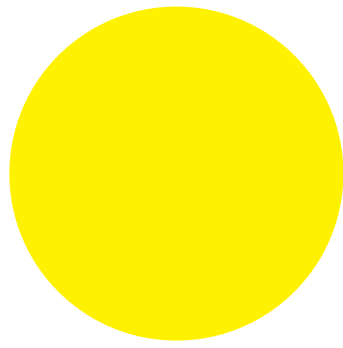


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Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, flanked by Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Abbas Salehi and CEO of the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) Hossein Jaberi-Ansari, visits the organization on its 90th anniversary on March 1, 2025. president.ir

Pezeshkian calls for media integrity to combat misinformation, foster public trust

Regional cooperation key to counter US sanctions

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Dream of 'Greater Israel' will not come true: *Analyst*

Israel will not hesitate to resume war to achieve own goals



INTERVIEW EXCLUSIVE

Middle East affairs expert Abdolfazl Salehinia, in an interview with Iran

Daily, criticizes US President Donald Trump's plan for the forced relocation of Gaza's population, viewing it as an attempt to secure Israeli interests and realize the vision of a "Greater Israel." He argues that the plan aims to exploit Gaza's devastation and entice residents to leave by promising a better life. Despite this, Salehinia believes the proposal is fundamentally flawed and unattainable, as the people of Gaza are determined to stay and resist any forced relocation. He also expresses skepticism about the sustainability of the current cease-fire between Hamas and Israel, citing Israel's historical failure to honor agreements. Salehinia warns that Israel, supported by the US, is likely to pursue alternative strategies if the relocation plan fails, including threats of renewed conflict. He emphasizes the resilience of the Palestinian people and their commitment to resistance against displacement. [See page 4 >](#)



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Review of Sell-on Clause in Iranian football in light of int'l regulations

PERSPECTIVE EXCLUSIVE

The Sell-on Clause in Iranian football serves as a crucial mechanism for original clubs to benefit financially when a player is resold. The clause allows the selling club to receive a percentage of future transfer fees, typically around 20%, ensuring that they share in the player's increased value. Recent interventions by FIFA's Dispute Resolution Chamber and the Court of Arbitration for Sport have clarified its legal standing, emphasizing that while the clause is not explicitly defined in FIFA regulations, it is recognized as valid if it complies with fair competition principles and avoids third-party ownership issues. Challenges arise in defining the "transfer fee" and the timing of payment obligations, making it vital for clubs to draft these clauses with precision. Ensuring clarity and compliance with international regulations can help Iranian clubs safeguard their financial interests and reduce the potential for disputes in player transfers. [See pages 6 >](#)

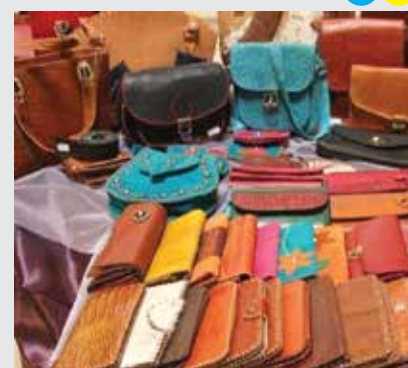
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Iran: Ignoring hands of US, Israel in West Asia developments great mistake

Baqaei says Tehran not shifting regional policies on daily basis

International Desk

Iran rejected the Turkish foreign minister's remarks about regional countries' domination, including Tehran, on other states, saying that ignoring "the overt and covert hands of the US and Israel in regional developments is a great mistake." Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesperson Esmail Baqaei in a post on X quoted Turkey's Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan as saying, "The region must be freed from the culture of one country dominating others; neither Arabs, nor Turks, nor Kurds, nor Iranians should seek to dominate, harass, or threaten one another." Baqaei responded to Fidan's remarks with a question, "But what about Israel?" He accused the Israeli regime of escalating aggression in Syria following the fall of Da-

mascus on December 8, 2024, when Turkish-backed forces seized control of the capital. Baqaei stated that within days of Damascus' fall, the Israeli regime launched a massive attack on Syria's military and defense infrastructure, including its scientific and research centers, destroying more than 90 percent of them. He further noted that the Israeli regime has reoccupied the entire Golan Heights and seized "large" and strategic parts of Syrian territory, promoting its "expansionist agenda." Baqaei also warned that, "The Israeli regime now controls Syria's most important water sources and repeatedly violates the country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty." He emphasized that Tehran "has not pursued any regional ambitions in the past five de-

acades." Instead, he stated that Iran's primary concern remains supporting the Palestinian people and their cause in fight against the Israeli occupation. "The issue of Palestine is more alive than ever, and Israel is more hated than ever," he asserted, adding that plans for the forced displacement in Gaza and the annexation of the occupied West Bank would not be possible without "stabs in the back." In his X post, Baqaei warned against ignoring "the overt and covert hands of the US and Israel in regional developments," asserting that their influence has fueled instability. Baqaei said Tehran is committed to its "principled positions," emphasizing that the country does not shift its policies on a daily basis. "We are steadfast in our principled positions and do not shift



Esmail Baqaei
IRNA

from one policy to another every day. The Islamic Republic of

Iran has always supported the resistance while honestly con-

fronting illegal behavior and terrorism," Baqaei said.

Iranian MP: Refusing nuclear talks with West not on agenda

International Desk

An Iranian lawmaker said refusing to negotiate with the West on Iran's nuclear program has not been on the country's agenda, stressing that the Islamic Republic's ongoing talks with European countries show that "door is open for talks." Abbas Golroo, a member of Parliament's National Security Committee, said no proposal has been received that needs to be considered by Iran. The Iranian lawmaker said as the Leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution and the president have repeatedly said, nobody is opposed to negotiations in Iran. Citing talks with the West during the presidency of former Iranian

president Hassan Rouhani, which led to the conclusion of the 2015 nuclear agreement, Golroo said that it shows that Iran is not opposed to talks. But the United States, one of the signatories to the deal, was not committed to the agreement and withdrew from the deal, which left the future of the agreement in limbo. He underlined that it is not right to say that the Islamic Republic is against negotiations. The parliamentarian said Iran is currently holding negotiations with three European powers, France, Britain and Germany, and the issue indicates the door is open for talks. There have been speculations on new negotiations between Tehran and Washington on Iran's peaceful



Abbas Golroo

nuclear program in recent months, especially after Donal Trump's return to power in the United States in January. However, Trump's language of threats and imposition of sanctions against Iran have has Iranian officials skeptical of negotiations with the US. Iranian officials say that negotiations under pressure is not meaningful.

Tehran says PKK leader's disarmament call leads to 'renouncing violence'



AFP

International Desk

Iran on Friday welcomed a call by jailed founder of Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) militant group Abdullah Ocalan to lay down arms, calling it a step toward "renouncing violence." In a major shift, Ocalan on Thursday said that "all groups must lay down their arms and the PKK must dissolve itself." The outlawed militant group, which has led a four decades-long insurgency against the Turkish state, declared an immediate cease-fire on Saturday, a news agency close to it said, heeding Ocalan's disarmament call. Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baqaei said in a statement on Friday that Tehran views the move as "an important step toward renouncing violence." He added that Iran "welcomes any pro-

cess that leads to stopping terrorism and strengthening security in neighboring Turkey," expressing hope that it "will also have positive effects in the region." The PKK is blacklisted as a "terrorist" organization by Turkey, the United States, the European Union and many other Western countries. Earlier this month, Iranian Intelligence Minister Esmail Khatib discussed "the fight against terror organizations, especially the PKK and Daesh," during a meeting with visiting Turkish spy chief Ibrahim Kalin. Iran has long accused various Kurdish militant groups of inciting unrest and carrying out operations within its borders. In March 2023, Iran signed a security agreement with Iraq aimed at disarming Kurdish militants and removing them from border areas.

Iran, UAE hold 1st meeting of Joint Committee of Political Consultations

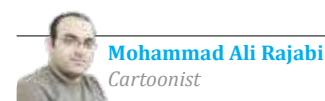
International Desk

Iran and the United Arab Emirates held their first meeting of a Joint Committee of Political Consultations between the two countries, during which Iran expressed its readiness to strengthen cooperation with the UAE based on mutual interests. Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Majid Takht-Ravanchi, who led the Iranian delegation in Abu Dhabi, reiterated Tehran's foreign policy priority of fostering stronger relations with neighboring countries and highlighted the meeting's role as a platform for advancing bilateral coordination. He also stressed the need to accelerate the implementation of agreements reached between the two countries and explore new areas of cooperation to further solidify ties. Iranian diplomat also referred to the regional developments and called for unity among Islamic nations in countering Israeli aggression in Palestine and Tel Aviv's destabilizing influence in

the region. He pointed to the upcoming Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) foreign ministers' meeting as an opportunity for member states to take a unified stance against Israeli-American plans for genocide and the forced displacement of Palestinians in Gaza. The Friday meeting was co-chaired by Takht-Ravanchi and Lana Nusseibeh, UAE's assistant minister for political affairs. For her part, Nusseibeh reaffirmed the UAE's commitment to expanding comprehensive relations with Iran, expressing optimism that continued political consultations would enhance bilateral coordination and facilitate the effective implementation of agreements. She also reiterated the UAE's firm rejection of any plans for the forced displacement of Gaza's population. Both sides welcomed the progress made in joint economic, consular, and security cooperation, including the Joint Economic Commission, Consular Committees, and Coast Guard Cooper-



ation Meetings. They expressed readiness to accelerate the finalization of agreements and memorandums of understanding (MoUs) currently under discussion. After China, the UAE has the largest amount of trade relations with Iran. The trade value of the two countries has reached 27 billion dollars. Iran imported \$20.8 billion of goods from the UAE in its last fiscal year ending in March 2024, making the latter Iran's top source of imports according to the country's Customs body. In the same period, the UAE was Iran's top third export destination, with \$6.6 billion worth of goods exported.



Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist



Oil-linked GDP grows 3.1% in nine months: SCI

Economy Desk

According to the latest quarterly national accounts released by the Statistical Center of Iran (SCI), the country's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 3.1% year-over-year in the first nine months of the Iranian calendar year 1403 (March 20 - December 20, 2024), including oil. Excluding oil, GDP grew by 2.2% during the same period.

The report stated that Iran's GDP, including oil, reached 75.291 quadrillion rials in the first nine months of 1403, compared to 73.027 quadrillion rials in the same period the previous year. Excluding oil, GDP stood at 57.330 quadrillion rials, up from 56.106 quadrillion rials in the same period last year, Shana reported.

The data also revealed sectoral growth rates during the nine-month period. The agriculture sector grew by 3.3%, while the industry and mining sector expanded by 3.6%. Within the industry and mining sector, crude oil and natural gas extraction saw the highest growth at 6.1%, followed by natural gas distribution at 5.7%, water and electricity supply at 2.5%, and other mining activities at 0.9%.

The industrial sector grew by 1.4%, while construction showed no growth. The services sector grew by 2.3% compared to the same period in 1402.

The SCI calculates quarterly GDP based on 18 main sectors, comprising 50 activities classified under the ISIC, Rev.4 framework.

ISIC Rev. 4 is a standard classification of

economic activities arranged so that entities can be classified according to the activity they carry out. The categories of ISIC at the most detailed level (classes) are delineated according to what is, in most countries, the customary combination of activities described in statistical units and considers the relative importance of the activities included in these classes.

While ISIC Rev.4 continues to use criteria such as input, output and use of the products produced, more emphasis has been given to the character of the production process in defining and delineating ISIC classes.

The groups and divisions, the successively broader levels of classification, combine the activities of producing units according to: similarities in the character of the goods and services produced, the uses to which the goods and services are put, and the inputs, process and technology of production.

Wide use has been made of ISIC, both nationally and internationally, in classifying data according to the kind of economic activity in the fields of production, employment, gross domestic product and other statistical areas. ISIC is a basic tool for studying economic phenomena, fostering international comparability of data, providing guidance for the development of national classifications and for promoting the development of sound national statistical systems.

In providing more up-to-date detail, this revision of the classification provides a closer representation of cur-



SHANA

rent economic reality. In addition, the Revision 4 of ISIC has improved comparability with other regional activity classifications in use around the world. The agriculture sector includes farming, horticulture, livestock, forestry, and fishing. The industry and mining

sector covers crude oil and natural gas extraction, other mining activities, manufacturing, water and electricity supply, natural gas distribution, and construction.

The services sector includes wholesale and retail trade, hospitality, transpor-

tation, warehousing, postal services, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate, business services, veterinary services, public administration, urban services, education, health, social work, and other public and personal services.

Economy minister's impeachment bid sparks mixed reactions

Economy Desk

The impeachment of Economy Minister Nasser Hemmati is set to be discussed in Iran's Parliament today, despite some lawmakers who initially signed the impeachment motion withdrawing their support. Others argue that impeaching the economy minister is not appropriate under current circumstances.

The impeachment motion, which was submitted with 91 signatures on February 19, is scheduled for review during today's parliamentary session. However, the process has sparked debate among lawmakers and government officials. President Masoud Pezeshkian addressed the issue on Saturday, stating that the impeachment is part of ongoing political disputes that should be avoided.

He emphasized that resolving the country's economic challenges requires time and expert input. "The current situation cannot be fixed easily within six months or a year," Pezeshkian said.

"Experts need to gather and find solutions. Solving even a simple problem takes time, and if we make the right decisions and implement them correctly, it will still require time. Six months is not enough to evaluate a minister, especially the economy minister."

The president also defended Hemmati, noting that



IRNA

many decisions on economic matters were made in coordination with other government leaders.

He criticized the tendency to blame the economy minister for the country's economic woes, which he attributed to severe international sanctions.

"Instead of informing the public that these pressures and problems are due to sanctions and external actions, we blame the economy minister," he said.

Mohammad-Taqi Naqdali, a lawmaker supporting the impeachment, argued that the motion is not politically motivated and has been signed by 114 lawmakers from various political backgrounds and regions. He criticized Hemmati's handling of the economy, stating, "The economy minister came to Parliament claiming he could manage the economic situation, and now he must answer for the current state of affairs."

The lawmaker also referenced a recent closed-door parliamentary ses-

ion, where no solutions to the economic crisis were reached.

He stressed that impeachment is Parliament's legal right and that lawmakers have a duty to hold ministers accountable. "Even if the minister regains a vote of confidence, lawmakers have fulfilled their responsibility. The economic and livelihood issues of the people cannot be ignored," the MP said.

Meanwhile, Mehrdad Baouj-Lahouti, the first deputy chairman of Parliament's Plan and Budget Committee, expressed opposition to the impeachment, stating that the economic and budget committees view the move as counterproductive.

The lawmaker argued that Hemmati, who has significant experience, should be given more time to address the country's economic challenges. "Removing Hemmati would lead to a three-month period with an acting minister, which would worsen the economic environment," he said.

Akbar Ranjbarzadeh, a lawmaker from Asadabad, also opposed the impeachment, stating that six months is too short a time to evaluate the performance of the government or its ministers.

He called for a one-year evaluation period to assess their capabilities and performance. "Changing the economy minister is not the solution to the current problems," Ranjbarzadeh said. "The issues in the currency and gold markets stem from various factors."

Economic expert Bahman Arman echoed these sentiments, warning that replacing the economy minister at this time would deal an irreparable blow to the government.

"If Parliament's goal is to help the government, it should not hinder a minister who is working to solve economic problems," Arman said. On February 19, during an unannounced visit to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Pezeshkian reiterated that all monetary, banking, and currency policies were decided in coordination with government economic teams, parliamentary economic committees, and experts.

"It is unfair to blame one person [the economy minister] for all the problems," Pezeshkian said. "We must work together and move forward with strength, believing that we can overcome these challenges."

Roads minister prioritizes completion of transit corridors

Economy Desk

The minister of roads and urban development emphasized that completing transit corridors is a top priority for the ministry to optimize transit operations, and neighboring countries are relying on Iran's efforts in the field despite existing limitations and sanctions.

Speaking at a meeting with provincial governors in Tehran on Saturday, Farzaneh Sadeq-Malvajerd stated that while the completion of transit corridors should have been achieved sooner, it is still not too late to act. She highlighted that countries like China continue to view Iran as a more efficient, cost-effective, and shorter route for cargo transit. This has also encouraged Turkey to increase cooperation with Iran.

Sadeq-Malvajerd stressed that developing border terminals is among the ministry's key priorities. Over the past five months, she noted, significant efforts have been made to enhance relations with neighboring countries through joint commissions, virtual meetings, and invitations for them to visit Iran to discuss



IRNA

border issues, terminals, and regional connectivity.

Addressing challenges faced by Iranian drivers at the Turkish border, Sadeq-Malvajerd acknowledged the critical role of provincial governors in resolving such issues.

She specifically praised the efforts of West Azarbaijan Governor General Reza Rahmani, whose support enabled Iran to enter negotiations with Turkish officials from a position of strength.

Sadeq-Malvajerd underscored that despite current challenges, including energy shortages, limitations, and the potential for intensified sanctions, transportation and transit remain vital solutions. She called for the necessary infrastructure to be established within the country.

The minister emphasized that the development of transit routes connecting to borders and railways will drive

economic growth and wealth creation. She urged governors to advocate for this vision across the government, parliament, and judiciary.

Sadeq-Malvajerd also directed her colleagues at the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development to compile a list of road construction projects requiring less than 20 kilometers to be completed. She revealed that some projects have been under construction for five to 25 years, and completing them would require over 500 trillion rials in funding nationwide.

She also called on governors to prioritize projects comprehensively and not limit asset development to the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development. Instead, she encouraged them to identify and prioritize properties and assets belonging to other organizations, leveraging their oversight and paternal approach to drive productivity.

Dream of 'Greater Israel' will not come true: Analyst

Israel will not hesitate to resume war to achieve own goals



By Sadeq Dehqan
Staff writer

INTERVIEW EXCLUSIVE

As the cease-fire agreement between Hamas and the Israeli regime moves toward its second phase, doubts are creeping in regarding the commitment of Israel and its backers to the deal. This skepticism is fueled by US President Donald Trump's controversial plan for the forced relocation of Gaza's population and frequent violations of the cease-fire by Israel.

Despite the ongoing negotiations, Israel continues to resist moving forward with the second phase and has refused to release Palestinian prisoners. In response, Hamas has conditioned the continuation of the agreement on guarantees to prevent a return to hostilities.

Brokered by Egypt, Qatar, and the United States, the cease-fire agreement was signed on January 19 and consists of three phases, each lasting 42 days. The first phase involves the gradual withdrawal of Israeli forces from central Gaza, the return of Palestinian refugees to northern Gaza, and the delivery of humanitarian aid to the territory.

During this phase, necessary measures and plans for the comprehensive reconstruction of homes, civilian facilities, and infrastructure destroyed during the conflict is initiated under the supervision of several countries and organizations, including Egypt, Qatar, and the United Nations.

The second phase encompasses the release of all remaining hostages, a permanent cease-fire, and the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces. The third phase includes the return of all remaining bodies, the reopening of border crossings, facilitating the movement of people and goods, and further reconstruction of Gaza under the oversight of Egypt, Qatar, and the UN.



Displaced Palestinians return to their homes in the northern Gaza Strip for the first time since the early weeks of the 15-month war, Jan. 27, 2025.

● ABDEL KAREEM HANA/AP



Abolfazl Salehinia

In light of Trump's forced relocation plan, the cease-fire process, the future of Hamas, and Gaza's destiny, Iran Daily conducted an interview with Abolfazl Salehinia, an expert on Middle Eastern and Palestinian issues, the details of which are outlined below:

IRAN DAILY: What is your opinion on Trump's plan for the forced relocation of Gaza's population and its objectives?

SALEHINIA: Trump's plan for the forced relocation of the people of Gaza is framed within the context of ensuring the security of the Israeli regime and realizing the dream of a Greater Israel. Whether this vision encompass-

es the land from the river to the sea or aims to expand Israeli territory as much as possible is still up for debate.

Currently, Gaza faces extreme devastation, with all infrastructure destroyed and no clear plans for rapid reconstruction. This rebuilding effort requires a massive budget that is not readily available. Meanwhile, the Israeli regime is likely to create obstacles to the reconstruction of Gaza, creating a situation where Trump and his advisors may believe the ground is ripe to entice the residents of Gaza with promises of a prosperous and secure life, encouraging them to leave their homeland. However, many

analysts have deemed this plan a failure from the outset, predicting that this dream is unattainable. As we have seen, the people of Gaza have bravely and resolutely declared their intention to remain in their land. Although Arab countries may support many of Israel's expansionist plans due to their covert and overt relations with the Israeli regime, they have refrained from endorsing the forced relocation of Gaza's population. Opposition to this plan has been so strong that even Trump has somewhat retreated from his initial firm stance, declaring that his proposal was merely a suggestion and expressing surprise that the

Palestinians did not accept it. Trump's surprise reflects a stark 180-degree shift in his mindset compared to other Westerners who put forward solutions for the region and the Palestinian people without realizing that the Palestinians have lived by resistance and will continue to do so, refusing to leave their homeland.

In that case, do you believe Trump's plan will remain just an idea without any practical grounds?

Certainly, this does not mean they will cease their efforts to implement this plan. They will undoubtedly explore various avenues to realize this

agenda, as Israel is determined to ensure that Gaza does not revert to being a base for resistance groups. As long as the people of Gaza reside there, resistance will undoubtedly persist. However, whether this plan is feasible is another matter. From the perspective of the Palestinian people and supporters of resistance, this plan is either a dream that cannot be realized or it will be obstructed. Nonetheless, this will not deter Israel and its leaders, along with their allies—particularly the United States—from pursuing such plans. Naturally, if this initiative fails, they will seek alternative paths and tools to achieve their objectives, likely resorting to threats of renewed conflict and violence, as chatters of resuming hostilities are already echoing.

How sustainable do you believe the cease-fire between Hamas and Israel is, and how committed do you think the Israeli regime will be to its obligations?

The Israeli regime has a dismal track record of failing to adhere to commitments, laws, treaties, and any agreements it has previously signed. A review of Israel's history shows that whenever it has been in a position of strength and capable of imposing its will, it has not hesitated to ignore its promises and breach agreements.



The people of Gaza have bravely and resolutely declared their intention to remain in their land.



Displaced Palestinians return to their homes in the northern Gaza Strip for the first time since the early weeks of the 15-month war, Jan. 27, 2025.

● ABED HAJJAR/AP

By Mehdi Mahmoudi
An International
Relations Expert

ANALYSIS

Analysts point to a mix of factors behind the failure of the US president's plan for Gaza's future—from fierce pushback by Gazans and global powers to the glaring gap between Trump's proposal and on-the-ground realities. The scheme to forcibly relocate Gaza's residents to Egypt or Jordan, floated by Donald Trump ahead of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's recent Washington visit, has not only run into widespread international and regional opposition but also faces steep identity-related, cultural, and social hurdles.

Trump's expansionist ambitions—which include eyeing Greenland, musing about seizing the Panama Canal, and joking about annexing Canada as the "51st state"—further highlight the US administration's imperialist overreach, repackaged in modern rhetoric and tactics.



The photos were grabbed from a video posted by US President Donald Trump on his Truth Social account late on Tuesday, which appears to have been created with generative AI, promoting the transformation of Gaza into a Gulf state-like resort featuring a golden statue of himself.

Egypt and Jordan won't—and can't—take in two million Palestinians

With over six million Palestinians already displaced worldwide, adding to this number would compound an already dire refugee crisis. Since Trump's plan was floated, Egypt and Jordan—the proposed "hosts" for this forced exodus—have pushed back hard. Cairo and Amman have stated that they will not accept this plan, warning it would bring about severe civil and security risks, drain their economies. It is also uncertain whether Trump's promises regarding compensation will be fulfilled.

Trump claims he'll "hand over billions" to Egypt and Jordan within a year for taking in Palestinians. But the fallout from absorbing two million displaced Gazans would stretch far beyond Trump's four-year term, and reversing such a massive relocation would be near impossible. While the businessman president of the United States is reducing the country's financial commitments from Ukraine to East Asia and the Americas, it remains unclear how much one can rely on Trump's promise, or rather his billion-dollar bribe.

Jordan and Egypt are two Arab countries facing numerous economic challenges. Both countries are primarily consumers, and their major financial resources are limited to sectors such as transit and tourism. Although Trump has promised financial aid, given his recent track record of renegeing on promises made to allies, accepting two million new residents who require housing and various civic services seems more like a nightmare than a "forced offer."

The King of Jordan, who also traveled to Washington to consult with Trump, opposed hosting Palestinian refugees and stated, "What we can do for now is to accept 2,000 sick children from Gaza, and we are waiting for Arab countries to present their comprehensive plan for Gaza's future."

Egypt's Foreign Minister, Badr Abdelatty, during a meeting with his American counterpart, Marco Rubio, expressed Cairo's firm opposition to Trump's plan, stating that Egypt's positions on the Palestinian issue are steadfast, and with the presence of Palestinians in Gaza, the reconstruction process of the strip should be expedited. In other words, in response

to Trump's plan, the Egyptians' stance has been to expedite the reconstruction of Gaza. Recently, an Egyptian official clarified that the plan to rebuild the Gaza Strip consists of three phases, with a six-month interval between each phase, and the strip will be divided into three sections, with each country taking responsibility for one area for reconstruction. According to this announcement, the third phase of the Gaza Strip's reconstruction may take three to five, or even up to ten years.

An Arab alternative to Trump's plan

In addition, other Arab countries such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, which also have good relations with the US, have opposed this decision and deemed it unfeasible; countries that Trump has probably counted on their money to implement this plan. The Saudi Council of Ministers has categorically rejected the Israeli-American plan to displace the people of Gaza and emphasized that "The radical and occupying mentality does not comprehend the meaning and concept of Palestinian land for the Palestinian people and their bond with this homeland."

According to The Guardian, the recent diplomatic moves of Mohammed bin Salman, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, in meeting and talking with the leaders of other Arab countries, are aimed at replacing Trump's plan, known as the "Riviera of the Middle East," with an Arab plan in which countries like Saudi Arabia and Egypt would take charge of the reconstruction and administration of Gaza.

Western countries also refuse to cooperate

Trump's plan for the forced displacement of Palestinians is so delusional and dangerous that it has even raised the voices of Western countries, including Washington's close allies. Spain, UK, France, Germany, and many other Western countries have declared their opposition to this raw and ridiculous plan. French President Emmanuel Macron has called for "respect" for Palestinians and their Arab neighbors, batting away the US president's idea of a mass displacement of Gazans from their homeland.

"You cannot say to 2 million people, 'okay, now guess what? You

will move,'" Macron told CNN in an exclusive interview. "The right answer is not a real estate operation, this is a political operation," he said.

German Chancellor Olaf Scholz has also rejected the controversial plan, saying, "The resettlement of the (Palestinian) population is not acceptable and violates international law". Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez has firmly opposed the proposal, declaring that Spain will not allow such a plan to be implemented. The British Prime Ministry has also rejected Trump's plan and, in contrast, stressed the need for the people of Gaza to return to their land and its complete reconstruction.

Ethnic cleansing flouts basic human rights

While the United States claims to uphold human rights ideals, Trump's idea of displacing the people of Gaza from their homeland not only contradicts international law but has also been deemed by all human rights organizations and institutions as a violation of basic human rights. The right to self-determination, freedom of residence, and non-forced displacement are fundamental human rights principles recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international documents. Human rights analysts say that the forced displacement of the people of Gaza is tantamount to "ethnic cleansing" and is a continuation of the Zionist regime's crimes in Gaza. Human rights organizations have also strongly condemned this plan and labeled it as a "crime against humanity."

What analysts are saying?

CNN, in a report on the obstacles to this plan, has quoted the former deputy national intelligence director Beth Sanner, as saying, "Most of the two million people living in Gaza won't want to leave, raising the question of whether they could be forcefully removed—which is prohibited under international law. Sanner, who served under both Trump and Biden administrations, told CNN, "That means that somebody, maybe the United States," would have to step in—because "no Arab army is going to be carting people against their will out of their homeland". Meanwhile, an analyst of the independent nonprofit news source, The Conversation, says that Trump, by intervening in

Gaza, would blow away international law and the legacy of the international order after World War II, which Washington, at least until recently, defended in its rhetoric. Tamer Morris, an international law expert at the University of Sydney in Australia, also states that the US can only gain control with the sovereign consent of the people of this land. Israel does not have the right to cede this to the US. Morris has called this US action a dangerous procedure in international law and human rights.

The BBC World Service website, calling Trump's idea astonishing, has written that no US president, even in their wildest imaginations, has ever thought that resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict would require seizing a part of Palestinian land and expelling its population; it is clear that doing this by force would be a blatant violation of international law.

Trump's statements that he views Gaza as a real estate project and that Palestinians will never have the right to return to their land have even raised the voices of some Israelis. Guy Elster, a Zionist journalist, has described the plan as "complete ethnic cleansing and imperialism." He has emphasized, "The world will not kneel to this bullying and will stop this madness." Haaretz newspaper, pointing out that Trump's plan endangers Israel's normalization agreements with Arab countries, wrote, "The proper place for the Trump transfer plan is the dustbin of history."

Apart from the political and human rights obstacles and challenges, it is unclear how the US plans to remove the people of Gaza from their land, as the people of Gaza are not willing to

abandon their land and hand it over to the US, Israel, or anyone else. The people of Gaza are willing to live in their ruins but will not leave their land.

The Economic Times, referring to this issue, has written that Palestinians consider Gaza an inseparable part of their national land and dream of forming an independent country alongside Gaza. Despite the threat of expulsion, the idea of staying in their motherland has been at the heart of the Palestinians' struggle and identity for decades, and this was evident in the recent return of Gaza refugees to their ruins after the cease-fire agreement.

Bottom line

Given that the people of Gaza will certainly not be willing to leave, the alternative solution is to double down on blockading Gaza, starving its civilians into submission. While such cruelty is tragically plausible from the US and the Zionist regime, past failures suggest even this would backfire. Trump's relocation scheme is not only morally indefensible but also dead on arrival due to logistical, economic, and security nightmares. Global and regional backlash, Palestinian resistance, and the sheer impracticality of displacing millions confirm the plan would only fan the flames of instability. As observers say that this isn't a solution—it's a lifeline for an Israeli regime desperate to save face after failing to crush Hamas. Israel is looking for a way out of defeat, and Trump, with this imaginary plan, is trying to give artificial respiration to this regime.

The article was first published on the Persian-language Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA).



Trump's expansionist ambitions—which include eyeing Greenland, musing about seizing the Panama Canal, and joking about annexing Canada as the "51st state"—further highlight the US administration's imperialist overreach, repackaged in modern rhetoric and tactics.



Freed Palestinian prisoners wave from a bus as they arrive in the Gaza Strip after being released from an Israeli prison following a cease-fire agreement between Hamas and Israel in Khan Younis, Gaza Strip, Feb. 27, 2025.

● ABDEL KAREEM HANA/AP



Review of Sell-on Clause in Iranian football in light of int'l regulations



By Reza Gerami
Legal expert & FIFA international agent

PERSPECTIVE EXCLUSIVE

The Sell-on Clause is a contractual commitment typically included by the selling club when negotiating the transfer of a player. Under this provision, if the buying club later transfers the player to a third club for a specified amount, the original club shares in a portion of the proceeds from that resale. Simply put, this mechanism ensures that the original club benefits from the appreciation of the player's value and any potential future transfers. In recent years, FIFA's Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) and the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) have frequently stepped in to clarify the legal and practical aspects of this clause. Its prevalence can be attributed to reasons such as covering the costs of player development, managing risk, and encouraging investment in young talents.

While FIFA's Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players do not explicitly refer to the Sell-on Clause as a standalone provision, Articles 18 bis (prohibition of third-party influence or ownership) and regulations regarding transfer fees could impact the formulation or execution of the clause. According to FIFA's general interpretation, as long as this clause does not imply third-party economic ownership of the player and does not conflict with principles of fair competition, FIFA recognizes it as a valid contractual clause.

The most common form of the Sell-on Clause stipulates that the original club receives 20% of the transfer fee for any future transfer. A common challenge here lies in defining the "transfer fee." Is it the net transfer amount (excluding taxes and commissions) or the gross amount? FIFA and CAS generally lean toward interpreting this as the gross amount unless the contract explicitly specifies net or gross. In some contracts, it is specified that the original club participates in the "profit" from the transfer, meaning the initial transfer amount is deducted from the subsequent transfer fee, and a percentage of the remainder belongs to the original club. This model can introduce additional complexities, as disputes may arise over details like the "previous purchase costs" or "ancillary expenses."

Regarding the timing of when the clause is realized and related interpretations, disputes sometimes arise over whether the payment obligation arises immediately upon signing the subsequent transfer contract or after the full payment of the resale installment is received. In the absence of contract stipulations, CAS tends to follow current practice; a practice that often states that as soon as the transfer is formalized and registered with the national federation, the original club's share becomes claimable.

The Sell-on Clause has increasingly become a common fixture in player transfer agreements, serving as a tool to safeguard the financial interests of the original club should the player's value rise over time. Practical experiences indicate that FIFA and the Court of Arbitration for Sport generally recognize this clause, provided it does not contradict third-party ownership prohibitions and is clearly articulated. The primary legal challenges in this context revolve around three core issues: ambiguity in defining transfer amounts, compliance with good faith principles, and avoiding conflicts with regulations against third-party economic ownership.

From a practical standpoint, clubs are advised to clarify the details when drafting the Sell-on Clause to prevent future disputes. It is essential to frame the clause in consideration of FIFA's prevailing practices and the precedents set by the Court of Arbitration for Sport, minimizing the potential for contradictory interpretations. Moreover, it is recommended that this clause be incorporated into the contract with utmost care before signing, ensuring that clear and credible evidence can be referenced in the event of a dispute.

UWW Ranking Series: Mohmadi shuts Novikov down to avenge Olympic final loss

UWW – Iran's Alireza Mohmadi and Bulgarian Semen Novikov flexed their achievements in their own ways. Both acknowledged each other but a sense of supremacy also followed.

In a rematch of the 2024 Paris Olympic Greco-Roman 87kg final, Novikov and Mohmadi met in the quarterfinal of the Muhamet Malo Ranking Series to add another chapter to the exciting rivalry.

While the stage wasn't as grand as Paris, Mohmadi avenged his loss in style, blanking Olympic champion Novikov 5-0.

Mohmadi went on to win the gold medal at 87kg after Hungarian David Losonczi pulled out of the final injured but the purpose of getting a match against Novikov and winning was served.

"This match was very important to me," Mohmadi said. "Wrestling against Novikov, who I wrestled in the Olympics, I expected myself to wrestle better than I did in the Olympics. I was able to win and wrestle without mistakes. I hope I can maintain this winning streak against Novikov in the World Championships as well." Novikov won 7-0 in Paris in a very one-sided final and Mohmadi, perhaps learning from that experience from Paris, where he wasn't awarded the forced par terre, began on an aggressive note. He got



Iranian Greco-Roman wrestler Alireza Mohmadi lifts Bulgarian Semen Novikov in an 87kg quarterfinal at the Muhamet Malo Ranking Series in Tirana, Albania, on Feb. 28, 2025. **UWW**

the par terre but failed to score and led only 1-0 at the break. However, the second period saw Mohmadi dominate proceedings as he scored a stepout and takedown to make it 4-0.

The world silver medalist was awarded the par terre in the second period as well which extended his lead to 5-0 but he once again failed to score. He shut Novikov down for the remaining time to win

the bout. He blew a kiss like an archer release the arrow whereas Novikov flexed his biceps, perhaps reminding Mohmadi that he is still the Olympic champion.

"I expected this match to be intense because the wrestler is both an Olympic champion and a world medalist, and a very good wrestler," he said. "But fortunately, I was able to use my opportunities well

and get my points in this match." Mohmadi seems to have become the mainstay for Iran at 87kg for the foreseeable future but given the international depth at the weight class, Mohmadi knows he cannot let his guard down.

"The 87 kg weight class has many contenders, even in these competitions," he said. "With the help coaches, I

work on each of them individually and plan for each of them. They will do the same because this weight class has many contenders and has always been a busy weight class." Novikov wasn't the only big win for Mohmadi on Friday. He began with an 8-0 sweep of Hungary's Tamas Levai and defeated European champion Aleksandr Komarov of Serbia 5-1 in the semifinal.



FFIRI

Taj reelected president of Iranian Football Federation

Sports Desk

Mahdi Taj was reelected as the president of the Iranian Football Federation for another four years, taking the helm at the national governing body of the sport for a third term. Taj, 65, claimed 72 of the votes in Saturday's general assembly of the federation against 10 for Amir Abedini – a former chairman of the federation in the 90s – in the two-horse race for the role.

A vice-president to AFC president Shaikh Salman bin Ibrahim Al Khalifa, Taj first took the job at the federation in 2016 but stepped down from his role three years later, for what he claimed to be a health issue.

He was reelected to the role in August 2022 and went on to replace then-Iran head coach Dragan Scokic by his Portuguese predecessor Carlos Queiroz for the World Cup finals in Qatar.

Sports Desk

The Iranian men's national basketball team retained the 28th spot in the latest FIBA World Ranking.

Collecting 414.1 points, Iran also remained fourth in the list of Asian teams, following Australia – seventh in the World Ranking – Japan (21) and New Zealand (22).

The latest ranking came after Iran came out on top against India and Kazakhstan to win Group E of the FIBA Asia Cup qualifiers in February.

Teenage prodigy Mohammad Amini contributed with a game-high 33 points, as well as seven rebounds, as Iran routed 106-55 at Tehran's Azadi Basketball Hall last week.

Sina Vahidi chipped in 20 points, while Matin Aqajanzpour finished on 16 points, dropping half of

the team's 8 three-pointers, as all players of Greek coach Sotirios Manolopoulos got on the score-sheet during last Monday's 88-45 away win against Kazakhstan.

Iran finished the qualifiers with a 5-1 record, with the three-time Asian champion's lone defeat coming against Qatar, and former Iran coach Hakan Demir, last November.

Joining Iran and Qatar in August's finals are host Saudi Arabia, two-time reigning champion Australia, Japan, Philippines, New Zealand, Lebanon, Jordan, South Korea, Syria, and China – the most decorated team in the competition with 16 titles – with four spots remaining up for grabs.

Iran, a back-to-back champion in 2007 and 2009, will be chasing a first Asian crown since 2013, having finished third in 2015 before the final defeat against Australia in the 2017 edition.

Iran remains 28th in FIBA World Ranking, fourth in Asia



FIBA

Challenges, opportunities in Zanzan's leather industry



Iranica Desk

Handicraft fields have held a special place in various societies throughout history, and this art industry has been well represented across our country from the past to the present. Zanzan Province has long been a cradle of handicrafts, maintaining its authenticity despite the changes over time. The hardworking artists in the region strive to pass these arts on to future generations, overcoming numerous challenges.

One of the historical arts of Zanzan Province is leathercraft, which has evolved due to urbanization in recent years. The knife discovered in the Chehrabad Salt Mine, dating back 1,800 years, features a leather sheath attached to the Salt Man clothing with a leather strap, highlighting the long-standing use of handmade leather products in this province, IRNA wrote.

According to leathercraft artists, this field can significantly contribute to the economic prosperity of both the province and the country if it receives adequate support and if various challenges are addressed.

Today, leather holds special status and importance among artisans, craftsmen, and the general public. It is used decoratively in the creation of numerous handicrafts. The production of leather items such as saddlery, shoemaking, *charoq*-weaving (a type of traditional footwear), bookbinding, and leather painting has been prevalent in Zanzan from the past to the present. Currently, the city of Zanzan boasts a thriving industry in leather goods and related products.

For example, *charoq*, which was once practical footwear and is now often a decorative item, is either made entirely of leather or features an upper woven with colored threads in a net-like pattern.

"An artist residing in Abhar who has been passionately engaged in this work for a long time said that it is an art that can be done both by hand and industrially.

Maryam Khodaverdi, 46, explained that when leathercraft is done with a machine, it is termed industrial leatherworking, adding that they currently produce various kinds of products in this field, mostly using natural leather.

She stated that she has been involved in leatherwork for 12 years and has been providing necessary training to apprentices and target groups for the past 10 years.

This artist, who has been recognized as a successful entrepreneur in Abhar since 2017, continued, "Initially, I had no interest in this work, but my older son was interested in it, so I learned alongside him. This experience changed the course of my career, and now I am more passionate about this art than ever."

She discussed the current status of leathercraft, noting that leather is considered a luxury commodity that many citizens cannot afford, although in recent years, purchasing leather products has become more common among the public.

Khodaverdi explained that artificial leather differs from genuine ones, as it is made from plastic materials and is environmentally friendly, even utilizing its smallest components. She also mentioned that historically, sales of leather products during various occasions have been quite high, expressing hope that this trend continues this year.

Throughout her career, she has attracted customers from other countries, indicating that this craft and industry could significantly benefit and impact the export sector.

Khodaverdi identified the high cost of raw materials, exacerbated by economic fluctuations, as one of the challenges facing this art. She noted that every year, especially in the last months, the price of leather raw materials rises, creating difficulties during that time.

She stated that there are dedicated enthusiasts for the leathercraft industry in her city. Over the past eight years, in collaboration with the province's Technical and Vocational Organization and the handicrafts department, she has trained 800 individuals in leathercraft courses.

She recently began teaching this art to beneficiaries of the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee in Abhar, emphasizing that many of these training sessions are offered free of charge to help generate income for the target groups, especially women.

Khodaverdi stressed that support from relevant authorities for handicraft fields, particularly in rural areas, could lead to increased motivation and continuous improvement in these disciplines.

The Head of Zanzan Province's Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Organization, Seyyed Mikaeil Mousavi, stated that approximately 300 people are currently active in leathercraft in the province, emphasizing that this craft is one of the ancient and authentic industries of the country. He noted that leather has been used for various purposes since ancient times, and today, the products in this art field have been modernized, with a diverse range including bags, shoes, and women's traditional footwear being produced in the province.

Mousavi highlighted that the best and most elegant packaging is made of leather, which is durable and long-lasting. The history of leather products in the province dates back to the leather sheath of the Salt Man's knife, a discovery from 2,000 years ago. He also pointed out that

alongside the knife sheath, the Salt Man's shoes and bag were made of leather.

He noted that the annual leather consumption in the province is approximately 40 million square feet and noted that Zanzan has earned a national badge in leather art due to the high-quality leather bags produced by local artists. Mousavi described leather as a versatile product that can be utilized across various industries, mentioning that last year, the organization provided excellent support for artists in various handicraft fields, particularly leathercraft, and this trend will continue.

Mousavi emphasized the importance of education in this field, stating that the Cultural Heritage Organization is currently focused on teaching *charoq*-weaving, which involves the use of leather. Experienced artisans are actively working and providing training in this area. He added that prominent artists in the province produce export-quality brand-name works in leathercraft, training many apprentices who are now employed in the field.

He noted that the art of leathercraft and its active practitioners are primarily found in the cities of Zanzan, Abhar, and Khodabandeh, suggesting that this craft can provide a special opportunity for enthusiasts, particularly women, to engage in home-based businesses and earn income.

Mousavi mentioned that promoting leathercraft has a significant impact on the economy of families involved in this field, and the cultural heritage department provides essential support for this craft while placing increased emphasis on the important issue of exports. He expressed concern that the export of handicrafts faces serious challenges, stating that the trade in handicrafts is nearly non-existent. Addressing these issues could lead to better recognition of this art and improved exports of produced goods.

Mousavi stressed that holding various exhibitions is crucial for promoting this art. He noted that recently, artists from Khodabandeh showcased their products in an exhibition in Tehran, presenting items at a brand level, which reflects the high potential of this art.

Fortunately, he remarked, leathercraft has established a stronger presence in Zanzan Province compared to previous years, and the production of various decorative items and packaging products has created significant hopes for the development of this art. He also pointed out that challenges in this field include the high cost of raw materials, but he emphasized that the more pressing issue is the export of handicrafts and the sale of produced goods, which could generate high added value and create a promising outlook for this historical craft in the province.



Pezeshkian calls for media integrity to combat misinformation, foster public trust

Regional cooperation key to counter US sanctions

Arts & Culture Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian underscored the urgent responsibility of media outlets to combat misinformation to restore public trust, during his visit to the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) on its 90th anniversary on Saturday.

He stressed the media's role in disseminating accurate information is crucial for restoring public trust in a chaotic environment, IRNA reported.

He was accompanied by the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Abbas Salehi, Director of Government Information Council Elias Hazrati, Hazrati's deputy, Mehdi Tabatabai, Political Deputy of the Presidential Office Mehdi Sanayi, and presidential aide Yousef Pezeshkian.

Speaking to senior managers and editors at IRNA, Pezeshkian said, "Today, your duty is to combat falsehoods, accusations, and calumnies, while providing transparent and honest information."

He said that such efforts are essential for ensuring the public understands that the information they receive is credible and not mere rumors.

The president pointed out that the media, especially in the digital age, is plagued by the spread of misinformation.

He urged media outlets to adhere to ethical

standards in their reporting.

He lamented that some actions in the information sphere have contributed to public distrust and called for a commitment to honesty as the first step in rebuilding confidence.

He criticized the tendency for slanderous accusations in social media, warning that such actions can irreparably damage reputations.

During his address, he also discussed the importance of media in shaping public perception, noting that small incidents can escalate into larger crises if not managed properly.

In addition to media responsibilities, Pezeshkian outlined the government's strategy for overcoming economic challenges exacerbated by international sanctions.

He called for enhanced cooperation with neighboring countries and the effective use of regional organizations like Eurasia, BRICS, and Shanghai Cooperation Organization to mitigate the impact of US sanctions. He stressed the necessity of internal unity and collaboration to address societal issues, stating that unresolved conflicts could lead to self-destruction.

"If we cannot overcome our differences, we will be our own worst enemy," Pezeshkian warned.

Concluding his visit, the president unveiled

a commemorative stamp and a book celebrating IRNA's 90th anniversary, reaffirming the media's significance in Iranian society.

Also, Abbas Salehi talked about the agency's unique role in shaping and narrating the history of Iran.

He stated that IRNA has played an irreplaceable role in various aspects of Iranian history and continues to uphold a professional standard in its operations.

"State media must ensure that the voices of the voiceless are heard," Salehi added.

Reflecting on the significance of IRNA's longstanding presence, Salehi noted that the agency, originally known as Pars News Agency and now the Islamic Republic News Agency, has chronicled a century of Iranian history.

He pointed out to the heightened importance of media in today's world, emphasizing that IRNA has been and remains a valuable asset for the country due to both its historical legacy and its critical roles during pivotal moments in Iran's past.

Salehi acknowledged the new approaches introduced by IRNA's CEO, Hossein Jaberi-Ansari, stating that these innovations maintain continuity with previous strategies. He stressed the need for a media outlet that fosters social cohesion within society, one that not only promotes



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian (L) and CEO of the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) Hossein Jaberi-Ansari hold a memorable photo of the president on his visit to the organization on the 90th anniversary of IRNA on March 1, 2025.

● president.ir

unity among state components but also strengthens mutual trust between the government and the public. "National trust and intra-government confidence are crucial, especially in the current political climate and international context," he added.

The culture minister pointed out that the government's social capital has been weakened and requires restoration.

He emphasized that this restoration can occur through a media platform that amplifies the voices of the people, including those of

experts, various social groups, and even the marginalized.

Salehi acknowledged that while some entities may have concerns regarding security, it is vital for state media to create an environment where the unheard voices are acknowledged, ensuring that no one is overlooked or disregarded.

Salehi expressed hope that the approach and path taken by Pezeshkian would assist the media in fostering social cohesion and building public trust.

Iran seeks to enhance tourism cooperation with Kyrgyzstan

Arts & Culture Desk

Iran is looking to strengthen tourism ties with Kyrgyzstan, as cited by Ali Najafi, the deputy first vice-president for international affairs and regional cooperation, during a visit to Bishkek on Saturday.

Najafi met with Kyrgyz Foreign Minister Jeenbek Kulubaev and Economy Minister Bakyt Sydykov

to discuss a range of bilateral cooperation opportunities, particularly in the tourism sector, Mehr News Agency reported.

He said that Iran's recent attainment of observer status in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) represents a significant opportunity for enhancing economic collaboration with EAEU member states, including Kyrgyz-

stan. Both Iranian and Kyrgyz officials underscored the importance of ongoing negotiations and high-level visits to foster stronger relations between the two countries. The meetings also addressed the upcoming joint economic commission meeting, Kyrgyzstan's participation in Iran Expo, and the potential for expanding tour-

ism initiatives. Najafi's itinerary included a meeting with Sariev Temir Argembaevich, head of the Kyrgyz Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as discussions at Slavic University, where he engaged with students and local business leaders to further promote economic and cultural exchanges between Iran and Kyrgyzstan.

Special award for documentarians at Int'l Resistance Film Festival

Arts & Culture Desk

The 18th International Resistance Film Festival is set to launch a new accolade, the "Morteza Badge," aimed at honoring documentarians whose films reflect the ideals of Martyr Morteza Avini, revered as the Martyr of the Pen.

Jalal Ghafari, the festival's secretary and head of the Martyr Avini School of Art and Media, announced that this year has seen a notable surge in documentary submissions.

Ghafari highlighted the influx of high-quality films from both Iran and international filmmakers, marking a significant improvement in the caliber and

volume of entries compared to previous years.

"The response has been overwhelming," Ghafari stated. "We have received exceptional works from institutions such as Owj Arts and Media Organization, and the Documentary and Experimental Film Center (DEFC)."

This year's festival features contributions from a range of revolutionary documentarians and national congresses dedicated to honoring martyrs. The introduction of the "Morteza Badge" signifies the festival's commitment to celebrating the art of documentary filmmaking that resonates with Avini's themes of sacrifice, resilience, and social justice.

Invitation to Tender

First Announcement شرکت ملی مس ایران

National Iranian Copper Industry Co. (NICICO) intends to hold a tender for "Procurement of Rotary Blasthole Drill Rigs with ability to perform drilling diameter of 9-11 inches". For more information, please refer to the official website of company as below:

<https://en.nicico.com/>

Invitation to Tender

First Announcement شرکت ملی مس ایران

National Iranian Copper Industry Co. (NICICO) intends to hold a tender for "Procurement of Rotary Blasthole Drill Rigs with ability to perform drilling diameter of 11-13 inches". For more information, please refer to the official website of company as below:

<https://en.nicico.com/>

Iran's 'Art+Art' exhibition bonds 22 artists worldwide

Arts & Culture Desk

The 'Art+Art' exhibition opened at the Zhinous Art Gallery in Tehran on February 28, featuring a diverse collection of works from 22 Iranian and international artists.

The event, which includes both in-person and online components, aims to celebrate artistic expression and cross-cultural collaboration, ISNA reported.

The exhibition's opening night drew artists and art enthusiasts alike, showcasing 21 physical pieces created by artists including Mohammad Ebrahim Norouzi, Mahvash Doulatabadi, and Shirin Madani from Hungary, among others. The online part features works by international artists such as Vera Jochum (Germany), Alex Rennie (England), Bryan Mark Taylor (the US), and Angelika Maria Gomolinska (Poland)



In a statement, artistic director Moloud Azimpour described the exhibition as a collection of pieces that reflect poetic sensitivities and meticulous execution. "The moments spent viewing 'Art+Art' reveal impactful artworks that transform forms and shapes into visually stunning elements," Azimpour noted. Visitors have until March 6, 2025, to view the exhibition, which is open daily at the Zhinous Art Gallery in Tehran.