

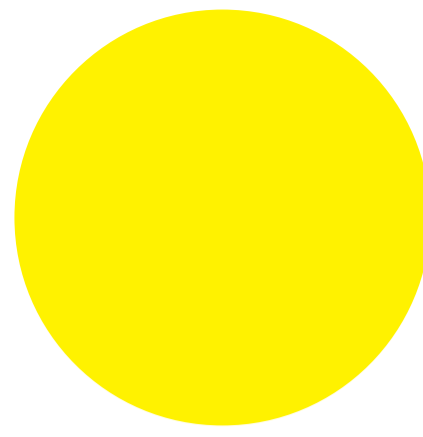


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US against international bodies: A double standard?



By Ebrahim Beheshti
Staff writer

OPINION

Just as the president of the United States unveils a multistage plan aimed at brokering a cease-fire in Gaza and fostering lasting peace, the country's House of Representatives passes a controversial resolution to sanction the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Karim Asad Ahmad Khan, the ICC prosecutor, has submitted a request to the court's judges to issue arrest warrants for Israel's prime minister and minister of war, citing charges of war crimes.

However, for the American House of Representatives' resolution to sanction Khan to become law, it requires the approval of the Senate, which, according to predictions, is unlikely to occur. Nonetheless, the passage of such a resolution by the House of Representatives speaks volumes about the stance of American authorities, particularly the Republicans, toward international institutions. It reveals a double standard: support for these institutions when they align with U.S. interests, and condemnation when they act contrary to American will. Although the recent resolution is not directly tied to the U.S. government, it doesn't absolve the administration from accusations of applying a double standard. Previously, U.S. President Joe Biden, in response to an arrest warrant for Benjamin Netanyahu, asserted that the U.S. does not recognize the jurisdiction of the ICC.

The actions and decisions emanating from the American government have consistently undermined the credibility and standing of international institutions, casting doubt on their effectiveness. Following the Israeli regime's escalation of destructive attacks on Gaza and the blatant occurrence of genocide in this confined region, various proposals for a cease-fire were put forward in the UN Security Council, only to be repeatedly vetoed by the U.S. government. Adding to this paradox, America, while claiming to be working toward halting the war in Gaza, has approved a \$26 billion aid package for Israel—effectively fueling the conflict and empowering Israel to prolong the war. The recent resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives to sanction the ICC prosecutor serves as yet another declaration of support for Israel and a morale boost for the belligerent regime's prime minister, Netanyahu, potentially alleviating some of the international pressure he faces.

America's unwavering support for Israel persists despite widespread protests against this stance, even within the domestic arena. In recent weeks, major universities across the U.S. bore witness to student-led demonstrations, voicing opposition to America's unwavering backing of Israel and expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people. The House of Representatives' move to sanction Khan, while undermining international institutions, runs counter to the wishes of many segments of American society and contradicts the global aspiration for ending the war and holding belligerents accountable. The remarks of UN Secretary-General Anthony Guterres, acknowledging the organization's ineffectiveness in addressing major crises, coupled with comments by Joseph Borrell, the European Union's foreign policy chief, who attributed the UN's paralysis to the use of the veto by great powers, highlight the double standards at play. These powers, including the United States, seemingly want international institutions to serve their interests, not uphold international law and justice.

Iran's Wrestling Preparation for Paris Olympics

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Iran's ambassador to Saudi Arabia to Iran Daily:

Tehran-Riyadh ties open new avenues for regional cooperation

With the development of relations with neighboring and regional countries being one of the main pillars of the late Iranian president Ebrahim Raisi's foreign policy agenda, how far has his government progressed in achieving these goals? What impact has the normalization of relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia had on the broader regional dynamics and Iran's ties with other regional countries? What trajectory are the relations between Tehran and Riyadh following, and what specific objectives are they aiming to accomplish? We put these questions and more to Alireza Enayati, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Saudi Arabia.

By Mostafa Shirmohammadi
Editor-in-chief

INTERVIEW

IRAN DAILY: How would you assess the significance of the presence of a large number of high-ranking officials from various Middle Eastern countries, including a high-level delegation from Saudi Arabia, the inaugural visit of Egypt's foreign minister, and the attendance of Bahrain's foreign minister at the funeral ceremonies for the late president and foreign minister in Iran?

ENAYATI: Following the tragic crash that led to the loss of the president and the foreign minister, we received an outpouring of condolences from officials across the Middle East. All the countries in the region, including Saudi Arabia, conveyed their sympathies through messages to the Leader of the Islamic Revolution and First Vice President Mohammad Mokhber. After the funeral, several delegations made their way to Iran. The visits by officials from these countries, including Bahrain, signaled their solidarity with Iran during this difficult time and reinforced the spirit of good neighborliness. They demonstrated that neighbors stand united in times of adversity. We set up a memorial book at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh, which was signed by over 100 visiting delegations.

The foreign policy agenda of the current Iranian government has been centered on revitalizing relations with neighboring and regional countries. To what extent has this approach, which emphasizes intra-regional cooperation, resonated with the nations of the region?

At the outset of President Raisi's government, a clear framework for regional foreign policy was established, rooted in the principle of good neighborliness. This principle was consistently emphasized by the late president during numerous multilateral and bilateral meetings. Guided by this approach, the Foreign Ministry, as the executive arm, leveraged its full capacity to implement this vision both on the ground and at the intellectual level. We took strides in conceptualizing the regional agenda of the government and codifying its implementation framework. During his regional tours, the late foreign minister promoted the concept of intra-regional dialogue under the banner of a "regional dialogue assembly." This initiative garnered a positive response from many countries.

Owing to the regional policy pursued by the government, the notion of neighborhood has evolved from a mere geographical concept to a political, economic, social, cultural, commercial, governmental, and popular construct.

This paradigm shift has paved the way for a new direction in the Persian Gulf region. Using such practical initiatives, intra-regional cooperation and a reliance on endogenous security can reshape the traditional perspectives that have long been associated with this region. This idea can be realized with the participation of the eight countries bordering the Per-

sian Gulf, the Sea of Oman, and the Strait of Hormuz. Together, these nations can usher in an era of growth and prosperity within a cooperative framework.

It appears that the improving relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia are setting a precedent for other Arab countries to follow suit and embark on a path of enhanced engagement with Iran. How accurate is this assumption?

The significance of Saudi Arabia for the countries within the region, including Iran, is undeniable. The Saudis themselves are well aware of their position and the role they can play in shaping regional dynamics and within the Islamic world. Moreover, from the perspective of Saudi Arabia and the countries in the region, Iran holds a prominent standing in the region and the Islamic world, and this comes with a corresponding sense of responsibility.

As such, the cooperation between these two major and influential countries in the region and the Islamic world can forge a positive and promising future for the entire area through partnership and alignment with other regional nations, including Iraq.

The empathy and cooperation among the countries in the region are a direct outcome of the neighborhood policy championed by the late president over the past three years. This policy impetus marked the restoration of the relationship between Tehran and Riyadh, setting in motion a dynamic trajectory of engagement across various sectors.

At the same time, Iran's relations with other countries in the region, including Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, and Oman, have witnessed a significant leap forward, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

As Tehran and Riyadh work to develop their bilateral relations following the reopening of diplomatic ties, what specific goals are they pursuing? Earlier, the Saudi foreign minister alluded to the strategic aspect of the relationship between the two countries. Have concrete steps been taken to advance this goal from an economic and diplomatic perspective?

The relationship between Iran and Saudi Arabia has the potential to be enhanced and deepened across various levels, each building upon the other. At the bilateral level, we are witnessing expanding ties in certain areas, while in others, further efforts are needed to fully realize the relationship's potential. The indicators of relations across diverse fields—political, security, economic, commercial, cultural, and consular—vary, with some areas showing more positive progress than others.

These relationships can also be defined and advanced at the multilateral level. One avenue for cooperation between Iran and Saudi Arabia could be through engagement with countries in the Persian Gulf region or by fostering multilateralism with nations, both within and outside the Persian Gulf. For instance, we can look at enhancing ties between the two blocs of North Iran and South Iran, as well as fostering cooperation between the countries of Central Asia and those within the Per-



Iranian Envoy to Riyadh Alireza Enayati (L) submits his credentials to a Saudi Araba Foreign Ministry official on September 5, 2023.



A Saudi delegation headed by Minister of State Prince Mansour bin Miteb pays tribute to the late Iranian president Ebrahim Raisi and foreign minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian in Tehran on May 22, 2024.
● alarabiya.net

sian Gulf Cooperation Council.

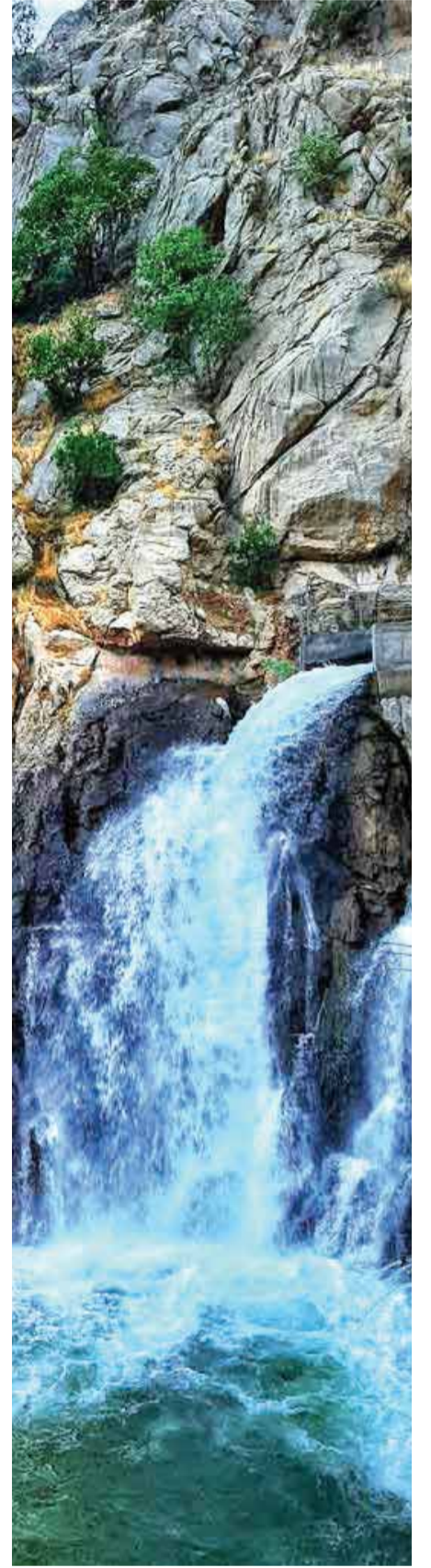
These countries have already been developing their bilateral relations and are exploring ways to further collaborate in the form of regional unions. However, such cooperation hinges on the involvement of Iran. For example, goods from Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries can be transited through Iran to reach Central Asian markets and vice versa. Iran serves as a link connecting the Persian Gulf with Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Given the recent events surrounding the Gaza war and the US unwavering support for Israel, it appears that Iran and Saudi Arabia share similar stances in this regard. How do you assess the significance of this shared stance?

Iran and Saudi Arabia can find common ground and pursue collaborative efforts within the Islamic world, particularly when it comes to fostering unity among Muslim nations and the broader Islamic Ummah. The issue of Palestine transcends the region and is a concern for the entire Islamic world. Both Iran and Saudi Arabia have sought to prioritize this issue, elevating it as a global demand and recognizing it as the foremost concern for both

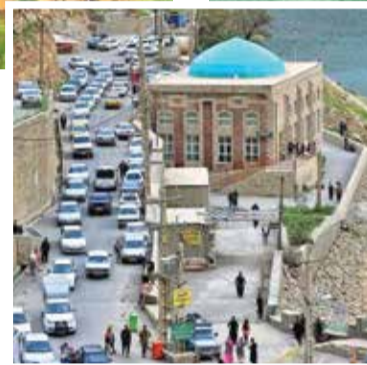
the Islamic world and humanity at large. The proposals put forth by Iran and Saudi Arabia, such as organizing meetings of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, underscoring the need for all-out support for the Palestinian people, and strongly condemning the Zionist regime, reflect a shared commitment. The characterization of the Israeli invasion and brutal attacks as a form of genocide in Palestine and taking legal action to hold the Zionist regime accountable are testament to the concerted efforts of Islamic countries, including Iran and Saudi Arabia, through various meetings and diplomatic engagements. This cooperation undoubtedly played a key role in rallying support for the Palestinian people and raising international awareness about the obligations of the global community.

Hajij village, a paradise in Kermanshah's Hawraman region



Iranica Desk

The captivating and charming Hajij village in Kermanshah Province is a destination that promises an unforgettable experience and leaves you longing for a return visit making a journey to this unique and pristine area in the western part of the country. Situated 34 kilometers from the city of Paveh and 123 kilometers from Kermanshah in the Nowrud district, Hajij village is a hidden gem awaiting discovery. The surrounding areas include Marivan in Kurdistan Province to the north and northeast, Javanrud to the east and south, and Iraq (Kurdistan region) to the west. Nestled within a lush and verdant valley, Hajij derives its name from the Kurdish term for a green and deep valley, befitting the natural setting of this village. As you journey through the scenic Hawraman region, a meandering and picturesque route guides you to Hajij, a village boasting amazing architecture and pristine surroundings that transport you to a world of awe and wonder. Every aspect of this enchanting village exudes purity and intimacy, from its dwellings to its landscape, reflecting the unity and harmony among its inhabitants. The unique layout of the houses in Hajij fosters neighborly bonds, with each roof doubling as a courtyard for the adjacent home, symbolizing the interconnectedness of the community. Despite their modest size, the stone houses in Hajij radiate the warmth and generosity of its residents. Encompassing an area of 53 hectares, Hajij is hailed as one of the most



charming and perfectly maintained villages in Hawraman. The locals have skillfully crafted their homes using stone in two-story structures overlooking the Sirvan River, nestled in the embrace of the valley that graciously shelters them. However, nowadays, houses built with more durable and modern materials are also seen. The streets, paved with cobblestones, add to the village's charm and authenticity. Everything is ready for a collection of dreamy and delightful memories. Hajij is full of beauty and breathtaking views that can be the best subjects for your photography and capturing unforgettable moments. Hajij encompasses a range of historical, natural, religious, aquatic, and handicraft tourist attractions of Kermanshah. Sirvan River is one of the natural attractions of Hajij and one of the water-rich rivers of this region. The surroundings of this river and its lush scenery are considered tourist attractions in the spring and summer seasons. **Daryan Dam:** Daryan is the name of a mud dam built on the Sirvan River, located in the vicinity of Hajij and the village of Daryan. The presence

of this dam and the Sirvan River have provided tourists with the opportunity for boating.

Bel Spring: Bel is a gushing spring that emerges from the heart of the mountain like a waterfall and flows into the Sirvan River. This spring has healing and mineral properties and interestingly, it is full of water in all seasons of the year. The distance from Hajij to Bel is two kilometers.

Shaho Mountain: Shaho is part of the Zagros Mountains and boasts pristine and scenic nature along with lush pastures and grazing grounds. In the foothills of Shaho Mountain, numerous springs provide water for agriculture and drinking in surrounding cities and villages. Plant species, especially medicinal ones thrive in Shaho. Bears, foxes, wolves, and jackals are also among the animals that can be seen in these heights.

Hospitality

The residents of Hajij are known for their kindness and hospitality, speaking the Hawrami Kurdish dialect. They are self-sufficient, primarily involved in livestock farming due to the lush pastures and grazing grounds, and also nurture various bird species. Hajij is renowned for its dairy products such as milk, yogurt, animal oil, and butter. Additionally, the villagers engage in gardening, cultivating fruits like walnuts, pomegranates, and grapes. Tree cultivation is a significant source of income, and at times, the villagers carve and dig into mountain rocks to plant potatoes, vegetables, and trees by enriching the soil with manure.

Unraveling the richness of suchan-duzi in Sistan and Baluchestan Province

The embroideries of Sistan and Baluchestan Province are among the most exquisite examples of handicrafts in Iran. Referred to locally as *suchan-duzi*, these needleworks have a rich history dating back to the early years of the Islamic era within this tribe, with significant flourishing during the Timurid and Safavid periods. Suchan-duzi is predominantly used as decorative elements for traditional local attire. These intricate needlework designs can be found embellishing various parts of fabrics, including handcuffs, trousers, and are often incorporated in the form of decorative strips on the cuffs, a central panel on the back, and adorning the top of chadors. Due to the widespread use of local attire by women across



various cities and regions, the exquisite embroidery of Sistan and Baluchestan Province has garnered popularity in both large urban centers and small villages, from Zahedan and Saravan in the east to Iranshahr in the west. The techniques of

needlework employed vary among the nomadic regions of Iranshahr, Khash, and Gasht. Qasemabad village in Bam-pur takes pride in being the hometown of two esteemed artists of this craft: Zarkhatun Baluchi and Mahtab Jahanbani.



Baluch embroidery encompasses various styles, featuring vibrant colors with shades of orange and red prevailing, complemented by details in green, blue, white, and black. A distinct characteristic shared among the embroideries of

these regions is the prevalent use of geometric and linear motifs, while cursive and circular motifs are seldom incorporated in Baluchi needlework. The motifs in Baluchi embroidery can be categorized into three main groups:

Geometric motifs: These are the most prevalent motifs found in Baluchi works, with triangles, squares, and diamonds being the primary patterns. The geometric designs are not only prominent in embroidery but also appear in other handicrafts such as pottery.

Natural motifs: This category includes motifs inspired by nature, featuring elements like herbs and animals.

Natural elements: Depictions of natural elements like mountains, rivers, and more are also common. The motif of chapras stands out in this group, known for its simple representation of waves and motion. Aside from embellishing clothing, Baluchi embroidery is utilized in creating covers for the holy Qur'an, bags, and cushions.

Wrestlers to lead Iran's quest for Olympic glory in Paris



By Amirhadi Arsalanpour
Staff writer

When the 30th Olympic Games get underway in Paris later in the summer, all Iranians' eyes will be on the French capital's Grand Palais Éphémère from August 5 to 11, as the country's 11 wrestlers will be in hunt of the most prestigious prize in the sports.

Of the 76 Olympic medals won by the Iranians through the previous editions, the wrestlers take credit for 47, with 11 of the 24 golds for the country coming in the wrestling events.

Legendary wrestlers Gholamreza Takhti, Abdollah Movahed, Emam-Ali Habibi had the Olympic golds under their belts in the 50s and 60s, before Rasoul Khadem, Alireza Dabir, Omid Norouzi, Hamid Sourian, Qassem Rezaei, Komeil Qassemi, Hassan Yazdani, and Mohammadreza Gerai all left the Games with the ultimate prize over the past three decades. The Iranian sport apparatus had a superb performance by the Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestlers to thank for a most prolific Olympic campaign in London 2012, while the wrestling competitions produced four out of the seven medals for Iran in the latest edition in Tokyo.

Expectations will again be high of the Iranian wrestlers in Paris after they claimed four runner-up team titles across the Greco-Roman and freestyle contests at the World Championships over the past three years.

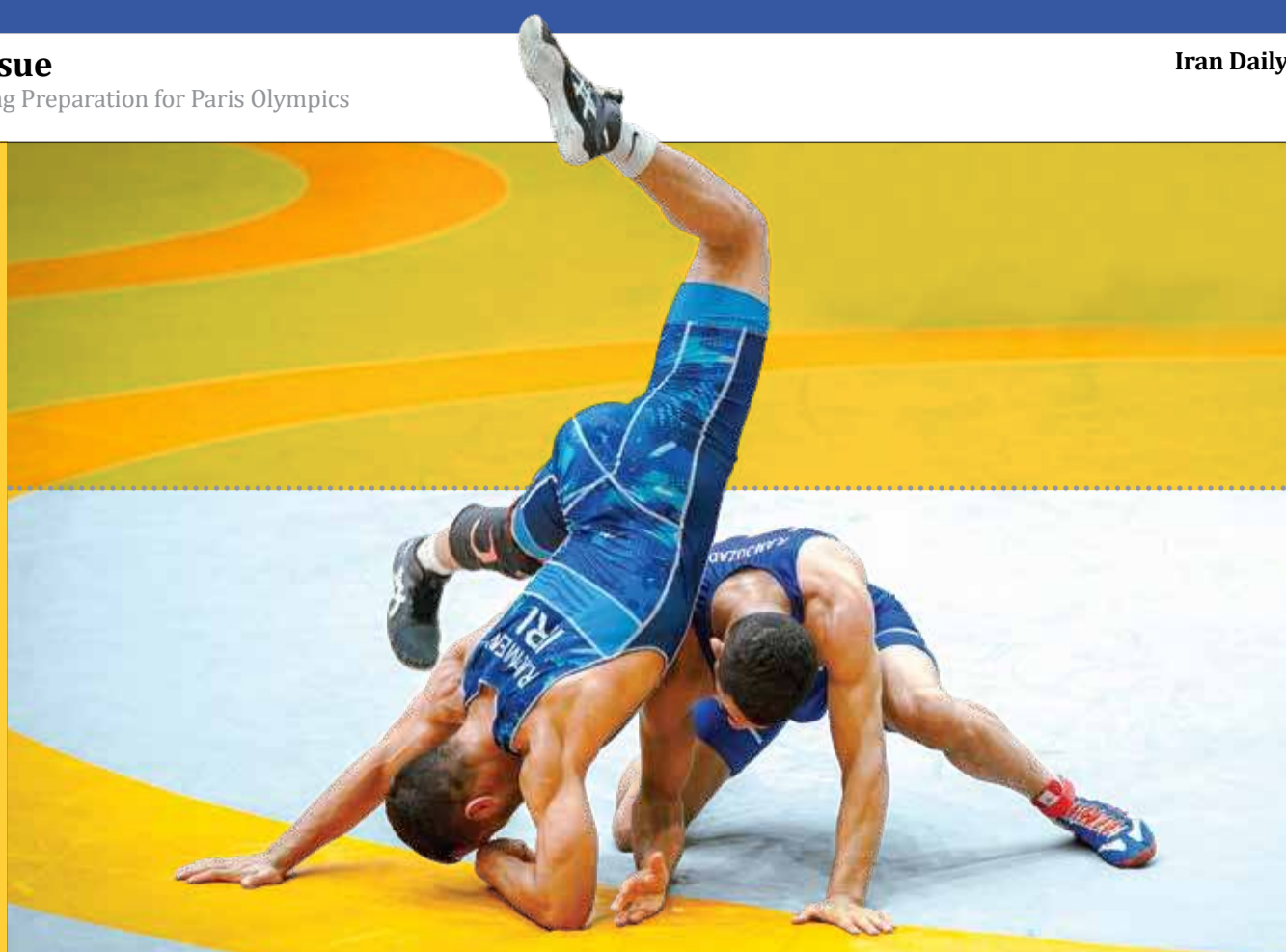


Heading to Paris as the reigning world champions, Amirhossein Zare' and Amin Mirzazadeh will be the hot favorites to walk away with the gold in the super-heavyweight competitions.

Mohammad-Hadi Saravi, Rahman Amouzad, Younes Emami, and Alireza Mohmadi will also be looking to build on their world success in recent years when participating in the biggest sporting showpiece of them all, while Iranian freestyle prodigy Amir-Ali Azarpira could emerge as a surprise medalist in the freestyle 97kg event.

Meanwhile, Yazdani – a winner of a national-high nine world and Olympic medals – and Gerai – a gold medalist in Tokyo – are yet to secure their places in the Iranian squads, though they still fancy their chances of going all the way to finish on the Paris podiums.

The two Iranian coaching staffs are undecided on four slots for the Games – the Greco-Roman 60kg, 67kg, and 77kg berths as well as the 86kg spot in the freestyle team – with the outcome of the Polyák Imre & Varga János Memorial tournament, starting today in Budapest, playing a decisive part in completing the country's two Olympic lineups.



It takes 'right attitude' to succeed at the Olympics: FS coach Kaveh

By Sadeq Dehqan
Staff writer

Mohsen Kaveh was only named as the head coach of the Iranian freestyle wrestling team last December, taking over from Pejman Dorostkar, who stepped down after three years in charge. The 62-year-old might be relatively new to his role, but he is still blessed with

years of working as a coach and technical director in the Iranian federation over the past three decades. His team will be represented by five wrestlers at the Paris Olympics after Alireza Sarlak failed to win the 57kg quota in May's world qualifiers in Istanbul. While the team roster for the Games has been settled in four weight classes, Kaveh and his coaching staff are yet to come up with the final deci-

sion on the 86kg slot. Wrestling sensation Hassan Yazdani has only made his long-awaited return to training following a surgery on his injured shoulder last October and will have his fitness levels assessed in the in the Polyák Imre & Varga János Memorial tournament – starting today in Budapest. Meanwhile, two-time world champion Kamran Qasempour remains in

contention for the Iranian 86kg, and recently threw down the gauntlet to Yazdani, saying he is "ready to face any opponent" for a place in Paris. The following is what Kaveh had to say in an exclusive interview with Iran Daily, days before leaving for the Hungarian capital, about how Iranian wrestlers are fairing with less than two months until the Olympic Games.

IRAN DAILY: Tell us about the national team selection process for the Olympics.

Kaveh: The process began with the National Championships [last Decembers] and then the Iranians wrestlers participated at the Ranking Series event in Zagreb, the Asian Championships, and the Olympic qualifiers before we confirmed four members of the team.

Rahman Amouzad (65kg), Younes Emami (74kg), Amir-Ali Azarpira (97kg), and Amirhossein Zare' (125kg) have already secured their place in the team and we will decide on the 86kg slot after a full assessment of Hassan Yazdani in the ranking tournament in Budapest.

This is our eighth training camp since I took over. The federation, the Sports Ministry, and the National Olympic Committee want to guarantee a best preparation for the team ahead the Games. The wrestlers are under full pressure in training and I just hope their tireless efforts will pay off in the Olympics.

Kamran Qasempour is to take part in a tournament in Sassari, Italy, to have him tested for the 86kg spot. Do you still have any doubts on Yazdani's form?

Hassan had to undergo a surgery on his injured shoulder after the Asian Games but has had a decent recovery process. I saw him in back in training recently and he was in good form. However, we will have to make sure the best wrestler takes part in the Olympics. It has been more than seven months since Hassan participated

in any tournament, which is why he will be assessed in Budapest. If his full recovery is approved, he will be our 86kg wrestler in Paris.

And if not?

Then we will consider Kamran as an alternative. As I said, it all depends on how Hassan will perform in Budapest.

American David Taylor will not be in Paris. Is it good news for Yazdani and Iranian wrestling?

Well, Taylor was beaten by Aaron Brooks in the US Olympic trials, which means Brooks is also a decent wrestler and Hassan is not going to have an easy job against him. Taylor and Yazdani are both world-class wrestlers but when these two met, Taylor came out on top on most occasions. I don't want to get into it at the moment as we're only focused on best results at the Olympics.

Don't you think the Iranian wrestlers have to improve their vigor and impetus against their stronger opponents?

We have to work on both physical and technical aspects of the Iranian wrestlers, though the significance of every aspect is different for every weight class. Let me put it to you this way, Rahman Amouzad and Mohammad Nokhodi are not supposed to have the same level of technical skills and physical fitness. Nokhodi uses his mind when taking on an opponent, while Amouzad is a more dynamic wrestler on the mat. We had four months to improve every feature of their wrestling.

As the Iranian head coach, how many medals do you think your five-man squad will win in Paris?

I'm pretty confident about grabbing colorful medals in the Olympics. But let's not forget that the event is going to be a tough one for everyone. Honestly speaking, our major rivals are currently ahead of us, as we spend a six-month period to prepare for the Games while they dedicate four yours to Olympic success. Still, the history of the Games has been full of surprises as many wrestlers have won the gold on their Olympic debut, as American Henry Cejudo did in Beijing 2008.

It takes the right mindset and attitude, and not just the vigor and robustness, to deliver your best performance in the Olympics.

If a wrestler seeks the Olympic glory, he will have to plan for each and every second of his life, let alone the six-minute duration of a bout in a tournament, and that is the fact that I want the Iranian wrestlers to realize. They will face some tough opponents in Paris and you can only find out who is the better one once they square off on the mat.

Rahman Amouzad had a below-par season last year. How do you see his chances for the Olympics?

He still managed to win the Olympic quota in the World Championships and made up for his loss against the Mongolian wrestler in the Asian Games in April's Asian Championships. He is in good form and we have changed his gameplan but he knows

he will have to work harder for the Olympic glory as six or seven world-class wrestlers will take part in the 65kg event. I still believe he will have a decent chance for a medal.

What about Younes Emami?

He will also face a daunting challenge, with American Kyle Dake and Russian Zaurbek Sidakov the favorites in the 74kg class. Serbian Khetag Tsabolov and Japan's Daichi Takatani will also make it a close battle for the podium.

Amirhossein Zare' is widely regarded as the hot favorite for the 125kg gold. Don't you think high expectations could affect his preparation?

He fully deserves the Olympic gold but he will have to fight for it. He will have to come up against two experienced world and Olympic medalists in Geno Petriashvili and Taha Akgül.

Amir-Ali Azarpira has emerged as rising star over the past year. Do you hope he will establish himself as a new 97kg force in Paris?

I've been pleased with his performance over the past months and I'm really optimistic about his success in the Games despite his young age. He defeated Kyle Snyder in the Zagreb Open though the American will surely be a different wrestler in Paris. Russian great Abdurashid Sadulaev and Bahraini world champion Akhmed Tazhudinov will be the frontrunners for the 97kg gold.

If a wrestler seeks the Olympic glory, he will have to plan for each and every second of his life and career, let alone the six minutes of a bout.



Everyone to get a 'fair shot' in selection process: *Rangraz*

By Sadeq Dehqan & Amirhadi Arsalanpour
Staff writer

A world featherweight gold and bronze medalist in the early 2000s, Hassan Rangraz took charge of the Greco-Roman national squad in 2022, taking over from Mohammad Bana, who stepped down from his role following a below-par run in the

World Championships in Belgrade, where Iran failed to win a single gold across 10 weight classes and settled for a fourth-place finish in the team table. Rangraz led his team to the runner-up spot in the world event last September, courtesy of Amin Mirzazadeh's 130kg gold and Alireza Mohmadi's silver-winning campaign in the 82kg class, coupled with

bronze medals for Pouya Dadmarz (55kg), Mohammadreza Geraei (67kg) and Mohammad-Hadi Saravi (97kg). Iran became the first country to secure a full six-man Greco-Roman squad for the Paris Olympics, when Amin Kavianinejad (77kg) and Mohmadi (87kg) came out on top in the Asian qualification tournament in Bishkek in April.

While Mirzazadeh, Saravi, and Mohamadi have punched their Paris tickets through the national team selection process, the 60kg, 67kg, and 77kg spots remain up for grabs with 50 days until the opening ceremony of the Olympics in the French capital. Rangraz hopes he and his technical staff will have made up their mind on the three weight

classes when the Polyák Imre & Varga János Memorial tournament concludes in Budapest next Sunday. The following is what the Iranian head coach had to say about his team's Olympic preparation in an exclusive interview with Iran Daily during a training session in Tehran's Wrestling House last week before leaving for Budapest.



IRAN DAILY: Tell us about the team's preparation for the Olympics and the final decision on the unsettled weight classes.

Rangraz: The team is in a second training camp for the Games before we head to the UWW Ranking Series event in Budapest, where we are to decide on the Iranian Olympic wrestlers in the 60kg, 67kg, and 77kg contests.

Mahdi Mohsennejad and Amirreza Dehbozorgi will take part in the 60kg class, and Mohammadreza Geraei and Saeid Esmaeili will compete in 67kg event, with the Iranian with the best result in the two categories securing their Olympic berth.

Mohammad-Ali Geraei and Mohammadreza Mokhtari will be part of the 77kg contests, and should either one of them wins the gold he will be given a chance against Amin Kavianinejad for the Paris place.

Given his glorious results over past couple of years, Amin Mirzazadeh is widely regarded as the top favorite in the Iranian squad to win the gold in Paris. How do you see his chances for the Olympic glory against Mijaín López of Cuba and Turkey's Rıza Kayaalp?

Mirzazadeh's titles belong to the past and will count for nothing when he heads for Paris. Amin is surely going to have a tough job on his hands against the two wrestling greats. López is a true sensation and the most-decorated wrestler in the history of the Games with four gold medals, who will be chasing a fifth in Paris. Kayaalp is also a 13-time world and Olympic medalist. Amin, however, will be a gold favorite, though he will face a daunting task in Paris.

Mohammadreza Geraei established himself as wrestling superstar when he won the world and Olympic gold in 2021 but his performance in the 2022 and 2023 World Championships were under-par by his own standards. Are we going to see him back to his best in the upcoming Olympics?

Mohammadreza is currently one of the top wrestlers in the country but last year's 67kg event was definitely one of the most competitive ones at the World Championships. As I said, he will have to see off domestic rivalry from Saeid Esmaeili for the Olympic spot. I believe both wrestlers have a decent chance of a podium finish in the Games and Geraei, should he secure



the Iranian singlet in Budapest, has what it takes to repeat his Olympic gold in Paris.

How about Mohammad-Hadi Saravi in the 97kg contests? Will he be capable of improving on his Tokyo Olympic bronze?

He has enjoyed an impressive and consistent form over the past four years, and left the international competitions with a medal on every occasion. He is full of determination for the Games, though high-profile Armenian Artur Aleksanyan will come to Paris, not to mention some tough opponents from Cuba and Russia will also be involved, which make the 97kg class one of the congested Greco-Roman events in the Games. I still see the quality in Saravi for a more colorful medal than what he achieved in Tokyo.

Mohammad-Ali Geraei faced missing the Olympics after being handed a one-year ban – for throwing a bottle of mineral water on the mat during his brother Mohammadreza's bout in the World Championships last year – but was lucky to see the UWW overturn its decision. Do you think he will have a chance for the Iranian 77kg slot in the Games?

He recently joined up with the rest of the team in a training camp and the technical staff made a positive assessment of his fitness levels, which is why we decided to give him a second chance in the Budapest Ranking Series. He has been among successful Iranian wrestlers in recent years with three world bronzes. But Kavianinejad won the Olympic quota for the country and, according to the selection process, both Geraei and Mokhtari will have to overcome him for a place in the Iranian squad.

Alireza Mohmadi won a world 82kg silver last year and then moved up to the Olympic 87kg class before claiming a silver in the new category in the Zagreb Open in January. Does it mean we're going to see him shine in Paris?

He is a decent young lad and has improved step by step throughout his career. He did a great job to win the Olympic quota in April's Asian qualifiers. He has been quick to adapt to the physical level of the new weight class in such a short space of time, but will face some tough opponents in the closely-contested 87kg event. We can still expect an impressive finish for him in Paris.

Which countries do you think will compete with Iran in the medal table?

All countries have invested massively on wrestling in recent years as the Olympics are of huge importance throughout the world. All of our six Greco-Roman wrestlers will have to come up against 50 to 60 of the best in the sport. Some 16 wrestlers – selected from the world's best – will participate in each weight class, who will be at their highest level when the Games get underway.

You replaced Mohammad Bana as a former world champion with full knowledge of the Iranian wrestling. What have you significantly changed about the national team since your appointment?

Over the past 20 months or so, we worked on improving the wrestlers' physical and mental form, while devising a proper nutrition program with help from a new medical staff. We've also tried to form a back-up squad for the national team through numerous international tournaments. We've managed to work in line with the selection process for the past two years so that every wrestler

would get a fair shot at the national team.

witnessed Iranians dominate different world age-group championships in recent years. When are we going to see this group of young talents burst onto the seniors' stage?

That has already happened in some weight divisions. You can see 21-year-olds Amirreza Dehbozorgi and Saeid Esmaeili competing with senior wrestlers Mahdi Mohsennejad and Mohammadreza Geraei in the featherweight classes and I am confident we're going to have two teams with the same level of skills and qualities in the long run.

Veteran Iranian head coach Mansour Barzegar recently said that "lack of steam and impetus in the closing stages of the bout" has been the Iranian wrestlers' weak spot in recent years. Do you agree with that?

Mr. Barzegar is a true coaching legend with five decades of experience in the Iranian wrestling, so I'm not going to disagree with his comments. However, there are four aspects to every wrestler's fitness: Physical, technical, tactical, and mental. These four com-

plete each other like pieces of a puzzle to give a clear image of a champion. The physical vigor surely lays the foundation for every wrestler's success, while contributing to the technical and tactical skills. So, Mr. Barzegar has a point there and that's why we have benefited from Professor Bahman Mirzaei's bodybuilding program to make sure we don't struggle in that respect.

Is it fair to say that some of our wrestlers ran out of steam in vital bouts against their opponents in the World Championships, as did Mohammadreza Geraei, who had to dig deep for victory over Japanese Kyotaro Soga-be?

I don't think a single narrative applies to every win and defeat in wrestling. Different parameters need to be taken into account when assessing a result. All I can say is that the average fitness of our wrestlers has been at a decent level in different competitions, though other factors have cost the Iranians dearly in one or two weight classes. In Geraei's case, I believe a massive weight loss in the buildup to the tournament saw him struggle against the Japanese wrestler.

Do you think world-class foreign coaches for youth levels could help improve Iranian wrestling?

We boast our own style of wrestling and some top-notch Iranian coaches are already working in the wrestling academies, though I believe we still need to raise our knowledge of nutrition, psychology, and modern-day training methods.



Mirzazadeh will surely be a gold favorite but he will have to come up against two wrestling greats in Mijaín López of Cuba and Turkey's Rıza Kayaalp.



With lowest unemployment rate in decades

Iranian labor market getting hotter with no sign of stopping

ANALYSIS

The current Iranian government has set a record in reducing the unemployment rate. The Statistical Center of Iran announced an unemployment rate of 8.1% at the end of the last Iranian year (March 19, 2024), the lowest level in the past 26 years. This indicates a decrease in the unemployment rate under the current government, which began its work on August 5, 2021. This report examines participation rates, active population, employment stabilization based on labor flow, employment policies, and the employment verification process to demonstrate the accuracy of the Statistical Center's data to critics.

Rising economic engagement rate

Statistical analysis of the past 25 years' labor market data reveals a 25-year average economic participation rate of 38%. Critics should acknowledge that this rate has not only decreased but has also experienced seasonal and short-term fluctuations.

In the last Iranian year (ended March 19, 2024), the economic participation rate rose to 41.3%. The latest labor force displacement report shows that the highest displacement from Fall 2022 to Fall 2023 occurred within the unemployed group. Out of 2,136,828 unemployed individuals in Fall 2022, 908,151 secured employment by Fall 2023. In other words, 42.5% of the unemployed were employed during this period.

Enhancing active population

Since the current administration took office (August 5, 2021), economic participation has improved, boosting the country's active population. The highest displacement rate within this group was

the transition from inactive to active status, at approximately 8.1%. Around 3.1 million inactive individuals shifted to active participation from Fall 2022 to Fall 2023, with 6.6% securing employment. This signifies that roughly 2.5 thousand individuals joined the workforce in Fall 2023, while 1.5% remained unemployed. Notably, 91.9% of the inactive population stayed unchanged during this period.

Maintaining over 88% employment stability

Data reveals that more than 21 million workers retained their jobs from Fall 2022 to Fall 2023. In other words, 88.2% of the workforce in Fall 2022 remained employed in Fall 2023 without changing positions, underscoring job security during the past year.

Increasing participation rates in 19 provinces

Analyzing data from the Statistical Center on labor market changes in the Winter of 2023 highlights increased labor market dynamism, with improved job access resulting from an expanded labor supply. This trend is evident in the economic participation rate growth across over 61% of the country's provinces, reflecting heightened job-seeking motivation among human resources. The labor market's boom in the last Iranian year can be attributed to the increased economic participation rate. Provinces experiencing higher economic participation rates also witnessed declining unemployment rates, signaling job opportunity growth. These findings demonstrate the administration's success in expanding labor market supply and demand through appropriate measures, driving active population growth.

60% of employment in small workshops

Examining previous administrations' employment programs reveals a common emphasis on creating and developing large and medium-sized industries. Despite their advantages, these industries cannot significantly impact overall employment due to high employment costs and limited job creation potential.

This situation resulted from neglecting small business development, entrepreneurship support, and the establishment of small and medium enterprises. Furthermore, inadequate currency policies, a lack of industrial development strategy, and the absence of a clear roadmap for the country's industrial growth contributed to an emphasis on low-value-added products. The country's industrial development prioritization has not evolved significantly, and the dominance of chemical and mineral products in the non-oil export portfolio confirms this trend. The declining value of each ton of export products from \$452 in 2012 to \$308 in 2019 further underscores this issue. The current government's efforts to implement Clause "A" of Article 46 of the Sixth Development Plan Law could help address these challenges.

Focusing solely on heavy industries inflates the investment required for job creation. Recognizing this, the current administration has adopted a new approach by prioritizing small business development, small industry growth, self-employment support, and entrepreneurship promotion. After two years, this strategy has yielded positive results, with over 60% of current employment attributable to small workshops. Although definitions vary — the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade defines small and medium enterprises as having fewer than 50 em-

ployees, while the Statistical Center of Iran sets the threshold at 100 employees — these small workshops typically employ between five and 50 workers.

Verification of 2.5m jobs

Despite inheriting a stagnant economy due to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic sanctions, the current administration successfully generated 2.5 million jobs within its first two years. This accomplishment was achieved by reviving dormant industrial units, bolstering home businesses, supporting entrepreneurs, developing cooperatives, and offering producer incentives under the National Employment Ecosystem Strategy. As a result, the government fulfilled its promise of creating one million annual jobs during its first year.

The establishment of the National Employment Monitoring System confirms the statistical data and employment creation details under the current administration. This system has organized and clarified employment information and labor market monitoring in the country. Its foundation lies in coordinating and supervising governmental and non-governmental institutions' duties and services in the employment sector. By enhancing this system, the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare aims to build a comprehensive employment database, identify strengths and weaknesses in employment, and foster collaboration among all officials and trustees to streamline service provision.

The employment monitoring system is integral to the National Employment Ecosystem and ensures alignment with the Supreme Leader's vision and the President's directive. It prevents resource misallocation and provides services to applicants and job seekers. Through infrastructure development and cul-

tivating a stable economic platform, the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare endeavors to organize the country's employment landscape by coordinating relevant institutions.

The Employment Monitoring, Supervision, and Oversight System registers and tracks all services provided to applicants, including licensing, facilities, counseling, and other support. By entering employee information at provincial and city levels, all executive bodies contribute to a comprehensive database for government targeting. The system records information on self-employment, real and legal employment, government and non-government employment, and jobs across various sectors such as industry, services, and agriculture. This database allows full access to employees with national codes and other relevant information, enabling the monitoring of national employment plans.

So far, the system has registered 2.5 million job opportunities, with verification and validation capabilities. It records the identity information of individuals receiving services and undergoes a three-stage examination process. The government's strategy to create one million annual jobs has been achieved in the past two years, according to official reports and documentation. Assessing the labor market trend in the 1400s indicates a positive upward trajectory in the participation rate. As this rate increased over the decade, a higher proportion of individuals above 15 years entered the labor market seeking employment.

The declining unemployment rate and rising participation rate demonstrate that the labor market in the last Iranian year (ended March 19, 2024) has become more favorable than before, with a positive overall direction.

IAEA resolution 'counterproductive'



Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Rafael Grossi attends the IAEA's board of governors meeting at the agency's headquarters in Vienna, Austria on June 3, 2024. **JOE KLAMAR/AFP**

International Desk

The International Atomic Energy Agency's board of governors passed a resolution criticizing Iran's lack of cooperation with the UN nuclear watchdog, three diplomats told AFP on Wednesday.

The motion brought by Britain, France and Germany – but voted against by China and Russia – is the latest of its kind in 18 months. Hours earlier, Iran's acting foreign minister said certain member states' exploitation of the UN

agency for their political goals will definitely harm its identity. Speaking to reporters on the sidelines of a cabinet meeting on Wednesday, Ali Baqeri Kani said the IAEA is a technical agency and all countries, including the member

states of the IAEA board of governors, are expected to act based on the agency's technical approach. "The non-constructive approach of some member countries in exploiting the agency's capacity in pursuit of their polit-

ical goals will definitely harm the identity of the agency, as well as the role-playing of the organization," he stated. Baqeri Kani further said Iran has always advised different countries to allow the agency to continue its technical role and not turn it into a place for settling political scores. A group of Iran's allies had earlier warned against adoption of the anti-Tehran resolution. They said such a miscalculation would have counterproductive repercussions. Adoption of a resolution against a country which has recently recovered from the tragic passing of

its president and foreign minister is out of diplomatic etiquette. Political brinkmanship in light of international efforts to handle Iran's nuclear case is not constructive, they said in a statement. The group went on to call upon the board of governors to work towards putting Iran's nuclear issue back on the rails, and encourage further dialogue and constructive cooperation between the IAEA and the Islamic Republic. Iran and world powers reached a landmark nuclear agreement in 2015, under which Tehran curbed parts of its nuclear program in exchange for the removal of sanctions imposed on the Iranian economy. Tehran started to suspend some of its obligations under the agreement in 2019, a year after the US government, under Donald Trump, abandoned the deal and reinstated sanctions on Iran.

US House passes bill to sanction ICC over Israel

International Desk

The Republican-led US House of Representatives passed legislation that would impose sanctions on the International Criminal Court over its prosecutor's decision to seek arrest warrants for Israeli officials related to the war in Gaza. The vote was 247 to 155, with 42 Democrats joining Republicans in backing the measure. There were no Republican "nay" votes, although two voted "present." The measure is not expected to become law, but reflects continuing support for Israel in Congress amid international criticism over the regime's campaign in the Gaza Strip. The White House last month criticized the ICC's decision to seek the warrants. The bill is not expected to be brought up for a vote in the Senate, which is narrowly controlled by Biden's fellow Democrats. The legislation would impose sanctions on people involved in ICC prosecutions of Americans or citizens of US allies that are not ICC members, including Israel. It also would block such ICC officials' entry to the United States, revoke any US visas and restrict them from US property transactions.

ICC prosecutor Karim Khan said last month – after more than seven months of war in Gaza – that he had reasonable grounds to believe that Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Netanyahu's defense chief and three Hamas leaders "bear criminal responsibility" for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity. Israel launched an air and ground offensive in Gaza last October, vowing to destroy Hamas after the resistance fighters launched the Operation Al-Aqsa Flood on the occupied territories on Oct. 7, killing around 1,200 people and taking more than 250 people captives. The Israeli military campaign has killed more than 36,000 people in densely populated Gaza, according to its health authorities, who say thousands more bodies are buried under rubble. Last week, an investigation by the Guardian, the Israeli-Palestinian publication +972 Magazine and the Hebrew-language outlet Local Call revealed a covert Israeli campaign to derail the ICC's inquiry into war crimes committed in the occupied Palestinian territories. The investigation detailed how, for close to a decade, Israel deployed its intelligence agencies to surveil and pressure senior ICC staff in an effort to thwart the court's work, going so far as to deploy the head of the Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, to allegedly threaten the court's former chief prosecutor. Created by a UN treaty in 2002, the ICC investigates and brings to justice those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, intervening when national authorities cannot or will not prosecute. The US – like Israel – is not a member of the ICC and does not recognize its jurisdiction, but has backed its previous prosecutions and arrest warrants not related to Israel and the Palestinians. In 2020 under the Trump administration, the US imposed sanctions on top ICC officials, including Khan's predecessor, after the court began investigating alleged war crimes committed by the US and others in the Afghan conflict.

IRGC chief: Israel will pay price for killing of adviser

The chief commander of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) said the Israeli regime has to pay the price and await response for the killing of one of the force's military advisors in a recent act of aggression against Syria's northwestern city of Aleppo. Major General Hossein Salami made the warning on Wednesday after Israel's airstrikes on Aleppo claimed the lives of at least 17 people and injured 15 others in the wee hours of Monday, Press TV reported. Among those killed was Saeed Abyar, an IRGC military advisor in Syria. Salami said, "The child-killing Zionist criminals should know that they will pay for the innocent blood that was shed in this crime; they should wait for the response." The Israeli regime has



carried out hundreds of attacks against Syria since 2011, when the Arab nation found itself in the grip of rampant foreign-backed militancy and terrorism. The Iranian military advisors, who are present in Syria at the official invitation of the Syrian government, have played an important role in helping the Syrians fight terrorism and establish peace, stability, and lasting security in the Arab country. Tel Aviv has significant-

ly ramped up its strikes since last October, when it began a genocidal war on the Gaza Strip, in what has been described by observers as a reckless bid threatening to further fuel tensions throughout the region. Israel has been the principal supporter of terrorist groups that oppose the democratically-elected government of President Bashar al-Assad since the foreign-backed militancy erupted in Syria.

Slovenia becomes latest EU country to recognize Palestinian state

Slovenia recognized a Palestinian state on Tuesday after its parliament voted overwhelmingly in favor of the move, following in the recent steps of three other European countries. Slovenia's government endorsed a motion last week to recognize a Palestinian state, and sent the proposal to the parliament for final approval, which was needed for the decision to take effect, according to AP. Lawmakers on Tuesday voted with 52 in favor and no one against recognition in the 90-seat parliament. The remaining lawmakers were not present for the vote. "Dear people of Palestine, today's final decision of Slovenia is a message of hope and peace," Slovenia's Foreign Minister Tanja Fajon said on the social media platform X. Slovenia's decision came days after Spain, Norway and Ireland recognized a Palestinian state, a move that was condemned by Israel. Previously, only seven members of the 27-nation European Union officially recognized a Palestinian state. Five of them are former East bloc countries that announced recognition in 1988, as did Cyprus, before joining the EU. Sweden's recognition came in 2014. Addressing the parliament, Prime Minister Robert Golob evoked Slovenia's independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1991. "We Slovenians have dreamed of this right for 1,000 years. We got it 33 years ago," Golob said. "Unfortunately, the Palestinian nation has not yet received this right." More than 140 countries recognize a Palestinian state – more than two-thirds of the United Nations. On November 15, 1988, during the first Palestinian intifada, or uprising, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat unilaterally proclaimed an independent Palestinian



state with Al-Quds as its capital. He made the announcement in Algiers, at a meeting of the exiled Palestinian National Council. Minutes later, Algeria became the first country to officially recognize an independent Palestinian state. Within weeks, dozens of other countries, including much of the Arab world, India, Turkey, most of Africa and several central and eastern European countries followed suit. The next wave of recognitions came in late 2010 and early 2011, at a time of crisis for the Middle East peace process. South American countries including Argentina, Brazil and Chile answered calls by the Palestinians to endorse their statehood claims. This came in response to Israel's decision to end a temporary ban on Jewish settlement building in the occupied West Bank. The new wave of recognition of a Palestinian state came after Israel launched its devastating war on the Gaza Strip on October 7. Since then, the regime has killed more than 36,550 Palestinians – mostly women and children. On Wednesday, Israel's military pounded central Gaza with heavy air strikes, killing more Palestinians in the besieged territory, AFP reported. Bombardment of central Gaza killed 11 people near the Al-Maghazi camp and two near Deir al-Balah, said witnesses and Palestinian civil defense and hospital officials.

Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist





'The Glory of the Ancient Persia' Show gets kudos, extended for six months in China: Minister

Arts & Culture Desk

Iran has extended the display of its ancient artifacts in China for six months, according to the country's Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts, Ezzatollah Zarghami. The exhibition, titled "The Glory of Ancient Persia," was on display at the Palace Museum in Beijing since January and was held from January 12 to April 11. Zarghami said the extension was approved by the cabinet on Wednesday,

and the exhibition will now move to Shanghai, where it will open on June 12. "The Chinese government requested the extension so that the artifacts could also be displayed at the Shanghai Grand Exhibition," he added. The exhibition features 211 historical artifacts and five meticulously recreated objects spanning from the Iron Age to the Safavid period, offering a glimpse into over 3,000 years of Iranian culture and art. The

items on display include metalwork, ceramics, and precious stones, showcasing the rich history and craftsmanship of ancient Persia. Zarghami also highlighted the popularity of the exhibition in Beijing, noting that tickets were sold out during the first two weeks. He emphasized that the approval of the cabinet is required for the export of historical artifacts from Iran, underscoring the significance and value placed on the country's cultural heritage.



Turkey repatriates 55 historical artifacts to Iran

Turkey repatriated 55 historical artifacts identified as belonging to Iran, Anadolu Agency reported. The artifacts were taken to Erzurum province and sent to Iran with a ceremony at the Erzurum Archaeology Museum, as part of the work on the return of illegally smuggled artifacts to Turkey.

Director-General of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Birol Incecikoz, said Turkey has been carrying out comprehensive work on artefact smuggling. Incecikoz said Turkey has successfully brought back 7,824 artifacts to the homeland in the last seven years.

"We have become one of the rule-making countries in the world in terms of returning illegally smuggled artifacts to our country. As a country, we claim that every cultural artefact is the jewel of the country it belongs to. It must be



exhibited in the country where it belongs, it must belong to that land," he said. "As a result of these policies, today we have come together to hand over to the Republic of Iran the artifacts that we have proven to belong to the Iranian side."

Incecikoz indicated that the items include a Sasanian sword, 42 coins, a bronze jug and 11 artifacts from the Bronze Age and Islamic eras.

"The return of cultural assets to the lands where they belong will be our motto in all the work we

will do as a country from now on, especially in the fight against the smuggling of historical artefacts," he added.

The Consul-General of Iran in Erzurum, Mohammed Ebrahimi, thanked Turkey for returning the artefacts.

Lorestan museum tops ICOM rankings in Iran



Social Desk

The Natural History Museum of Lorestan province in Iran was awarded for its excellence by the Iranian National Committee of International Council of Museums (ICOM), earning top honors in the creativity and innovation category and a third-place ranking in the children and adolescents section at the 16th edition of the ICOM competition for the selection of the best museum in Iran.

The event, held at the Iranian Artists Forum, was attended by high-ranking officials from various cultural and environmental organizations. The museum's prominent presence and high scores in ICOM's evaluation criteria, including creativity, innovation, and child-friendliness, led to its outstanding performance.

According to Mohammadreza Ashrafzadeh, Director-General of Natural History, Biodiversity, and Genetic Reserves Museums at the Department of Environment, ICOM annually assesses museums based on 14 performance indicators. These include education, visitation,

collection, preservation, research, management development, survival efforts, children and adolescents, International Museum Day, cyberspace, creativity, innovation, accessibility for the disabled, technical standards, physical development, and promotion.

Ali Salarvand, Director-General of the Department of Environment of Lorestan province, expressed his gratitude for the collaboration that led to the establishment of the Natural History and Biodiversity Museum at the historic Falak-ol-Aflak Castle in Khorramabad.

He noted that during the Nowruz holidays in 2023, the museum attracted over 35,000 visitors, setting a record for biodiversity museums in the country.

Salarvand emphasized the museum's multiple objectives, including ecotourism attraction, education, and raising awareness about biodiversity and wildlife conservation, especially among children and adolescents, to foster a culture of active social participation and improved conservation practices.

Iranian painter Hadi Jamali dies at 74

Hadi Jamali, a celebrated Iranian painter, known for his expressive and abstract paintings, died at the age of 74 in a hospital.

Born in Shiraz, Iran, in May 1950, Jamali graduated with a degree in interior architecture from the University of Art and went on to get a master's degree in industrial design from the Art and Architecture Faculty of Islamic Azad University.

Simultaneously, he pursued his passion for painting and developed his unique artistic style.

Jamali's work is characterized by abstract expressionism, a style he believed conveyed a stronger impact and a certain degree of intensity. His abstract creations, often executed on thin aluminum sheets, incorporated techniques such as grooving, stitching, coloring, and decolorization, resulting in textures that evoked images of cracked skin or unhealed wounds, as noted by art researchers.

He showcased his work both nationally and internationally, participating in numerous group and solo exhibitions.

Among his many artistic achievements, Jamali had authored educational design books, served as a judge for visual arts competitions, and painted murals in Tehran.

He had also received various awards, presented artistic papers at university seminars and cultural centers, and published a book which was a culmination of his 26 years of teaching experience.

