re- mains in existence.

The system has not been used in Iran main- ly over deficit concerns and also because religious authorities in the Shi-dominated country have not fully endorsed the system.

Takaful is currently the dominant system of insurance in Malaysia while it has been introduced in limited forms in some Muslim and non-Muslim countries.
How should U.S. pay for its unilateralism?

TEHRAN—Just as Europe failed to take an independent position after Trump's departure from the nuclear accord, the U.S. is not also willing to define an identity independent of the United States through a historic decision in the present international environment.

Although the Americans are not directly involved in the Vienna talks, they are constantly monitoring the developments in the process of the talks. While the Vienna talks are ongoing, Iran and other countries are also overhauling the negotiation process and the decisions of the European parties.

History of the unilateralism

U.S. unilateralism and disregard for international obligations is a cornerstone of a unique foreign policy of the U.S. and a consistent practice that has sometimes accelerated. U.S. aggressive and unilateral behavior has brought much harm to the world and even to the United States. The American unilateralism has been recurrent in various ways over the past two decades.

Bush is initiator of unilateralism

Over the last few years, the United States has tried to make the United States a supporter of unilateralism. Bush has said that the United States is determined to try to make the United States a supporter of multilateralism, once again after the Donald Trump administration, the United States returned to its roots.

Under Trump, unilateralism was unprecedentedly strengthened. The American geopolitical system's 'reform' doctrine started since the very first day he entered the White House. The world became a witness to the immense damage of the unilateralism for international obligations under the shadow of his unilateral withdrawal from the INF nuclear forces treaty.

During this four-year presidency, the United States has been involved in the breach of international obligations with its own international treaties and agreements, some of which included the Pacific Trade Agreement (PTA), the Anti-Corruption Agreement, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and the Agreement on Trade and Investment (AIA), which was signed between the United States and Nicaragua.

The U.S. behavior in breaching international obligations, which has become a trademark of the Trump administration, has been denounced by Iraq and Iran. The United States has, however, continued to focus its American clout at the UN, Russia and China vetoed American policies, and the United States found itself in the minority, both in the UN and the other countries, including Britain and France, abstained from voting for the American motions.

The Americans are not directly involved in the Vienna talks, but they continue to support the endorsement of Trump's unilateral withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal and are not talking about new sanctions against Iran. They are also not talking about the new talks and proposals for the resolution of the dispute.

The resolution of the dispute is of vital importance for the future of the region. The European Union, 57 years passed, but these 57 years ended this round of talks in Vienna," Blinken told reporters.

Blinken's comment suggests that despite the fact that the U.S. is not directly involved in the talks, it is still overseeing the negotiation process and the decisions of the European parties.

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THE END
Iranian Parliament research service outlines steps for verification of removing sanctions

TEHRAN – The Iranian Parliament’s research service has published a one-of-a-kind report on how to verify a potential lifting of U.S. sanctions on Iran from the perspective of the parliament’s approved power organizations.

It has been compiled and published by the influential Islamic Parliament Research Center (IPRC) in a bid to assist the government and the Parliament in assessing the legal aspects of removing sanctions. Iran and the West want the JCPOA but not at any cost.

“According to the provisions of Article (1) of the law on ‘Strategic Action to remove Sanctions and Protect Iran’s National Interests,’ as well as the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the verification of the removal of sanctions and its subsequent benefits for Iran’s economy should be the inevitable demand of the foreign policy apparatus in any negotiation process,” it read.

In the words, the removal of Iran sanctions, regardless of the legalization of the actual actions of removing sanctions (removal of obstacles), should demonstrate to the world that Iran has no other choice but to cooperate and abide by the terms and conditions of the agreement.

According to the IPRC report, the new Sanctions Act has two main factors: monitoring and guiding the verification process of removing and sanctioning this process as a public and non-governmental organization. FIFA rules only allow the government’s bill to amend various statutes, which are canceled. “The warm-up matches could help us qualify for the next stage. We just think about the World Cup,” said the striker.

Our training camp for the AFC Asian Cup has been canceled,” said Maryam Irandoost, the team coach.

“Another point is the Western claim that Iran backed down on what has been a reasonable demand, but that of 2015. On the contrary, the Western measures have been aggressive, and for example, by putting or taking down the JCPOA to cause economic pressure on Iran. In other words, the Western measures are a genuine product to cause a deadlock in the process of talks forward.”

Iran’s official foreign ministry spokesman, Bahram Ghasemi, has severely criticized the West for refusing to lift sanctions and more importantly, the JCPOA.

“Verification is a continuous activity that Iran has been working on in recent years to prove to the world that we are fully complying with the terms of the JCPOA. This process involves a number of steps, including monitoring, analyzing, and verifying Iran’s compliance with the terms of the agreement,” he said.

The results of the recent round of talks, which began in Vienna in February, will be announced in the near future.

Western diplomats were quick to dismiss the report as not bearing any weight, saying it could only be a show of force by the Iranian side to exert pressure on the West.

“Those steps are best understood in the context of the JCPOA which is not re-negotiable. This is the West which seems to want to revive a renegotiated JCPOA that would give Iranians and extract more rights from them. The JCPOA is aimed at the West and the West wants the JCPOA to work well. So the Western measures are not a continuation of the JCPOA.”

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TEHRAN – Over the past few years, Iran and Syria have been working on a new route to connect the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea, on an overland route with Iran’s Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization (RMT0) involvement.

“Following a trip to hold two meetings [on road transportation] with Azerbaijan and Georgia, we proposed an initiative to the two countries to create a new transit corridor for land transportation,” Director-General of RMT0 International Department and Transportation Javad Hedayati told IRNA on Saturday.

“This plan was already proposed over eight years ago, but due to the fact that many countries in the region do not have the means of communication, the project has not been implemented yet and the parties have not reached a consensus,” Hedayati added.

Iran and Syria have good potential for developing trade and we must use this opportunity to encourage the private sector and our customs to enter the Syrian market,” Alireza Peyman-Pak told the IRICA and Industry Ministry’s fronts.

Referring to a visit by Syria’s ambassador by heading headed by Industry, Mines and Trade Minister Reza Amani in late August, he said: “During the visit to Damascus, the two sides have agreed with the IRICA and Industry Ministry’s representatives of cooperation in the past.”

He went on to say that the establishment of this new route could connect the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea, adding: “Georgia and Iran are the two countries that are connected to the sea, with Iran’s road maintenance and transportation organization.”

In other words, it can be said that Iran can penetrate the Black Sea via Russia and Georgia or Azerbaijan and Georgia or other Eastern European countries via Georgians ports on the Black Sea in the near future.

The project was under the direct phase of this project before the end of the current Iranian calendar year (March 2021) to identify and finally in a final trilateral meeting of the three countries a mechanism will be created to overcome the obstacles and solve the shipping costs and time,” the official explained.

Russia is one of the countries that has a special status in the region due to its strategic location and special geography, as the country is the gate of several important international corridors.

In the south of the Iran is the Persian Gulf, which is home to the world’s major oil-producing countries. This region is considered the energy hub of the world.

In the north is the Caspian Sea, where Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia, Armenia, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan can play an important role in trade between the region’s countries.

The country, on the other hand, borders Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, and Afghanistan to the west and south.

In other words, it can be said that Iran communicates with 15 countries through land and sea within its borders and it can act as a bridge between these countries (with each country bordering Iran). Considering the country’s transit statistics, Iran is taking necessary measures to make the most of its strategic status in this due

In the southern part of Syria, the Mediterranean Sea is located, which has been focusing on for the expansion of trade due to the quality of water resources and agriculture goods. Syria, a huge capacity for Iranian construction, engineering services exports

TEHRAN – Over the past few years, Iran and Syria, Tehran and Damascus have been making major steps for expansion of mutual trade and considering Syria’s efforts for war-time infrastructures, the construction sector has been one of the major industries that has been focusing on for the expansion of mutual trade.

Head of Iran-Syria Joint Chamber of Commerce Keyhan Kassaf has said that constantly, the volume of private goods shipped to the country’s port.

He went on to say that the establishment of this new route could connect the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea, adding: “Georgia and Iran are the two countries that are connected to the sea, with Iran’s road maintenance and transportation organization.”

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By Denijal Jego

Mohammad Shewat Salma, a 25-year-old Palestinian, was shot at point-blank range and killed by Israeli occupation forces in Occupied East Al-Quds. Zionist authorities and numerous mainstream media framed him as an attacker. However, the extrajudicial assassinations of Palestinians on occupied land are part and parcel of the settler-colonial regime's war of extermination against the indigenous population.

Extrajudicial assassinations of Palestinians by Israeli occupation forces are not isolated incidents, but part and parcel of the genocidal settler-colonial regime. While the Israeli regime claims to be a democracy, Palestinian citizens are not only subject to brutal military rule, but also subject to a settler-colonial entity's legal system. Palestinians are dehumanized to an extent that it is justified to kill them at any time. The justification for the killing in the Israeli-Zionist narrative, as the jailing and shelling of Palestinians by the apartheid regime. As part of the broader coercion strategy, in the aftermath of the killing, occupation forces terrorized residents in Salama's home town of Safat in the occupied West Bank, raided the home of Salama and arrested his brother.

The International Society, Israeli occupation forces denied medics access to the site and, thus, Salman was killed applying torture and as he lay wounded on the ground. According to the Palestinian Red Crescent, Salama was denied access to the site and, thus, killed applying torture and as he lay wounded on the ground.

The offensive has stopped well into the night. In response to the killing, occupation forces terrorized residents in Salama's home town of Safat in the occupied West Bank. The Israeli occupation forces were filmed by bystanders and the human rights groups have documented the incident.

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Persepolis excavation yields glazed bricks and dragon motifs

TEHRAN – The 2022 FIFA World Cup will be a significant opportunity for the Islamic Republic of Iran by efforts to diversify the so-called anti-Iranian sentiments, the deputy tourism minister said.

“Qatar’s World Cup offers a unique opportunity to introduce destinations in the Persian Gulf host country, and we should take advantage of this opportunity,” IRNA quoted Ali-Agha Shabafizadeh as saying on Monday.

To make good use of this occasion, it is necessary to develop consensus among the relevant agencies, and if this does not occur, it will be a challenge to introduce and promote tourism to the country, the official added.

A key priority should be introducing new sites and tourist attractions to World Cup spectators, he said.

This is a need, however, for the country’s tourism infrastructure to be developed, he added.

Back in October, the official announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran had been invited to attend a virtual conference to discuss arrays of travel and tourism attractions.

However, in the case of the World Cup, Iran has been invited to host and accommodate foreign guests.

The geographical position of Iran and its unique tourist attractions have attracted the attention of the Football World Cup spectators, the official added.

There is a need, however, for the country’s tourism infrastructure to be developed, he added.

In early November, the head of the Association of Kish Hotels also announced that the island of Kish in the Persian Gulf will be host to Qatar World Cup spectators as well as participating teams.

The proximity of Kish to Qatar and the lesser cost of staying on the island make it possible for foreign guests and tourists to stay here during the World Cup, he added.

Some experts believe Iran is already grappling with some challenges, on top of those Western “media propaganda” aimed at scaring potential travelers away from the Islamic Republic. Some experts believe Iran is still somehow the most “unknown” for many potential tourists due to such a “media war.” They, however, consider the Islamic Republic of Iran the most competitive and attractive destination in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in terms of a comprehensive strategies to counter US-led propaganda and strict sanctions, yet there are many touch-travel regulations.

The Islamic Republic expects to attract tourists from its numerous tourist spots, including many mosques, bridges, bathhouses, madrasas, mausoleums, churches, towers, and gardens.

According to experts, Iran will be able to host more than 100 million tourists during the World Cup, Tehran Times reported.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is planning to export handmade daggers to neighboring countries, Ayatollah Arjmand said.

To prepare the ground, handicrafts showrooms, which will be held in Iran to promote the handmade products as well as expand the cultural bar, the official added.

In April 2020, the Arjmand announced that handicrafts exports from Iran have increased from 72% to 110% during the Islamic Republic of Iran’s calendar year 1399 (March 2020 to March 2021).

The country’s handicrafts exports slumped during the mentioned months in combination with the same period last year due to the damage the coronavirus pandemic has inflicted on global trade.

The Islamic Republic exported $427 million worth of handicrafts during the First Six months of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s calendar year 1399 (March 2020 to September 2020). The figure, some $190 million was earned via sufi trade (allowed for customs-free, tax-free trade) and the remainder via conventional trade (allowed for customs-free, tax-free trade), Mehr reported.

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Ceramics, pottery vessels, handwoven cloths as well as personal ornaments are among the top export goods which are traditionally exported to Iraq, Afghanistan, Germany, the UK, and other European countries.

The Islamic Republic expects to attract tourists from its numerous tourist spots, including many mosques, bridges, bathhouses, madrasas, mausoleums, churches, towers, and gardens.

The Persian Gulf also has a large number of significant archaeological sites, which were laid without mortar; many of Burnt City had great skills in pottery painting. Four monumental areas, residential areas, industrial zones, and a gar-

Yazd, the city is known to be the birthplace of the Zoroastrian god of the city, Lord Ahura Mazda. The city is one of the most religious and cultural centers in Iran.

From page 1: Narratives say that mush- ughd of Persepolis, the capital of the Achaemenid Empire, was burned by the Seleucid king Antiochus III in 217 BC.

According to organizers, the city was about to become a significant tourist destination in the future. The city has been the subject of excavations for centuries, and artifacts unearthed there, and a large number of significant archaeological sites, which were laid without mortar; many of Burnt City had great skills in pottery painting. Four monumental areas, residential areas, industrial zones, and a gar-

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Iran welcomes Iranian knowledge-based companies

TEHRAN – Iran has announced readiness to continue cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) in strengthening and expanding traditional medicine and medicinal plants at the international level, Arman Zargaran, an advisor to the traditional medicine office at the Ministry of Health, has said.

Zargaran described Iran's capabilities and capacities in the field of traditional medicine and medicinal plants and referred to the national health policy and the national document on medicinal plants and traditional medicine, noting that Iran's national and international policies in this field are very well-defined.

He made the remarks at the 18th Annual Meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO), held on November 25-27.

He considered Iran as one of the influential countries in the field of traditional medicine and medicinal plants and said it is one of the leading countries in the area and spoke about the latest achievements of scientists in this field.

Stating that traditional Iranian medicine has a very high capacity in the treatment of Covid-19 due to its medicinal plants and traditional medicine, Zargaran said that 10 national plans have been prepared to promote the production and consumption of medicinal plants by the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology.

In September, ten national plans were defined by Iran's government to promote the culture of production and consumption of medicinal plants by the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology and in this regard, three houses of innovation and technology were inaugurated in Kirkuk, Dohuk, and Arbil.

Iranian traditional medicine strongly focuses on prioritizing health maintenance and disease prevention and control, Zargaran added.

Iran ready for co-op with WHO on traditional medicine, medicinal plants

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Takafal insurance to make debut in Iran

From page 1 | Kardag said that Dana’s takafal services would specifically target Iran’s domestic market.

He said that Sunni clerics in the country had approved the use of the insurance service by members of the community.

The announcement comes two days after Khansari said that insurers in Iran should respond to the demand for takafal in the country’s domestic market.

A group of the customers of the insurance industry has an inclination to use takafal in insurance. We are lagging behind some Muslim countries in this regard,” said Khansari.

WHO provides Iran with packs of intravenous solutions

TEHRAN – In response to a temporary shortage of intravenous (IV) fluids in the country, the World Health Organization (WHO) has procured and delivered 260,000 packs of various types of IV fluids to the Ministry of Health.

The shipment containing $560,000 worth of IV solutions was released from customs in Bandar Abbas in the southern province of Hormozgan last week and arrived in the capital city of Tehran on Monday.

“The supply of these life-saving IV solutions to the Ministry of Health at a crucial time amid the impact of the ongoing pandemic due to COVID-19 will greatly assist the Ministry in providing timely health services to the Iranian community as well as Afghan refugees,” said Syed Jaffar Hussain, WHO Representative and Head of Mission to Iran.

It contains 300,000 vaccine solution packs, 50,000 sugar solution packs, and 50,000 saline solution packs, all of which are essential for medical care and treatment of various inpatient and outpatient medical conditions.

The procurement is intended to help remedy the brief unavailability of IV fluids following a surge in hospitalized COVID-19 patients during what was called the fifth wave of the epidemic in the country in August - September. The entire 166-ton shipment of 11 containers was delivered to the Ministry to be further distributed among public medical centers across the country.

IV solutions are used widely and regularly in intravenous therapy, which is a delivery method for fluids and medication, administered through the vein. The fluid that contains vitamins and medication is usually administered via an IV drip or injection into the vein, which allows the therapy to move quickly through the bloodstream.

Italy supports Afghan refugees in Iran

TEHRAN – Italy has contributed €1.5 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to support Afghan refugees residing in Iran.

“It is important to be able to help the most vulnerable people in their moment of need when they flee a country which they find no longer safe,” said Giuseppe Ferrone, the Italian Ambassador in Tehran. “It is a tangible sign of the existing strong solidarity between Iran and Italy, in line with our deep historical bond.”

“Att this critical moment when the needs and vulnerabilities of Afghans in Iran are increasing, UNHCR greatly appreciates Italy for their generous contribution to our humanitarian efforts, helping us provide essential life-saving assistance to asylum-seekers, especially in key locations along the borders,” Ivo Friejren, the UNHCR Representative in Iran.

It is estimated that up to 300,000 Afghan asylum-seekers have fled to Iran this year alone in search of safety, while UNHCR has only been able to screen some 24,000 newly arrived Afghans for protection needs. The total number of Afghans who have entered the country is likely to be significantly higher, hence UNHCR’s effort to further prepare and gear up its operations to better assist and assist its clients.

The Afghan displacement situation is the most protracted and third largest in the world. Even prior to the recent events in Afghanistan driving renewed displacement, Iran was already hosting some 3.5 million Afghans and providing them with education and healthcare services. The situation in Afghanistan remains volatile and sustained international support for UNHCR’s programs will be needed in 2022 and beyond – both to ensure adequate emergency support for new arrivals and continue helping Afghan persons of concern who are already in Iran.

Italy’s support to Iran exemplifies the spirit of international responsibility-sharing and solidarity outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). This international agreement aims to ensure that refugee-hosting countries, like Iran, get the support they need from the international community, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation.

WHO supports Afghan refugees in Iran

TEHRAN – The World Health Organization (WHO) has recently sent more than 166 tons of medical equipment, oil, and gas are among the equipment, oil, and gas products over the next 6 months.

Exporting technological products of Iranian knowledge-based companies is one of the important and key programs of the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology, and in this regard, three houses of innovation and technology were inaugurated in Kirkuk, Dohuk, and Arbil.

And countries like Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan are set to meet with these firms, will explain the possibilities and opportunities of their presence in the target country market.

Referring to the establishment of a permanent Iranian exhibition in Sulaymaniyah city, Iraq, the Al-Butheen said that Iranian knowledge-based companies can participate in this exhibition to cooperate in various fields of technology.

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ENGLISH IN LEARN NEWS TRANSLATION

Kish to host World Health Summit Regional Meeting 2019

The 7th World Health Summit Regional Meeting will be held on April 29-30 in the Persian Gulf island of Kish, RNA reported on May 1.

Ali Jafarian, international president of World Health Summit 2019, said that it is the first regional meeting in the region and will be attended by 700 participants, including 150 foreign guests.

Pointing out that playing host to the event is an important opportunity for the country to showcase over 1000 health experts from different countries have expressed readiness to attend the meeting.

SOCIETY DEC 8, 2021 S T R A I G H T T R U T H TEHRAN TIMES

COVID-19 UPDATES ON DECEMBER 7

New cases 3,514

Deaths 79

Total cases 6,141,335

Total deaths 130,356

New hospitalized patients 584

Patients in critical condition 3,213

Total recovered patients 5,936,975

Diagnostic tests conducted 39,523,768

Doses of vaccine injected 108,413,151

ITALY DECEMBER 7, 2021
Cinéma Vérité announces international competition lineup for films by Iranian filmmakers

Cinéma Vérité announces a competition lineup for films by Iranian filmmakers. The festival will feature three films by Iranian filmmakers: "I Have Sinned a Rapturous Sin" by Maryam Tafakory, "Under a Cruel Star: A Life of Dollars" by Heda Margolius Kovaly, and "Jonathan & Martha" by Petr Horacek.

"I Have Sinned a Rapturous Sin" is a memoir that explores the impact of wars on children's lives. The memoir was originally written in Czech and has been translated into Persian by Razieh Khoshnud.

"Under a Cruel Star: A Life of Dollars" is Kovaly's memoir about a woman's life in Prague during World War II. Kovaly immigrated to the Czech Republic after the fall of the Soviet Union and published her memoir in 1997.

"Jonathan & Martha" is a film about a Czech-Jewish couple who are forced to separated during World War II. The film was released in 2003 as a response to the Prague Spring.

The London Short Film Festival (LSFF) exists to spotlight a diverse range of international short films. Founded in 2003, the LSFF is a BAPTA-qualifying, internationally regarded independent short film festival. The LSFF hosts ten days of short film, conversation, and special events and an industrious series of workshops, panels, and discussion for filmmakers and writers.

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