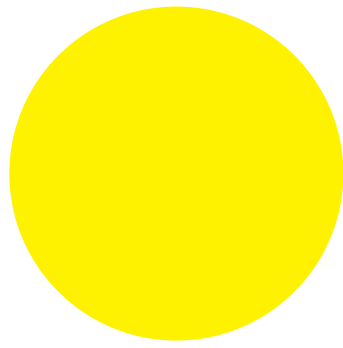


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# Iran Daily

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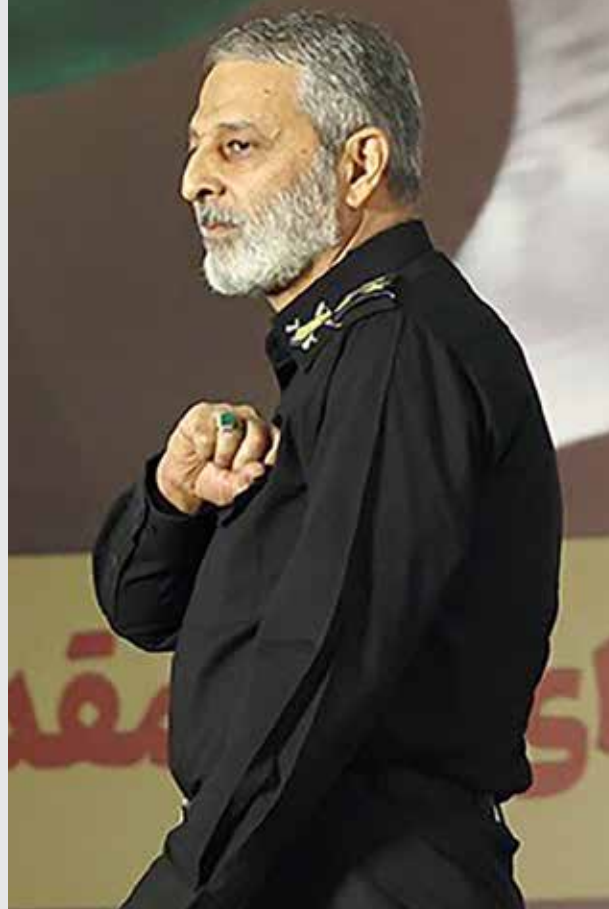


A young boy stands next to his bicycle as Palestinians check the devastation following an Israeli strike that hit Gaza City's southern al-Zeitoun neighborhood on August 8, 2025. The Israeli military's plan to "take control" of Gaza City under a proposal by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that was approved by his security cabinet, has triggered a wave of criticism from across the world.

● AFP

**Top general: Iran will never ask for permission to defend its rights**

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Iran's Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Abdolrahim Mousavi taps his chest with his right hand in a gesture of affection as he walks toward the podium to address a memorial ceremony honoring those killed in the recent war with Israel in Tehran on August 7, 2025.

● TASNIM

**Supportive legislation needed to make best use of Iranian expats' potential**

By Nasrollah Pezhmanfar  
Iranian lawmaker

**OPINION EXCLUSIVE**

The 12-day imposed war waged by the Zionist regime of Israel against Iran in June carried many lessons and consequences. Chief among its outcomes was the strengthening of national unity inside the country and the forging of cohesion among Iranians across the globe.

The war proved that while Iranians—whether at home or abroad—may have their differences and disagreements on certain issues, when it comes to patriotism, they stand united and speak with one voice. The experience deepened the bonds between individuals and groups of different political views and leanings, showing that love for the homeland is a shared and unshakable value among all Iranians.

It became clear that Iranians, both within and beyond the country's borders, have always stood shoulder to shoulder. Contrary to the expectations of some, who assumed that segments of the diaspora might, due to political differences, fall in line with the enemy, every one of them condemned the aggressions of the Israeli regime and the United States. They declared solidarity with the people inside Iran in the face of foreign powers. These reactions became a clear symbol of the deep connection between Iranians and their motherland.

Some had thought that Iranians living in the West—under the influence of governments that are often supportive of the Zionist regime—might side with Iran's adversaries, especially given that some had acquired the citizenship of those countries. In such a political climate, they were expected to echo anti-Iran positions during the war. Yet the reality proved otherwise: their profound attachment to Iran and their deep patriotism meant that, when threats arose, they stood firmly behind their compatriots at home—regardless of geography or nationality.

This unity among Iranians inside and outside the country is rooted in a strong national identity, in the historical memory of previous generations regarding foreign intervention, and in a collective aversion to external interference. These factors naturally bring them together in moments of crisis. A look at Iran's history shows that unity has always grown stronger in times of threat or war, with the people defending their culture and homeland against foreign incursion.

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# Israel's plan to occupy Gaza City sparks global outcry



Palestinians walk along a street amid war-damaged buildings in Gaza City on August 8, 2025.

● AFP

## International Desk

Israel's military will "take control" of Gaza City under a new plan approved by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's security cabinet, touching off a wave of international criticism Friday. Nearly two years into the war in Gaza, Netanyahu faces mounting pressure to secure a truce to pull the territory's more than two million people back from the brink of famine and free the hostages held by Palestinian fighters. Under the newly approved plan, the Israeli army "will prepare to take control of Gaza City while distributing humanitarian assistance to the civilian population outside combat

zones", the premier's office said Friday. Netanyahu's office said majority of the security cabinet had adopted "five principles", including demilitarization of the territory and "the establishment of an alternative civil administration that is neither Hamas nor the Palestinian Authority".

## Global criticism

The new plan triggered swift criticism from across the globe, with EU, Belgium, China, Turkey, the UK and the UN's rights chief issuing statements of concern.

In a major shift, meanwhile, German Chancellor Friedrich Merz announced

his country was halting military shipments to Israel, saying it was "increasingly difficult to understand" how the new plan would help achieve legitimate aims.

Israeli opposition leader Yair Lapid denounced the cabinet's move as "a disaster that will lead to many other disasters".

He warned on X that it would result in "the death of the hostages, the killing of many soldiers, cost Israeli taxpayers tens of billions, and lead to diplomatic bankruptcy".

The main campaign group for hostages' families also slammed the plan, saying it amounted to "abandoning" the captives.

An expanded Israeli offensive could see ground troops operate in densely populated areas where hostages are believed to be held, local media have reported.

The Israeli army said last month that it controlled 75 percent of the Gaza Strip, mainly from its positions in the territory along the border.

Out of 251 hostages captured during Hamas's 2023 attack, 49 are still being held in Gaza, including 27 the military says are dead.

## 'Sacrificing hostages'

Hamas on Friday said the "plans to occupy Gaza City and evacuate its residents constitutes a new war crime".

It warned Israel that the operation would "cost it dearly", and that "expanding the aggression means sacrificing" the hostages.

International concern has been growing over the suffering of Palestinians in Gaza, where a UN-backed assessment has warned that famine is unfolding.

The World Health Organization said at least 99 people have died from malnutrition in the territory this year, with the figure likely an underestimate.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi on Thursday in a letter addressed to OIC Secretary General Hissein Ibrahim Taha, Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan, and Saudi Foreign Minister Faisal bin Farhan called for an emergency meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to address the "humanitarian catastrophe" unfolding in Gaza.

"The appalling situation in Gaza has now become one of the gravest crises facing the Islamic Ummah and the international community," Araghchi said.

"The conditions in Gaza have exceeded the limits of human endurance. What is unfolding is not merely a humanitarian crisis — it is the systematic destruction of a besieged civilian population. The scale and intensity of the crimes being committed call for immediate and coordinated action."

Meanwhile, in a phone call with his Egyptian counterpart Badr Abdelatty, Araghchi called for united Islamic action to halt Israel's genocide in Gaza and attacks on Lebanon.

"In this call, both sides discussed the dire humanitarian conditions in Gaza resulting from the continuation of the cruel siege of the Strip, and the regime's aggressive plans to intensify attacks and fully occupy the Gaza Strip," the Iranian Foreign Ministry said in a Friday statement.

## Top general: Iran will never ask for permission to defend its rights

### National Desk

Iran's Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Major General Abdolrahim Mousavi said on Thursday that Iran will never ask for permission from anyone to defend its rights, warning that in the event of any new aggression, Iran's response will be more decisive and unlike anything in the past.

Addressing a ceremony to commemorate those killed in a recent Israel's unprovoked aggression against Iran, General Mousavi praised the country's combat and defense capabilities, saying the Islamic Republic enjoys full deterrence in the face of enemies.

"The deterrence power of the Islamic Republic of Iran is complete, and as Leader of the Islamic Revolution [Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei] has stated, the Iranian nation is well-equipped both for negotiations and for defense," he said.

"The Iranian nation is not a war-seeking nation; but if the enemies intend to once again invade and attack this great country, our response will be more crushing and different from the past."

Mousavi further noted that the killing of Iranian commanders, scientists, students, athletes, among others, during the terrorist assault reinforced national unity and amplified the voice of the people's resilience.

"The enemies do not realize that if an aggressor sets foot on this soil, Iranians — regardless of their creed and belief — will stand united against them," he said. On June 13, Israel launched an act of aggression against Iran, triggering a 12-day war that killed nearly 1,100 people in the country.

The United States also entered the war by bombing three Iranian nuclear sites in a grave violation of international law.

In response, the Iranian Armed Forces targeted strategic sites across the occupied territories as well as the Al-Undead air base in Qatar, the largest American military base in West Asia.

Mousavi also warned American and Western states-



Iran's Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Major General Abdolrahim Mousavi speaks during a ceremony held in Tehran on August 7, 2025, to commemorate those killed in the recent Israeli aggression against Iran.

● defapress.ir

men against sacrificing their countries' fate and future to save Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

He further reiterated Iran's message of peace and stability to the region, voicing the country's determination to create lasting security through regional cooperation and not allow Israel to advance its expansionist goals via sedition.

The top general said that Israel's main objective is to drag Iran into chaos and war.

"Today, we are simultaneously fighting on various fronts. The hybrid war by the enemies has targeted our national morale and unity. In these recent events, everyone fully realized that the goal of the Zionist regime is not what it falsely claims. Rather, the cursed Zionist regime is trying to push our beloved Iran toward chaos and war."

## Tehran slams Paris's double standards over Iran's nuclear program

Iran sharply denounced France at the United Nations, saying Paris is distorting facts and promoting double standards over Tehran's nuclear program while ignoring Israel's undeclared arsenal. In a letter to UN Secretary-General António Guterres and Security Council President Eloy Alfaro de Alba, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Amir Saied Iravani, rejected France's remarks as "unwarranted, provocative, and politically motivated."

His response came after a French representative at the August 6 meeting on the "Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" accused Iran of worsening what it called a "proliferation crisis."

"Such a baseless allegation is not only wholly irrelevant to the subject matter of the meeting... but also represents a deliberate distortion of facts," Iravani wrote on Thursday.

"Iran's nuclear program remains exclusively peaceful and fully transparent. Iran continues

to honor its obligations under the NPT," he added.

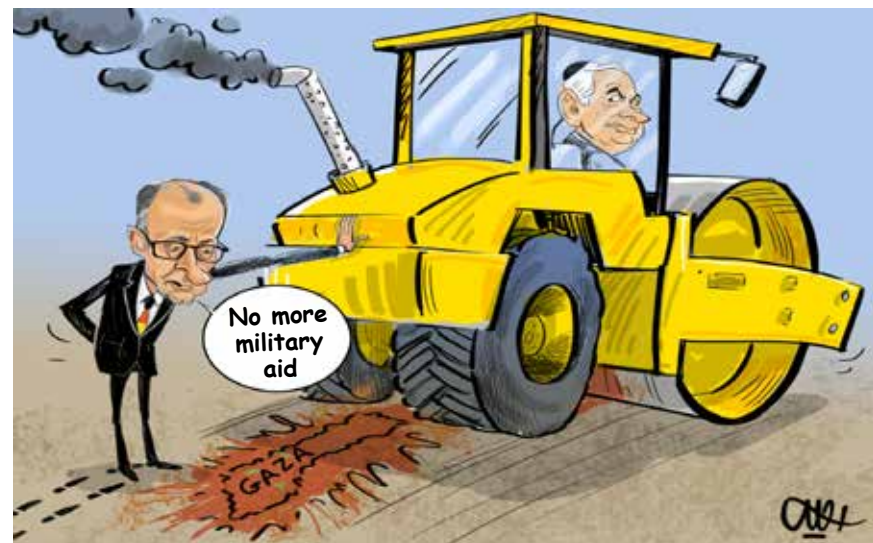
The ambassador condemned France's selective concern. He pointed out that Paris, a nuclear-armed state and permanent member of the Security Council, has long failed to meet its own obligations under Article VI of the NPT—which requires disarmament—and has played a central role in enabling Israel's clandestine nuclear weapons program. "It is deeply disappointing and hypocritical that France... voices concern over Iran's peaceful nuclear program while ignoring its own long-standing role in undermining the non-proliferation regime," the letter stated. "France remains silent on Israel's nuclear arsenal, and has never called for its accession to the NPT."

There is credible historical evidence that France played a significant role in helping Israel develop its nuclear capabilities during the 1950s and early 1960s.



Mohammad Ali Rajabi

Cartoonist





# One step away from top 15 container carriers

## IRISL ascends three ranks in months, marking major operational, fleet gains

Economy Desk

In the latest Alphaliner ranking report, the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) has ascended three positions compared to its previous ranking, securing the 16th place among the world's major container shipping lines. This advancement, achieved within less than a few months, signifies a marked improvement in operational capability and fleet capacity expansion, IRNA reported. The primary reasons for this company's rise include an increase in TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) capacity and fleet optimization, the development of regional and international logistics corridors – particularly via Chabahar (in southeast of Iran) – and the implementation of an in-house

ship repair and refurbishment program. These improvements occurred despite sanctions constraints and led to enhanced operational productivity. Should this trend persist, the possibility of joining the top 15 companies also exists. In the new ranking, the company MSC holds the top position, while Maersk, CMA CGM, COSCO, and Hapag-Lloyd occupy the second to fifth places, respectively. Separately, the CEO of Iran Marine Industrial Company announced on Wednesday that the initiation of procedures for signing a memorandum of understanding to construct the country's first offshore drilling rig, alongside the delivery of two export vessels to Venezuela, ISNA reported. Manouchehr Alipour stated

during a press conference that two vessels ordered by Venezuela had been delivered, with two more currently under construction. He said that four tankers for the National Iranian Tanker Company and one vessel for the Ports and Maritime Organization in the north of the country are also under construction. This activity has kept the production line for 3,500-ton ships operational. Furthermore, Alipour noted that the development of port infrastructure in the northern region has increased capacity from 3 to 8 operational parking areas, each generating annual revenues of 200 trillion tomans (approximately \$2.17 billion). In the south, the use of concrete slipways and airbag technology has improved ship-launching and transport capabilities.



IRNA

## Pezeshkian tasks ICT Ministry with launching smart gov't digital ecosystems



Economy Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, in a directive, tasked the ministry of communications with implementing the government's digital ecosystems plan to achieve the objectives of the Seventh Development Plan and advance the smart government. In a directive addressed to Sattar Hashemi, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Pezeshkian approved the proposed plan for implementing government digital ecosystems and assigned responsibility for executing this major national plan to the Ministry of Communi-

cations and the Information Technology Organization of Iran, IRNA reported. According to the terms of this directive, the Information Technology Organization is mandated to develop and implement the macro architectures and technical standards for government digital ecosystems within six months. These ecosystems include the basic data exchange platform, the electronic documents and transactions exchange platform, and the inter-service chain accreditation system. The implementation of the platforms related to these ecosystems must be carried out on the

government cloud infrastructure platform to enhance the productivity and efficiency of the country's processing infrastructure. Furthermore, to improve the plan's effectiveness and monitor its implementation, the organization is required to establish, in collaboration with relevant entities, a mechanism for regulation and oversight of its implementation across all entities. Progress reports on the plan's implementation must also be submitted quarterly to the cabinet ministers. The implementation program for this plan is structured in three phases. In the first phase, which must be completed within a maximum of six months from the directive's issuance, the ecosystems for finance, taxation, energy, health, cross-border trade, land, supply chain, and immigrants/foreign nationals will be implemented. The second phase, within a maximum of nine months from the directive's issuance, will encompass the ecosystems for human resources, support, agriculture, tourism, and insurance. The remaining ecosystems will become operational in the third phase.

## Joint chamber: Iraq serves as Iran's gateway to 500m market

Economy Desk

The head of the Iran-Iraq Joint Chamber of Commerce stated that the advantage of Iranian investment in Iraq is access to the neighboring country's 48-million-person market, as well as the ability to export manufactured goods to other Arab countries as far as North Africa, representing a 480-million-person market. Jahanbakhsh Sanjabi-Shirazi discussed the scale of Iranian investments in Iraq with ILNA, stating that all sectors in Iran and Iraq have strived to increase investment. However, the joint Iran-Iraq chamber has formulated a plan jointly with the Iran Foreign Investments Company (IFIC), titled the "Investment Attraction Partners Plan in the Joint Iran-Iraq Chamber," aimed at attracting foreign investment. Regarding the details of this plan, the secretary-general of the Iran-Iraq Joint Chamber of Commerce stated that it has led to the identification of investment opportunities and the clarification of rules, laws, and regulations governing investment in Iran. It has also generated considerable interest among small-scale Iraqi investors to invest in Iran. However, Sanjabi added that there have been obstacles, "the most significant being US sanctions, the absence of banking relations between the two countries, limitations in foreign currency transfer mechanisms into Iran, and certain prevailing foreign exchange policies."



A view of Parviz Khan border terminal in the Qasr-e Shirin Free Trade-Industrial Zone in Kermanshah Province, bordering Iraq

area and Halabja Province. The secretary-general of joint chamber stated that Iranians have also made investments in other Iraqi provinces within the central plateau region, including even Baghdad, though the scale is smaller compared to investments in other Iraqi provinces. Outlining the benefits of reciprocal investment between the two countries, Sanjabi said Iraqi investment in Iran has increased due to cheap labor and energy. Furthermore, the advantage for Iranians investing in Iraq is access to its 48-million-person market, as well as the ability to export manufactured goods to other Arab countries as far as North Africa, representing a 480-million-person market. Highlighting another advantage of Iranian investment in Iraq, he stated that, besides providing an external market for Iranian products, the favorable return on investment in Iraq – due to average price levels, Iraq's supportive laws for foreign investors, and the limited but specific availability of infrastructure inputs for investment projects (such as land and limited electricity and energy infrastructure) – creates an investment environment for Iranians. "Alongside all these factors, Iraqi investors possess financial resources but lack production experience, knowledge, and technology," he said. "Therefore, they can establish joint investments with Iranians. Moreover, given the sanctions situation, one effective strategy to circumvent sanctions and mitigate their effects could be Iranian investment in Iraq."

**\$700m Iraqi investment in Iran** Regarding the scale of Iraqi investments in Iran, he stated, "It appears that Iraqis have invested \$416 million in Iran up to the year 1402 (began on March 20, 2023), and currently, the figure is approaching \$700 million." Sanjabi noted that the majority of Iranian investments in Iraq are structured through approvals by provincial investment boards. Stating that some Iraqi provinces are favorable destinations for Iranian investment projects, he said that southern Iraqi provinces, including Basra, Samawah, and Hillah, followed by Karbala and Najaf at some distance, and in the northern region, provinces like Sulaymaniyah and Erbil, have seen investments from Iranians. Recently, investments have also been made in the Kalar



### Notice of tender for export sale No. Z/1404/10

**Golgohar Mining and Industrial Company**

Hereby Golgohar Mining & Industrial Co. announces selling and export 70.000 metric tons of Iron Ore Concentrate (%Fe:66.50 ave) on basis of F.O.B at Rajaei Jetty Bandar Abbas - Iran. Interested bidders should find tender documents at Golgohar website: [www.geg.ir](http://www.geg.ir). All bids on conformity to tender instructions must be submitted no later than 09:00 A.M. on 19. Aug.2025 to Golgohar complex in sirjan (50 km in shiraz road). Bidders are invited to the transactions commission department of the seller with an introduction letter of interested buyer and personal identification of the representative. Tender results shall be announced at 09:00 A.M. on 19.Aug.2025 at the office of the Seller.

**GOLGOHAR MINING & INDUSTRIAL CO.**

Analysis %		
%Fe Ave	66.50	
%FeO	Min 24	Max 28
%P Max	0.05	
%S Max	1.1	
%SiO2 Max	3.0	
%Al2O3 Max	0.7	
%CaO Max	0.9	
%MgO Max	2.5	
%Moisture Max	5.0	
Size ave	80%<0.48 mm	



# Iran emerges as new anti-colonial icon in Mideast



By Zohreh Qanadi  
Staff writer

INTERVIEW

*When Israel launched unprecedented strikes on Iran in June, it escalated a decades-long conflict rooted in what Iranian figures have condemned since 1950 as “Zionist colonialism”. In an exclusive interview with Iran Daily, Dr. Mozghan Savabieasfahani, an advocate for justice in Palestine, traces Iran’s unwavering resistance to this colonialism throughout history — from prime minister Mosaddegh’s cancellation of recognition of Israel to Dr. Fatemi’s 1950 declaration that Israel would “harm the entire Middle East”. This, she maintains, has led to Iran’s emergence as the region’s undisputed victor.*

*Iran’s recent retaliatory strikes shattered Israel’s myth of invincibility, igniting “satisfaction in the hearts of 450 million people” across the Muslim world, said the assistant professor of Environmental Sciences at the University of Michigan. Today, Iran stands as the hero of the anti-colonial struggle — a symbol of successful resistance that has inspired nations to “fight alongside us to get rid of Zionist colonialism”. As she affirms, “Change will come to the Middle East by the people of the Middle East, and Iran is their role model.” What follows is an edited version of the interview to improve its flow:*



Mozghan Savabieasfahani

It is historically significant for us Iranians to remember that our people have recognized the inherently aggressive nature of the Zionist regime since its founding in 1948 — long before the establishment of the Islamic Republic in 1979. If we go back in history, we can see that Iran’s Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh (1951–1953) and Dr. Hossein Fatemi [a key figure in the government of Mosaddegh] were clear in their minds about what colonialism is and what Israel as a colonial power is doing in the Middle East. In a March 1950 article titled “What’s at the Root of This Rush to Recognize Israel’s Administration?” published in Bakhtar-e Emruz newspaper, Dr. Fatemi asserts that Israel is a colonial power destined to harm not only Palestinians but the entire Middle East. Also, in 1951, recalling Iran’s envoy from Israel, prime minister Mossaddegh publicly withdrew recognition of the entity. An article published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in 1958, titled “Iran Reported Ready to Extend Diplomatic Recognition to Israel”, stated: “Iran recognized Israel after its formation in 1948. However, in 1951, when premier Mohammed Mossaddegh nationalized the country’s oil resources and started on a policy of wooing the Arab states, he recalled the Iranian envoy from Israel and stated publicly that he has withdrawn recognition from Israel.” So, Iranian politicians long ago were quite aware of what Israel is and what its role will be in the Middle East. They could sense that it was going to be an extremely destructive force for all the people of the Middle East, and they had declared their support for the people of Palestine. Although maybe at the time, Dr. Fatemi could not see the scope of the damage that Israel could cause to the Middle East, he had a sense that it was a bad thing for the entire region. Since the 1950s, this understanding in Iran — that Israel is a destructive force for the entire region — has become clearer as Israel has attacked nearly every country in the Middle East: from Palestine to Syria, Yemen, Iraq, and Lebanon, and has engaged in wars with Egypt as well. The Israelis have conducted wars against all of these countries.

## Impact of Iran’s resistance on region

Therefore, one important thing for us to focus on is that Iran has arguably been the most prominent and consistent force against Israel globally; Dare I say, the only country that has clearly stated its anti-Zionist, anti-colonialist slogans against Israel has been Iran. Iran has not only been vocal about this, but it has also actively helped Resistance movements across the Middle East. This stems from Iran’s conviction that it is our duty to support oppressed people who



Smoke billows following missile attack from Iran on Israel, in Tel Aviv on June 13, 2025.

REUTERS



Nobody, even in their wildest imaginations, would have thought that anyone could retaliate against Israel. They believed Israel was invincible — so powerful, so untouchable, that no one could strike them. When Iranian missiles struck Tel Aviv, Eilat, and targets in northern Israel, it created an incredible feeling of satisfaction in the hearts of 450 million people across the region.

lack representation. By countering Israeli aggression beyond its borders, Iran ultimately aimed to protect its own population from direct conflict. However, Israel is now flexing its muscles and has dared to attack Iran once.

## Image of Iran

So, what is the image of Iran in the whole region right now? Iran has become the icon of success and anti-colonialist struggle. Iran right now is a victor; It’s the hero of this whole fight — the imposed 12-day struggle with Israel and the United States. What does Iran look like in the minds of the people of the Middle East, who are predominantly

Arab? It looks like a nation of formidable capabilities. They look at Iran and see a single country doing everything to help the Palestinians, including retaliating against attacks by Israel and the United States. Nobody, even in their wildest imaginations, would have thought that anyone could retaliate against Israel. They believed Israel was invincible — so powerful, so untouchable, that no one could strike them. When Iranian missiles struck Tel Aviv, Eilat, and targets in northern Israel, it created an incredible feeling of satisfaction in the hearts of 450 million people across the region. They felt that someone could

strike back effectively. This feeling, and the inspiration it provides to our neighboring countries, is a powerful catalyst that will push people to create change within their own nations. The change they bring is inevitable. Change will come to the Middle East — by the people of the Middle East. They witnessed it happen in Iran, and the country will be their role model. Therefore, Iran has inspired 450 million people poised to fight back. And I believe, because of all this, the future is bright: We are far from alone. The people of this region will fight alongside us to get rid of Zionist colonialism, and that day is coming.

## Mideast target of same forbidden weaponry

Another important point we need to be aware of is this: The United States and Israel, especially Israel, have bombed so many places across the Middle East. In attacking Iran, Gaza, Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria, they’ve used the same weaponry. In Iran’s Fordow, they have notably used the same bunker-buster bombs that were used to attack Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah’s residence. So, what further connects all of our countries together is the fact that we have been bombed; We have been assaulted with the same weapons and with the same toxic materials we are being exposed to. All of us in the Middle East, we have the burden of being exposed to the same residues of bombs.

It’s been completely verified that the United States and Israel used weapons containing depleted uranium in Syria. They’ve used the same weapons in Iraq. There are also allegations of their use in Lebanon. More recently, it’s been said that in Israel’s latest bombings in Iran, they again used depleted uranium weaponry — meaning the bombs contain radioactive material that persists in the environment. And when you’re exposed to it, it could cause cancer and birth defects in the long term. All kinds of public health issues can arise from exposure to this depleted uranium. But we have to be able to verify it. There is considerable speculation that they have used it. We’re in the process of finding out for sure and also providing evidence that they did do that (in Lebanon).



An Iranian child displays a photograph of two children sitting among ruins in Gaza, during a pro-Palestinian rally outside Egypt’s Interests Section in Tehran, Iran, on March 11, 2024.

ELHAM REZAEI/YJC



The main damage depleted uranium does is that it attacks human DNA. By causing mutations, it can lead to cancers, for example. They've clearly shown this in Iraq: People exposed to war contamination are getting various kinds of cancers. Some families in Iraq are huge (60 to 70 people), and all suffer from the same cancer. This is not at all a normal situation. If a whole family has cancer, you know

there's something wrong. And that wrong thing is that they've been bombed with material that caused cancer, which is depleted uranium. Another thing that has been shown in Iraq, too, is birth defects. The number of children born with birth defects in Iraq has risen to alarmingly high levels, and we've linked it to exposure. Now, looking at the situation today, we're thinking

that because Lebanon, Syria, and maybe Iran have also been bombed with the same bombs, they might face similar consequences. So, there's speculation and marginal evidence — not quite very clear evidence — that the US and Israel did use depleted uranium munitions in Iran (during June attacks). It's upon us now to try to determine whether this is true or not.

**Iran's possible reaction in int'l arena**  
If it's proved they used such weaponry, Iran could bring its argument to the United Nations, alleging the use of a forbidden weapon. But first, we have to make sure. Also, in Iran, the bombing was limited, and the operation was small-scale — not like Iraq, where there was huge, sustained bombing. They bombed

multiple Iraqi cities for months and months. So, even if depleted uranium was used in Iran, it wouldn't have introduced massive amounts of radiation. In contrast, places like Lebanon — bombed by Israel for decades — have seen significant environmental effects from such weapons. The attacks on Iran were very small-scale and short-lived, hitting only a few locations. This

level of exposure simply couldn't create a major environmental crisis or widespread public hazard. It's still illegal — they absolutely should not have done it — but the scale in Iran is so limited that the practical impact might not warrant the highest level of international outcry on environmental grounds alone. However, there's a crucial need to establish whether they actually did it. That fact-finding is essential.

# A look at Iran's missile development history

## Americans never accepted Iran's missile power

By Shadab Asgari  
Researcher, historian

OPINION  
EXCLUSIVE

Before the 1979 Iran Revolution, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi had put forward numerous requests to the Americans for the purchase of cruise, mid-range, and even short-range missiles. However, these requests never went through or got the green light from the US government. To find out why, one must look into the behaviors of the American officials and, especially, the statements of their top officials. Various presidents have, to various extents, laid down America's long-term strategy regarding Iran, which was put into practice. This strategy is remarkable from two perspectives: Firstly, the US is clearly cautious in arms transfers to Iran to prevent it from stepping up as a regional power. Secondly, it has long been feared that Iran leans toward the Eastern Bloc (characterized at one time by the Soviet Union), and that has put a lid on the US's willingness to assist militarily. On May 30–31, 1972, when US president Richard Nixon and his national security advisor Henry Kissinger wrapped up their meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow and signed the SALT treaty, they touched down in Tehran for a brief meeting with the Shah. In Tehran, Nixon unexpectedly paid off the Shah with praise and finally gave in to his demand. He promised that the Shah could buy any kind of non-nuclear weapon he wanted from the US. This promise was a golden opportunity for the Shah, especially since the US Departments of Defense and State were taken off the hook regarding oversight of arms sales to Iran. Meanwhile, Kissinger noted to defense and foreign ministers that henceforth, arms purchases should primarily fall under the Iranian government's requests. Given this one-of-a-kind situation and Iran's multi-billion-dollar arms purchases from the US, it seemed the Shah would no longer run into trouble buying missiles. Yet, what actually came to light told a different story. American officials and military leaders turned down selling missiles — even the ground-to-ground Lance missiles with a 120 km range and rockets with a 60 km range — to the Iranian monarchy. This was despite the Shah's readiness to sink to new lows to meet his needs, showing no reverence for himself



or high-ranking military and government officials. For example, Army Chief of Staff Bahram Aryana and General Hassan Toofanian were sent off to Israel to negotiate arms purchases, where they had to wear Jewish kippahs in synagogues for religious ceremonies.

**Missile production project**  
In this climate, with no faith in domestic expertise and unwilling to give the slightest chance to Iran's military or civil experts to shine, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi asked Israeli authorities to kick off a secret joint missile production project in Iran, away from American eyes. This project, dubbed "Project Flower," aimed to extend the effective range of Gabriel anti-ship missiles to 150–200 km. On July 18, 1977, Hassan Toofanian, Iran's deputy defense minister, visited Israel and met Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war minister. Iran laid out its deep concern about the missile advancements of India, Pakistan, and especially Iraq. The discussion also touched on Iran benefiting from Project Flower. Over the next year, Iran allocated \$280 million from oil revenues to the project and began setting up facilities near Sirjan in southeastern Iran. By late 1977, cooperation between the two countries was gearing up to assemble American missiles with Israeli equipment capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The project combined American missile navigation with Israeli guidance tech, which Israel was forbidden to spill the beans on to other countries. Both sides pretended and claimed they

kept the lid on this plan from the US. However, this was one of the biggest historical whoppers since, despite close US-Israel relations at the time, all Pahlavi regime generals knew full well that winning over American advisors would facilitate their growth the most. So, how could anyone buy the story that they hadn't filled in the Americans? In any case, with the onset of the Islamic Revolution, all collaborators and Israeli engineers packed up and returned to Israel, destroying all project plans and diagrams in Iran and spiriting out whatever equipment they had via secure diplomatic channels.

In his book, titled "The Secret War with Iran," Israeli author Ronen Bergman unveiled how Tel Aviv scammed Tehran. According to top-level documents released decades later, Project Flower was a colossal swindle against Iran. Bergman, a prominent security analyst and senior writer for Yedioth Ahronoth, conducted interviews with senior Israeli military officials, including Yaakov Shapiro, a senior Ministry of War official who was involved in the project. Bergman later compiled these interviews into his book. One excerpt reads: "The Israelis planned to deceive the Iranians by providing them

US president Richard Nixon (R) talks to the former Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in the Oval Office of the White House on July 24, 1973.  
● WIKIMEDIA

only an outdated version of the weapon in question, while using Iranian money to build a new generation for Israel's exclusive use. ... Yaakov Shapiro ... recalls: 'In Iran, they treated us like kings. We did business with them on a stunning scale. Without the ties with Iran, we would not have had the money to develop weaponry that is today in the front line of the defense ... of Israel!'"



“With no faith in domestic expertise and unwilling to give the slightest chance to Iran's military or civil experts to shine, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi asked Israeli authorities to kick off a secret joint missile production project in Iran, away from American eyes. This project, dubbed “Project Flower,” aimed to extend the effective range of Gabriel anti-ship missiles to 150–200 km, but it turned out to be a colossal swindle.”

Top Iranian military officials Hassan Toofanian (L) and Bahram Ariana (R) meet with Israeli officers in the headquarters of the Israel Defense Forces in 1975.  
● WIKIMEDIA



## U20 Wrestling World Championships:

## Iranian young guns aiming for glory in Sofia

## Sports Desk

Iran will once again be among the hot favorites for team trophies when the U20 World Championships get underway in Sofia on August 17.

Iranian wrestlers will chase a sixth Greco-Roman title – fourth in a row – in eight editions, and the freestyle squad will be looking to improve on last year's runner-up finish to the United States in Pontevedra, Spain.

Payam Ahmadi will be the Iranian Greco-Roman wrestler in the 55kg weight class, having won the Asian junior gold in Bishkek last month, with Mohammad-Amin Abdelvali vying for success in the 60kg class.

Mohammad-Javad Aboutaleb (63kg) and Gholamreza Abdevali (67kg) will head to the Bulgarian capital on the back of Asian bronze medals in their respective classes in July.

Ahmadreza Mohammadian, a world cadet silver medalist in 2023, will be a contender for the 72kg glory, while Ahoura Bouveiri will be among the wrestlers to watch in the 77kg class after he won a world under-17 silver in 2022.

Former world under-17 bronze medalists Hamed Azarshab and Hamidreza Keshdkar will aim for another age-group success when representing the country in the 82kg and 87kg events respectively.



● FARSHAD BANDANI/IAWFIR

Reigning Asian champion Mohammad-Hadi Seydi will be a medal hopeful in the 97kg division, while Abolfazl Fat'hi – a silver medalist last year – will

compete in the 130kg contests, fresh off back-to-back Asian superheavyweight titles. In the freestyle competitions, Arshia Haddadi will be looking

to build on July's Asian bronze in the 57kg class, with 2023 world U17 champion Ahoura Khateri desperate to make up for his below-par performance in last

year's world cadet event when beginning his campaign in the 61kg category. Aliasghar Tathashtikeh will be part of the 65kg draw, and Asian

junior gold medalists Ebrahim Elahi and Mohammad-Mahdi Mamivand will represent Iran in the 70kg and 74kg classes, respectively.

World U23 champion Mahdi Yousefi will be the contestant to beat in the 79kg event after he enjoyed an impressive run in the senior competitions in recent months, winning a precious silver in February's Ranking Series event in Zagreb before grabbing the gold at the Asian Championships in March.

Abolfazl Rahmani will also be a favorite for the ultimate prize in the 86kg class, following gold-winning campaigns at the Asian senior and junior championships over the past five months.

Former world cadet bronze winner Tohid Noori (92kg), and Asian U20 champion Erfan Alizadeh (97kg), who won a Ranking Series silver in February, will chase another age-group medal in Sofia, while the country will hope to see another superheavyweight prodigy is introduced in the 125kg class when Abolfazl Mohammadnejad – a world U17 bronze winner – lock horns with his opponents.

Around 650 wrestlers are expected to compete across the men's and women's competitions in Sofia, with the freestyle event kicking off the tournament – followed by women's wrestling – before the Greco-Roman event brings the curtain down on the showpiece on August 24.

## Esteghlal signs Iranian striker Saharkhizan

## Sports Desk

Esteghlal signed young Iranian striker Saied Saharkhizan from Russian club FC Orenburg on a three-year contract, reportedly worth €2 million, the Persian Gulf Pro League club announced on Friday.

Saharkhizan, 22, bagged eight goals and one assist in 32 appearances across all competitions for Orenburg last season, having joined the Russian outfit last summer from Iranian top-flight side Golgozar.

Saharkhizan, who contributed 10 strikes and four assists in his season-long spell at Golgo-

zar, is the ninth summer signing for the Tehran Blues, who are desperate to improve on a dreadful campaign last term. Esteghlal, which has Portuguese Ricardo Sa Pinto back on the bench as the head coach, finished ninth in the 16-team table of the Iranian top division last season, and was knocked out by Saudi giant Al Nassr in the AFC Champions League Elite last-16. The Blues still managed to win the Hazfi Cup trophy under interim boss Mojtaba Jabbari in May and secure a place in the upcoming AFC Champions League Two season.

Esteghlal's activity in the market gathered pace in recent days as the club secured a deal with Albanian international winger Jasir Asani last Sunday, before former Real Madrid and Sporting CP goalkeeper Antonio Adán joined the Blues as a free agent on Wednesday. Esteghlal had already signed young midfielders Esmail Qolizadeh and Amirmohammad Razzaqinia, plus ex-Sepahan fullback Hossein Goudarzi, Iranian center-back Aref Aqasi, Uzbekistan international center-back Rustamjon Ashurmatov, as well as former Malavan goalkeeper Habib Farabbasi.



● NURPHOTO



## AFC U20 Women's Asian Cup qualifiers:

## Dini, Rahmani on target as Iran beats Guam

AFC – Iran made it two wins out of two after defeating Guam 2-0 in Group F of the AFC U20 Women's Asian Cup qualifiers on Friday.

Iran went into the tie in a better position, having opened their campaign with a 3-0 win over Malaysia while Guam – defeated 5-0 by Japan – needed victory to stay in the running. However, the Central Asian side were quicker to get into stride and went ahead in the 16th minute through Maryam Dini,

with the forward netting her third goal of the campaign.

To their credit, Guam showed more resilience compared to their tie against Japan and managed to keep Iran at bay for the remainder of the half. Iran, however, kept knocking on the door and finally found their second in the 60th minute through Parnia Rahmani. A Dini's double, coupled with an Asal Qajarian's strike, had secured an opening-day victory for Niloofer Ardalan's

girls against the group host on Wednesday.

Up next for Iran are Japan on Sunday, with the tie to likely decide the group winners. The eight qualification group winners and best three runners-up will join host Thailand in the finals next April.



*Iranian girls celebrate a goal during a 2-0 victory over Guam in the AFC U20 Women's Asian Cup qualifiers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on August 8, 2025.*

● AFC



# Havar Valley immersed in tranquility, natural splendor



● chtn.ir

## Iranica Desk

Havar Valley, located in Maneh and Samalqan, is one of the most valuable natural attractions in North Khorasan Province. Boasting breathtaking landscapes, diverse vegetation, a pleasant climate, and several permanent and seasonal waterfalls, it offers remarkable potential for the development of nature-based tourism in the region.

## Geographical and ecological richness

This spectacular valley lies near Darkesh village, stretching along the slopes of the province's forested mountain ranges. Due to its unique geographical location, abundant surface water sources, and dense forest cover, Havar Valley stands as one of the richest and most pristine ecosystems in North Khorasan

Province. The access route to the valley winds through groves of oak, cypress, and various other plant species, presenting visitors with unique views of forested areas, rocky terrains, and flowing rivers interwoven within the landscape, chtn.ir wrote.

## Waterfalls

Along the valley's path, several waterfalls cascade down, some flowing year-round while others appear seasonally. The main Havar Waterfall, which measures approximately 15 meters in height, plunges from towering forested cliffs into a natural pool below. Smaller waterfalls dot the route as well, offering stunning views of water streaming through the forest during the spring and summer months. Beyond its natural scenery, the valley's absolute silence, cool air, and mild humidity contribute to

its reputation as a peaceful retreat. This combination makes Havar an ideal destination not only for nature lovers but also for mountaineers, photography enthusiasts, and adventurous tourist groups seeking tranquility and immersion in an untouched environment.

## Seasonal transformations

Havar Valley transforms in each season, presenting a distinct and unique character throughout the year. In spring, the valley pathway is carpeted with medicinal plants, wildflowers, and vibrant greenery that captivate the senses. During summer, the cool air and the shade provided by the trees make it a refreshing refuge from the heat of the surrounding plains. In autumn, the valley is adorned with the colorful foliage of trees, turning the entire area into a natural mas-

terpiece reminiscent of a painting. Winter brings snowfall and gradually freezes the waterfalls, revealing a striking and different perspective of the mountainous environment.

## Potential for ecotourism development

Thanks to its exceptional environmental features, Havar Valley holds strong potential to become a leading ecotourism destination in eastern Iran. This can be achieved through the careful application of sustainable development principles and effective tourism management. Planned initiatives might include the establishment of hiking trails, the design and development of nature camping sites, the organization of educational and cultural tours, and the enhancement of tourism infrastructure, all with a focus on involving the local

communities to ensure both ecological preservation and socio-economic benefits.

## Community

Darkesh village and the surrounding areas of Havar Valley are home to a warm and hospitable community renowned for producing native and locally sourced products. These include mountain honey, traditional dairy products, medicinal herbs, handicrafts, and authentic regional cuisine. Promoting tourism in this area can stimulate job creation, increase household incomes in rural communities, and help preserve the intangible cultural heritage unique to this region.

## Responsible tourism practices

As a natural and semi-untouched area, Havar Valley requires visitors to be conscientious about

maintaining environmental cleanliness and avoiding damage to the delicate vegetation. Employing local guides and following responsible nature tourism practices are essential to safeguard the area's integrity. Tourists should also wear appropriate footwear, carry necessary equipment, and pay careful attention to safety guidelines when hiking through the valley's trails. Havar Valley is a place that should be appreciated not only with the eyes but also with the heart. It is a location where time seems to slow, sounds become gentler, and life flows naturally as it should. If you ever find yourself in North Khorasan Province, don't simply pass through Havar — embrace its beauty, sit beside its waterfall, and allow nature to do what it does best: soothe and calm your spirit.

# Abouei House reflects Zahedan's rich cultural heritage

## Iranica Desk

Abouei House in Zahedan, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, was constructed in 1932 by Mohammad Ali Mahmoudi, a renowned architect from Yazd, during the early Pahlavi era, coinciding with the formation of the modern city. It was built for Zaeim Abouei, a justice ministry employee, reflecting the architectural and cultural transition of that period. The house covers an area of approximately 813 square meters and includes a two-story structure centered around a large courtyard with a pond, characteristic of traditional Iranian residential layouts. It was used as a family residence until 1961 and later by Abouei's heirs before eventually becoming abandoned. One of the distinctive architectural features of Abouei House is its use of windcatchers (badgirs) on all four sides, which serve as natural ventilation to cool the in-



terior in the hot and arid climate of Zahedan. The house also includes a spring house with a basement water reservoir that provided water for drinking and irrigation, creating a pleasant environment for rest. The construction incorporates

traditional and regional architectural elements, blending Yazdi style with local materials and techniques. Adobe and brick are used throughout the house, with brick prominently featured on the facades and decorative domical roofs that crown the building.



● kojaro.com

Currently, the Abouei House has been refurbished with brick and stucco by the province's Cultural Heritage Organization. In summary, Abouei House is a significant example of early 20th-century Iranian architecture in southeastern Iran, com-

bining climate-responsive design with cultural and historical significance, now revitalized as a museum and cultural hub. Zahedan itself is a city with deep historical roots, located near Iran's borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan. Though modern Za-

hedan developed mainly in the 20th century, the region surrounding it is rich with ancient historical and archaeological sites, including remnants of the historical city of Zahedan-e Kohneh, an important center in the Islamic era known for its sophisticated urban planning and architecture. Zahedan's historical area contains many culturally significant landmarks such as the nearly century-old bazaar, the largest Sunni Mosque in Iran (Maki Mosque), and Safavid-era caravanserais. Nearby ancient sites like Shahr-e Sukhteh, a UNESCO World Heritage site, highlight the area's significance through millennia. These sites, combined with Zahedan's unique position as a crossroads between cultures and trade routes, contribute to its diverse heritage and underscore the importance of preserving historic buildings like Abouei House within the city's vibrant cultural tapestry.





## In praise of reporters of records amid a war of narratives

# Pezeshkian: Journalists are Iran's frontline defenders of truth

### Arts & Culture Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian on Friday marked National Journalist Day by praising reporters as "frontline commanders in defending truth," urging the nation's media to resist distortion and uphold the public's right to know. His remarks came in a message released on August 8, the anniversary of Mahmoud Saremi's killing in 1998, the journalist whose death prompted Iran to establish the annual day of remembrance, president.ir reported. The president's message set the tone for a day of tributes from top officials, including First Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref, IRNA's CEO Hossein Jaber-Ansari, and Culture and Islamic Guidance Minister Abbas Salehi. Together, their remarks underscored the Iranian government's effort to po-

sition journalists not just as news gatherers, but as key players in the country's defense against media warfare, misinformation, and political isolation. Pezeshkian warned that in today's "chaotic battle of narratives," truth is often forged before it's even found. He hailed journalists who held the line during Iran's recent 12-day war with Israel, saying they played a crucial role in telling the story of resistance, documenting the fallen, and amplifying Iran's message to a global audience. "Defending Iran doesn't only happen on the battlefield," Pezeshkian said. "Sometimes, it happens in a single accurate headline, a well-researched report, or the courage to stand against distortion and despair." The president also called on media professionals to reflect Iran's identity "with all its wounds and

glories," and urged his own administration to move beyond slogans and actively protect journalists' welfare, dignity, and safety. First Vice President Aref echoed that call during a media briefing, describing journalism in Iran as one of the country's most demanding professions due to high public expectations and constant pressure. He praised journalists for navigating a "hybrid media war" with "courage, intelligence, and commitment," ensuring truth doesn't get buried under a flood of fake news and rumors. "If I were a journalist today," Aref said, "my toughest question would be about the future of Iran's economy." In response to that hypothetical, he touted the government's recent economic reforms, stressing they were implemented with safeguards to protect citizens' livelihoods.



Hossein Jaber-Ansari, head of the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), used the occasion to call for a revival of the national media's standing. He urged a shift toward "professional and effective" journalism that re-engages audiences both inside and outside the country. Citing the deepening regional shifts and geopolitical turbulence, he advocated tighter coordination between Iran's diplomacy, media, defense, and economic messaging strategies. "The mission is national," Jaber-Ansari wrote in a statement, "and the media's role is essential in steering the ship of Iran's interests through the storm." Culture and Islamic Guidance Minister Abbas Salehi, in his message, honored the media as the "tireless



The undated photo shows journalists from the Persian-language Iran Newspaper working in the newsroom.  
● IIPA

eyes of society" and emphasized the growing weight of journalists' responsibilities in protecting truth, countering fake narratives, and nurturing public trust. "Every word matters, every omission counts," Salehi said. "With professionalism and an unwavering commitment to Iran, journalists contribute not only to information, but to national culture and

cohesion." National Journalist Day, observed annually on August 8, commemorates the killing of IRNA journalist Mahmoud Saremi and eight Iranian diplomats in Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan, by the Taliban in 1998. The day has since become a symbol of the sacrifices made by Iranian reporters at home and abroad.

## 'The Savage' to premiere at Toronto Int'l Film Festival

### Arts & Culture Desk

"The Savage," a psychological drama directed by Iranian filmmaker Houman Seyyedi, will make its international debut in the official Primetime section of the 50th Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF). The 10-part series, produced exclusively by Iranian streaming platform Filmnet, marks Iran's first-ever entry into TIFF's Primetime category, which showcases a limited selection of high-profile global TV series inn.ir wrote. For its 2025 edition, the festival has picked just six shows from around the world for this spotlight, calling them "the boldest new television series." TIFF will run from September 4 to 14 in Toronto. Set in contemporary Iran, "The Savage" follows Davood Ashraf, a mine-worker whose life is upended after being arrested for murder. The story



explores themes of survival, justice, and identity. The cast includes Javad Ezzati, Negar Javaherian, Ehsan Amani, Alireza Sanifar, Mehdi Sabbaghi, and Mohammad Saberi. TIFF's official statement emphasized that this year's Primetime slate brings together series from the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, Norway, Rwanda, South Africa, India, and Can-

ada. "The Savage" stands out as the only Middle Eastern entry, lending it "a distinctive edge" in the lineup. Seyyedi is best known for his feature film "World War III," which won the Orizzonti Award at the Venice Film Festival in 2022. With "The Savage," he shifts gears to long-form storytelling, aiming to break new ground in Iranian serial drama on the international stage.

## Restoration of Pomodoro's 3-ton bronze sphere underway in Tehran

### Arts & Culture Desk

Iranian conservators have begun restoring Arnaldo Pomodoro's 3,000-kilogram bronze sphere at the Time Museum in northern Tehran, two weeks after the sculpture was moved from Tehran's Eram Park, where it had been exposed to environmental damage for decades. The restoration project, jointly run by Iran's Cultural Heritage Research Institute and one of the Mostazafan Foundation's museums, is expected to take 14 weeks. Visitors can observe the process in a live workshop at the Zafaraniyeh museum. "The main problems are discoloration, corrosion, and surface contamination," said Manijeh Hadian-Dehkordi, the project's lead conservator. The Italian artist's signature globe, cracked to expose its abstract inner core, was originally made in 1974 and brought to Iran in 1978. Tehran hosts three versions of Pomodoro's iconic work, but the largest, now under repair, has drawn comparisons with its famous siblings at the United Nations

headquarters in New York and UNESCO in Paris. "It's a rare piece in this scale," Hadian noted, calling it a "world-class contemporary heritage" object. Made of bronze and copper alloy, the globe had suffered "non-expert" cleanings, Hadian said. Now, specialists are documenting the damage using photogrammetry and microscopic imaging. "It's not just cleaning — it's stabilizing and safeguarding the object against rain, pollution and bird droppings," said Shiba Khadir, a metal restoration expert. The team is working closely with the Pomodoro Foundation on appropriate materials and procedures to ensure the sculpture regains its original polished finish — a key tenet of Pomodoro's philosophy of revealing "perfection through fracture." If locally sourced materials fall short, restoration chemicals may be imported under the Foundation's guidance. "The aim," said Khadir, "is to bring the piece back to life, without altering its color or surface texture." The artist, born in 1926, is regarded as a pioneer of geometric abstraction in sculpture.

## Supportive legislation needed ...

In this recent conflict, Iranians in fact went beyond geographical boundaries to confront the enemy.

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This reality offers an important lesson: regardless of other issues, there must be a broader and more open view toward Iranians abroad, working to remove obstacles to their participation and investment in Iran. More than five million Iranians reside in various countries, and it is up to the government and parliament to pave the way for easier travel and investment inside Iran. In many countries, specific rules and policies are designed to maintain ties with citizens living abroad, with arrangements tailored to each country's political, economic, and social realities. In Iran, fostering such connections and creating mechanisms to strengthen the bond between Iranians at home and abroad has never been more important and has become a national priority. Suitable frameworks must be put in place so that Iranians overseas can maintain their ties to the homeland and play an active role in its development. Such policies not only

preserve the national and social identity of Iranians; they also create a sense of unity and cohesion between the domestic and expatriate communities—something that proves decisive in sensitive moments and times of crisis. For that reason, careful planning and the adoption of supportive, facilitative legislation are essential to make the best use of the potential of Iranians abroad. Many Iranians overseas are active in diverse fields and hold prominent positions in scientific, research, and managerial sectors. Despite the challenges and constraints faced as Iranians living in foreign lands, they have, through talent, ability, and determination, carved out valuable opportunities and attained remarkable resources and positions. Through their expertise, they have contributed significantly to scientific, medical, and technological progress in other countries. They stand as living examples of the outstanding capabilities of Iranians worldwide—capabilities that must be tapped into and put to use for the benefit of the homeland.

### Notice of tender for export sale No Z/1404/11

**Golgohar Mining and Industrial Company**

Hereby Golgohar Mining & Industrial Co. announces selling and export 70,000 metric tons of Pellet (%Fe:65.00) on basis of F.O.B at Barco Jetty Bandar Abbas - Iran. Interested bidders should find tender documents at Golgohar website: [www.geg.ir](http://www.geg.ir). All bids on conformity to tender instructions must be submitted no later than 09:00 A.M. on 19. Aug.2025 to Golgohar complex in sirjan (50 km in shiraz road). Bidders are invited to the transactions commission department of the seller with an introduction letter of interested buyer and personal identification of the representative. Tender results shall be announced at 09:00 A.M. on 19.Aug.2025 at the office of the Seller

**GOLGOHAR MINING & INDUSTRIAL CO.**

Analysis %		
% Fe	65.00	Min
% FeO	1.0	Ave
% P	0.04	Max
% S	0.01	Max
% SiO2	3.5	Max
% Al2O3	0.7	Max
% CaO	0.9	Max
% MgO	2.5	Max
CCS (kg/p)	Ave 250	
8-16 mm%	Min 90	
-6 mm%	Ave 5	
A.I%	Max 3.8	
T.I%	Min 95	
Prosity%	19-24	
Reducibility%	Min 90	