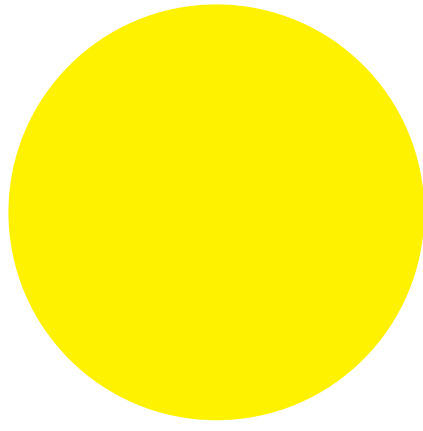




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Leader: Iran welcomes Egypt's willingness to restore ties



Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei (r) holds a meeting with Oman's Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said (c) in Tehran on May 29, 2023, which was also attended by Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi.

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International Desk

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei said Tehran welcomes Cairo's willingness to restore relations with Iran, as there are signs of a growing thaw in the region following a recent rapprochement between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Ayatollah Khamenei made the comments at a meeting with visiting Omani Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said, who conveyed Egypt's willingness to resume relations with Iran. "We welcome this position and have no problem in this regard," the Leader said. In recent years, Iran has repeatedly announced its readiness to mend ties with

Egypt by settling differences. Following a Chinese-brokered agreement between Iran and Saudi Arabia in March to resume their ties after seven years, the chance of the restoration of relations between Tehran and Cairo has also increased. On May 14, Iranian lawmaker Fadahosseini Maleki said that negotiations were held in Iraq between Iranian and Egyptian delegates. During the rule of former Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, Egypt played a pivotal role in brokering the Camp David Accords with Israel, which resulted in Egypt becoming the first Arab nation to establish formal diplomatic relations with Israel. However, this move strained

Egypt's relations with Iran.

Tehran-Muscat cooperation

During the Monday meeting, Ayatollah Khamenei also said Iran and Oman would benefit from closer bilateral cooperation, lauding the Iranian government's policy of improving ties with regional nations. "Increasing Iran-Oman cooperation is significant because the two countries share the very important Strait of Hormuz waterway," the Leader said. Referring to negotiations between Iranians and Omanis, Ayatollah Khamenei noted that the talks should be followed up seriously until they yield tangible results. The Leader also urged all

regional countries to take into account the policy pursued by the Zionist regime and its supporters to sow discord and erode peace in the region. Concerning the Omani sultan's satisfaction with the resumption of Iran-Saudi Arabia ties, the Leader said, "These issues are the outcome of the (President Ebrahim) Raisi administration's good policy to develop and strengthen relations with neighbors and regional states." Sultan Haitham, for his part, emphasized that Muscat's policy is to expand relations with its neighbors, especially the Islamic Republic. Heading a high-ranking delegation, the Sultan of Oman arrived in Tehran on Sunday

upon an invitation by President Raisi.

Joint statement

In a joint statement released on Monday, President Raisi and Sultan Haitham said they discussed ways to reinforce bilateral ties, especially in the areas of trade, energy, investment, and culture. The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the continuous increase in trade exchanges and joint investments, emphasizing the constructive role played by the private sector in bolstering economic cooperation. On Sunday, the two sides signed four cooperation documents in the fields of economy, investment, energy and free zones.

Oman and foreign policy identity lessons for Iran



By Ali
Kakadezfuli
Managing
Director of
Iran Daily

The concept of identity is one of the basic and effective concepts in the foreign policy of countries, which has received the attention of international thinkers in

the framework of constructivism theory. Identity, as it becomes important in the relationship with the individual and in a two-way relationship, both shapes the individual's behavior and is affected by it, is also significant in relation to the activism of countries in the international arena. Different political systems gradually shape their identity based on their behavior in the international environment, and at the same time convey a relatively coherent image of themselves to other international actors.

Since identities shape the actors' interests and actions, their correct understanding is crucial for the analysis of actors' foreign policy and international behavior. In the international arena, identity means a relatively stable understanding of an actor and behavioral coordinates in events, which naturally affects the prediction of other actors about future events. Oman is a clear example of identity in foreign policy, which is often known as a peace-loving, mediating and neutral country that tries to reduce regional and international tensions. The UAE, Russia, and Saudi Arabia are among other countries that have been able to create a relatively certain image of themselves in the international arena. An image that may be distorted, at times, due to events, but still evokes specific concepts and values.

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What was Erdogan's secret for sailing to re-election?



By Ebrahim
Beheshti
Staff writer

Turkey's Erdogan triumphed in Sunday's presidential elections, extending his presidency into another five years. Since 2003, Recep Tayyip Erdogan has had a key role in the political arena in the country. The election had been seen as his biggest political challenge, but he prevailed with 52.2% of the vote, to his rival Kemal Kilicdaroglu's 47.8%. The voter turnout was announced at 84.15 percent.

The poll exit showed that the two candidates had a very tight competition. This issue has given rise to the question, what was the secret of Erdogan's victory? The other question that comes to mind is, what challenges will the president-elect face in the next five years, considering the new conditions of Turkish society.

Iran Daily discussed these questions with Siamak Kakaei, a university professor and researcher of Turkish affairs, and Firooz Dolatabadi, the former Iranian ambassador to Turkey.

Nationalists came to Erdogan's aid

Siamak Kakaei listed five major reasons for Erdogan's victory. Erdogan's being in power is the first factor to help him retake the presidency. The second factor is his 20-year political experience, which brought a relatively positive achievement, including improvement of the country's regional and international status; and after its chaotic economic situation in 2003, Turkey became one of the top 20 economies in the world by 2020.

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Malayer, manifestation of Iran's rich art and architecture

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Future of bodybuilding belongs to Iran: *Salari*

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Persian language plays significant role in Iran's public diplomacy

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Iran-Oman bright prospects of trade

Economy Desk

Oman, with a population of over five million and a significant foreigner presence of 40%, has prioritized stable relations with Iran, diverging from the approach of certain regional nations. Recent years have witnessed positive political ties between Iran and Oman, emphasizing mutual cooperation. However, while trade relations have been moderately satisfactory, ranking Oman sixth among Iran's neighboring countries in trade volume, the economic dimension has lagged behind. Statistical data reveals a notable neglect in harnessing the po-



tential for economic development. Sultan Haitham, the monarch of Oman, wrapped up a two-day visit to Iran on Monday, shedding light on certain aspects of the economic and trade relationship between the two nations. Oman's economy heavily relies on its abundant oil resources, causing a contraction due to the COVID-19 pandemic and plummeting oil prices in 2020.

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Iran urges Iraq to end presence of anti-Iran elements on its soil

National Desk

Iran urged Iraq to end the presence of anti-Iran elements on its soil and improve security at the borders within the framework of a recent security agreement reached between the two countries. Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran Ali-Akbar Ahmadian told visiting Iraqi national security adviser, Qasim al-Aarji, that the recent security deal is the result of months of negotiations and efforts by the two countries and is a roadmap for the establishment of stable security at the borders. Ahmadian described the signing of

the agreement an appropriate and strategic move and emphasized the strict implementation of its provisions.

The Iraqi official, for his part, said that Baghdad is determined to continue its cooperation and interaction with Iran. Qasim al-Aarji underscored, "We consider Iraq's security as the security of Iran, and Iran's security as the security of Iraq".

The security agreement was signed by former secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council Ali Shamkhani and Qasim al-Aarji in Baghdad in March, at a meeting attended by Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed Shia' al-Sudani.