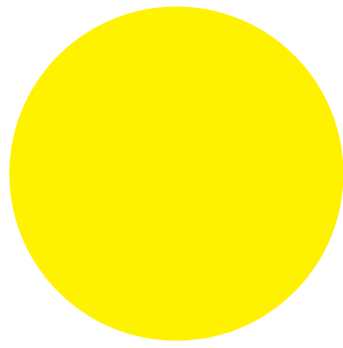


Prof. Ardakani acclaimed by president as scientific asset



# Iran Daily

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## Thousands return home after Hezbollah-Israel cease-fire deal

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### Hezbollah's growing clout in a changing Middle East



Seyed Jalal Dehghani Firooz Abadi  
Foreign Affairs professor

**OPINION EXCLUSIVE**

Operation Al-Aqsa Storm by the Palestinian resistance groups in October last year and the Israeli regime's wars in Gaza and Lebanon have had significant consequences to date. Naturally, these developments have incurred costs as well. No action can be implemented without costs. Among the most notable outcomes is the disruption of the Western, Hebrew, and Arab order that was centered around the Abraham Accords. This disruption of the established order could arguably be considered as one of the most important achievements of the October 7 retaliatory operation and the occupying entity's war on Lebanon.

Another key upshot was the exposure of the inefficacy of a hypothesis or plan to establish a stable Middle Eastern order without resolving the Palestinian issue. As a result, the Palestinian conflict has once again returned to the top of the regional priorities in West Asia. Additionally, the strategic weakness and incapacity of Israel to ensure regional security—one that was supposed to extend on behalf of the United States to countries such as Saudi Arabia, The Persian Gulf Arab states, and even regions like Kurdistan and Azerbaijan—has been exposed.

Another significant outcome is the decline in Israel's "strategic value" in the region. Although some may perceive this value to have increased, it is now evident that Israel cannot maintain stability even for one hour without direct American military operations and defensive systems. This realization could lead Americans to reconsider the extent to which they can rely on Israel in the future. These developments are poised to have long-term implications, especially when considering the operations carried out by Hezbollah. Notably, following the martyrdom of Hezbollah leader Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, no significant changes have occurred to Israel's advantage on the ground. In fact, Hezbollah's operations against Israel have expanded. It is hoped that these actions by Hezbollah will continue, provided they are effectively managed. Another point to highlight is the changing patterns of friendship and enmity in the region. Despite existing disagreements, we observe that Saudi Arabia condemned Israel's attacks and aggressions against Iran. This development is significant. Part of the Americans' concerns stems from the realization that Arab nations are no longer as obedient to the United States as they once were. At the very least, their relations with Iran have become more balanced. The delegitimization and decentralization of the existing global order is another key outcome. The current order has shown itself incapable of managing crises effectively. It has failed to address the crises in Ukraine, Gaza, and Lebanon. This failure serves as a catalyst for significant transformations in the global order, marking the emergence of a post-Western, post-American, and Eurasian-centered order. Both the Ukraine war and the wars in Lebanon and Gaza have facilitated and accelerated this transition.

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## Pezeshkian opens over 20,000 projects aimed at poverty alleviation

### Economy Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian officially launched over 20,000 projects on Wednesday aimed at reducing poverty across the country, describing the initiative as a significant and commendable step. He emphasized the government's determination to address educational infrastructure deficiencies within the next year, despite financial constraints, saying, "While the government lacks sufficient funds, we are resolute in resolving these issues with the support and cooperation of the people," according to president.ir.

The inauguration ceremony, attended by Mohsen Hajimirzaei, chief of staff to the president, marked the completion of 20,014 projects valued at 210 trillion rials (approximately \$310 million). These projects include 13,000 rural housing units, 2,250 water supply projects and 4,600 small-scale solar power plants.

"We face some issues in constructing adequate schools and sports facilities in underprivileged areas. The health and medical sectors also face numerous problems, but we are committed to achieving a satisfactory level of service within the next year," Pezeshkian said at the ceremony.

Highlighting the country's economic struggles, he noted, "We are in a full-scale economic war that is far more severe than the [1980s Iraqi-] imposed war. This war is causing significant hardship for the middle class and the poor. We must work together to ease this burden and resolve the people's problems."

Pezeshkian pointed to Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei's vision for the country's development, saying, "According to the vision set forth by the Leader, we must become an advanced nation in economics, science, and innovation."

**Mohammad Ali Rajabi**  
Cartoonist



# Iran cultivates 50,000 hectares of corn in Brazil: *Official*

'Gov't committed to guaranteed purchase of extraterritorial products'

### Economy Desk

Iranian companies have cultivated 50,000 hectares of corn in Brazil, announced Reza Fotuhi, the manager of the Extraterritorial Cultivation Project of the Agriculture Ministry, emphasizing that the ministry will make efforts to expand overseas farming to two million hectares by the end of the Seventh Development Plan (2028).

Talking to ILNA on Wednesday, Fotouhi highlighted the government's goal under the Sustainable Food Security Plan to source 10 million tons of agricultural

imports through overseas farming by 2031.

"Currently, the total area under extraterritorial cultivation is estimated at 228,000 hectares. The ministry is focused on promoting this initiative to meet the Seventh Development Plan's target of expanding overseas farming to 2 million hectares, a key strategy to reduce dependence on imported agricultural products." Fotouhi explained that the Iranian government guarantees the purchase of products brought into Iran through overseas farming at market rates. "However, companies engaged in these

projects should sign contracts with the State Livestock Affairs logistics company and the Government Trading Corporation (GTC), ensuring their products meet the required standards for guaranteed purchase."

He added that while some private sector firms currently import overseas-grown products into Iran, these are not yet approved for guaranteed purchase, adding that the Agriculture Ministry is working to ratify contracts with these private entities. Corn, barley, soybeans, and oilseeds are the main crops cultivated abroad and imported into



Iran, mostly from Kazakhstan, Brazil, Belarus, and Russia, the official said, noting that Iranian private sector companies are also engaged in overseas farming in Ghana, Armenia, and Pakistan.

## Iran ready to clinch nuclear deal if West honors own promises: *MP*



By Sadeq Dehqan & Reza Abesh Ahmadlou  
Staff writers

A conservative member of Iran's Parliament, referring to the resumption of nuclear negotiations between Iran and Europe, stated that the Islamic Republic is ready to reach a nuclear agreement with Western and European countries if the West shows commitment to its obligations.

"If the West adheres to its promises, Iran, with its political and military maturity, is ready to be a trustworthy negotiating partner," said Rouhollah Lak-Aliabadi in an interview with Iran Daily. He emphasized that previous experiences show Western commitments often remain in words and do not translate into action. "If the West-

ern countries, including the US, are ready to fulfill their promises in practical terms, and not just in words, Iran will reciprocate with seriousness and reliability." According to Iran's Foreign Ministry, a new round of nuclear talks will begin on Friday, November 29, in Geneva. These discussions will involve Iranian Foreign Ministry officials and their counterparts from France, Britain, Germany, and the European Union.

This marks the first nuclear negotiation under the administration of Masoud Pezeshkian, occurring 100 days after his government took office. Russia and China will not be participating, as there is little divergence in their perspectives on Iran's

nuclear issue. US representatives are also absent, likely due to the ongoing presidential transition in Washington. Speculation suggests that with Donald Trump's return to the White House, representatives from his administration may eventually join the talks to pave the way for new agreements.

Lak-Aliabadi pointed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), noting that while it took years to negotiate, further efforts could still lead to a practical agreement. He admitted that elements such as the "dispute settlement mechanism" have proven to be detrimental to Iran but he maintains that, "A bad deal is better than no deal."

The mechanism, outlined in articles 36 and 37 of the JCPOA to resolve disputes, allows any party to the agreement to raise concerns with the Joint Commission if they believe another party is not honoring its commitments. If the dispute remains unresolved after 35 days, the complainant can suspend its obligations under the JCPOA. Moreover, the plaintiff may notify the UN Security Council, which has 30 days to

pass a resolution to keep up the suspension of sanctions. Failing that, all pre-JCPOA UN sanctions will automatically be reinstated.

Commenting on potential shifts in US policy, Lak-Aliabadi said, "US policy toward Iran has remained largely consistent over the years. It is unlikely that Trump's personality has significantly changed, though his experience during his first term might have led to some tactical adjustments." He suggested that Trump has developed a more profound understanding of Iran's influence in global and regional affairs, which could affect his approach.

Lak-Aliabadi said Trump considers China as an archrival to US dominance, which could shift his administration's focus away from Iran, adding, "Trump also believes the US should not bear the financial burden of securing Europe, a stance that worries European countries." Despite potential changes in Trump's policy, Lak-Aliabadi expressed confidence that Iran's steady approach over the past four decades would allow it to adapt effectively if necessary, emphasizing Tehran's readiness to adjust its strategy in response to any shifts in US behavior.

## Tehran urges BRICS to prioritize economic cooperation



Iran urged the BRICS group of emerging economies to place economic and financial cooperation high on the bloc's agenda.

Majid Samadzadeh Saber, an advisor to the Iranian foreign minister, made the remarks on Wednesday in an address before a summit of BRICS' national representatives in Yekaterinburg, Russia, reported IRNA.

The Iranian official also called for the establishment of an "agile and cost-effective" secretariat for BRICS. The summit, known as the Sherpa meeting, has been organized to review Russia's year-long presidency over BRICS and discuss the priorities for the coming year under Brazil's leadership.

During his address, the Iranian advisor called for efforts to streamline BRICS operations with a focus on economic cooperation between member states.

Sergei Ryabkov, Russia's deputy foreign minister and chair of the meeting, also hailed BRICS as a driving force in transitioning the current global system towards a multipolar and multilateral framework.

## Daily collection of flare gas hits 6m cubic feet in southern oilfields

### Economy Desk

The CEO of Maroon Oil and Gas Production Company announced the launch of a new sweet gas transmission line, which has increased the company's gas transmission capacity and allows for the daily collection of approximately 6 million cubic feet of flare gas in the southern oilfields.

Speaking to IRNA on Wednesday, Qobad Naseri emphasized that the company's technical and op-

erational efforts prioritize environmental protection and the preservation of hydrocarbon resources.

"One of our key priorities is reducing gas flaring, ensuring a stable supply of feedstock for petrochemical industries, meeting the gas needs of the national grid, and contributing to non-oil exports through petrochemical products to help address the country's energy shortages," he stated. The official highlighted that the construction of the new pipeline is part of Ma-



roon Oil and Gas Production Company's gas pipeline modernization project. Naseri also noted that the commissioning of the sweet gas transmission line

to production units will generate an annual profit of \$9 million, while collecting 6 million cubic feet of flare gas daily to prevent environmental pollution.

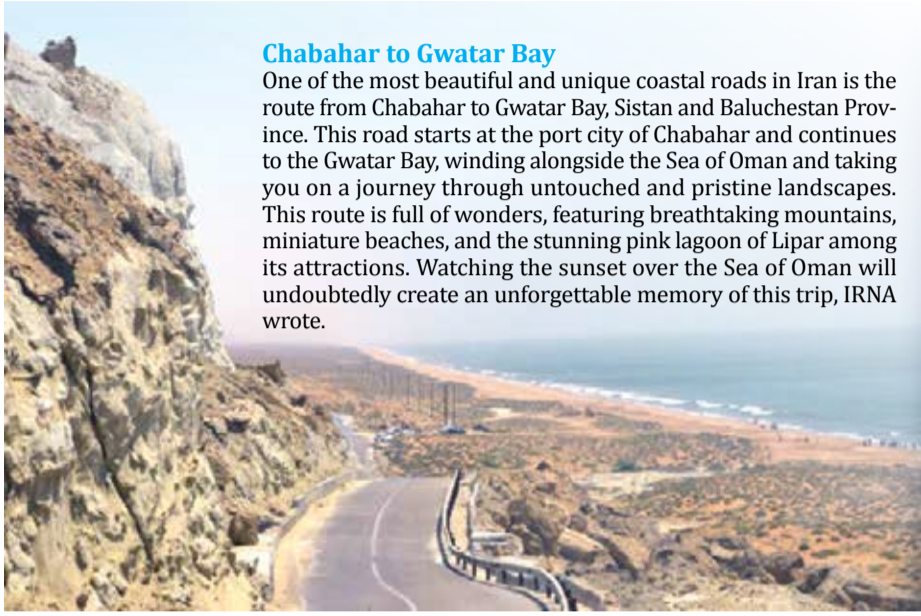
# Coastal road adventures in Iran

## Iranica Desk

Along the coasts of Iran, winding and beautiful roads extend, enchanting every traveler with their pristine nature and picturesque views. These roads provide a fantastic opportunity to see azure beaches, dense forests, and native villages. Most coastal routes tell a story of the sea, mountains, forests, and local people, offering a unique and different travel experience. In this article, we invite you on a different journey through the best coastal roads of Iran to discover the hidden beauties of these paths.

### Chabahar to Gwatar Bay

One of the most beautiful and unique coastal roads in Iran is the route from Chabahar to Gwatar Bay, Sistan and Baluchestan Province. This road starts at the port city of Chabahar and continues to the Gwatar Bay, winding alongside the Sea of Oman and taking you on a journey through untouched and pristine landscapes. This route is full of wonders, featuring breathtaking mountains, miniature beaches, and the stunning pink lagoon of Lipar among its attractions. Watching the sunset over the Sea of Oman will undoubtedly create an unforgettable memory of this trip, IRNA wrote.



### Jahaan Road

Jahaan Road is considered one of the most beautiful and famous tourist attractions in Kish, Hormozgan Province. This road encircles the island like a shining gem on a ring, showcasing stunning views of pristine nature and beautiful beaches of the Persian Gulf.



### Noshahr to Noor Road

The coastal road from Noshahr to Noor, Mazandaran Province, offers an option for driving near the Caspian Sea. Along this route, you can enjoy various tourist attractions, including the Sisangan forest, which represents a natural example of the lowland forests of northern Iran.

From north to south, Iran's coasts are filled with picturesque landscapes and natural attractions, each possessing a unique story. The coastal roads of Iran are a great opportunity to explore these beauties and provide an unforgettable experience of nature, culture, and local life. If you are looking for a special and different journey, choosing one of these roads could bring you a beautiful and delightful memory.

### Parsian to Bandar-e-Moqam Road

The coastal road of Bandar-e-Moqam, also known as the Parsian to Bandar-e-Moqam road, in Hormozgan Province, is one of the most beautiful coastal routes in the country. This unique road presents tourists with extraordinary and unrivaled views by combining breathtaking mountain and sea landscapes. Its location at the confluence of mountains and sea enhances its beauty significantly.



## Evolution of Persian calligraphy

Persian calligraphy is renowned worldwide for its elegance and fluidity, holding a special place in Iranian culture. Its history spans centuries, evolving from ancient scripts through Islamic influence to the unique Persian styles we recognize today. More than just a writing system, Persian calligraphy is a form of expression, devotion, and pride for the Persian people. In this article, we'll explore the history of

Persian calligraphy and the development of its various styles, surfiran.com wrote.

### Roots of Persian calligraphy

The origins of Persian calligraphy are as ancient as Iran itself, with the earliest scripts being Old Persian cuneiform and Pahlavi. The Islamic conquest of Persia in 651 CE marked a significant transformation, introducing the Arabic script to replace older writing

systems. Persian scribes adapted the Arabic alphabet, adding four letters to the original 28 to better accommodate the sounds of the Persian language. This adaptation resulted in the 32-letter Persian alphabet, laying the foundation for the many styles of Persian calligraphy that followed. After adopting the Arabic script in the 7th century, early Persian calligraphers primarily used Kufic, characterized by its angular shapes and bold lines. Kufic was well-suited for religious and monumental inscriptions, appearing on mosques, coins, and significant buildings. Iranian calligraphers soon infused their own aesthetic into the Kufic script, softening the lines and introducing beautiful symmetry that reflected Persian artistic sensibilities.

### Development of calligraphic styles

As Persian calligraphy evolved, the renowned calligrapher Ibn Muqlah and his brother established six main styles: Mohaqqaq, Reyhan, Sols (also known as Thuluth), Naskh, Toqi, and Reqa. These styles introduced the first formal rules of calligraphy, specifying proportions for each letter to create harmony and beauty. Ibn Muqlah's system,

known as "proportional script," elevated Persian calligraphy from a simple writing technique to an art form, where each line and curve held meaning and adhered to specific guidelines. For nearly four centuries, these six styles were practiced by calligraphers throughout Persia.

Among these styles, two gained particular popularity in the 11th century: Naskh, derived from Kufic and primarily used in books and manuscripts, and Thuluth, favored for decorative purposes and larger inscriptions in mosques and public spaces. In the 12th century, the Taliq script emerged as a blend of Naskh and Reqa. Known for its flowing, connected letters, Taliq became a versatile and expressive style, commonly used for Persian poetry and bureaucratic documents. By the end of the 13th century, it was widely adopted in the chanceries of Persian states.

The 14th century saw the rise of Nastaliq, often referred to as the "bride of calligraphy." Developed by Mir Ali Tabrizi, this style elegantly combined elements of Naskh and Taliq, creating a fluid form that captures the rhythm and beauty of the Persian language. Nastaliq became the

favored style for Persian literature, embraced by poets like Hafez and Rumi. Today, it remains the most celebrated form of Persian calligraphy, admired for its refined, delicate strokes that require years of practice to master.

In the 17th century, Persian calligraphy took another turn with Shekasteh, or "broken script." Created as a faster, more practical version of Nastaliq, Shekasteh is characterized by overlapping letters and compact strokes. Initially developed for administrative documents, it quickly gained appreciation for its beauty. Darvish Abdolmajid Taleqani is considered a

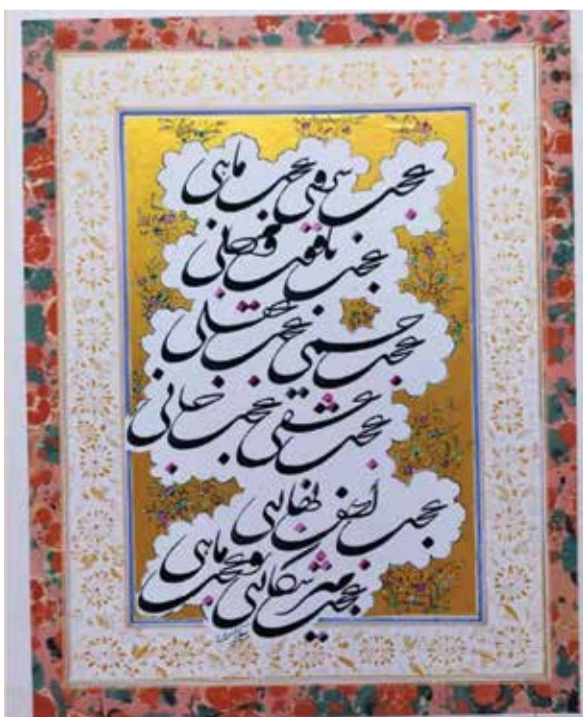
master of Shekasteh, infusing creativity and freedom into the style.

The 20th century witnessed a revival of Persian calligraphy, with artists like Mohammad Ehsai and Reza Mafi breathing new life into traditional scripts by merging them with modern abstract art techniques. Today, Persian calligraphy is showcased in galleries worldwide and has evolved into "calligrafitti," a blend of calligraphy and street art that introduces this rich tradition to a new generation.

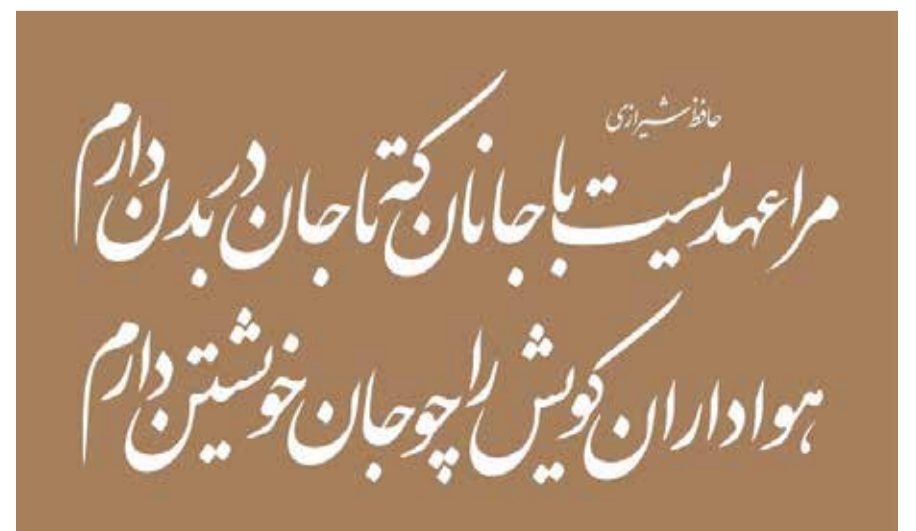
### Persian calligraphy in art and architecture

Persian calligraphy ex-

tends beyond paper; it has become a significant aspect of Persian art and architecture, adorning the walls of mosques, palaces, and public buildings. The Shah Mosque in Isfahan is a stunning example, featuring intricate Thuluth and Nastaliq inscriptions in vibrant blue and gold tiles. Calligraphy also embellishes ceramics, metalwork, textiles, and everyday objects, reflecting the Iranian love for the written word and calligraphy as an art form. These pieces, often found in the bazaars of Isfahan, Shiraz, and other Iranian cities, transform ordinary items into expressions of art and beauty.



Taliq Script



Nastaliq Script

## US-led peace process 'aggravated' situation

**Tamaki Tsukada**  
Ambassador of Japan in  
Tehran

Currently, conflict is raging in the Middle East, and the prospect of permanent peace or sustainable development is very opaque, to say the least. However, I guess, it is the job of diplomats and diplomacy, for that matter, to work on the impossible and the imponderable.

The deteriorating situation between Israel and Palestine and the absence of the security architecture in the Middle East seem to be the two key fundamental factors to the region's instability. On the former question of the bilateral relationship between Israel and Palestine, there have been many attempts, but all have failed. The US-led peace process,

which foregoes the resolution of the Israel-Palestinian conflict in favor of pursuing a partial economic and security integration in the region (the so-called Abraham Accords), has arguably aggravated the situation further.

On the question of the lack of a standing regional security architecture, existing organizations such as the GCC or the Arab League are exclusive by nature. For example, the GCC is purely a sub-regional organization that excludes Iran and Iraq, while the Arab League excludes non-Arab states by definition.

So, if these two issues (the bilateral relationship and the lack of a reasonable arrangement) remain unaddressed, the Middle East, in mind, will likely see insecurity reach new levels. Japan, on its part, will continue to contribute to easing the

regional tensions and stabilizing the situation through diplomatic efforts, on the back of our traditional relations with all countries in the region and parties and on the strength of its fundamental security alliance with the United States, which gives Japan a special leverage to influence the United States.

Finally, this is not my government's position, but I would like to throw a small idea, a food for thought. I think that there is a need, or at least a need for a process, to develop a cooperative, inclusive regional security architecture for all states in the Middle East. The principles guiding the Middle East order should be the centrality of the states, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, the inadmissibility of the acquisition

of territory by force, and, most importantly, regional ownership. In other words, the responsibility of maintaining regional security should fall on the shoulders of the countries in the region, rather than on the external powers. However, for resolving an existing regional conflict, I think there is value in bringing an external, faithful, and neutral third party to serve as a mediator to provide a platform to bring the conflicting parties together and ultimately lead to a solution for peace. But it would be unconstructive if external audiences intervened in the design or the maintenance of peace. The ultimate responsibility will reside in the region, and it should have ownership of whatever architecture or structure that was built there.



# West Asia's Missing Peace



**By Amir Mollae Mozaffari**  
Staff writer

## CONFERENCE

*By following the developments in West Asia (the Middle East) and more so living in them, one can't help but feel that peace is elusive in the region. The prescriptions can almost never be neatly applied here, and forcing peace always ends up a disaster. Far from being a monologue before throwing the metaphorical towel, this is a reminder that to achieve peace, those who wish it — which is obviously not everyone — have to work harder, together.*

*This is exactly why in this critical regional juncture, the Foundation of Dialogue and Solidarity of the United Nations (FODASUN) organized its sixth annual international conference on the topic of the future of peace and human rights in West Asia, featuring distinguished speakers from various domestic and international backgrounds. FODASUN is a non-governmental organization based in Iran, dedicated to promoting regional and international peace, fostering tolerance, encouraging dialogue, and advocating for the protection of human rights. The following are excerpts of the speeches made during this month's event.*

## Rules-based order 'intends' to add 'confusion'

**Alena Douhan**  
UN Special Rapporteur

As a Special Rapporteur on the Negative Impact of Unilateral Coercive Measures on the Enjoyment of Human Rights, I presented a number of reports addressing various elements. I have to admit that unfortunately, unilateral coercive measures have a very serious detrimental impact on the peace, security, and stability in different parts of the world. Overall, it's necessary to say that unilateral sanctions affect the stabilities in the subjected countries and due to the spillover effect, they affect the whole region. I will give you a few examples.

First of all, in the majority of countries, as soon as unilateral sanctions are enforced, the situation becomes less stable. Quite often, a higher level of inflation is observed, the level of poverty grows, and people lose access to basic needs, including specific types of medicine, and have to move to neighboring countries. They move to neighboring countries because of not being able

to cover the different expenses at home or to get access to necessary medicine, education, or treatment, thereby creating instability in the region. This, in turn, poses a threat to international peace and security.

A very important challenge posed by unilateral sanctions revolves around refugees. Here, we could observe several examples. In particular, Iran is hosting a huge number of Afghan refugees. For a long time, Iran has also been the subject of both international and unilateral sanctions, and we must take into account the economic situation in Iran. Due to unilateral sanctions, Iran is left alone to handle the situation with refugees. Many people are moving away from a country because of being desperate. So, they often do not have any place to go and do not have any money on them.

Another sphere, which is included in the global fight against international terrorism as well as other international crimes, concerns the adherence to the rule of law. As I repeatedly reflected,

the unilateral sanctions are fully illegal, and as a result, they do not adhere to the rule of law. There is currently a tendency to supplement the rule of law with the so-called rules-based order, which is basically other rules that are intended to be imposed by those countries that impose sanctions that have nothing to do with international law in reality. At the same time, due to the use of very similar words, it intends to provide additional confusion in the international area, especially in the sphere of international law.

Another very important challenge undermining international peace and security is the effect of unilateral sanctions on international collaboration. In order to be able to attain international peace and security, states shall work together. They shall look for ways to settle their disputes peacefully. Unfortunately, the tendency to impose unilateral sanctions tries to put one state above another state, saying, "This is how you should act or we will punish you." That violates the

principle of equality of states and the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of states, and it doesn't find solutions to the disputes. It, vice versa, makes relations between countries much worse.

Secondly, when it comes to cooperation, a number of other international treaties have been violated. A very clear example is the Treaty of Amity between Iran and the United States of America, which has been recently withdrawn by the US. Many multilateral treaties cannot be implemented due to unilateral sanctions. From the point of international law, states cannot withdraw from a treaty at any time. Every treaty sets forth a procedure for withdrawal. International law is based on the principles of sustainability and predictability of international relations. At the minimum, one state shall inform all other states about its willingness to withdraw 12 months in advance, in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.



## Peace cannot be achieved through domination

**Ebrahim Motaghi**  
Dean of Law, Political Science at  
University of Tehran

Even though the ideal peace is a rare commodity in the Middle East, the reality is that more than any other region in the post-World War II era, the Middle East has been subject to crises and wars between social groups, states, and international actors. This posed a question to my mind: How could the Middle East of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries (the pre-WW2 era) have been relatively at peace? To which I could only answer that it was partly because Israel had not

existed yet.

Israel and its establishment laid the groundwork for a rise in security conflicts in the region. The wars of 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973 as well as many more post-Soviet Union wars attest to that. When Israel, a proxy actor, gained too much military power and support, the United States failed to lay the necessary groundwork for peace in the region.

In the Middle East, peace is fragile and unstable. Some theorists pursue peace through international rights and law, while others pursue it through international institutions. However, in a

situation where Israel disregards UNSC resolutions such as resolution 248, it is only normal that peace cannot be made through international institutions. The third approach is peace-building through the US. Washington prescribes domination before making peace. The fourth approach is building peace through a balance of power, but in a region that has been dominated by Western powers for more than 500 years, it cannot be done. Iran's approach, by the way, is peace-building through resistance.

So, why are we where we are today? Because, for one thing, the

prevailing approach to peace is the one that says, "Peace is achieved once you establish dominance," and, for another thing, technology is changing the game constantly.

To those who consider Iran to be the destabilizing actor, I quote the political analyst Graham Fuller, who said the balanced power structure of the Middle East inevitably triggers new crises even if Iran had not existed. Every few years a new country wants to be the hegemon in the region. It's a war of everyone against everyone. Distrust breeds a vacuum of power, and in every vacuum, external powers look to intervene.



## UN been reduced, at best, to ambulance

**Christophe Peschoux**  
Former chief of Special Procedures  
at OHCHR

I'm not speaking on behalf of the UN. I'm a lawyer but I say these as a human rights activist. So, don't expect diplomatic talk or niceties from me today as I intend to be honest.

One thing I learned when I worked in Cambodia, which is applicable everywhere, is that states respect human rights to the extent that they coincide with their interests. Thus, the use of double, multiple standards. And what is the consequence if a state fails to fulfill its responsibility? If it is powerful, there would be no consequences. Impunity prevails. If it is weak, it may be subject to pressure, interferences, sanctions, and military constraints. Two conflicts today lay bare the impotence of the United Nations: the war in Ukraine, and the genocide in Gaza. They have paralyzed the Security Council. As an international actor, the UN is now at a standstill. Besides its role to distill the ideology of the globalist doxa, the UN has been reduced, at best, to the role of

an ambulance, a humanitarian agency sent to the battlefields set alight by states, to pick up the pieces of what can still be saved. At worst, to a powerless spectator, wriggling its hands, and pronouncing more or less empty incantations, invoking state obligations, international law, human rights, and humanitarian principles. In 1991, the US had promised to president Gorbachev that NATO would not expand eastwards. However, NATO did not cease to close to the border of Russia, provoking it, and forcing it to either accept the threat of its military presence at its doorstep or to intervene militarily to stop that process. Russia repeatedly called for negotiations and exhausted diplomatic avenues in December 2021. The US ignored its requests. It refused to recognize its security interests and to enter a negotiation. In February, as the Ukrainian army was building up along its eastern border, Russia took the military initiative. Two months later, the war could have ended. A settlement was being negotiated in Turkey. But in April, Boris Johnson, on behalf of the West, went

to Kyiv and dissuaded Zelinsky from negotiating.

Russia, China, and other states that formed or joined the BRICS have observed attentively these developments with concern. They have understood that not only they are not welcomed in the "Western club," but that the so-called values that the West vocally professes are mere pretexts for pressuring them and advancing their interests.

Even more than the war in Ukraine, the genocide in Gaza has illustrated the Security Council's inability not only to ensure peace, which is its primary function, but even just a minimal protection of the civilian population.

In Gaza, Israel not only engaged in a deliberate policy of genocide but declared war on everyone trying to oppose or moderate it. Anyone observing that conflict for decades knows that Israel does not respect international law, human rights law, international humanitarian law, or the United Nations. It has ignored GA resolutions, Security Council resolutions, Human Rights Council resolutions, and International Court of Justice decisions. It only respects force and the only force that may curb and reign in its power hubris is the US, which supports it virtually unconditionally. It despises the United Nations which it has qualified as a "swamp of antisemitism".

How far Israel can go in ignominy? There seems to be no moral nor political limit to its actions. We knew that power corrupts morality, that absolute power corrupts absolutely, and that without checks and balances, power goes mad. Any other country in the world that would openly commit these blatant atrocities, for all to see, for more than a year, and boast of doing so in the name of its right to defend itself, and in the name of the good and civilization, would be sanctioned. And rightly so. There can be no place among civilized people for such behavior: it is the very opposite of civilization.



"In Gaza, Israel not only engaged in a deliberate policy of genocide but declared war on everyone trying to oppose or moderate it. Anyone observing that conflict for decades knows that Israel does not respect international law, human rights law, international humanitarian law, or the United Nations." — Christophe Peschoux

## Path taken to make genocide tolerable

**Zohreh Kharazmi**  
Scholar

A look at many Hebrew children's books that have been published in Israel shows plainly how they intend to distort history and make being part of a genocide tolerable for the next generation of Israelis. For example, in these books, it's common to come across fables where you can make a clear connection between the thoughtful humans in

the story and Israelis as well as between animals or Bedouins in the story and Palestinians. One story went even as far as to suggest that humans (Israelis) even brought their own stones to build new settlements but were nevertheless met with hostilities, implying that at that point, it's okay to feel frustrated and resort to violence.

All these dehumanizing techniques are arguably necessary for two reasons. Firstly, you have

to dehumanize your enemy and victimize your group to make resolute soldiers out of your children. Secondly, your children are bound to one day doubt the morality of their regime's actions (or face criticism from outside), and they have to know that the "animals" they are supposedly fighting are not worth defending.

Another similar common technique revolves around stripping Palestinians of their personhood. This is achieved mainly to make

everyone, including Palestinians themselves, believe that Palestinians are to blame for anything that happens to them. This technique has been so effective that I've been asked a lot, "Why did Hamas make that attack on October 7, 2023?" These questions could have easily been answered by the enquirers themselves if only they had known or considered every crime and injustice that Palestinians had been through prior to that point.



# AFC Champions League Two: Sepahan's knockout hopes hanging by a thread after Al Wehdat stalemate

## Sports Desk

Sepahan is on the verge of an early exit from the AFC Champions League Two following a 1-1 draw against Al Wehdat of Jordan in Group C of the competition.

The stalemate left the Persian Gulf Pro League club in the third place of the group table with seven points – four adrift of the Jordanian side, and three behind second-placed Sharjah FC, which defeated Istiklol 3-1 at home later on Tuesday – with one game to spare in the group stage.

Desperate for maximum points, Sepahan started on the front foot in Doha's Grand Hamad Stadium – the neutral venue for the Iranian side's home fixture – with Mahdi Limouchi, Bryan Dabo, Steven Nzonzi being denied by Al Wehdat keeper Abdallah Al Fakhouri.

Al Wehdat was rewarded with a controversial penalty in the 43rd minute, after the referee deemed Nzonzi's challenge on Mohannad Semreen in the box to be a foul, and Feras Shilbaya sent Payam Niazmand the wrong way from the spot to put his team in front against the run of play.

Nzonzi drew Sepahan level with a towering header on Mohammad Karimi's corner-kick delivery in 62nd minute, but the Iranian league leader barely found a way through afterwards as the draw secured Al Wehdat's prog-



Sepahan's Bryan Dabo (R) is seen in action against Amer Jamous of Al Wehdat during a 1-1 draw in the AFC Champions League Two in Doha, Qatar, on Nov. 26, 2024.

● AFC

ress to the round of 16. Jalal Omidian, a number two to French head coach Patrice Carteron, expressed frustration over Sepahan's poor finishing, saying: "I'm really upset about what happened. We deserved to win the game. The job is not over. We need to perform at our best in the next game to qualify into the knockout round."

Sepahan faces a must-win situation against Istiklol in Dushanbe on Tuesday, though its fate still

remains out of its hands, as any result other than Al Wehdat's victory over Sharjah in Amman will see the Iranian league leader crash out of the Asia's second-tier club competition.

### Iranians' woes continue

Sepahan's stalemate summed up a frustrating week for the Iranian clubs on the continental stage, coming after Tehran archrivals Persepolis and Esteghlal also failed to win their

games in the AFC Champions League Elite on the preceding night.

Farshad Faraji gave Persepolis a well-deserved lead against its host Al Rayyan, only to see his first-half goal canceled out by Achraf Bencharki's header right before the hour mark as it finished 1-1 at the Ahmad bin Ali Stadium.

Without a win in five outings in the competition, Persepolis is ninth in the 12-team table of

the West Zone with three points, and, with the top eight going through, Juan Carlos Garrido's men will now be facing an uphill battle to book a knockout place with three games remaining.

The Capital Reds will play Iraq's Al Shorta in Doha on Monday, with Saudi heavyweights Al Hilal and Al Nassr also coming their way.

Esteghlal, meanwhile, shared the points with Pakhtakor in a goalless encounter in Dubai, though

it was still enough to end the Blues' three-game losing streak following a first-day 3-0 win against Al Gharafa.

"A little bit disappointed because we didn't get the full points," said Esteghlal head coach Pitso Mosimane, whose team is seventh in the table with four points – thanks to a superior goal difference over Al Gharafa.

"I feel this game was in our hands, especially in the second half, but we did not take the chances. I can never say I'm not happy with my team. They gave a good fight but the fight was a little bit late. We should have shown this fight a little bit earlier and put more pressure on Pakhtakor. Still, I'm very proud of my team," added the South African.

Next for Esteghlal is a vital visit to Al Ahli Saudi, which tops the standings with a perfect run, before the Blues square off against Al Shorta and Al Rayyan.

"In Jeddah (against Al Ahli Saudi), we're going to need the biggest fight. If we can bring that fight, maybe we can get something but it's going to be difficult, this one was the one we should have won."

## ITTF World Youth Championships:

# Iran's Faraji into boys' U15 last eight

## Sports Desk

Iranian table tennis prodigy Benjamin Faraji progressed to the boys' singles under-15 quarterfinals at the ITTF World Youth Championships in Helsingborg, Sweden, thanks to 4-2 victory over Shunto Iwaida of Japan.

Having beaten the host's Adam Wallin 4-1 on the preceding night, the Iranian teenager had

to come from behind twice to defeat the Japanese player (9-11, 16-14, 4-11, 13-11, 11-9, 14-12).

Awaiting the Iranian – fourth in the under-15 category of the ITTF World Ranking – in the last-eight round is Lin Ching-Ting of the Chinese Taipei.

World No. 17 Lin came out victorious in straight games against Uzbekistan's Khurshid Akhmedov in the round of 32, before beating Steven More-

no of Puerto Rico by the same scoreline earlier on Wednesday. The winner of the tie will face either Chinese world number one Li Hechen or South Korea's Ma Yeongmin for a place in the final showdown.

Faraji, 14, stole all the headlines in October's Asian Championships in Astana, Kazakhstan, where he rallied from behind to stun world seniors' No. 1 Wang Chuqin 3-2 (11-8,

3-11, 9-11, 13-11, 11-9) during a 3-1 loss to China in the men's teams quarterfinals.

Faraji then came within touching distance of another major upset in Astana, going neck-and-neck with China's Lin Shidong – second to Wang in the World Ranking – before relinquishing a six-point lead in the deciding game to suffer a 3-2 defeat in the men's singles competitions.



● ITTF

## Lillard hoists banged-up Bucks over Heat



● SAM NAVARRO/REUTERS

**REUTERS** – Damian Lillard scored 37 points and dished out 12 assists as the short-handed Milwaukee Bucks defeated the host Miami Heat 106-103 in an NBA Cup game on Tuesday night. Lillard made 10 of 17 shots from the floor, including 8 of 13 from 3-point range, as Milwaukee won a fifth straight game.

Bucks star Giannis Antetokounmpo, who leads the NBA in scoring (32.4 points per game), missed the contest due to swelling in his left knee. In addition, three-time All-Star Khris Middleton has yet to play this season for Milwaukee due to surgery on both of his ankles.

Miami, 1-2 in East Group B, was led by Jimmy Butler's 23 points. Tyler Herro added 18. Terry Rozier returned after missing two

games due to an injury to his right foot. He finished with 17 points on 7-of-9 shooting, going 3-for-4 from deep.

Elsewhere, Devin Booker recorded 26 points and 10 assists as Phoenix Suns halted a five-game losing streak with a convincing 127-100 victory over visiting Los Angeles Lakers.

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Miami, 1-2 in East Group B, was led by Jimmy Butler's 23 points. Tyler Herro added 18. Terry Rozier returned after missing two

list with Kyle Korver (2,450 threes). Victor Wembanyama poured in 34 points, 24 of them in the first half, as the San Antonio Spurs won its season-best fourth straight game by beating Utah Jazz in Salt Lake City in West Group B action of the NBA Cup.

San Antonio improved to 2-1 in Group B play, staying alive for a chance to advance to the West quarterfinals. Both the Spurs and Utah have one group game to play. Stephon Castle added 23 points for San Antonio to tie his career high.

Keyonte George led the Jazz with 26 points. John Collins and Collin Sexton added 20 apiece as Utah fell for the fifth time in six games overall and dropped to 0-3 in the group.

# Thousands return home after Hezbollah-Israel cease-fire deal

## International Desk

A cease-fire between Israel and Lebanese resistance group Hezbollah held on Wednesday after the two sides struck a deal brokered by the US and France.

The agreement ended the deadliest confrontation between the Israeli regime and the resistance group in years and paved the way for the return of tens of thousands of displaced Lebanese to their devastated towns and villages.

Under the terms of the deal, the Lebanese Army started reinforcing its presence in the country's south, a region Israel heavily bombarded during its aggression.

Lebanese Prime Minister Najib Mikati said the army would shore up its presence in the south, while urging Israel to withdraw and respect the cease-fire. United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres also has said the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon, UNI-

FIL, will also help implement the agreement.

Israel's military said its forces were still on Lebanese territory and urged residents of southern Lebanese villages to delay returning home until further notice from the Israeli military. Israeli troops have pushed around 6 km into Lebanon in a series of ground incursions launched in September. Hezbollah lawmaker Hassan Fadlallah said the group was cooperating with the army's deployment to southern Lebanon, insisting that, "There will be no problem there."

## 'Secret resistance'

Fadlallah went on to say that Hezbollah had "no visible weapons or bases" in the south, but at the same time, noted the group "is a secret resistance... not a regular army." "Hezbollah's fighters are the people of these villages and towns, and most of the dead are from these villages," he said.



A woman looks at debris in Beirut's southern suburbs on November 27, 2024, as people returned to the area after a cease-fire between Israel and Hezbollah took effect.

AFP

"Nobody can make residents leave their villages."

US President Joe Biden said Israel will gradually withdraw its forces over 60 days as Lebanon's Army takes control of the territory.

Biden said his administration was also pushing for an elusive cease-fire in the Gaza Strip where more than 44,000 Palestinians have been killed in Israel's onslaught on the Palestinians territory since October 2023.

Sami Abu Zuhri, an official for the Palestinian resistance movement Hamas, said the group "appreciates" Lebanon's right to reach an agreement that protects its people, and hopes for a deal to end the Gaza war. Iran also welcomed the cease-fire.



Iranian Foreign Ministry's spokesman Esmail Baghaei in a statement welcomed the cease-fire agreement, reaffirming the Islamic Republic's unwavering support for the Lebanese government, nation and its resistance

movement. Lebanon says at least 3,823 people have been killed in Israel's strikes since October 2023 when Hezbollah began to target Israel's military positions in support of Hamas fighters in Gaza.

## Prof. Ardakani acclaimed by president as scientific asset

### International Desk

President Masoud Pezeshkian honored Reza Davari Ardakani, who is one of Iran's most prominent professors of philosophy and sociology, as the country's scientific asset.

During a meeting on Wednesday, Pezeshkian told Ardakani that his measures will always be lasting in the Iranian so-

ciety. Referring to his government's approach towards the country's education system, Pezeshkian said, "We have plans to improve the quality of the education system, which we hope we would implement it."

Ardakani, for her part, emphasized the importance of the education system in the country. He also talked about his



cooperation with Pezeshkian during his tenure as the chief of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.

At the end of the meeting, Ardakani presented three volumes of his books to the Iranian president.

## Leader calls for boosting Iran's deterrent power

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei called for more work to enhance the combat and deterrent capabilities of the Iranian Armed Forces.

During a meeting with commanders of the Iranian Navy on the National Navy Day, Ayatollah Khamenei regarded the naval force as a vital and decisive element of the Armed Forces, Press TV

reported. The Leader commended the Navy for its operational capabilities, intelligence achievements, and innovation activities.

"It is imperative that the Armed Forces, particularly the Navy, focus on enhancing preparedness and bolstering combat capabilities."

"The primary task of the Armed Forces is to deter attacks. Therefore, you

should act in a way that showcases the country's combat power to the adversaries, making them aware that any confrontation will incur significant costs."

In recent years, Iranian military experts and engineers have achieved significant advancements in producing a wide range of homegrown equipment, making the Armed Forces self-sufficient.

## Iran starts feeding gas into new centrifuges after IAEA resolution: *Eslami*

The head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) said the country has started injecting uranium gas into its advanced centrifuges following a recent anti-Tehran resolution by the UN nuclear agency's Board of Governors. "We have started feeding gas into several thousand advanced centrifuges and put them into operation as part of plans aimed at the development of the nuclear program," Mohammad Eslami told reporters on the sidelines of a weekly cabinet meeting on Wednesday, Press TV reported.

He, however, stressed that the country's peaceful nuclear program is transparent and under the supervision of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). "The Islamic Republic of Iran has always shown that it favors interaction but it will never back down in the face of force, pressure, [and] illegal and unlawful conduct of the other side," Eslami said.

The Iranian nuclear chief warned that any anti-Tehran accusations would backfire. "Iran's nuclear program has utterly

transparent and peaceful goals, and if they want to disregard the JCPOA-related goals and their own obligations, and unilaterally put pressure on the country by making excuses and leveling accusations, they will receive a response" that will backfire on them, Eslami told reporters.

"Our goals are clear, our quantitative and qualitative goals are completely transparent, and we are moving in this direction, and we have increasingly benefited from the expected results, and its effects will also be felt in the

lives of the people."

Eslami also underlined that Iran's nuclear program is under the supervision of the IAEA and in conformity with Safeguards Agreement as well as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The AEOI chief said some of the accusations against Iran date back 20 years and were leveled with the complicity of anti-Iran groups and services to mount pressure on the Islamic Republic but were later proven to be unsubstantiated and fabricated.

The remarks came a day after Foreign

Minister Abbas Araghchi said that Iran is to activate several thousands of its domestically manufactured advanced centrifuges in response to the United Nations nuclear agency's recent Western-backed resolution against the country.

Araghchi said the retaliatory measure was to come in reaction to the UK, France, and Germany's forwarding the United States-backed resolution to the IAEA's Board of Governors and the body's adoption of the resolution, which took place on Friday.

## Hezbollah's growing clout...

Furthermore, the inefficiency and inability of international organizations, institutions, regimes, and legal frameworks to manage crises have become glaringly apparent. One of the pillars of the global order has been its institutional and rule-based framework, which goes beyond mere power structures. If this order cannot be sustained through its existing institutions and rules, it suffers a critical blow. For instance, we now see the UN secretary general being barred from entering the occupied territories—a situation akin to barring a judge from entering a courtroom.

Another significant development is the enhanced strategic importance of the Middle East

in the global order. As previously mentioned, this is of great importance. Indirectly, this has also bolstered China's position. Strategic balancing often involves two approaches: strengthening one's own power or weakening the opponent. Currently, China is employing both positive and negative balancing strategies. It is enhancing its own capabilities while also keeping the United States occupied and incurring costs in both the Middle East and Ukraine. The preoccupation of the U.S.—China's principal rival—in such a critical region is to China's advantage. Every blow to the United States equates to a gain for China. Thus, China has reaped the greatest benefits from the Middle Eastern crises, while

Russia has also gained some respite and relief from international pressures.

Another outcome of these developments is the increasing difficulty in establishing and maintaining an indigenous regional order in the Middle East. Contrary to the designs of both the United States and Iran, which emphasize the importance of such an order, it appears that major powers, including the U.S., will remain present in the region for a few more years. Even if unwillingly, they will inevitably play a role in shaping the regional order. Israel's "peripheral defense" strategy is another critical aspect of this situation. During the Arab-Israeli wars, Israel's defense perimeter was oriented around

Arab territories. However, this defense belt has now shifted to encircle Iran. This new defense perimeter encompasses the southern Persian Gulf, Kurdistan, Azerbaijan, and even India, which maintains positive relations with Iran. If Israel manages to establish a presence east of Iran, it will undoubtedly do so to reinforce its defense perimeter. This policy reflects a concerted effort to contain, limit, and weaken Iran's power, a development for which Iran must be prepared.

Ultimately, Iran is witnessing the formation of a new order. Nasrallah's martyrdom may not have an immediate impact, but this period represents an opportunity for negotiations, political maneuvering, and consolidating

Hezbollah's position in Lebanon as a political force. Figures like Samir Geagea naturally oppose Hezbollah's influence, but Iran must emphasize the importance of Hezbollah maintaining its standing. Meanwhile, the United States and Israel are striving to transform their temporary military gains into strategic and political achievements.

There is no doubt that if Nasrallah had not been martyred, the management of political, diplomatic, and military affairs would have been different. Even the Lebanese prime minister noted that there was readiness for a ceasefire and an agreement before Nasrallah's martyrdom. This indicates that part of the objective behind his assassination was

linked to shaping the future of Hezbollah.

Beyond rebuilding Hezbollah's military strength, preserving and enhancing its diplomatic and political strategies are of paramount importance—a field where Iran can play a pivotal role. Just as Nasrallah succeeded Sayyed Abbas Mousawi and elevated Hezbollah to an unprecedented level, it is hoped that Hezbollah will continue to grow such that, thirty years from now, it remains a stronger and more influential force. Indeed, Hezbollah is still the most significant non-state actor in the region, and many regional countries cannot replicate the role Hezbollah has played on the regional and global stage.

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# Unveiling the secrets of Persepolis

## A new era for the ancient city

*After 17 years of archaeological excavations and research at the ancient city of Parse (2008-2024), within the framework of the 'From Palace to Town' project, significant portions of this historical city have been identified.*

Alireza Askari Chaverdi, director of the Persepolis World Heritage Site, writes, "The discoveries of this major research project have changed the landscape of the first-degree buffer zone of Persepolis, and we are striving to add 1,000 hectares to the Persepolis World Heritage site, transforming a larger part of the first-degree buffer zone of Persepolis into the Persepolis site."

Persepolis, the magnificent city of ancient Iran, boasted a beautiful gate comparable to the Ishtar Gate of Babylon. This gate, located in the oldest part of the city, three kilometers west of the Persepolis palaces, was constructed at the beginning of the Achaemenid era. The gate was built with bricks and mud, and its entire facade was adorned with colorful glazed tiles. A blue ceiling decorated the walls, featuring beautiful lotus flowers and combined animal panels that added to the splendor of the entrance to the most beautiful city of the ancient world. The artistic concepts used in these panels, with geometric, plant, and animal motifs, drew inspiration from the creation of ancient Mesopotamian myths, particularly the god Marduk.

During years of field research and documentation, excavation, geophysical surveys, reading the new cuneiform inscriptions from the gate of Parse, and conducting numerous tests on the materials found in Parse, all documented evidence suggests that we can now add approximately 1,000 hectares of newly discovered ancient artifacts to the Persepolis site.

This new horizon is the product of 17 years of research by Alireza Askari Chaverdi and Italian professor Pierfrancesco Callieri, along with a team of specialists and graduate students from Iranian and

European universities, and experts from the Persepolis World Heritage Site.

Over 50 experts have contributed to this project, which is being presented for the first time. New horizons for Persepolis are being opened with these discoveries, and the scientific details and values of these findings will be presented to the public with the aim of developing the Persepolis World Heritage site sustainably: The discovery of numerous Achaemenid palaces and buildings in the first-degree buffer zone of Persepolis, the discovery of a 50-hectare industrial area for the arts in the northwest of Persepolis, the discovery of part of the city plan of Parse and its irrigation systems, and finally, the discovery of the gate of Parse in the Firuzi area, which contains a 600-hectare area of ancient artifacts.

The gate, a beautiful structure with a northwest-southeast orientation, is approximately 20 degrees off the east-west axis. The gate measures 29.06 meters (north-south) X 39.06 meters (northwest-southeast) and is formed by a wall 10.47 meters thick, which encloses a space 8.00



meters wide and 12.24 meters long. The discovery of Babylonian and Elamite cuneiform inscriptions and the building's function revealed that this was a monumental gate. This magnificent gate,



eters wide and 14.33 meters long. Access to this room was possible through two corridors, each 4.63

on a larger scale, repeats the design of the famous Ishtar Gate (circa 580 BCE), which was built before the

construction of Persepolis during the reign of one of the first two Achaemenid kings. It is likely that the purpose of building this gate was to commemorate the conquest of Babylon in 539 BCE during the reign of Cyrus the Great. The gate was built entirely of bricks and mud: The facade of the walls was decorated with glazed tiles. The lower part of the walls featured geometric and floral patterns. The numerous glazed tiles found in the ruins of the gate indicate that the entire surface of the walls was decorated with mythological animal motifs, including the bulls and the mushkhushshu (a creature from ancient Mesopotamian mythology). This gate provided access to a royal garden (paradise) that included a large palace, the ruins of which are now located in the Firuzi 5 area. With the conquest of Babylon in 539 BCE, the first Achaemenid kings trans-

ferred important symbolic elements from the mythological land of Babylon to Pars. Symbols such as the motif of the god Marduk, known as mushkhushshu, formed a significant part of the architectural decorations of this gate. Cyrus the Great attributed his victory and the legitimacy of his power in Babylon to this god on his famous cylinder seal. The discovery of this ancient mythological symbol in Persepolis is one of the most astonishing archaeological discoveries of the Achaemenid period. This significant archaeological achievement is the result of 17 years of systematic excavations at one of the most important archaeological sites in Parse, known as the Tal-e Ajori. Despite the severe destruction of this site, the systematic excavations and meticulous documentation of the findings enabled the interpretation and understand-

ing of the stratigraphy of the remaining ancient ruins. Technical designs of the motifs and scientific knowledge of the construction techniques made it possible to reconstruct the original shape of the gate in real scale. Finally, the 3D reconstruction of the gate provided a scientific interpretation and analysis of the cultural and artistic values of this magnificent gate in the Firuzi paradise of Parse.

This project is the result of international cooperation between Iran and Italy in the field of cultural heritage, specifically between the University of Shiraz and the University of Bologna. International cooperation and support from institutions in both countries, particularly the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its affiliated organizations, the Research

Institute of Cultural Heritage and Tourism, the Institute of Archaeology, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, the Deputy of Cultural Heritage, the General Directorate of World Heritage Sites, especially the Persepolis World Heritage Site, in cooperation with the Italian side, the University of Bologna, Italy, the International Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Studies in Rome (ISMAO), the Flaminia Foundation in Ravenna, Arte Academia, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and international cooperation in Rome, Light House, Bologna, the University of Urbino, and the University of Shiraz, have contributed to the progress of this project. As the project is completed, it will be possible for tourists to visit the gate of Parse after the completion of the restoration and conservation plan.

