

US's veto-bombs keep falling on Gaza

While some assert that body language serves as a universal means of communication, evidence contradicts these claims. Nevertheless, the raised right hand of the US ambassador during the United Nations Security Council meeting on December 8, 2023, was unmistakably interpreted by the pilots of the Zionist regime's fighter jets. Similar to the signals used by airport air traffic

controllers, the ambassador's hand indicated approval for the flight and bombing raids targeting Palestinian homes in Gaza. [i] Since the onset of the brutal military aggression by the Zionist regime on the Gaza Strip following the historic Operation Al-Aqsa Flood on October 7, the United States has consistently taken a stance opposing the establishment of

a ceasefire and bringing an end to the bloodshed in Gaza. Although, during this period, officials in Washington have at times tried to present themselves as disturbed by the events in Gaza, their actions speak louder than words, revealing a duplicitous effort to sustain continuous political cover for the ongoing massacre of non-combatants in the besieged Gaza enclave.



Washington has employed a significant tool, their veto power, without hesitation to provide political protection for the war crimes committed by the Zionist regime against Palestinian women and children. Despite occasionally expressing concerns that may seem insincere, Washington's actions consistently demonstrate a steadfast commitment to ensuring political cover for the continuous atrocities against civilians in the confined spaces of Gaza. Once again, the United States exercised its veto power in the Security Council on October 16, blocking a proposed resolution by Russia that called for an immediate ceasefire. Similarly, on October 18, Washington vetoed a resolution presented by Brazil, emphasizing the urgent need to halt the aggres-

sive attacks by the Zionist regime on the Gaza Strip. [ii] This highlights Washington's recurring use of its veto power as a powerful tool to politically support the Zionist regime, defying international calls for an immediate ceasefire. However, it should not be overlooked that exercising the veto power against Security Council resolutions does not necessarily imply the commitment and adherence of the United States to the adopted resolutions. For instance, one can point to the non-compliance of the United States with a resolution passed on November 16, which focused on the 'immediate establishment of humanitarian cease-fires' in Gaza. [iii] Despite the approval of Security Council members for this resolution, proposed by Malta, the Americans never implemented it.

What were the resolutions of Russia and Brazil?

Brazil, in its proposed resolution, emphasized the necessity of establishing ceasefire in the Gaza Strip to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to the inhabitants of this enclave. The resolution also stressed the need to halt the forced displacement of Palestinians from the north to the south of Gaza. However, Brazil, in its proposed resolution, also took into account the interests and benefits of the Zionist regime, condemning the October 7 operation of Hamas. The resolution also asked for the release of Israeli prisoners arrested by Hamas. [iv] Despite the special attention given to the interests of the

Zionists in the Brazilian resolution, the United States' unwavering support for the Zionists prevented them from even accepting the most basic rights of the Palestinians, namely, the receipt of humanitarian aid. In the draft of the proposed Russian resolution, the need to open humanitarian corridors was also emphasized. The Russian representative in the Security Council described the resolution as a "purely humanitarian text" and stated, "This draft condemns all forms of violence and calls for the opening of humanitarian corridors and the release of all captives." [v]

First Announcement

نوبت اول

SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Islamic Republic of Iran
Fars Six Cities Sanitation improvement Project
Sector: sanitation
Mode of Financing: Istisna'a
Financing No. IRN-0107
Contract Title:
**Remaining Works of Trunk Mains, Interceptors
and Laterals of Firoozabad Wastewater Collection Network**
NCB Reference No.: Fi-SL3

آگهی فراخوان مناقصه

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
پروژه بهسازی بهداشت شش شهر استان فارس
بخش: فاضلاب
نحوه تأمین مالی: استصناع
شماره تأمین مالی: IRN-0107
عنوان قرارداد:
باقیمانده کارهای «خط انتقال و خطوط اصلی و فرعی شبکه جمع آوری فاضلاب فیروزآباد»
شماره مرجع مناقصه ملی: Fi-SL3

1 Fars Water and Wastewater Company has received financing from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) toward the cost of the Fars Six Cities Sanitation improvement Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds toward payments under the contract for Remaining Works of Trunk Mains, Interceptors and Laterals of Firoozabad Wastewater Collection Network.

2 Fars Water and Wastewater Company now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for: Procurement and construction of about 51 Km of wastewater collection network with diameters of 200 to 1000 mm in form of trench and tunnel; Procurement and construction of about 1255 m3 brick and concrete manholes; Procurement and construction of about 10350 house connections with diameters of 125 and 160 mm; Remedying the defects of constructed network with a length of about 65 kilometers including: completing of implemented manholes, installation of manholes stairs, implementation of non-installed manhole gates, implementation of non-installed house connections for the constructed network, washing, videometry, preparation of as-built drawings and GIS maps of constructed network.

3 Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures (Post-qualification Method) as specified in IsDB's [Guidelines, Procurement of Goods, Works and related services under Islamic Development Bank Project Financing](#) 2019 ("Procurement Guidelines"), and is open to all eligible bidders as defined in the Procurement Guidelines. In addition, please refer to paragraphs 1.18 -21 setting forth IsDB's policy on conflict of interest.

4 Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Fars Water and Wastewater Company, and email to pmu.abfafars2023@gmail.com (PMU Unit) and inspect the bidding documents during office hours 08:00 to 14:00 at the address given below for clarification purposes.

5 A complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested eligible bidders upon the submission of

فارس (FWWC) خریداری شود.

پیشنهادهای باید به آدرس زیر تا تاریخ ۱۴۰۳/۱۰/۱۹ قبل از ساعت ۱۱:۰۰ صبح ارسال شود. پیشنهاد الکترونیکی مجاز نخواهد بود. پیشنهادات دریافتی بعد از ساعت و روز مذکور رد خواهند شد. پیشنهادات در حضور نمایندگان تعیین شده مناقصه‌گران و هر کسی که تصمیم به حضور در آدرس زیر را دارد در تاریخ ۱۴۰۳/۱۰/۱۹ ساعت ۱۱:۰۰ صبح در جلسه عمومی بازگشایی خواهد شد.

کلیه پیشنهادهای باید به همراه ضمانت‌نامه شرکت در مناقصه به مبلغ ۵۹,۲۰۰,۰۰۰,۰۰۰ ریال تحویل داده شوند.

آدرس ارجاع داده شده در بالا:

آدرس جهت شفاف‌سازی و اطلاعات بیشتر:
ایران، شیراز، میدان شهید مطهری، بلوار قدوسی غربی، نیش خیابان سبحانی، شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان فارس (FWWC)، دفتر امور قراردادها کدپستی: ۷۱۸۶۸۹۴۶۵ شماره تلفن: +۹۸ ۷۱ ۳۸۴۳۵۱۵۳ شماره نمابر: +۹۸ ۷۱ ۳۸۴۳۵۱۵۳ آدرس ایمیل: pmu.abfafars2023@gmail.com

هرگونه درخواست شفاف‌سازی در مورد مناقصه باید حداکثر تا ۱۴ روز قبل از آخرین مهلت تحویل پاکت مناقصه از طریق ایمیل فوق‌الذکر دریافت شده باشد.

آدرس تحویل پاکت مناقصه:
پاکت پیشنهادات قیمت فقط باید به آدرس ذیل تحویل داده شود:
ایران، شیراز، میدان شهید مطهری، بلوار قدوسی غربی، نیش خیابان سبحانی، شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان فارس (FWWC)، طبقه اول، اتاق ۱۰۸، دبیرخانه کدپستی: ۷۱۸۶۸۹۴۶۵ شماره تلفن: +۹۸ ۷۱ ۳۸۴۳۵۱۵۳ شماره نمابر: +۹۸ ۷۱ ۳۸۴۳۵۱۵۳

آدرس محل بازگشایی پاکت مناقصه:
ایران، شیراز، میدان شهید مطهری، بلوار قدوسی غربی، نیش خیابان سبحانی، شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان فارس (FWWC)، طبقه ششم، سالن کنفرانس