

Raeisi: Tehran never opposed IAEA inspections

National Desk

President Ebrahim Raeisi said Iran has never opposed the inspection of its nuclear facilities by the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency and is ready to further cooperate with the agency. Raeisi made the remarks in an interview with the CNN's Fareed Zakaria, who asked him about a recent decision by Tehran to bar multiple inspectors assigned to the country. President Raeisi noted that Iran has never said that it is opposed to the inspection, but it has lost its trust in the people related to three European countries, namely, Germany, Britain and France. He said that inspectors from different nationalities have always come to the country and Iran has no problem with their presence in Iran. Raeisi said that the IAEA had confirmed 15 times

that there has been no deviations in Iran's nuclear activities. But these European countries ignore the IAEA reports and make baseless claims about Iran's nuclear program. President Raeisi said that the European actions are purely political and are carried out with the intention of exerting pressure on Iran. Regarding Iran's uranium enrichment to the purity level of 60%, Raeisi said that it was in response to the lack of commitment by the European parties to the 2015 nuclear agreement. "In the beginning, we were not seeking 60% levels of enrichment. They (European states) trampled upon their commitments," the Iranian president said. "What the Islamic Republic of Iran did was in response to a breaking of commitment of the signatories to the (2015) agreement." Raeisi also categorically rejected the country's en-

richment of uranium to near weapons-grade levels, saying, "It was officially announced that the action that we intend to take is not to reach nuclear weapons of any type, or a military dimension of any type, but a response to the lack of commitment demonstrated by the Europeans." He also reiterated Tehran's long-standing conviction that the Islamic Republic does not plan to acquire a nuclear bomb. Meanwhile, the head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI), Mohammad Eslami, asked the IAEA to take tangible measures to remain impartial and avoid disclosing confidential information on Iran's nuclear activities and sites. He made the remarks in an address to the 67th Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the Austrian capital, Vienna, on Monday. Referring to the fact that



Iran has been the subject of one of the most intensive investigations in the history of the IAEA, Eslami

underlined that the cooperation between Tehran and the UN agency should not go unnoticed.

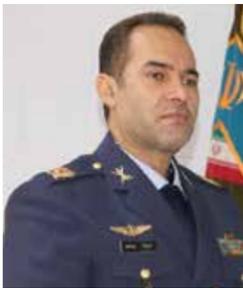
Iranian President Ebrahim Raeisi (R) speaks in an interview with the CNN's Fareed Zakaria on the sidelines of the 78th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on September 20, 2023. president.ir

Efficiency of Iranian Air Force strategies during 1980s war

By Brig. Gen. Alireza Roudbari
Chief of Air Force Research Center

OPINION EXCLUSIVE

The Iranian Army's Air Force, a pivotal element of the military, has managed to position itself as a technology-focused and knowledge-driven entity within the Armed Forces. Equipped with essential technological components and possessing practical knowledge of aerial operations, the Iranian Air Force has devoted its capabilities to serving the main goals of warfare and defense. By pioneering a novel ap-



proach known as "systematic operations," which is based on the application of knowledge, experience, skills, and operational effectiveness in airborne missions, Iran's Air Force succeeded in demonstrating its military prowess and a comprehensive set of cutting-edge military

and defensive technologies during the Iraq-Iran war in 1980-1988. By the end of the conflict, the Air Force had accomplished over 300,000 combat sorties, including air refueling and air transport, under the categories of combat patrol and escort, reconnaissance and photography, strategic and tactical bombing, as well as transport and fuel-supplying. Aerial combat patrol operations received the highest share of the Iranian Air Force's operational activities, with the majority of combat patrol operations taking place in 1980 and 1981. This highlights the prioritization of Iran's Air

Force in achieving aerial superiority in the campaigns to push back invading Iraqi forces, as part of the Air Force's operational plan, including Operation Nasr and Operation Beit ol-Moqaddas in the first three years of the war. Besides, a reduction in Iran's aerial patrols as the war drew to its end indicated a diminishing air power, prompting a necessity to modify the strategy of "all-out airstrikes and attaining air superiority" to the one that calls for "the preservation of military might," often referred to as a "systematic contingency strategy." At the war's outset, the Iraqi Air Force boasted

nearly 500 bomber and fighter aircraft. Over the eight-year conflict, they received additional aircraft such as Super Etendard, Mirage, MiG-25 and MiG-29, Sukhoi Su-24, Sukhoi Su-25, as well as more MiG-21, MiG-23, and Sukhoi Su-20 and Sukhoi Su-22 aircraft. Over the course of the war, Iraq carried out nearly 250,000 operational sorties and lost approximately 500 aircraft of various types. However, by the end of the war, its fleet had grown to over 650 aircraft. According to available documents and reports, Iraq suffered even greater losses in equipment and personnel, largely attributed to Iran's relentless airstrikes on the invading forces, a fact recognized by analysts. The Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force, equipped with a fleet of various transport aircraft, performed aerial refueling missions, aerial electronic reconnaissance and communications interceptions, cargo transport, and personnel and casualty evacuation throughout the war. It managed to deliver over one hundred million pounds of fuel to combat aircraft in aerial refueling operations and transported approximately one million tons of cargo and equipment, along with over two million personnel. In order to prevent an increase in the operational success rate of Iraq's Air Force, the Islamic Republic's Air Force effectively re-

duced its own operational ceiling to a negligible extent, based on the information provided. Iran's Army Air Force represents a "technology-oriented" force that has incorporated the concept of "systematic operations" into its operational framework, playing a significant role throughout the eight-year war. The Air Force is a complete and clear manifestation of air power with a very high impact in expediting the war and achieving swift and clear-cut victories, playing a key role in the field of battles, wars and the field of military and national security. By relying on air power, you can quickly overcome time and space. Experts argue that, without the assistance of the Air Force, success is nearly impossible solely through ground forces. In the current conditions, many believe that the competition is not for land or sea but for having undisputed rights and access to the widest and farthest element of the world, which is airspace. Giulio Douhet, an Italian general and air power theorist, believed that "Victory smiles upon those who anticipate the changes in the character of war, not upon those who wait to adapt themselves after the changes occur." Therefore, to strengthen national sovereignty and possess superior aerial power, the creation of a powerful and modern Air Force with advanced technology that intelligently accomplishes its missions at maximum speed and minimum time should be the aspiration of all military experts and statesmen in the country.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iran criticizes new UK sanctions



IRNA - Iranian Ambassador to Iraq Mohammad Kazem Al-e Sadegh criticized new sanctions imposed by the UK on Iran over the human rights situation in the country. The Iranian diplomat made the remarks at a meeting with the British ambassador to Iraq, Stephen Charles Hitchen, in the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad. The Iranian official also denounced the West's double standards towards human rights.

Self-sufficiency attained in dental prosthesis production

IRNA - Iran says it has reached self-sufficiency in production of dental prosthesis. The Head of Faculty of Dentistry of the Tehran University of Medical Science Hossein-Ali Mahgoli said that Iranian dental prosthesis are produced with high quality. He said that Iran has received orders from many countries including Iraq, Afghanistan and Australia.

First Announcement

NATIONAL IRANIAN SOUTH OILFIELDS COMPANY
AHVAZ-IRAN

TENDER NO.: 08-21-0240004

National Iranian South Oilfields Company (NISOC) intends to purchase the following goods

Items	Material Description	Quantity
01	CASING 5-1/2 IN. API GRADE L-80 SEAMLESS, 20 PPF	2200 LE

Vendors who intend to participate in aforesaid tenders are requested to send their "Intention To Participate" letter via fax to the following number along with their resume according to Qualitative Assessment Form no. 1, available at: www.nisoc.ir, not later than 14 days after the second announcement, otherwise, their requests for participation in the tender will be disregarded.

The applicants should have relevant background in supplying the required goods and capability to provide and submit a bid bond of 52,185/49 EURO or 20,943,397,542 RIAL, in favor of NISOC. Tender documents including the materials thorough technical specifications and Qualitative

Assessment Forms can be accessed via: www.nisoc.ir-material-procurement-management-tab.
ONLY ACCEPTABLE DELIVERY TERM IS D.D.P., NISOC'S WAREHOUSE, AGHAJARI, IRAN PAYMENT TERM IS C.O.D., SUBSEQUENT TO NISOC'S MATERIAL APPROVAL.

FOREIGN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT
 Bldg. No. 104, Material Procurement Management Complex, Kouy-e-Fadaeian Islam (New Site), Ahvaz, Iran
 Tel. No.: 061 34 12 4644
 Fax No.: 061 34 45 74 37

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