

European narrative of ...

Iran, up to one year after the US withdrawal from the JCPOA, adhered to all its commitments under this agreement to give European countries the opportunity to compensate for the consequences of Washington's exit from the agreement. However, given that European countries did not fulfill their promises, Iran also reduced its commitments under the JCPOA in several steps.

The second important point is that in recent days, media outlets outside Iran have been focused on the leaked future decisions of the Board of Governors of the IAEA. The central theme of this coverage in recent days has highlighted disagreements and divisions within the Western camp regarding the reutilization of the resolution tool against Iran. Despite the creation of a media dichotomy regarding the views of the European Troika and the United States concerning the issuance of a resolution against the Islamic Republic, few in Iran have accepted this dichotomy. There is a consensus among Iranian analysts that the design and implementation of the pressure lever named the IAEA's resolution are pursued in collaboration with the US and its European allies.

The third point is that during his recent visit to Iran, Rafael Grossi engaged in discussions with Iranian officials regarding potential collaboration with the agency. Following his return from Tehran, Grossi reported that both parties have reached a mutual understanding, with Iran demonstrating a willingness to undertake specific actions. He highlighted three key areas of focus: inspections, unresolved issues, and voluntary measures that Iran can implement. However, despite these positive developments, the re-emergence of political accusations concerning Iran's peaceful nuclear program, along with the unresolved remedial issues such as the presence of human-origin uranium particles in Varameen and Turqzabad, and the lack of information provided to the agency regarding their current whereabouts, suggest a predetermined nature behind the Director General's statements.

The third point is that Rafael Grossi visited Iran last month and negotiated with Iranian officials on how to cooperate with the agency. Upon his return from Tehran, he stated that both sides have reached a common understanding and Iran has expressed readiness to work on specific actions. He also mentioned that there are three categories of issues: inspections, remaining issues, and voluntary actions that Iran can take. Despite this, the reintroduction of political allegations against the country's peaceful nuclear program and mentioning the fact that outstanding remedial issues have not been resolved, citing that Iran has not provided valid technical explanations to the agency regarding the presence of uranium particles of human origin in Varameen and Turqzabad, nor informed the agency about their current locations, mostly indicate the scripted nature of these statements by the Agency's Director General.

The allegations regarding Iran's nuclear activities have their roots in forged documents from the Zionist regime, which have been provided to the media and the officials of the agency to attribute Iran's nuclear program to security-related issues. During the two-day visit of Grossi to Tehran on February 2023, Iran, while rejecting the allegations and emphasizing that countries' commitments in the non-proliferation area are not unlimited, voluntarily engaged in truth-testing activities and increased monitoring by inspectors of the agency within the framework of the Parliament's strategic law. Subsequent expert-level meetings were held and several technical issues between Iran and the agency were resolved through the interactions.

The fourth point is that the ambiguous situation in the Biden camp at the threshold of the US presidential election and the volatile conditions in the Middle East, fueled by Israeli provocations, have exhausted all of the US' foreign policy and military capacities in the region, creating a fragile situation for the Western side. Iran's influence in regional developments and the deadlock faced by the Zionist regime have generated such contrasting and hostile behaviors towards the Western supporters of the regime.

The final point is that institutions and laws in Iran are highly important for maintaining internal stability and effectiveness in foreign policy. These institutions and laws provide a framework that limits power and ensures the continuity and long-term success of the government's foreign policy regardless of changes in the shifting of officials. This principle has significantly helped the Islamic Republic to withstand shocks such as the passing of the head of state and foreign minister. A government whose foreign policy depends on the stability of institutions is more flexible towards individuals. Because the outlines of foreign policy derive from the interests of these institutions, primarily based on the government's interests. Western analysts have concluded that after the death of Raisi and Amir-Abdollahian, there will not be a significant change in Iran's foreign policy.

This indicates that the current direction of Iran's foreign policy is shaped by the interest-based pragmatism of the government, which will not be disrupted by provocative behaviors of the Western side, such as the recent resolution by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

'Weapon of war': Israeli-imposed famine chipping away at Palestinian lives



Palestinians line up for a meal in the southern Gaza Strip city of Rafah on April 25, 2024. AP

PERSPECTIVE

With Israel's incessant air-strikes on the Gaza Strip showing no sign of abating after a dismal eight months, the occupying regime's crippling siege on the besieged territory is taking a heavy toll on Palestinians by pushing the enclave to the brink of a full-blown famine.

The imposition of a tightened blockade on the ingress of basic essentials into the Gaza Strip, destruction of food infrastructure, such as bakeries, mills, and food stores as well as a widespread scarcity of medicines, pharmaceuticals and

life-saving supplies has led to the starvation of more than half a million people and a broader humanitarian crisis in the war-ravaged area.

Palestine's official news agency Wafa reported on Saturday that a 13-year-old Palestinian had lost his life due to starvation in the central Gaza Strip following the Israeli closure of the Rafah border crossing to international humanitarian aid.

The teenager, identified as Abdul Qader al-Sarhi, succumbed to death in al-Aqsa Hospital in Deir al-Balah. Local medical sources were cited by Wafa as saying that

the death toll from malnutrition and dehydration has risen to 37 in the Gaza Strip as Israel presses ahead with its brutal aggression on the southern city of Rafah.

"The health situation in the Gaza Strip has gone from bad to worse, with the [Israeli] military offensive expanding in the city of Rafah and all its hospitals being out of service," the sources said. "The announced toll reflects only what reaches hospitals while dozens are dying silently as a result of famine, without being able to reach hospitals."

Fayez Abu Ataya, a seven-month-old Palestinian infant, also starved to death

on Thursday in central Gaza due to the lack of milk and medicine as a result of Israel's strict blockade.

Resembling a bare skeleton, Fayez was filmed succumbing to starvation and dying in his father's arms at the same hospital in Deir al-Balah.

During a press conference in the West Bank city of Ramallah on Wednesday, Palestinian NGOs and professional unions stated that the Gaza Strip had turned into a "famine-stricken zone."

Seventy international rights organizations had earlier called on relevant authorities and global institutions in a joint statement to for-

mally recognize a famine in the besieged Palestinian territory.

The Geneva-based Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor and the Cairo-headquartered Arab Organization for Human Rights were among the rights bodies, which made the call amid alarming reports of widespread famine in the territory.

The rights organizations said in their joint statement that food insecurity was escalating within the Gaza Strip, underscoring Israel's use of starvation tactics as a "weapon of war" against the Palestinian people.

They called on Israel to act immediately to implement the precautionary measures announced by the International Court of Justice regarding the opening of the Rafah crossing to provide basic services and much-needed humanitarian aid for the people of in the Gaza Strip, especially in its northern region, which is grappling with severe shortages.

Even the aid reaching the southern region of the enclave has been insufficient, particularly with the displacement of over 1.3 million people from northern Gaza to the south, notably to Rafah, as result of the occupation's months-long onslaught.

Israel's barbaric bombardment campaign against the Gaza Strip, which has since October last year targeted hospitals, residences and houses of worship, has so far left at least 36,379 Palestinians dead, most of them women and children, and 82,407 others injured.

Iran makes jet engine blades, overhauls dozens of airliners

An Iranian knowledge-based company has acquired the technical know-how to manufacture jet engine turbine blades, allowing for 28 McDonnell Douglas passenger planes to return to service after being grounded because of the sanctions.

Speaking to Tasnim, the CEO of the knowledge-based company, a subsidiary of the Iran Power Plant Projects Management Company (MAPNA) Group, said local scientists have succeeded in manufacturing high-tech jet engine blades, a main component that makes up the turbine section of an aircraft engine. Mani Rezvani said the foreign sanctions have impeded domestic airlines' access to jet engine blades, which are sold at exorbitant prices, resulting in 28 out of the 40 McDonnell Douglas passenger planes in Iran being grounded.

He noted that the Iranian experts manufactured a prototype of the JT8D engine blades via reverse engineering two months

ago, saying the homegrown product is expected to get approval from the Civil Aviation Organization of Iran. The first JT8D engine of a Boeing MD passenger plane equipped with Iranian engine blades will be switched on by June 20, Rezvani said, adding that the product will be mass produced afterwards and used in other engines after permission

from the authorized organizations.

The homegrown jet engine blades cost the manufacturer around \$8,000, while the foreign products have a price tag of \$22,000, he said.

He also unveiled long-term plans for the export of the Iranian jet engine blades to Russia and the Caucasus nations.

€1b credit line helps expand Iran-Russia trade

The chief executive of the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran (EGFI) said a €1 billion credit line for Iran was launched in 2022 and activated last year (ended March 19, 2024).

Amir Borhani said that using the services of the fund in the Russian market reached more than €30 million. Of €1 billion credit line, €13 million has been used in the past month, he stated.

He also pointed out that the volume of trade with Russia will be expanded in the current year (started March 20, 2024), Mehr news agency reported.



UNFPA

Vacancy Notice

The Office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in I.R.Iran, intends to recruit a Logistics and Operations Assistant (FTA) at GS5 level for its office in Tehran, Iran.

Details of the Advertised vacancy can be found on UNFPA website on the following link:
<https://iran.unfpa.org>

Please apply online by 19 June 2024, 12:00 PM Tehran Time.
 This vacancy is open only for Iranian Nationals.

Important Note:

- ▶ There is no application, processing or other fees at any stage of the application process
- ▶ UNFPA does not solicit or screen for information in respect of HIV/AIDS or disabilities and does not discriminate on the basis of HIV/AIDS status or disabilities
- ▶ Women and people with disabilities are highly encouraged to apply.