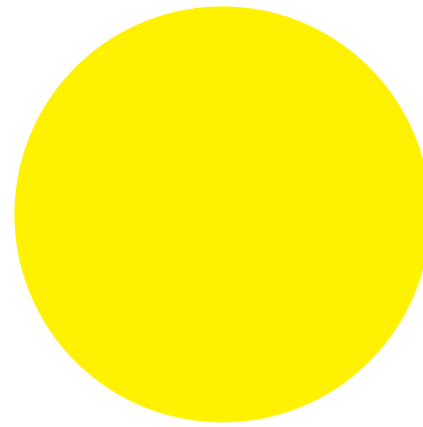




Oman's sultan to travel to Iran after an Egypt visit



Iran pays homage to veteran writer Movahhed on his 100th birthday



Iran Daily

Leader: Parl. strategic act prevented bewilderment in nuclear issue



Governor of the Central Bank of Iran Mohammadreza Farzin (3rd L) speaks during the 51st edition of the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) summit in Tehran, Iran, on May 24, 2023.

HADI ZAND/ISNA

Iran: De-dollarization necessary response to dollar weaponization

International Desk
Iran's First Vice President Mohammad Mokhber said that alarm bells are ringing for the United States as the de-dollarization is gaining momentum worldwide. More and more countries are calling for trade to be carried out in other currencies besides the U.S. dollar. As such, the global de-dollarization move is gaining momentum and seems unstoppable now. Addressing the 51st edition of the Asian Clearing

Union (ACU) summit in Tehran, Mokhber underlined that today, de-dollarization is not a voluntary choice for countries, but a necessary response to the weaponization of the dollar. He said that a recent increase in the inflation rate in the world, especially in the post-coronavirus era, and the imposition of unilateral sanctions on countries have made the governments seek operational solutions to diminish the role of the dollar and ultimately remove it from

their trade exchanges. He noted that the U.S. officials themselves have admitted that sanctions have endangered the dollar's global dominance. U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said last month that the U.S. economic sanctions on countries such as Russia and Iran could threaten the greenback's global dominance. "There is a risk when we use financial sanctions, which are linked to the role of the dollar, that over time, it could under-

mine the hegemony of the dollar," Yellen told CNN's Fareed Zakaria in an interview. Referring to the articles of the ACU charter regarding the use of national currencies for trade between the member states and highlighting the need to strengthen the position of these currencies in financial and banking transactions, Mokhber said that the union can increase the use of national currencies in the transactions of its member states. The Iranian official also

pointed to relations between the members of the union, praising the intention of the ACU member states to open up a new chapter of economic relations and financial and commercial interactions. As a country with an area of 1.64 million square kilometers and a population of about 85 million who are mostly young and educated people, Iran has a high potential to attract domestic and foreign investments and take advantage of the demographic opportunities to increase

IAEA no party to JCPOA revival talks: Iran's nuclear chief



IRNA

Iran's nuclear chief said the parties to the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, and not the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), are in charge of the negotiations to revive the agreement. "The Agency is not responsible for the [nuclear deal revival] negotiations. This responsibility lies with the existing parties to the JCPOA," Mohammad Eslami, the head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI), told reporters on Wednesday, referring to the U.S.-abandoned agreement, officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. He said relations between Iran and the IAEA are based on the Safeguards Agreements and the

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The IAEA is proceeding with monitoring Iran's peaceful nuclear program, and there is no disruption in this path, he added. Eslami's remarks came days after the IAEA chief said that it is important to keep interacting with Iran despite slim chances of the JCPOA's revival. "Probably there could be a return to the negotiating table, but if the interactions between Iran and the agency are seen or assessed as bad and the cooperation is not good, the chances are zero," Rafael Mariano Grossi said in an interview with CBC News published on Saturday. Iran proved the peaceful nature of its nuclear program to the world by signing the JCPOA with six world powers. However, Washington's exit in May 2018 and its subsequent re-imposition of sanctions against Tehran left the future of the deal in limbo.

Russia PM: Relations with China at an 'unprecedented high'

International Desk
Relations between Moscow and Beijing are "at an unprecedented high level," influenced by the "pressure of illegitimate sanctions from the collective West," Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin said in a meeting with his Chinese counterpart Li Qiang in Beijing Wednesday. According to Mishustin, pressure from the West is strengthening Russia's ties with China, AP reported. "They are characterized by mutual respect of each

other's interests and the desire to jointly respond to challenges, which is associated with increased turbulence in the international arena and the pressure of illegitimate sanctions from the collective West," he said. "As our Chinese friends say, unity makes it possible to move mountains." Mishustin's visit comes as Russia is increasingly turning to China for diplomatic and economic support amid growing isolation over the Ukraine war.



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NATO chief admits splits on Ukraine membership push

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg on Wednesday said the members of the Western military alliance are divided on what to do at an upcoming summit about Ukraine's push to join. "On that issue there are different views in the alliance and of course the only way to make decisions in NATO is by consensus," Stoltenberg told a conference in Brussels, AFP reported. Ukraine - backed by NATO countries in eastern Europe - is calling for a

"clear message" at a July summit of alliance leaders in Lithuania's capital Vilnius that it will join after war ends. Kyiv concedes it will not become a member while fighting rages on its territory. But it wants the alliance to move beyond a vague 2008 pledge that it will one day be in NATO. "No one is able to tell you exactly what will be the final decision at the Vilnius summit on this issue," Stoltenberg said. Diplomats from NATO countries say its dominant

military power, the United States, is reluctant to go further than the vow on membership made to Ukraine 15 years ago. Joining NATO would mean that Ukraine would be covered by the alliance's Article 5 collective defence clause that obliges all allies to help defend it if attacked. Ukraine's Western allies are mulling if other forms of security assurances can be offered to Ukraine that would reassure Kyiv as an interim step before it became a NATO member.



AP

France on Tuesday said it is willing to reach a deal with Ukraine on "security

guarantees which will help it to defend itself in the long-term."