

Iran-Israel media war under examination

INTERVIEW
EXCLUSIVE

2 >

Iran Daily

Vol. 8025 • Sunday, January 11, 2026 • Dey 21, 1404 • Rajab 21, 1447 • 100,000 rials • 4 pages

 irandaily.ir | newspaper.irandaily.ir |  IranDailyWeb

Iran's combat readiness
essential to prevent new war: FM



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi speaks at a ceremony to unveil his book titled 'Power of Negotiation' in Arabic in Beirut, Lebanon, on January 9, 2026.
IRNA

International Desk

The sole way to prevent the outbreak of a new war was to be prepared for it, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said, months after Israel and the United States waged an aggression against the Islamic Republic in June that lasted 12 days.

"Currently, we are more prepared than the 12-day war and this is the only way to avert conflict... though we do not seek it," Araghchi told a ceremony in the Lebanese capital Beirut where a new chapter of his book titled 'Power of Negotiation' in Arabic was unveiled, IRNA reported on Saturday.

Israel unleashed a wave of airstrikes on Iran in the early hours of June 13, targeting military and civilian sites that lead to the killing of some 1,200 people including top military commanders.

Iran responded by launching hundreds of ballistic missiles and drones on Israeli military and energy infrastructure, killing dozens and causing severe damage.

The US joined the aggression by pounding three Iranian nuclear energy facilities in central Iran.

Araghchi said Iran learnt a lesson from the June conflict "that is the US and the Zionist regime [of Israel] only understand the language of force."

"They should be talked to with this very language," he said. The US-Israeli war occurred as Tehran and Washington were in the midst of negotiations to break the standoff of over the Iranian nuclear program.

The top diplomat reiterated that Iran was ready to resume talks once "the US comes to the terms that negotiation is different from dictation."

Five rounds of talks in 2025 bore no fruit due to what Iranian officials say a US "excessive demand" that wants Iran to permanently halt its uranium enrichment activity.

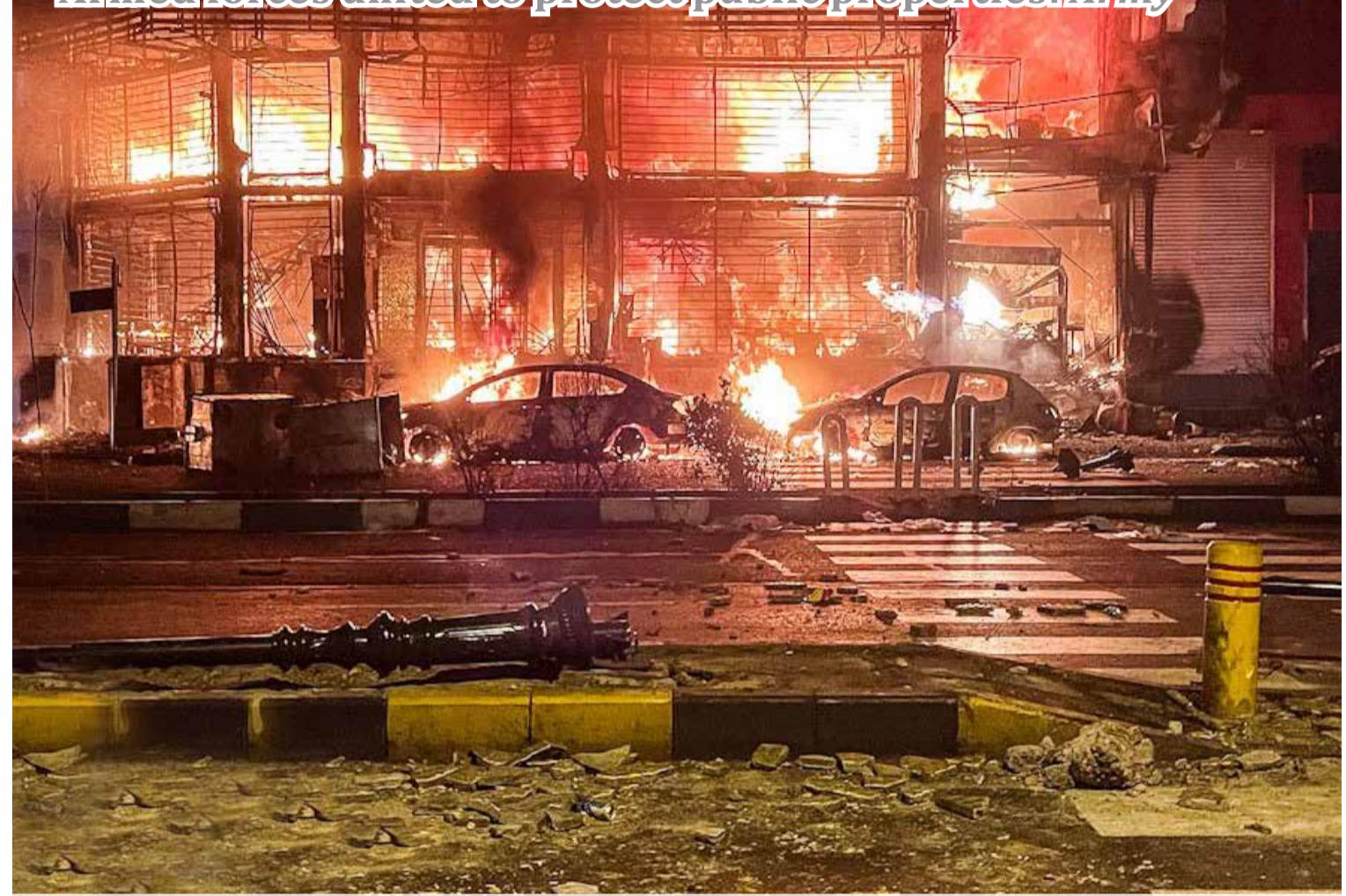
Tehran, as a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, says it is entitled to enrich uranium and no one can take away such a right from an NPT member.

"We tried to enter into talks with the US last year based on dignity but we attained no positive results," Araghchi said.

The minister added that Iran never walked out of talks, blaming the US for the collapse of diplomacy, but noted that Iran would come back to the negotiating table only "based on its rights and mutual interests."

Larijani: People's protest separated from 'urban quasi-terrorism'

Armed forces united to protect public properties: Army



A building and cars parked in front of it are set ablaze in an undisclosed location in Tehran, Iran, on January 9, 2026.
FARS

National Desk

Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council Ali Larijani said the protest from disgruntled Iranian civilians should be separated from the operations of those who have been organized by the enemies in the form of quasi-terrorist urban groups.

Larijani made the remarks in an interview with Lebanon Al Mayadeen news network late on Friday.

He said the enemies took advantage of the protests held by the guilds and shop owners in order to foment violent unrest in Iran and transformed the protests into a war by dispatching firearms and Molotov cocktails to streets.

The fact that some rushed to storm military and law enforcement centers to acquire weapons indicate that they sought a civil war, Larijani pointed out.

The comments by the top national

security official came after the Iranian capital, Tehran, and several more cities witnessed violent riots on Thursday and Friday nights when saboteurs set fire to public and private property, causing extensive damage.

The Iranian nation, Larijani stressed, will survive this crisis and foil the enemy's projects through national unity and cohesion, the statement emphasized.

He said the solution to the country's current predicament lies in talking with the people and enlightening them to realities, emphasizing that both sides on the streets are "the children of Iran" after all.

Larijani said that Israel and the US, after failing to defeat Iran during the imposed 12-day war in June 2025, changed tactics and decided to target Iran's element of strength, namely national unity.

Their weapon of choice, the secretary added, was blocking paths to

solving economic and livelihood problems of the people of Iran. Noting that the officials are there to serve Iranians, Larijani added that the security forces of the country are vigilant not to allow anyone to hurt the people.

Army urges vigilance, national unity against hostile plots

The Iranian Army called on people to remain vigilant and foil hostile plots aimed at inciting instability and riots in the country.

In a statement released on Saturday in the wake of violent riots in a number of Iranian cities, the Army warned that the aggressive and evil US government has hatched plots to regain its dominance over the Iranian people.

The statement emphasized that the Army works in cooperation with other military forces to monitor hostile moves in the region,

confront any plot decisively, and protect the national interests, strategic infrastructures, and public properties.

The Army further called on the Iranian people to remain vigilant and preserve national unity to foil the hostile plots.

UN envoy holds US accountable for turning protests into riots

The Iranian ambassador to the United Nations held the US government responsible for transforming the peaceful protests in Iran into violent riots.

In a letter to the United Nations Security Council, Amir Saeed Iravani said the US is accountable for the violent riot and unrest in Iran.

Denouncing the US' interference through threats, provocation, and incitement of violence and unrest, the envoy said such destabilizing US actions violate the UN Charter.



Iran-Israel media war under examination

Zionist media 'disarmed' in war of narratives: Experts

 By Sadeq Dehghan
Staff writer

INTERVIEW

Contemporary wars, in the present era, transcend the domain of the physical battlefield and have evolved into a serious arena for media confrontation, narrative rivalry, and the control of public opinion. A review of the experience of the Israeli-imposed 12-day war and the events following it once again demonstrated that media outlets, as pivotal instruments in the generation of pressure, the advancement of strategic objectives, and the management of public opinion, fulfill a decisive role.

During the 12-day war between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Zionist regime in June 2025, which commenced with Israel's aggressive attacks against Iran's nuclear and military facilities, media outlets functioned as a central factor, playing a significant role in the war of narratives. This confrontation not only displayed the military power of both sides but also exposed their respective media capacities and approaches. Experts argue that within this confrontation, Iranian media, encompassing both official and unofficial outlets (that is, social networks and online sources), through an intelligent and coordinated performance, succeeded in taking the initiative and articulating the battlefield realities of the war with considerable efficacy. By contrast, efforts by the Zionists and their Western supporters within media platforms failed to conceal the contradictions and distortions embedded in their dissemination of news and reports. Iran Daily, in the exclusive discussions that follow with Dr. Nasim Majidi, professor of communication and media studies, and Afifeh Abedi, the CEO of IranView24 News Agency and researcher of international relations, seeks to examine the performance of Iranian media during the imposed 12-day war, the post-war approaches and policies, and the key lessons relevant to strengthening the country's media diplomacy in the face of future challenges.



Nasim Majidi

According to Dr. Nasim Majidi, professor of communication and media studies, during the 12-day war, media outlets entered the arena as "key instruments capable of generating pressure and initiating psychological warfare". As she explained, media performance in virtually every war follows a familiar pattern, whereby each side endeavors, through the optimal utilization of its media tools and capacities, to reinforce its military strength and attain superiority over the opposing side. From this perspective, she assessed the performance of Iranian media as highly satisfactory, emphasizing their success in accurately presenting battlefield realities and offering a "truthful and precise depiction" of events unfolding in the theater of combat.

During the conflict, she noted, Iranian media operated in a manner that made the country's military power "faithfully and conspicuously visible" to adversaries. "At the same time, the capabilities displayed were entirely consonant with reality." One of Iran's principal strengths in the war, she observed, lay in the brilliant functioning of its media ecosystem, encompassing state-owned, non-state outlets, other media institutions, and even activity within cyberspace. From this standpoint, she argued, Iranian media deserve a "very high evaluative score".

She further emphasized that, during wartime, Iranian media exhibited "exceptional rapid responsiveness" in reporting developments, while simultaneously delivering reports of notably high quality. Of particular importance, in her view, was the presentation of Iran's defensive and combat capabilities, which, day by day, unfolded with "new and unexpected dimensions," demonstrating the extent to which the country's armed forces are capable of protecting national security and inflicting effective blows upon the enemy.

Addressing what she described as the psychological dimension of warfare, namely "the media game itself," Majidi explained that each side typically seeks to depict the

opposing side's military capability as diminished and ineffective. Iranian media, however, deliberately avoided this approach, instead concentrating on the presentation of their own strengths. "This strategic choice," she maintained, "constituted a highly effective factor" in securing victory within the psychological battlefield. From Majidi's perspective, Iranian media clearly outperformed their adversaries in this war. By highlighting domestic strengths, we, in effect, exposed the opposing side's weaknesses and maintained narrative superiority. A particularly valuable aspect of this achievement, she stressed, was the "unity and solidarity" demonstrated among Iranian media organizations. Within the media war, this cohesion enabled Iran to attract public attention and opinion, while simultaneously neutralizing the psychological pressure the other side intended to exert in order to disrupt public solidarity and alignment with domestic media.

She also acknowledged that war, by its nature, inflicts destruction and damage upon both sides, making it inaccurate to claim that only one party inflicted harm. Nevertheless, she asserted with confidence that Iranian media, by presenting "facts and realities," ultimately revealed "the winning card". When comparing the media performance of both sides, she concluded that Iranian media were far superior, particularly due to their ability to align global public opinion with Iran. After the war, she added, Iranian outlets continued to effectively portray Zionist aggression as "the initiator of the war". She recalled that the Zionist re-

that civilian areas and ordinary Iranians were unharmed. Reports and images disseminated by Iranian media, depicting the destruction of residential neighborhoods and the killing of civilians, including children, clearly exposed the falsity of these claims and once again unveiled the "savage visage" of the Zionist regime. Looking ahead, Majidi argued that, should Iranian media continue to operate in this manner, many of the crises and challenges confronting the country would be alleviated. "Where we become pioneers in revealing truths," she explained, the adversary's capacity for exaggeration and baseless claims is curtailed. Such an approach, Majidi concluded, offers a "highly suitable model" that can be replicated to ensure that media authority and capacity remain firmly under national control.



Afifeh Abedi

Turning to the broader analytical dimension, Afifeh Abedi, CEO of IranView24 News Agency and researcher of international relations at the Center for Strategic Research, emphasized that one of the decisive components of contemporary wars and crises is the "war of narratives," a dimension that played a particularly prominent role in the recent confrontation between Iran and Israel. She recalled that the Zionist re-



 Journalists report from the scene of an Israeli strike on a residential complex in Tehran on June 13, 2025.
MORTEZA NIKOUBAZI/NURPHOTO

this, she identified the "intrinsic illegitimacy of the war" as one of the most critical factors strengthening Iran's narrative during the imposed 12-day war. Numerous polls, she noted, revealed that Israel's war propaganda encountered "meaningful opposition" within public opinion, particularly at regional and global levels. Conversely, Iran's legal and political framework, grounded in the concept of giving a "legitimate, limited, and deterrent response," enjoyed broader acceptance. "In West Asia, in particular, public support for Iran's decisive military responses was striking. One visible manifestation of the recent war, she added, was the expression of joy by Arab, and even American and European, social media users following the impact of Iranian missiles on Israeli targets."

Drawing a parallel between military and narrative dimensions, Abedi explained that, just as the recent military confrontation was "asymmetric," the war of narratives also unfolded asymmetrically. Iran faced a regime backed by "full political, military, and media support" from NATO and certain regional actors. Nevertheless, what reinforced Iran's narrative, she argued, was not structural investment in media or public diplomacy, but rather the "intrinsic legitimacy of resistance" against an aggressive regime.

At the same time, she acknowledged that Iran has not engaged in systematic and sustained investment in media and public diplomacy. A substantial portion of Iran's strengthened public diplomacy, she explained, derives instead from Israel's "severely tarnished and widely detested image" in global public opinion, particularly following the Gaza war, the perpetration of war crimes and genocide against Palestinians, subsequent warmongering against Iran, the attack on Qatar, and the continuation of aggressive actions in Syria and Lebanon.

According to Abedi, global public opinion is now aware that the Zionist regime invokes claims of confronting Iran's "peaceful nuclear program" to justify military action, despite the fact that Iran does not possess an atomic bomb, while Israel maintains a "non-transparent nuclear arsenal" outside the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

She further noted that Israel has spent "millions of dollars" in the war of narratives to recruit American celebrities and influencers. Despite

Nevertheless, she expressed hope that, within this "unequal media confrontation," global perception of the occupying and warmongering nature of the Zionist regime would continue to expand, particularly as the regime perceives its own existence as dependent upon the "intensification of crises".



 Israel's Foreign Minister Gideon Saar (c) speaks to the media as he visits an impact site in Haifa following Iran's missile strike on Israel, on June 20, 2025. Israeli authorities banned foreign media from broadcasting from the impact areas without prior approval.
FLORION GOGA/REUTERS

Assessing the broader confrontation, Abedi argued that, when considering the various dimensions of asymmetric warfare in June 2025, and the level of preparedness of the Zionist regime and the United States against an "Iran preparing for a new round of nuclear negotiations," Iran, despite encountering operational surprise, succeeded in maintaining "the upper hand" within the narrative battlefield.

At the levels of "framing" and "control of the escalation of the narrative war," she observed, Iran performed more effectively than Israel. Israel's strategy relied upon exploiting Western mainstream media to transform a "Western-Zionist consensus" into a regional and global one, an objective that ultimately failed due to widespread regional and global public support for Iran's legitimate response.

Nevertheless, she cautioned that Iran must exert greater effort to preserve this social base and translate it into "sustainable and goal-oriented public diplomacy." For this reason, she concluded, Iran's success in achieving enduring "media deterrence" cannot yet be considered permanent. "Even so, Iran has managed, at this stage, to increase the perceptual cost of renewed escalation for the Israeli side." Referring to the failure of Western and pro-Zionist media to "invert the realities of the war," Abedi attributed this outcome to the ubiquity of social networks and the rising level of global awareness regarding the expansionist

exploitative, and hegemonic policies of the United States and Israel, developments that have weakened, and in some cases defeated, "pro-Zionist media distortions". Within this context, she explained, attempts to "downplay Israeli losses," while simultaneously "amplifying the Iranian threat,"



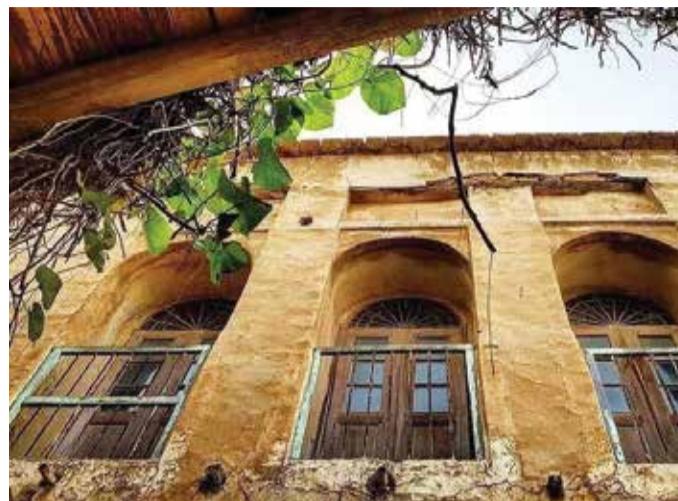
 An Iranian woman flashes the victory sign outside a house damaged in an Israeli strike on a building, amid the cease-fire between Israel and Iran, in Tehran, Iran, on June 26, 2025.
MAJID ASGARIPOUR/WANA

This stood in stark contrast, she observed, to efforts by Western and Zionist media to "whitewash the image" of the Zionist regime, by suggesting that only military targets were struck by Israel, and

Bushehr holds special place in Iran's history



IRNA



IRNA



chtn.ir

Iranica Desk

Bushehr is a city where traces of history and stunning architecture are visible in every street and alley — a place where centuries-old mansions tell stories of the past and bring them vividly into the present. Vahid Amiri, a journalist, wrote that Bushehr is one of the oldest port cities in Iran, located along the Persian Gulf. This strategic port, thanks to its unique geographical location, extensive trade relations with various countries, and a long, rich historical background, according to chtn.ir.

One of Bushehr's most distinguishing features is its remarkable architecture, beautifully reflected in its old houses and mansions. These historical buildings have earned the city the nickname "City of Mansions," attracting numerous tourists each year who come to experience its architectural heritage.

Geography and architectural adaptation

Bushehr Port is situated in a hot and humid region. The long, sultry summers of this area have profoundly influenced the architecture of its traditional buildings. Ancient architects of Bushehr, blending experience with creativity, designed structures that could withstand heat and humidity while making life comfortable for residents. As a result, many mansions in Bushehr feature wide verandas and central courtyards to promote airflow and maintain cool, pleasant interiors.

Architectural features

The architecture of Bushehr's historical mansions is a sophisticated blend of Iranian artistry and foreign influences. Among the most striking features are the large wooden lattice windows with colored glass, which allowed light and air to enter while adding a distinctive beauty to the buildings.

Other characteristic elements include tall verandas, soaring ceilings, wide corridors, and expansive central courtyards. Local materials were predominantly used, including coral stones, gypsum mortar, and wood, all chosen for their suitability to the local climate. These homes were not only functional but also aesthetically striking, reflecting the artistry, creativity, and refined taste of their architects.

Historical texture

The coastal cape and the old part of Bushehr, known as the historical texture, house the city's main collection of old houses and mansions. This area is defined by narrow, winding alleys, high walls, central courtyards, and multi-story buildings. Walking through these neighborhoods provides a vivid glimpse into past life and conveys a palpable sense of living in earlier eras. Neighborhoods

such as Behbahani, Dehdasti, Shanbedi, and Kooti remain preserved and are among the most prominent areas of this historical fabric.

Famous mansions

Bushehr is home to numerous historical mansions, each with significant cultural and historical value. The Dehdasti Mansion, one of the most famous, has been transformed into the Persian Gulf Medical History Museum, offering visitors a glimpse into the culture and daily life of Bushehr's people. The Malek Mansion, with its grandiose architecture, exquisite decorations, and regal presence, is a prime example of luxurious Qajar-era homes. Other notable mansions include Kazerouni, Mehraban, Golshan, Tabib, Nowruzi, Mobaraki, Rashidi, Amirieh, and Taheri, which were homes to prominent merchants and influential families, reflecting the city's historical economic and cultural prosperity.

Bushehr's role in trade, cultural exchange

Historically, Bushehr was one of Iran's most important commercial ports. Its strategic location along the Persian Gulf enabled connections with India, Africa, and other regions. These trade interactions brought a variety of architectural and cultural influences to Bushehr, reflected in its homes and mansions. This cultural and economic exchange made Bushehr's mansions not only functional but also showcases of diverse art, design, and cultural sophistication. Preserving these historical buildings is of paramount importance, as they form an integral part of the city's cultural and historical identity. The destruction of these mansions would signify a loss of irreplaceable history. Restoration and maintenance of these sites are culturally valuable and also contribute to tourism and the local economy. Preservation efforts must ensure that architec-

tural authenticity is maintained so that future generations can experience and appreciate the art, history, and life of Bushehr. In recent years, with active participation from the private sector in restoration and revitalization projects, significant progress has been made in safeguarding the city's historical fabric. With its remarkable mansions and unique architecture, Bushehr truly earns the title "City of Mansions." These buildings exemplify the ingenuity and creativity of past architects and reveal the lifestyle of people living under challenging climatic conditions. Preserving and promoting these structures is crucial to deepening our understanding of southern Iran's history and passing it on to future generations. Bushehr's mansions are not only artistic treasures but also mirrors of the city's past culture, economy, and social interactions, serving as enduring reminders of the rich legacy of this historic port city.

Hasanlu village is national, global treasure

Iranica Desk

The historic village of Hasanlu is not just a settlement, but a valuable treasure trove of history, culture, and nature whose importance extends beyond the borders of West Azarbaijan Province, said governor of Naqadeh. Amir Abbas Jafari, in reference to the latest actions taken for the process of registering Hasanlu village as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, stated, the historic village is not just a settlement, but a valuable treasure trove of history, culture, and nature that is of importance beyond the geographical boundaries of the county and province, according to chtn.ir.

Emphasizing the need to preserve and introduce this precious heritage, he referred to the economic potential and job creation resulting from tourism development in Hasanlu, adding, active participation of the local people is the key to success in the path to registering this village as a World Heritage Site. He considered the ancient Hasanlu Hill as a testament to Iranian civilizations and the surrounding wetlands as rich habitats, stating: Hasanlu's unique potentials further justify the village's eligibility for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

Jafari, referring to the economic capabilities and job creation po-

tential of Hasanlu village, noted, the village's thriving tourism can serve as a driving force for economic development and sustainable employment for the region's residents. Additionally, developing infrastructure, promoting handicrafts and agricultural products, and hosting cultural festivals can create an environment conducive to attracting investments and job opportunities. He emphasized that leveraging the potential of the Construction Basij in implementing infrastructure projects with limited resources is an efficient strategy, adding "We support active participation of the private sector in the development projects". Regarding the role of local people and sustainable development in the path to the global registra-

tion of Hasanlu he said that active participation of the people is the foundation for success in this matter.

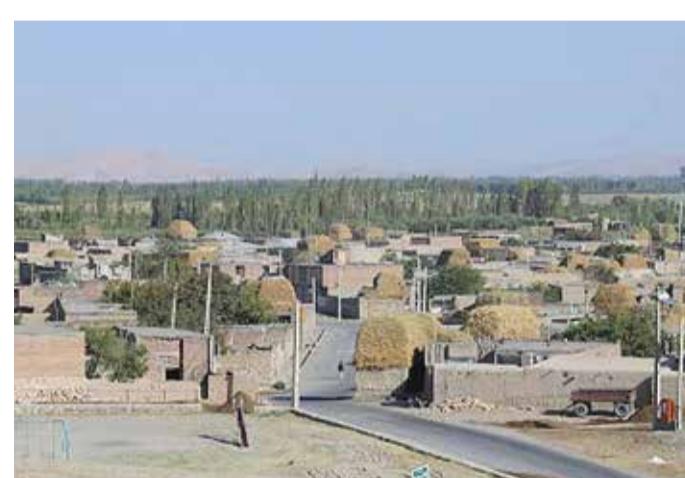
Establishing ecotourism, supporting handicraft artists, and holding festivals, will attract and strengthen people's participation and significantly contribute to preserving the authenticity and identity of the village as well as its sustainable development. Jafari referred to the challenges ahead and said, "The shortage of suitable accommodation units, the need for more support for handicraft artists, and the necessity of holding more cultural and tourism events, are among the issues that should be given serious attention. In this regard, by drafting a comprehensive operational plan, coordinating

between executive agencies, and actively involving the local community, these challenges can be overcome and effective steps can be taken towards the global registration of this valuable heritage."

Hasanlu village is one of the historical villages in Naqadeh, located 84 kilometers from Urmia. This village boasts lush nature, and one of its unique historical attractions, which draws both domestic and foreign tourists each year, is the "Hasanlu Hill." This site dates back several thousand years and reflects the rich history of the village. The historical site is a significant tourism destination with an impressive history, considered one of the most important archaeological sites in the country, with

approximately eight thousand years of history. Thousands of precious cultural and historical artifacts, such as pottery, bronze and copper objects, jewelry, weapons, and decorative items, have been discovered through excavations at this site.

The Hasanlu Hill is circular in shape, with a diameter of 280 meters, situated in the Hasanlu village and surrounded by many other mounds. According to archaeological studies, this mound has been inhabited during ten different periods, with the oldest period of settlement dating back to the 6th to 3rd millennium BCE. Approximately 14 archaeological hills have been identified around the Hasanlu Hill, indicating prosperity, a suitable climate, and the cultural development of



ancient peoples in this region. Additionally, the Hasanlu National Heritage Site was established in 2013 near the historical hill. The early inhabitants of the Hasanlu Hill were likely a group known as the Mannae, who left behind a vast and brilliant civilization, with their settlement located in the southern lands of Lake Urmia. The Hasanlu Castle is another unique monument of this historic village; it is one of the most famous castles, dating back to the 1st millennium BCE, and was used for protection. However, much of it collapsed during that same millennium due to enemy invasions and a fire. Many bodies of the castle's inhabitants were later found by archaeologists, leading to various stories about their fate. This castle consists of a two-story building that combines religious and military architecture and was built robustly on the Hasanlu Hill. Excavations were conducted before the Islamic Revolution, during which various parts of the castle were uncovered. The different sections of the Hasanlu Castle include numerous rooms, a hall, defensive walls, and other areas. The castle was established in the fourth century as a residential fortress and features a very large central courtyard measuring 29 by 19 meters, with this polygonal courtyard not having equal lengths and widths.

Iran, Spain in talks over pre-World Cup friendly: Report

Sports Desk

Iran and Spain are closing in on an agreement to go head-to-head in a friendly game in June, Varzesh3 reported on Friday. The game – set to be played in Spain on June 4 – would be part of both teams' preparations for next summer's FIFA World Cup finals, which will be co-hosted by the United States, Mexico, and Canada from June 11. Iran will leave Spain for the United States after the game, with Team Melli's final friendly before the World Cup set to be staged behind closed doors, Varzesh3 added. Iran and Spain squared off at the 2018 World Cup in Russia, where the European powerhouse claimed a hard-fought 1-0 victory, courtesy of Ramin Rezaeian's own goal in the second half.

Team Melli has been drawn in Group G of the global showpiece alongside Belgium, Egypt, and New Zealand. Iran will kick off its World Cup campaign against New Zealand at SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, California, on June 15, before facing European heavyweight Belgium at the same venue six days later. The team will then travel to Seattle, Washington, to face Egypt in its final group-stage match at Lumen Field on June 26. With eight third-placed teams across the 12 groups advancing to the round of 32, Iran will fancy its chances of securing a first-ever knockout-stage berth at the seventh attempt. Mahdi Taj, the chairman of the Iranian Football Federation, said in December that Portugal would likely be Iran's final friendly opponent before the World Cup.



IRNA

Wrestling U20 National Championships: Tehran crowned freestyle champion



Sports Desk

Tehran claimed the freestyle team title at the Wrestling U20 National Championships in Tehran, Iran. The Iranian capital's 10-man squad dominated the team standings with 191 points, with Mazandaran and Khorasan Razavi in the following spots, finishing on 134 and 110 points, respectively. Erfan Siri defeated Mohammad-Javad Sabouri in the final to win the 57kg gold, with Amirhossein Abbasi and Mohammad Safarpour standing joint third. Ali-Asghar Soltani claimed the 61kg title, thanks to a final victory over Seyyed Taha Hashemi. Amirhossein Honarmand and Mohammad-Hossein Sadeqpour finished with consolation bronzes. Amirreza Taimourizad overcame Mohammad Amouei for the 65kg gold, while Abolfazl Koushki and Sam Arshad settled for bronze medals. The final showpiece in the 70kg class saw Sajjad Pirdayeh beat Reza Shamsipour to walk away with the ultimate prize, with Mahan Kavousi and Amirreza Safakhail sharing the third place. In the 74kg category, Mohammad Ma-

han Khorramkah grabbed the gold – courtesy of a final win against Shayan Ordou. Amirmohammad Zarrinkam and Mohammad-Mahdi Mamivand were the bronze medalists of the category. Sobhan Esmi won the 79kg gold with a victory over Mahdi Esmaeili, while Moein Fotouhi and Mahdi Abdollahnejad finished with joint bronzes. Abolfazl Shamsipour rounded out his 86kg campaign in style, defeating Amirali Moslemi in the final. Sajed Babashaverdi and Reza Afshar were the bronze medalist of the class. Amirhossein Khakpa Kafshgar defeated Amirreza Alipour in a thrilling 92kg showdown, while Amirali Aqajani and Amirali Alizadeh bagged consolation bronze medals. Danial Tavakkoli beat Amirmohammad Shafaei for the 97kg title, with Tohid Nouri and Shahrad Rouzbahani standing joint third. Amirhossein Naqdi-Alipour brought the curtain down on the two-day event with a final win against Aryan Arad in the 125kg final. Pouria Ya'qoubi and Amirhossein Azizi shared the third podium.

اعلان مزایده صادراتی بیلت آلیاژی ریخته‌گری مدام

شرکت فولاد آلیاژی ایران

شماره مرجع مزایده: IASCO-EXPT-06



شرکت فولاد آلیاژی ایران (IASCO) در نظر دارد تسبیب به فروش بیلت آلیاژی صادراتی، از طریق مزایده عمومی اقدام نماید. خاطرنشان می‌سازد که عرضه در چهار گردی منتخب و به شرح جزئیات ذیل انجام می‌پذیرد. از علاقمندان به شرکت در مزایده مزبور دعوت به عمل می‌آید که از تاریخ ۱۴۰۴/۱۰/۲۲ لغایت ۱۴۰۴/۱۰/۱۸ جهت اخذ اطلاعات مزایده و راهنمایی‌های لازم با واحد صادرات به شماره تماس‌های +۹۸۲۱-۸۸۳۲۲۶۷۵ و +۹۸۳۵-۳۱۲۲۶۷۵ و آدرس ایمیل Salesexp@iasco.net وارد شوند. در ارتباط باشند. مهلت ارائه پیشنهاد قیمت مزایده یادشده حداقل ساعت ۱۵:۰۰ روز چهارشنبه مورخ ۱۴۰۴/۱۰/۲۴ می‌باشد.



Iran Alloy Steel Company

Tender Announcement for Export of CC-Alloy Steel Billet

Tender Ref. No.: IASCO-EXPT-06

Please be informed that Iran Alloy Steel Company (IASCO) intends to launch a general Tender for the export of CC-Alloy Steel Billets under the following terms and conditions:

1. Product Specifications and Commercial terms:

Main Tender Grades & Quality	Acc. to attached specification No.
94031	C07KU9403I40408A030

● Other Grades may also be considered By Customer Request with related premium price. (Please clearly specify the desired grade, analysis and etc).

2. Size & Dimensions: (130*130) *12,000 mm

3. Quantity: 20.000 MT (±10%)

4. Delivery Time: approximately 25 days after receipt of advance payment.

5. Delivery Term: FCA Yazd.

Note: FOB Bandar Abbas or may also be considered upon buyer's request, subject to amended delivery time and mutual agreement.

6. Tender General Conditions:

a. The offer must remain valid for at least **seven (7) Iranian working days** from the submission deadline.

b. Vague, conditional or incomplete offers will not be considered.

c. The buyers company must be legally registered outside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

d. IASCO reserves the right to accept or reject any or all offers at its sole discretion.

e. All payments shall be deemed valid only upon the Seller's receipt of official bank confirmation.

f. Submission of offer implies full acceptance of all tender terms and conditions.

7. Offer Submission:

For instructions and further information, kindly contact the Export Department using the following details:

Tel: +9835-31222675 & +9821-88322621.

Email: Salesexp@iasco.net (For registration only, not to send any offer).

8. Closing Date:

Deadline for Offer Submission: **Wednesday, January 14, 2026 – by 3:00 p.m. (Tehran Local Time)**