

Iranian aviation fleet more than doubled in three years: Official



Head of the Civil Aviation Organization of Iran (CAOI) said on Monday that aviation fleet of the country more than doubled in three years.

Mohammad Mohammad-ibakhsh put the current number of Iran's active aircrafts at over 200, adding that the corresponding figure was less than 100 airplanes in August 2021 when the 13th administration took office, IRNA reported.

Over the past three years, with measures taken by the government, the average age of Iranian airlines fleets went down to 26.5 years from 28 years in August 2021, the official noted. Iran also announced on Monday that it has become self-sufficient in repairing plane engines and parts as the country faces restrictions to buy new aircraft and repair their parts due to Western sanctions.

The achievement was made by scientists and experts at MAPNA Group, a leading holding company active in various areas of business from rail transportation and power plant projects to the aviation industry.

Mehdi Akbarifard, a MAPNA expert, said that his company have managed to repair both the engines and their parts of the airplanes of the country's air fleet, especially on CFM56 engines which are installed on Airbus A320 and Boeing 737 airliners.



EU countries resume crude imports from Iran: Eurostat

Figures by the European Union's statistics agency, Eurostat, showed that Bulgaria and Poland as two EU members have imported oil from Iran this year. Bulgaria raised its oil imports from Iran in the quarter to March by 113% compared to the same period last year to 314 metric tons

(mt). Poland's oil imports from Iran, a first reported in the past two years, was a 19 mt shipment that took place in March. Georgia, an EU candidate country, imported 544 mt of oil from Iran in the March quarter, down from 974 mt reported in the same quarter last year. Eurostat figures also

indicated that Turkey has resumed importing oil from Iran in March this year nearly four years after it cut shipments to zero to comply with US sanctions on Tehran. Eurostat data cited in a report by Iran's official IRNA news agency showed that Turkey had imported 576 mt of oil from Iran in March

and another 485 mt in April. Turkey's last oil shipment from Iran had been reported in August 2020 when the country bowed to US pressure and stopped the imports. The figures are yet another sign that more countries have stopped complying with US sanctions on

Iran and are taking delivery of oil shipments from the Islamic Republic.

Reports suggest more European countries are willing to ignore US sanctions on Iran and import oil from country now that Tehran is selling record volumes of oil to Asian markets.

Iran's oil exports reached more than 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd) in some months of this year and in 2023, up from records lows of 0.3 million bpd reported in 2019 when the US intensified its sanctions against Tehran.

Iranian Minister of Oil Javad Owji said on June 22 that the country currently exports crude oil to 15 countries.

Speaking in a joint news conference with Government Spokesman Ali Bahadori Jahromi and Head of the Department of Environment Ali Salajegheh, the minister added that the gas production volume of Iran has increased by 53 million cubic meters/day in the administration of the late president Ebrahim Raisi.

The capacity of storing gas has increased by one billion cubic meters and \$23 billion worth of capital was invested for the development of the joint oil fields, Owji stated.

He also said 153 projects in the up and downstream sectors, valued at \$34 billion, were launched during Raisi's administration.

Elsewhere in his remarks, Owji pointed to Iran's extraction of gas from the South Pars Gas Field shared with the neighboring Qatar and added that Iran's gas extraction from the joint field is 100 million cubic meters more than Qatar's.

Difficulties of forming ...

The nation has a history of fostering cooperation between disparate parties in government, evidenced by the tenure of socialist President François Mitterrand, who, upon losing his parliamentary majority, was obliged to accept the formation of a Gaullist government helmed by Jacques Chirac as prime minister. This period of coexistence persisted for two years, demonstrating the nation's capacity for

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adaptation amidst political upheaval. However, if the far right proves successful in forming a government, France may find itself embroiled in contentious policy clashes and ideological fissures between the government and the president. With the second round of elections on the horizon, conjecture regarding the potential composition of a coalition government continues to mount. A partnership between the left

and Macron's moderates represents one plausible scenario, though the ideological divides separating certain left-wing parties, such as the Communists and Socialists, may complicate any attempts at collaboration. Another potential scenario could be a far right alliance comprised of smaller right-wing factions whose ideologies surpass the radical leanings of Marine Le Pen's National Rally. The Republicans, having garnered near-

ly 10% of the vote, could potentially secure 20 to 30 seats in the legislative body. They have already joined forces with the National Rally in certain regions. However, the diverse composition of votes has effectively muddied the waters, obfuscating the process of government formation and coalition prognostication. Macron's decision to dissolve parliament remains a subject of great intrigue, underscoring the considerable risk he undertook in the wake of the far right's triumph in the European Parliament elections. It

appears Macron had two strategic objectives in mind when opting for parliamentary dissolution and early elections. On one hand, he may have wagered that French citizens, caught off-guard by the right's ascendancy, would rally behind moderates in the parliamentary elections, thereby countering their European Parliament defeat. Unfortunately for Macron, this gamble did not yield the desired outcome, as the right's European Parliament victory was echoed in the domestic parliamentary elections.

The second possibility is that Macron sought to shine a spotlight on the risks and challenges posed by the far right's growing influence. Given the nation's first-hand experience with the consequences of extremist policies, Macron may have aimed to provide the French with a cautionary glimpse into the perils of a far right government before the presidential election. By doing so, he could potentially sway public opinion, leading voters to withdraw their support for the National Rally Party in the presidential race.

Iran ELECOMP 2024 'warmly' received by experts

By Sadeq Dehqan & Reza Abesh Ahmadlou
Staff writers

The 27th Iran International Electronic, Computer & E-Commerce Exhibition entitled "Iran ELECOMP 2024" which was launched on Saturday at the Tehran Permanent International Fairgrounds will wrap up today.



Iran ELECOMP 2024, with the slogan of "All Together for Digital Economy", paves the ground for showcasing the potential of new technology-based firms (NTBFs), startups, economic enterprises and companies active in the related field to introduce their latest achievements and products to help promote the country's digital economy. Taking advantage of the high capability and potential of the private sector more than before has been the focus of the 27th edition of the ELECOMP.

In addition, the exhibition hosts representatives of foreign countries including Russia, South Korea, Germany, Taiwan, Syria, China, Pakistan and Turkey. More than 500 startups and nine science and technology parks are taking part in this edition of the exhibition. ELECOMP is regarded as the most significant commercial event in Iran's electronics and computer products and services market. China is one of the countries that has a prominent presence

in this year's ELECOMP with many Chinese firms partaking in the exhibition. Cao Chao, the sales director of a Chinese company who also heads the delegation from China, said 60 representatives of Chinese firms which are active in the fields of electronics and computers, mobile and digital have participated in the 27th edition of the expo to introduce their technology and products. As many Chinese companies in the field of electronics and computers are not yet familiar with the Iranian market, so the Chinese companies present at ELECOMP 2024 have showcased their standard and well-known products and technologies so that they can develop their presence in the Iranian market, he noted. Chao went on to say that the technologies in the exhibition were better than what he expected, the expo was well received by visitors and experts in the fields of electronics and computers, mobile and digital. He predicted a bright future for

cooperation between Iran and his country in the digital and computer fields, noting that China enjoys very amazing and smart technologies, and on the other hand, Iran is considered a very appropriate market for these technologies which welcomes modern technologies. Talking to Iran Daily, Morteza Morsali, the head of the Iran National Innovation Fund, said that the INIF aims to commercialize innovations and inventions, make research achievements and technologies applicable, and complete the chain of ideas by providing support to NTBFs which include financial and credit services and facilities. "Currently, there are more than 9,000 NTBFs active across the country, of which more than 2,000 ones operate in the field of electronics, computers, and digital technology," he noted. Another service of the fund to NTBFs is paving the ground for their presence in exhibitions, so that they can introduce their capabilities and products, and

provide them with further marketing opportunities. Elaborating on his company, Hamed Jahanshahi, the CEO of Pouyan Sanat Company, said, "Our company produces control and monitoring systems for centers such as server rooms, telecommunication halls, as well as reservoirs and cold storage facilities for food products." Jahanshahi explained that the system developed by his company controls and monitors environmental conditions, including temperature and humidity, electricity and voltage, as well as water leakage, floods, gas leaks and fires which can be controlled remotely. Sarira Abolsedq, public relations specialist at Shatel Mobile Company, talked to Iran Daily about the smart technologies offered by her company, saying that as the only technology-based mobile phone operator in the country, Shatel Mobile provides automatic registration of SIM card to the network of all three radio network operators of Iran.

"By continuously analyzing the available networks in each area, it provides its SIM card users with selecting the highest quality radio network in a completely intelligent manner," she said, adding that the technology also allows users to manually make a shift in the network any time by dialing a special code. Talking to Iran Daily, Amin Abdol-Alizadeh, the executive manager of Bloom Group said his company operates in the field of producing mobile phones, smart bicycles and smart watches. "We have recently started producing smart mobile sets which will hit the market in upcoming three months," he noted. Some other Iranian companies were present in the country's market in the field of smart-phone production, but they failed to continue, he said, adding that we are making our efforts to produce high-quality phones at much lower price than foreign ones in order to keep our presence in the market.