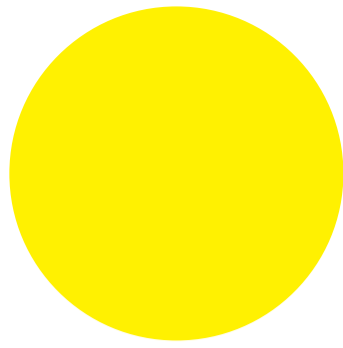


Iran 'closely monitoring' Israeli threats: **Air Defense** cmdr.



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Pezeshkian: Iran's policy is peace, interaction with world

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Iranian Cadet Judokas Bag Gold in Asian Championships after 10 Years



Paris Paralympics: Teenage Rahimi wins taekwondo silver, gets Iran off the mark on Day 1

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Iran's representatives to the Asian Cadet Judo Championships have acquitted themselves honorably by winning a gold medal for the country after nearly a decade. The tournament began in Mungyeong, South Korea, on

Thursday and continued for another day until Friday in which Iran's Mohammad Mehdi Mazloomi (C) outshined all his rivals and received the gold medal of the +90kg weight category. Iran had four other represen-

tatives in the competitions, two of whom bagged bronze medals and two others finished fifth. The last time Iran had managed to snatch a gold medal in Asian Cadet Judo Championships was in 2015.

Israel-Europe conflicts: Exploring roots of their diverging interests

By Mohammad Mahdi Mohammadi
International security researcher

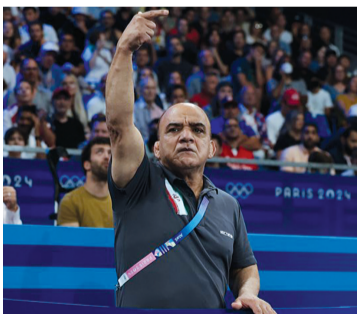
EXCLUSIVE OPINION

As the conflict in the Middle East lingers on and the war between Israel and Palestine persists, the tensions between Israel and Europe have become a significant issue that warrants examination. This raises the question: Why do these two sides have conflicting interests? The conflict between Israel and Europe in international relations stems from complex and intertwined issues, each contributing to broader tensions. These points of contention highlight the challenges in aligning the differing views and interests of the two sides.

Israel-Palestine conflict

The primary point of contention is the Israel-Palestine conflict. Historically, Europe has supported a two-state solution and has repeatedly criticized Israeli policies that appear to obstruct the peace process. European countries have consistently condemned Israel's expansion of settlements in the occupied West Bank, viewing them as illegal under international law and a significant obstacle to peace. The European Union (EU) has sometimes taken measures to address this issue. In 2016, the EU issued a statement emphasizing that "all Israeli settlement activities in occupied Palestinian territory, including East al-Quds, are illegal under international law and constitute a serious threat to the two-state solution."

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SPECIAL ISSUE EXCLUSIVE

'Untimely injury' 'lapse of concentration' cost Iranian wrestlers Olympic gold, freestyle coach Kaveh says

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Minister appoints national oil company CEO

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Ink of calligraphy, rhythm of poetry bring Iran and India closer

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Taliban-ruled Afghanistan still in tatters on 3rd anniv. of US pullout

By Mehdi Ebrahim
Staff writer

OPINION

The withdrawal of US troops from crisis-ridden Afghanistan on August 30, 2021 after more than two decades of devastating American occupation and the commencement of the Taliban rule brought an abundance of hope, not to say chimera, to the Afghan men, women and children. However, as the clock ticked by, things started to take a different tack.

Almost three years ago, the news hit the headlines so shockingly that the Afghans came to believe they had been thoroughly extricated from the manacles of modern colonialism whose tentacles stretched all the way from the Oval Office to the heart of Kabul. Upon withdrawal, ordered by then US President Joe Biden, the American occupation forces left a legacy of destruction, destitute, famine, starvation and misery, deteriorating the already-precarious humanitarian situation across the war-ravaged country.

Nearly 50,000 Afghan men, women and children lost their lives in the 20-year war, in addition to tens of thousands of casualties among civilians, the Afghan military and national police, insurgents and others, according to the Costs of War Project at Brown University.

The abrupt pullout was accompanied by the Taliban military offensive overrunning the Afghan provinces one after the other and the eventual seizure of the capital, which caused the central government to collapse and President Ashraf Ghani to flee the country.

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