

NEWS IN BRIEF

**Iran, UN
discuss
efforts
to resolve
Yemen's crisis**

National Desk

Officials from Iran and the United Nations held virtual talks on the situation in Yemen and ways to end the crisis in the Arab country.

The meeting was held between the Iranian Foreign Minister's Senior Adviser for Special Political Affairs Ali Asghar Khaji and the UN Special Representative for Yemeni Affairs Hans Grundberg.

The two sides discussed the latest developments in Yemen and exchanged views on the process of the Sana'a negotiations, as well as solutions to solve the Yemen crisis.

Khaji expressed his satisfaction with the recent developments in Yemen, especially direct negotiations between Saudi Arabia and the Ansarullah movement in Sana'a.

**Spy network
dismantled**

PRESS TV - Iran's Intelligence Ministry has arrested members of a spying network who were engaged in a project run by a foreign spy agency to extract information about the Iranians travelling abroad.

In a statement released on Tuesday, the ministry said that the spy agency had been monitoring the Iranians with responsibility in different positions or special expertise in various fields as well as those who have access to important information in the country's sensitive institutions.

The ministry noted that its measures led to the identification of the network's "liaisons and executive agents" in several Iranian organizations and institutions.

**Top court
revokes death
sentence of
young man**

IFP - The Iranian Supreme Court has revoked the death sentence handed down to Javad Rouhi, who was arrested during last year's unrest.

Rouhi's lawyer, Majid Kaveh, said in a tweet that the top tribunal accepted the defendant's appeal against the death sentence issued against him at a court in the northern Iranian city of Sari.

Rouhi, 35, was arrested on September 22 and was later convicted of "war against God and state," "corruption on Earth" and "apostasy."

**Iran slams German FM's
human rights comments**

Kanaani recounts Berlin's complicity in Iraq's chemical attacks



IRNA

Iran censured German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock for commenting

on human rights in the Islamic Republic, recounting Berlin's complicity in the

war crimes committed by the regime of ex-Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein during the 1980s imposed war.

Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Nasser Kanaani made the remarks in a tweet on Tuesday, one day after Baerbock said the European Union "won't accept" alleged Iranian human rights violations.

"It is very unlikely that the German foreign minister is not aware of the Iranian people's mentality towards chemical gases and substances and their connection with the German government," he wrote.

"How does she give herself the right to talk about the human rights of the Iranian

people as her government is responsible for equipping the Saddam regime with chemical weapons as well as killing and poisoning thousands of Iranian citizens!"

He also posted pictures showing the aftermath of Iraq's chemical bombardment of the Iranian city of Sardasht on June 28, 1987. Over 100 people were killed in the attack and thousands more were exposed to chemical agents. After more than three decades, many of the survivors of the crime still have to live with the long-term respiratory and even psychological effects of inhaling mustard gas.

Iran appoints new ambassador to Saudi Arabia

National Desk

Iran has appointed Alireza Enayati, a senior diplomat, as its new ambassador to Saudi Arabia, following a thaw in relations between the two countries.

He had previously served as Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, assistant to the foreign minister and director-general of Persian Gulf affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

The appointment of the

new ambassador is in line with a China-brokered agreement reached between Tehran and Riyadh in March to put aside their differences and revive relations after years of estrangement.

Under the agreement, both sides agreed on March 10 to resume their diplomatic ties and reopen their embassies within two months.

Tehran and Riyadh highlighted the need to respect

each other's national sovereignty and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of one another.

They also agreed to implement a security cooperation agreement signed in April 2001 and another accord reached in May 1998 to boost economic, commercial, investment, technical, scientific, cultural, sports, and youth affairs cooperation.

The Saudi and Iranian foreign ministers met for the



first time in seven years on April 6, stressing the

need to implement the rapprochement deal.

Indonesia, gateway ...

As part of its broader strategy to dissociate the country's economy from Western influences, the government has embarked on the ambitious endeavor of establishing an economic market in the Eastern sphere. President Raisi's visit to Indonesia holds significant importance in this context, as Indonesia stands as the largest populous Muslim nation. The visit aims to capitalize on Indonesia's potential as a

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substantial market for Iranian goods and facilitate the exchange of technological expertise. Iran possesses the capacity to offer its advancements in energy and medical engineering to Indonesia, while also benefiting from the industrial experiences of the Indonesian counterpart.

During the presidential trip, a remarkable milestone was achieved with the signing of 11 documents and memorandums of cooperation across vari-

ous sectors, cementing the commitment to mutual collaboration between the two nations.

Eastern nations are gradually mobilizing to foster collaborative endeavors in response to mounting Western pressure, spearheaded by the United States. These countries possess considerable potential in various sectors such as industry, technology, trade, and commodity exchanges. Indonesia emerges as a pivotal gate-

way for Iran into East Asia, joining forces with nations like China, Russia, India, Iraq, and Syria to establish a formidable economic and political consortium. This collective endeavor aims to counterbalance the European Union and the United States, alleviating the ramifications of Western coercion and minimizing their impact.

One crucial facet of this concerted effort in East Asia involves the gradual erosion of the US dollar's

dominance in financial and commercial markets. Although in its nascent stages, the implementation of this idea could pose significant challenges for the American economy unless the United States and Europe revise their policies toward Eastern nations, particularly Iran. Within this context, Raisi's visit to Indonesia assumes paramount importance, both in terms of bilateral cooperation and in reflecting the Iranian government's East



Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist

**MP: Taliban must ...**

Iran has always stressed the importance of the implementation of the 1973 Helmand River Treaty between the two countries, which envisions shared water resources. Earlier this month, Iran's president warned the Taliban against violating the country's water rights.

"Iran will not allow the rights of its people to be violated... I tell the Afghan rulers to take my remarks seriously. I warn the authorities and rulers of Afghanistan to swiftly fulfill the rights of the people of Sistan and Baluchestan Province and the Sistan re-

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gion," Ebrahim Raisi said during a trip to Sistan and Baluchestan on May 18.

Referring to Raisi's comments, Heidari said the Iranian president issued the warning because Iranian officials realized that the Taliban had intentionally prevented the flow of water towards Iran.

"Before the president issued the warning, the ministries of foreign affairs and energy were tasked with pursuing the matter through diplomatic channels. But it seems that the Taliban do not understand the language of diplomacy," the lawmaker added.

Heidari said the international community does not recognize the Taliban because they do not comply with international norms and regulations.

He said Iran will follow up the case through international channels. The MP, however, warned that Iran will take full action to defend its water rights if diplomatic efforts fail.

"Sometimes it is essential to resort to force in the face of lawlessness," Heidari pointed out. He stressed that Iran's water share from the Hirmand River pertains to the nation's inalienable rights.