



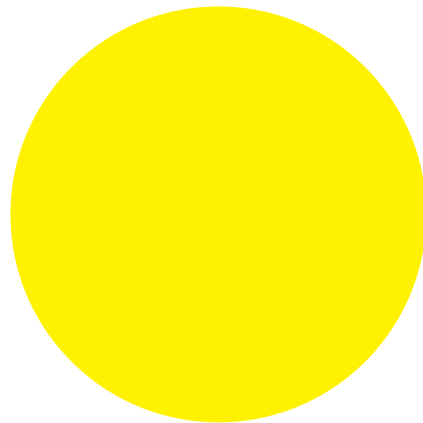
Plight of Iran's working children

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Cave writing in Iran dates back to 148,000 years ago

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Iran Daily

Diplomat: Iran-KSA embassies to reopen by May 9

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Sudanese greet army soldiers, loyal to army chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, in the Red Sea city of Port Sudan on April 16, 2023 as fighting between military rivals continued for the third day.

U.S. perspective on Iran-Saudi Arabia agreement



Amir Ali Abolfath
Expert on U.S. affairs

EXCLUSIVE OPINION

The re-establishment of diplomatic ties between Iran and Saudi Arabia has drawn pleasant outcomes for the region, one of which may be the first signs of peace in Yemen. Yet, one question still remains: From what viewpoint does the United States look at the agreement between Tehran and Riyadh?

In a recent comment, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Barbara Leaf welcomed the normalization of relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia, saying that this could be a sign of de-escalation. It seems that the principle of de-escalation between Iran and Saudi Arabia, as two big and influential powers in the region, is not against the interests of the United States, especially since Washington is currently involved in a proxy war with Russia in Ukraine, and there is a possibility of another escalation of tension with China over Taiwan. Therefore, strengthening stability and security in West Asia through the normalization of ties between Tehran and Riyadh is in the interest of the United States.

However, simultaneous with the normalization of relations between Tehran and Riyadh, two other developments have occurred that are not so pleasing to the U.S.

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Revitalizing aquatic life in Hormuzgan via artificial habitats



Reza Abesh Ahmadlou
Staff writer

EXCLUSIVE

Artificial aquatic habitats are an effective way to rejuvenate and restore aquatic life, and the Iranian government is using them to revitalize the bountiful region of Hormuzgan.

The feasibility of fabricating a synthetic aquatic milieu in Iran was initiated in the waters of Hormuzgan in 2002, and a year later a project was launched to build a habitat in the west of the province, encompassing the region of Kong Harbor and Bandar Lengeh. Despite this initiative, the catch of bottom-dwelling fish in Hormuzgan remained stagnant or declined, prompting President Ebrahim Raeisi to grant a permit to establish and operate three centers for the enrichment of aquatic resources in the area. With the continued attention of the province's fisheries and the scientific and research backing of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman Ecology Research Institute, significant strides have been taken to revitalize the region's aquatic resources. Artificial habitats, fashioned from concrete pipes, are a sustainable investment in preserving and enhancing aquatic resources and the livelihood of fish.

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Raeisi: Global, regional order changing in favor of Iran, Syria

International Desk

Iranian President Ebrahim Raeisi said the global and regional order is changing in favor of the independent nations of Iran and Syria. President Raeisi made the remarks in a congratulatory message to his Syrian counterpart Bashar al-Assad on the occasion of the Arab country's Evacuation Day. Evacuation Day is a national day commemorating the withdrawal of the last French soldier at the end of the French mandate of Syria in April 1946, after Syria's proclamation of full independence in 1941. The Iranian president said, "The global and regional order is changing in favor of our free and independent nations in the light of sincere cooperation and history-making resistance of the two countries".

He also expressed hope that the expansion of relations between the two countries in various fields would serve the interests of both Tehran and Damascus and contribute to the establishment of peace and stability in the region. In a meeting with Syria's defense minister in Tehran in January, Raeisi described Iran as a true friend of Syria, promising that the Islamic Republic will stand

by the Syrian people. Relations between Iran and Syria are strategic, as their relations are based upon common beliefs and the spirit of resistance shown by their people, the Iranian president said. Iran has been one of the main allies of Syria in a decade-long war against foreign-backed terrorists. Tehran has also expressed its readiness to help Syrian officials to rebuild their

country, which was destroyed by terrorists who were supported by Western countries and even some regional states. Now, after more than a decade of enmity with Damascus and their failure to defeat the Syrian government, many regional countries have decided to restore ties with Damascus. Their decision would certainly benefit the whole region.



Large crowds in London protest Israel's 'apartheid policies'

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Bandar Torkaman a must-see Iranian port city

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Iran's renewables output nearly doubled in March: Ministry

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Yellen: U.S. sanctions against countries may risk hegemony of dollar

U.S. economic sanctions on countries such as Russia and Iran could threaten the greenback's global dominance, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told CNN Sunday. "There is a risk when we use financial sanctions that are linked to the role of the dollar that over time it could undermine the hegemony of the dollar," Yellen told CNN's Fareed Zakaria in an interview. "It is a very effective tool. Of course, it does create a desire on the part of China, of Russia, of Iran to find an alternative," Yellen said before adding, "But the dollar is used as a global currency for reasons that are not easy for other countries to find an alternative with the same



US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen

properties." Yellen was responding to Zakaria's question about reactions to the weaponization of the dollar by the U.S. administration.

Yellen's comments came days after the U.S. Treasury and State Departments sanctioned nearly 120 targets, including Chinese, UAE and Turkish firms to squeeze Russia for its ongoing war with Ukraine. Experts at the time suggested that sanctioning Turkish and UAE firms, which are U.S. ally countries could have a negative effect. Western-led sanctions against Russia over the Ukraine war have also prompted Russian companies to use alternative currencies - such as the yuan, the Hong Kong dollar, and the UAE dirham - to trade. Iran, which has been under U.S. sanctions for decades, has also fully abandoned USD in its trade with

China and Russia. Saudi Arabia, an OPEC member, has said it will abandon PetroDollar and accept PetroYuan. Last month, India also inked an agreement with as many as 18 countries to trade in Indian rupees. Just last week, Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva lashed out at the dominance of the greenback and called on emerging nations to come up with an alternative currency for trade. One dollar-challenger is the Chinese yuan is emerging as a competitor to the US dollar. In February, the yuan overtook the dollar as the most traded currency in Russia for the very first time.