

اخبار اصفهان

اولین روز نامه
اقتصادی
دوزبانه
استان اصفهان

روزنامه اقتصادی استان اصفهان

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قیمت ۱۰۰۰ تومان

بازار فناوری در انحصار شرکت های خصوصی است

باید انحصار در بازار داخل را به منظور رشد شرکت های دانش بنیان از بین برد. در بازار داخل به ویژه در حوزه فناوری، شرکت های خصوصی و وابسته بازار را در اختیار دارند. فضای رقابتی در بازار داخل وجود ندارد.

افشین کلاهی شرکت های دانش بنیان در دو فضا مشکل دارند که اولی فضای عمومی کسب و کار و دومی اکوسیستم این شرکت ها است. در فضای اول، مشکلات عمومی مثل مالیات و بیمه شرکت های دانش بنیان را درگیر کرده و مشکلات اکوسیستم و فضای گلخانه ای شرکت های دانش بنیان که...



مدیر کل زندان های استان اصفهان
خبر داد:

کاهش ۱۳ درصدی زندانیان طی یک سال

مدیر کل زندان های استان اصفهان گفت: استان اصفهان ۶۳ درصد زندانیان کشور را دارد که در ۱۵ زندان و بازداشتگاه نگهداری می شوند. تعداد زندانیان نسبت به مدت مشابه سال قبل ۱۳ درصد کاهش داشته است.

اسداله گرجی زاده در نشست خبری اظهار کرد: استان اصفهان ۶۳ درصد زندانیان کشور را دارد که در ۱۵ زندان و بازداشتگاه نگهداری می شوند که تعداد زندانیان نسبت به مدت مشابه سال قبل ۱۳ درصد کاهش داشته است. امسال ۴ هزار زندانی با عفو از جانب مقام معظم رهبری آزاد و ۳ هزار نفر هم مشمول عفو شدند.

مدیر کل زندان های استان...

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بازار طلا و سکه ۹۸/۴/۴ ساعت ۱۵:۰۵

قیمت سکه	قیمت فروش	قیمت قبلی
سکه طرح قدیم	۴۵۰۴۰۰۰	۴۳۳۸۰۰۰
سکه طرح جدید	۴۶۷۰۰۰۰	۴۴۴۹۰۰۰
نیم سکه	۲۴۱۸۰۰۰	۲۵۲۰۰۰۰
ربع سکه	۱۶۱۹۰۰۰	۱۶۴۰۰۰۰
سکه گرمی	۱۰۰۹۰۰۰	۹۸۹۰۰۰

یک مثقال طلای ۱۷ عیار	۱۷۷۳۰۰۰	۱۷۶۶۰۰۰
یک گرم طلای ۱۸ عیار	۴۱۰۰۰۰	۴۰۷۵۰۰
یک گرم طلای ۱۹ عیار	۴۴۲۴۸۰	۴۴۲۴۸۰
یک گرم طلای ۲۴ عیار	۵۴۶۰۱۰۰	۵۴۳۳۰۰

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ISFAHAN NEWS

سرمقاله
فرزانه مستاجر

روز مبارزه با مواد
مخدر:

ایران پرچم دار مبارزه با صنعت کثیف

یکی از سود آور ترین اقتصاد های غیر مجاز در جهان تجارت مواد مخدر است که تنها تعدادی از کشور ها از آن سود می برند. در کشور ما از دیر باز خرید و فروش مواد مخدر به صورت علنی غیر قانونی محسوب می شده و اگر هم فرد یا افرادی از این تجارت سود کلانی عایدشان شود به صورت زیر زمینی بوده است.

اما ایران به دلیل هم جوارگی با کشور افغانستان و اینکه آن کشور بزرگترین مساحت زیر کشت تریاک را در جهان دارد همیشه هزینه های مالی و حتی جانی زیادی برای مبارزه با مواد مخدر و نقل و انتقال آن از افغانستان به کشورهای اروپایی پرداخت کرده است. زیر آیرن مرز بین افغانستان و اروپا است و تقریباً تنها راهی که این مواد می تواند به اروپا که مرکز اصلی مصرف و فرآوری مواد مخدر است، کشور ماست. در بیشتر نقاط دنیا خرید و فروش مواد مخدر غیر مجاز است.

ادامه در صفحه ۲



نماینده مجلس: انحصار در ایران به پایان می رسد

پایان انحصار خودرویی

از آن جایی که این طرح باعث کاهش حاشیه سود مافیای خودرو و کشور خواهد شد، با همکاری وزارت صنعت و معدن تجارت، سازمان بازرسی کل کشور و دیگر نهادهای مسئول در اجرای این طرح از سنگ اندازی ها جلوگیری خواهد شد.

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در نمايشگاه تخصصی سازگاری با کم آبی رتبه نخست بهترین مقالات ارائه شده به شرکت آبیفا استان اصفهان تعلق گرفت؛ درخشش در ساختار تئوریک

شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان اصفهان با ارائه بیش از ۱۰۰ مقاله در برتال کار گروه ملی سازگاری با کم آبی، توانست رتبه نخست را در این زمینه به خود اختصاص دهد.

مدیر روابط عمومی و آموزش همگانی شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان بوشهر با ارائه حدود ۵۰ مقاله در رتبه دوم قرار گرفت که فاصله چشم گیری با شرکت آبیفا استان اصفهان داشته است.



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اصفهان در مساحت ۶۵ متر مربع، دستاوردها و آثار خود را در زمینه سازگاری با کم آبی در قالب نشر، فیلم، لوح فشرده برای متخصصین صنعت به نمایش گذاشت. مشاور مدیر عامل شرکت آبیفا استان اصفهان با اشاره به ارائه آثار خلق و جدید در این نمایشگاه بیان کرد: معاونین وزیر نیرو، مدیر عامل شرکت مهندسی آب و فاضلاب کشور و مدیر عامل شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان اصفهان در روز اول نشست و با افتتاح نمایشگاه سازگاری با کم آبی در بازدید از غرفه شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان اصفهان، آثار ارائه را در این نمایشگاه بسیار ارزنده و قابل توجه دانستند.

ارائه دادند بنی طبه با بیان اینکه مقاله مدیر دفتر مدیریت مصرف بهینه شرکت آبیفا اصفهان بعنوان مقاله برتر برای حاضرین در این حوزه آب شرب، ۱۶ طرح مربوط به آبیاری بهینه فضای سبز، ۱۲ طرح در قالب مصرف صحیح انرژی و ۱۰ طرح در رابطه با مصرف درست آب در صنعت ارائه نمود. وی عنوان کرد: مدیران و کارشناسان آبفای شهری و روستایی تجربیات خود را در قالب مقالات ارائه کردند که در این میان ۱۹ مقاله مربوط به تجربیات مدیران و کارشناسان آبفای شهری و ۶ مقاله را مدیران و کارشناسان آبفای روستایی

سید اکبر بنی طبه با اشاره به مقالات ارائه شده در این نمایشگاه اعلام کرد: شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان اصفهان در نمایشگاه تخصصی سازگاری با کم آبی ۴۹ طرح در حوزه آب شرب، ۱۶ طرح مربوط به آبیاری بهینه فضای سبز، ۱۲ طرح در قالب مصرف صحیح انرژی و ۱۰ طرح در رابطه با مصرف درست آب در صنعت ارائه نمود. وی عنوان کرد: مدیران و کارشناسان آبفای شهری و روستایی تجربیات خود را در قالب مقالات ارائه کردند که در این میان ۱۹ مقاله مربوط به تجربیات مدیران و کارشناسان آبفای شهری و ۶ مقاله را مدیران و کارشناسان آبفای روستایی

مقاله مدیر دفتر مدیریت مصرف بهینه شرکت آبیفا اصفهان بعنوان مقاله برتر برای حاضرین در این نمایشگاه ارائه می شود.

جزئیات همه استغفاهای داغ خرداد ماه اصفهان منتشر شد:

خداحافظی با کرسی ریاست

با توجه به پایان مهلت قانونی کناره گیری از مسؤولیت های دولتی برای حضور در انتخابات یازدهمین دوره مجلس شورای اسلامی، فارس استغفاهای اردیبهشت و خرداد ماه اصفهان را بررسی می کند. در اسفند ماه سال ۹۸ انتخابات یازدهمین دوره مجلس شورای اسلامی در پیش رو است و مطابق ماده ۲۹ قانون انتخابات مجلس شورای اسلامی، داوطلبان نباید در سمت های مندرج در این قانون شاغل باشند؛ مگر آن که حداقل شش ماه قبل از ثبت نام از سمت خود استعفا دهند و وزارت کشور موظف است حداقل ۷ ماه قبل از آغاز ثبت نام انتخابات مراتب را از طریق رسانه های گروهی اطلاع دهد.

سید سلمان سامانی سخنگوی وزارت کشور در همین رابطه گفته بود: طبق برنامه زمانی انتخابات، ۱۰ تا ۱۶ آذر زمان ثبت نام انتخابات مجلس یازدهم است و داوطلبان انتخابات مجلس شورای اسلامی تا ۱۶ خرداد برای پذیرش استعفا فرصت دارند.

انتخابات یازدهمین دوره مجلس شورای اسلامی روز جمعه ۲ اسفند ۹۸ برگزار خواهد شد و منتخبان مردم بر ۲۹۰ کرسی مجلس تکیه خواهند زد، از این تعداد ۱۹ نماینده از استان اصفهان وارد ساختمان سبز بهارستان خواهند شد.

با توجه به اتمام فرصت قانونی، فارس به بررسی اسامی افرادی می پردازد که طی این مدت استعفا داده اند، گفتنی است پیگیری های خبرگزاری فارس از دبیر ستاد انتخابات استان اصفهان برای گرفتن اسامی مدیران مستعفی با این استدلال که امکان دارد این افراد به دلایل دیگری استعفا کرده باشند نه لزوماً برای انتخابات، بی نتیجه ماند؛ البته این نکته قابل ذکر است که هنوز هیچ استعفا کننده ای به طور رسمی از نیت انتخاباتی خود صحبت نکرده است.

چه کسانی در خرداد ماه اصفهان استعفا دادند؟

عباس مقتدایی که سابقه حضور در مجلس نهم را دارد، سال ۹۲ در انتخابات شورا های اسلامی شهر و روستا شرکت و به عنوان عضو



علی البدل شورای اسلامی شهر اصفهان انتخاب شده بود؛ وی در روز های اخیر از این سمت استعفا داده است. همچنین شنیده ها نیز حکایت از کناره گیری عباس حاج رسولیها از عضویت علی البدلی شورای شهر اصفهان دارد.

محسن کریمیانی که پیش تر مدیر کل جهاد کشاورزی استان اصفهان بود پیش از مهلت تعیین شده وزارت کشور از سمت خود استعفا داد تا مهرداد مرادمند به عنوان قائم مقام اداره کل جهاد کشاورزی استان اصفهان جایگزین او شود.

اصغر هدایت دبیر سابق شورای هماهنگی مبارزه با مواد مخدر نیز اواسط خرداد از سمت خود استعفا کرد، هدایت در گذشته فرماندار فلاجان بوده و شنیده ها حکایت از احتمال نامزدی وی در انتخابات پیش رو از همین شهرستان دارد.

مسعود منتظری شهردار سابق نجف آباد که ۶ سال این سمت را بر عهده داشت اردیبهشت ماه از سمت خود استعفا داد و گفته می شود دلیلش را حضور در انتخابات مجلس عنوان کرده است، شورای شهر نجف آباد پس از قبول استعفای وی، محمد مغزی را به عنوان سرپرست شهرداری نجف آباد منصوب کرد.

علیرضا بصیری فرماندار سابق شاهین شهر و میمه که از اسفند ۹۲ عهده دار این مسؤولیت شده بود نیز اردیبهشت ماه از سمت خود استعفا کرد تا استاندار اصفهان اسفندیار تاجمیری را در سمت سرپرستی فرمانداری این شهرستان منصوب کرد.

نوبت دوم

تجدید آگهی مزایده

شهرداری زرین شهر

شهرداری زرین شهر به استناد مجوز شماره ۲۲ مورخ ۹۸/۲/۱۴ شورای اسلامی شهر در نظر دارد نسبت به واگذاری یک باب مغازه (سوپر مارکت) واقع در ترمینال مسافربری زرین شهر به صورت اجاره برای مدت دو سال از طریق مزایده عمومی اقدام نماید. لذا از متقاضیان واجد شرایط دعوت به عمل می آید جهت دریافت اسناد مزایده و کسب اطلاعات بیشتر از تاریخ انتشار تا پایان وقت اداری ۹۸/۴/۱۲ به شهرداری زرین شهر مراجعه نمایند.

میثم محمدی - شهردار زرین شهر

شناسه: ۵۰۵۲۳۹

زمین تنهاست...
دوستدار محیط زیست

جهت معرفی محصولات سازگار با محیط زیست خود استفاده از تسهیلات ویژه مرکز توسعه ارتباطات و آگهی های روزنامه اخبار اصفهان با شماره ۳۲۷۴۵۰ تماس حاصل نمایید

فایل توجه شهروندان گرامی

آیا می دانید با مفقود شدن مدارک شناسایی خود ممکن است شما به عنوان متهم شناخته شوید!

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Rangoonis Mosque in Abadan, Southwest of Iran



Rangoonis mosque was built in southwest of the Abadan Refinery near Arvand River in 1922. When Abadan became an industrial town in the early 1900s the first wave of British, Indian and Pakistanis who immigrated to the area were the Muslim employees of Rangoon (Yangon), the then capital of Burma (Myanmar), Refinery. These new immigrants established a mosque in Abadan, naming it after their hometown. The Rangoonis Mosque has Mughal architecture and extensive cement reliefs. The Mihrab (prayer niche) of this mosque is adorned with arabesque and geometrical motifs as well as an embossed depiction of heaven. The mosque has a Shabistan (inner sanctum), a courtyard and minarets. Since 2010 the mosque has served as the location of the Historical and Handwritten Documents Museum and houses handwritten Qurans as well as historical documents dating back to the Qajar (1785-1925) and the first Pahlavi (1925-1941) eras including financial documents and correspondence belonging to Iranian merchants in India and Britain with Iranian merchants, promissory notes, negotiable instruments and business letters. The Rangoonis Mosque was registered as a National Heritage Site in 2000.

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Sa'dabad Complex: Collection Of Mansions, Palaces



Sa'dabad Complex

The historical cultural complex of Sa'dabad is known as a collection of mansions and palaces, which located in Darband, the northern and most peaceful area of Tehran. And The Sa'dabad complex has about 180 hectares of natural forest, springs, aqueducts, garden gardens, greenhouses and streets. This is one of the best Tehran attractions that all the Iran tourism should visit there. There are eighteen small and large palaces of Qajar and Pahlavi periods in Sa'dabad complex:

Sheykh Lotfollah Mosque is not just a mosque, it is an art. Its construction started in 1603 under the order of Shah Abbas the first, and it took 18 years to complete. Shah Abbas ordered to build this mosque right in front of his official palace and it became one of the four popular monuments of the Naghshe Jahan Square and one of the most significant landmarks of Isfahan.

- 1- Ahmad Shahi Palace
This palace is the oldest palace in Sa'dabad. And it was built at the end of the reign of Ahmad Shah Qajar. And it was began its construction in 1297.
2. Shahvand Palace (Green Palace Museum)
One of the most beautiful royal palaces in Iran. It is located at a high point in the northwest of Sa'dabad.
3. The White House (Mellat Palace Museum)
This palace is the largest one in the Sa'dabad complex. And it has been renowned for the White House due to its white appearance.
- 4- Private Palace
This palace is located west of the Museum of Fine Arts. Also The palace was used as a Museum of Natural History in the early years after the Iranian Revolution.
- 5- Asvad Palace (Black) Art Museum
6. Shams Palace (Museum of Anthropology)
The Museum of Anthropology is the former palace of Shams Pahlavi, that is located on the northwest side of Sa'dabad.
7. Ashraf Palace (Museum of Utensils and Handicrafts)
The Museum of Containers is located in the east of Saadabad's historic cultural-historical complex.
- 8- Gholam Reza Palace
9. Mother Queen's Palace
This palace, during Pahlavi, was the place of the last years in life of Reza Shah. And the residence of the mother of the Shah (Taj al-Muluk) until the time of the

- Islamic Revolution of Iran.
- 10- Ahmad Reza Palace
11. Building of Abdolreza
12. Bahman Pahlavi (Gholam Reza's son) Palace
This palace is one of the most beautiful buildings in the Pahlavi era. And the home of Bahman, the son of Gholamreza Pahlavi.
13. Shahram (son of Ashraf) Palace (military museum)
14. Farideh Diba Palace (Art Museum)
15. The old palace crown prince Reza Pahlavi (Behzad Museum)
The miniature museum of Professor Hossein Behzad located in the central part of Sa'dabad. And also the museum's building dates back to the late Qajar and early Pahlavi periods.
16. The new palace crown prince Reza Pahlavi
17. Palace of Farahnaz and Alireza, sons of Mohammad Reza Shah (Museum of the Line and Book Miramad)
The museum located in the central part of Sa'dabad. And the museum building has two floors, the residence of two of the sons of the king (Farahnaz and Alireza).
After the revolution in Iran, the building dedicated to the screening of monuments.
18. Leila Palace (Aqueduct Museum)
The Aqueduct Museum is located in the central part of Sa'dabad.
This building was the summer residence of Leila Pahlavi, the youngest daughter of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. And

this palace is also the newest building in the collection.

How to access to Sa'dabad Complex:

You can go to Sa'dabad Complex from 2 main doors.

Darband Gate:

By train:

Use the subway, line 1 up to the last station (Tajrish Square). There are taxis to Sa'dabad Complex in Qods square by the subway station and also at Jafari Street in Tajrish Square.

By car:

Take Darband Street on the north side of Tajrish Square up to Darband Square.

Please note that Sa'dabad Complex has no parking.

Zaferanieh Gate:

By train:

Use the subway, line 1 up to the last station (Tajrish Square). And there is no direct taxi to zaferanieh Gate, so use Asef taxis in Maleki Street On the west side of Tajrish. And walk for 10 minutes from Taheri Street to Sa'dabad.

By car:

Go to Valiasr Avenue from Tajrish Square. And then turn right to Shahid Fallahi Street (Zaferanieh). And turn to Shahid Taheri Street at your right side. Please note that Sa'dabad has no parking but you can find parking in Streets around.

Address:

Shahid Kamal Taheri Street, Shahid Fallahi Street (Zaferanieh), Valiasr Avenue, Tajrish Square, Tehran.

Some of the nearby hotels:

Parsian Esteghlal International Hotel with an approximate time of 15 minute. Sepehr Hotel with an approximate time of 20 minute.

And some of the other tourist attractions near this complex are: Baam Tehran Iranian Art Museum Garden Darband Golabdarre Park

Morvarid Hotel Tabriz



Morvarid Hotel Tabriz is a 1-star budget hotel in Tabriz which is located in the centre of the city. It is also one of the oldest hotels in the city which has been renovated recently. Therefore, it has all the standard facilities such as the air conditioner or free Wi-Fi. The building of the hotel dates back to 110 years ago. Hence, the hotel still has the old look. Some parts of it, like the columns and arches, have been listed in Iranian National Sites.

Morvarid Hotel Tabriz Location and Accessibility

The hotel is located in Emam Street just a few steps away from Golestan Park, which makes a great atmosphere around the hotel. There are two bus stops at a very close distance to this hotel which makes it easy for the guests to get to the other parts of the city without any problem. Moreover, the guests can also walk to the nearest subway station which is only 500 meters away and is reachable on foot in 5 minutes. You can also find great cafés or restaurants at a very close distance from the hotel. The distance between the Morvarid Hotel Tabriz and Saat Square is almost 1.2 km which is reachable by car in 5 minutes. However, you can easily get to this square by bus too. From this square, you can easily walk to Heydarzadeh House, which is one of the historic houses in the city, in only 5 minutes.

Distances between Morvarid Hotel Tabriz and Tabriz Landmarks
Bazaar of Tabriz: 2.7 km



- Blue Mosque (Kabud Mosque): 2.7 km
- Arg Alishah of Tabriz: 1.8 km
- El Goli Park: 12.1 km
- Qajar Museum: 3.9 km
- Maghbarat-al-Shoara: 3.9 km
- Saat Tower: 2.5 km
- Ostad Shahriah Museum: 3.1 km
- Heydarzadeh Historical House: 2.7 km
- Jame Mosque of Tabriz: 2.7 km
- Iron Age Museum: 3.2 km
- Constitution House of Tabriz: 1.3 km
- Tabriz International Airport: 9 km
- Tabriz Railway Station: 4.8 km

Morvarid Hotel Tabriz Amenities and Facilities

Morvarid Hotel Tabriz has 23 rooms which have a minibar, air conditioner, TV, closet, and free toiletries in the bathrooms. Free Wi-Fi is available in each room and the public area too. Breakfast is included in every reservation. If you have any valuable things, you can put them in the safe box at the reception desk.

Morvarid Hotel Tabriz Advantages

Looking at the guests' reviews, the main advantage of the Morvarid Hotel Tabriz is its location. Since it is located in the centre of the city and very close to the bus stop and metro station, it will be easy to get to any parts of the city and see all the tourist attractions in Tabriz. In Fact, a 1-star hotel, the Morvarid Hotel is so clean and offers great services to its guests. Moreover, the price of the hotel is affordable compared to the location and the quality of its services. The guests also have found the staff so helpful and kind.

Iran's Non-Oil Trade Surplus With APEC Tops \$420m

Iran traded 4.39 million tons of non-oil commodities worth \$1.81 billion with member economies of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation during the first Iranian month (March 21-April 20) to register a 29.41% growth in tonnage and a 24.24% decline in value compared with last year's same month.

Latest data released by the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration show Iran's exports totaled 3.82 million tons worth \$1.12 billion during the month ending April 20, indicating a 38.78% rise in tonnage and

an 11.28% decrease in value year-on-year. Imports stood at 574,089 tons worth \$698.89 million, down 10.76% and 38.62% in tonnage and value respectively YOY.

As a result, Iran recorded \$421.75 million in non-oil trade surplus with APEC member economies, Financial Tribune reported. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation is an inter-governmental forum for 21 Pacific Rim member economies that promotes free trade throughout the region. Inspired from the success of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' series of post-ministerial conferences launched in the mid-1980s, APEC was established in 1989 in response to

the growing interdependence of Asia-Pacific economies and the advent of regional trade blocs worldwide. It has 21 members.

APEC also aims to establish new markets for agricultural products and raw materials beyond Europe. Headquartered in Singapore, APEC is recognized as one of the oldest forums and highest-level multilateral blocs in the Asia-Pacific region and exerts a significant global influence.



Iran, Qatar to launch cargo-passenger shipping line from Bushehr Port

Iran's southern port of Bushehr is about to launch a cargo and passenger shipping line with Qatar using a roro/passenger ship called Grand Ferry.

The Palau-flagged vessel has a length overall of 145.02m and its breadth extreme is 26.5m.

Palau is an archipelago of over 500 islands, part of the Micronesia region in the western Pacific Ocean. Grand Ferry berthed at Bushehr Port last Tuesday on June 18 after setting sail from Qatar's Hamad Port on June 4. "The vessel is equipped with 500 beds in 250 rooms as well as 1,300 chairs suitable for carrying passengers in five classes," said Bushehr's Ports and Maritime Organisation Managing Director Siavash Arjmandzade.

The official noted that the vessel will first transit cargo to Qatar and later will be used to transport passengers to Qatar from Bushehr on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. Grand Ferry is expected to carry cargo and passengers from Bushehr to Qatar twice a week, he said. "As Iran-Qatar trade ties develop over time especially transit of cargo from Bushehr, as the closest Iranian port to Qatar, the launch of Grand Ferry will promise more maritime trade between the two countries," Arjmandzade added.

Roll-on/roll-off (RORO or ro-ro) ships are vessels designed to carry wheeled cargo, such as cars, trucks, semi-trailer trucks, trailers, and railroad cars, that are driven on and off the ship on their own wheels or using a platform vehicle.

GOLD PRICE PER OUNCE
1,382.01 \$

Currency	IRR
USD	42000
GBP	53477
CHF	43064
EUR	47752

Iran's Economic Slowdown Explained

The recession predicted for the last fiscal year (March 19-2018) turned out to be deeper than expected and proved to be worse than what can be blamed on causes of economic contraction.



This was stated by economic analyst Hamid Azarmand in an editorial published by the Persian daily Donya-e-Eqtasad.

"Except for transportation, mining and some services subsectors, other economic sectors, particularly oil, industry and construction fell into recession last year," Financial Tribune quoted him as saying.

Iran's gross domestic product shrank by 4.9% in the year ending March 2019 compared to the year before, the Statistical Center of Iran's latest report said.

The overall GDP figure stood at 7,130 trillion rials (\$53 billion at current market exchange rates) for the year under review. Production of the two groups of "industry" and "agriculture" contracted by 9.6% and 1.5% respectively.

The "services" group posted a meager 0.02% growth.

"Over the past decade, the investment rate has declined dramatically. The gross fixed capital formation last year was less than 70% of the fiscal 2011-12 level. With the decline of capital formation rate and production capacity, the economy was poised to slow and enter recession," Azarmand wrote.

"An unstable macro environment, a hostile business environment, public sector's monopolistic practices and its substantial share in Iran's economy, together with obstacles to financial transactions and foreign trade as well as financial straits each had a role to play in decelerating economic growth last year." The analyst noted that shockwaves of the reimposition of American sanctions (after US President Donald Trump unilaterally walked out of the nuclear deal Iran had signed with world powers in 2015) and its direct impact on Iran's oil exports, foreign trade and consequently the decline in production pushed Iranian economy deeper into recession last year.

Oil Factor
Historically one of the main sources of revenue in Iran, oil has been the main target of US measures against Iran's

economy, as Washington seeks to force Iranian crude clients to halt their purchases.

With the extremely rigorous approach of the US to enforce its sanctions of oil exports, Iran's oil exports fell to around 400,000 bpd in May, less than half of April's level and down from around 2.5 mbpd in April last year, according to tanker data and industry sources.

The severe impact of reduced oil production is well reflected in the SCI report, according to which economic growth without taking oil production into account stood at -2.4%.

"Despite a 1% growth in the value added of oil and gas sector in the first half of last year, the main engine of Iran's economic growth registered a 29% decrease in the second half of last year," he said.

"Close to 70% of the negative growth of Iran's gross domestic product last year could be blamed on the decline in oil production. On top of the direct impact of reduction in oil output on GDP, the revenue effect of black gold was also felt in the government's public budget."

With around 40% of Iran's budget revenues coming from oil exports—far less than the 80-90% of many of its neighboring oil states but still substantial—this year's budget looks increasingly fragile. It is founded on the twin assumptions of exporting a volume of 1.54 million barrels per day of crude oil and gas condensate at a rate of \$54.1 per barrel. Both of these now look impossible to realize, according to Oil Price.com.

Before the US oil sanctions began in earnest in the second half of last year and were bolstered with the removal of waivers in April, Iran's budget was predicated on at least \$30 billion from oil and gas condensate export.

From this, about \$24 billion were earmarked for the government's operating budget (including ongoing National Iranian Oil Company projects), with the remainder to be deposited in the National Development Fund of Iran (the state sovereign fund). The government's operating budget covers such everyday necessities as salaries for its nearly five million employees, pension payments and corollary benefit payments.

Subsidized Foreign Currency

Following last year's depreciation of national currency and in a bid to ease the financial burden of Iranian households, the government initiated a policy of massive subsidized foreign currency grants to import essential goods, Azarmand said.

This policy, unlike what the government had expected, not only failed to lower Iranian households' expenses, but also brought about adverse economic consequences and plunged the country deeper into recession.

"Data provided by the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration show that last year, imports of corn, rice, soybean, soybean oil cake and raw vegetable oils increased, in terms of weight, by 23%, 24%, 17%, 13% and 23% respectively compared with the year before.

The country became overwhelmed with products whose importers received subsidized foreign currency from the government, thanks to the fat profit margins involved in their imports," he said.

The analyst further said SCI figures show private consumption expenditure, after adjusting for the price level, decreased by 2.2% last year compared with the year before, suggesting that aggregate demand decreased last year.

NEWS

Oil market shrugs off as tensions rise in Persian Gulf region

Despite what was expected, the oil market doesn't seem to be moved drastically by the recent turbulence in the Persian Gulf region as Iran shot down a high-technology US surveillance drone when it trespassed its borders in the politically sensitive Strait of Hormuz. Many analysts believe that the reason for this not-too-strong reaction is that the market's nature has changed profoundly in the last few years and now other driving factors seem to play a more significant role in supporting the prices.

It seems that over time the market is more focused on long-term impacts and events, and going through several short-lived events in the past few years, oil traders have learned not to bet too much on such incidents.

For the time being, two major factors which are being closely monitored by the market are the US production and the global oil demand.

In recent years, US production has increased drastically so that the country has become the world's top oil producer and one of the biggest exporters of the commodity. On the other hand, the global oil demand is easing following a slowdown in the world's economic growth over concerns about the trade war between the United States and China, the world's two largest economies.

Although the international benchmark Brent gained five percent this week, but market analysts seem to believe that the optimism regarding the outcomes of the upcoming meeting of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and hopes for easing of trade tensions between the United States and China are also contributing to the increases in the oil prices beside the rising tensions between Iran and the US.

Of course, the tensions in the region cannot be overlooked in addressing the factors which are affecting the oil market.

Since the oil tankers incidents in the Hormuz trait and the drone shot down, many Oil tanker companies have increased their charter rates due to concerns over the safety of their vessels.

According to the New York Times, over the last week, the prices reached about \$28,000 a day for chartering the largest class of tankers. The insurance costs have also risen for shipping in the region have also risen.

However, even considering all the above-mentioned impacts of the rising tensions in the region, the surge in the US production can easily counterbalance the worries of any disruption of oil flows from the Persian Gulf region to the world.

The US is now one of the major suppliers of crude oil to Europe and even to Asia and higher shipping prices could be named as the only major factor which signifies the disruption of flows from Strait of Hormuz and it would likely do the most damage to Asian economies.

The severe impact of reduced oil production is well reflected in the SCI report, according to which economic growth without taking oil production into account stood at %2.4-

NO 247

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Sudoku

Solution: NO 246

2	7	9	5	3	1	6	4	8
8	3	6	7	2	4	5	1	9
1	5	4	8	9	6	7	2	3
6	4	7	1	5	3	8	9	2
9	1	3	2	6	8	4	7	5
5	2	8	9	4	7	3	6	1
4	8	2	6	1	5	9	3	7
3	9	5	4	7	2	1	8	6
7	6	1	3	8	9	2	5	4

News

%77 Rise in Iran's Non-Oil Trade With Turkey

Iran traded 491,247 tons worth \$464.63 million with Turkey during the first Iranian month (March 21-April 20), registering a 76.76% and 77.76% growth in tonnage and value respectively compared with the year before, latest data released by the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration show. Turkey was Iran's third biggest trading partner during the period, after China and the UAE. Iran's exports to Turkey stood at 357,764 tons worth \$118.93 million to register a 27.79% rise

in tonnage and a 7.33% decline in value year-on-year.

Turkey was Iran's sixth export destination in the world, according to Financial Tribune.

Iran exported urea, non-alloy zinc, polyethylene film grade, copper and aluminum to Turkey during the month.

Turkey exported 233,483 tons of commodities worth \$345.69 million to Iran, up by 206.38% and 159.84% in tonnage and value respectively YOY. It was the second exporter of goods to Iran during the period.

US failed play with UAV card

Once the tensions between Tehran and Washington have been increased by Iran's shot down of the US spy drone after it violated the country's airspace. The experts believe that the drone had entered Iran's airspace to achieve multiple goals. On Thursday, June 20, the Air Defense Unit of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps (IRGC) had attacked and shot down the "UAV RQ 4" called "Global Hawk". Officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran call the US invasion of Iranian territory the decision by Iran to down the drone, while Americans believe that the UAV has been targeted over the Strait of Hormuz and international waters. The reaction of the President of the United States to the Iranian measure was considerable and contemplative. He wrote in his Twitter page that "Iran made a big mistake". The next reaction, however, came with a dramatic easing, and during a joint news conference with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Trump said, "It's hard to believe that the attack was a deliberate one." "Probably someone mistakenly did it," the US president added. In the tensions between Iran and the United States, preserving the lives of forces of each other is a red line, and the authorities of both countries rely on this factor in their stances. For example, Trump claimed on his Twitter on Friday that he had ordered the stop, 10 minutes before the attack on three Iranian sites because 150 people would die. In contrast, Amir Ali Hajizadeh, commander of the IRGC Aerospace announced at a press conference the possibility of downing another US intelligence aircraft. He added, "At the moment of intercepting the UAV, another spy aircraft with 35 people was flying near it, we could have overthrown it, but we did not."

US desire to 'strangle' Iran could easily ignite war

US President Donald Trump on Thursday called off planned airstrikes on Iran at the last minute. In an interview, he said he has gone from being a "warmonger" to a "dove." But the situation in the Persian Gulf has not eased. On Saturday, Trump announced further sanctions against Iran and said military action was still possible. At this rate, it is only a matter of time before new war breaks out in the region. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said it was the US that was "provoking" Iran and growing risks of miscalculation could lead to a "world war". This is his opinion as a bystander on the right and wrong, and also reflects the general concern of the

international community about the tension. Leaders on both sides have repeatedly said they do not want war. But what the US is doing is pushing the Middle East closer to war. First, the US abruptly pulled out of the Iran nuclear deal, despite opposition from all sides, bringing an already defused situation back to a state of tension. Then the US imposed sweeping sanctions on Iran. Now, the US is sending warships to the Persian Gulf, where military drones have been flying intensively. This is all about putting Iran in a corner: The US sanctions against Iran are a kind of stifling and a brutal crackdown on the basic well-being of its people. Moreover, the US has imposed tough conditions on Iran that involve changing its basic national course, not just preventing it from acquiring nuclear weapons. Those demands cannot be achieved by sanctions

and increase Iran's economic difficulties. Unless the US destroys the Iranian regime and subverts Iran culturally, the demands are unrealistic. From the attack on an oil tanker to the shooting down of the US Global Hawk drone by Iran, there has been a flurry of incidents in the Persian Gulf in just two weeks. Arguably, this is the inevitable result of the build-up of tensions in the region. At this point, the US undoubtedly is primarily responsible for it. After Trump called off the airstrikes, US national security adviser John Bolton went so far as to say that Iran should not "mistake the US prudence and discretion for weakness".



Arab analyst: US incapable, desperate vis-a-vis Iran

Lebanese writer and political analyst Nasser Qandil while referring to the US threats against Iran, said that US President Donald Trump is completely desperate and incapable in dealing with Iran.



Qandil, who is known as a media and political expert in the Arab world, said in an interview with the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) that it is unlikely that a war will break out between

Iran and the United States. In terms of military, the threats of America can be serious when it deploys hundreds of thousands of troops in Afghanistan, and the same number in Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq and the Arab countries, because when neutral zone on the border of Turkey and Syria was raised, General Martin Dempsey, commander of the US Army Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Congressional Security and Defense Committee that the buffer zone requires preparation for the start of the war, which requires half a million US troops. If the war with Syria needs this number of US troops, then how about the war with Iran? He stressed, "With the reliance on limited number of fighters in some Arab countries, it is impossible to enter the war with Iran, these fighters will be easily targeted and will be destroyed in the first minutes of the war. If the United States wants to enter the war with Iran, it will withdraw from the region and withdraw all its interests from the area, for example, closing its military base in Qatar, and air defense forces in Saudi Arabia and forces in Iraq and in Syria and its navy fleet in the Persian Gulf will be deployed to waters outside the region, so that Iran cannot attack these positions."

** America is in illusion
Qandil added, "The United States will check this option, but what it will do with Israel. Iran will take revenge upon Israel after the start of the war, and each missile to be fired against Iran, it will launch ten times more to the occupied territories." The analyst underlined that the American effort is that with exerting more pressure on the Iranian people, force them to choose between the main needs of life, and the missile program and the nuclear program and helping the resistance forces.



The Americans have pinned hope to the illusion that only a few months are needed to make Iran surrender. The Lebanese analyst went on to say that interestingly, the United States had previously stated that its interests or the interests of its allies were targeted by Iran or one of Iran's allies, it would react sharply, but we witness Ansarullah bombed Yanba oil pipelines in Saudi Arabia. After that, the United States announced that one of Iran's allies had attacked one of their allies. If the United States had the ability to enter the war, this was the best opportunity because they took the redline themselves, but the United States soon retreated and changed the military rules and declared it only if the interests of the United States and its forces were targeted we will have a tough reaction." It is nevertheless proven that the United States can enter a war of attrition, threatening its strategic and significant facilities without having to enter a war, and this situation has now become one factor of power," Qandil added. On the other hand, Japan's Prime Minister Abe Shinzo asked the president of the United States, Donald Trump, what strategy would be for Iran's possible return to enriching uranium, which Trump responded without regard to Iran's domestic reality, Tehran will surrender under pressure and will come to us before it has had enough enriched uranium.

** Financial problems do not affect Iran's military readiness
Qandil underscored that "With this description, it's a game that the US itself does not know if it will succeed or not, but what if the United States does not succeed. It is noteworthy to mention that if Iran and the forces

find themselves in trouble with their financial resources, this will affect Tehran's support for the security of the region, not Iran's military readiness. For example, the borders of Afghanistan and Pakistan will be disordered and drugs will easily reach Europe and other countries and a wave of refugees will flow to European countries. In another part of the interview, referring to the issue of the freedom of Lebanon's businessman, "Nizar Zakka," the senior expert said that "By releasing Zakka, Iran accepted the request of Beirut and the President of Lebanon, of course Hezbollah and" Seyyed Hassan Nasrallah " have special respect in Iran and they were one of the factors that led Iran to agree to the request of the Lebanese president. Qandil said Hezbollah is trying to help Michel Aoun to display the image of a respectable president whose statements have been approved by international assemblies.

He emphasized that when a country like Iran accepts the requests of the Christian president of a country like Lebanon, there are several messages there. Iran's message is that Lebanon is an important country, and the Lebanese Christian president is a symbol of mutual understanding between Muslims and Christians in the region, and Tehran seeks to strengthen this issue. Qandil went on to say that by releasing Zakka, Iran proved to other countries, it is not a rigid and violent state that cannot interact with, but can negotiate with, and it may be possible for some of the prisoners to be released on the basis of a judicial sentence issued against them. It means that Iran is in favor of negotiation.

NEWS

US, UK, S Arabia, UAE accuse Iran of escalating tensions

In a joint statement issued after a meeting in London Mon., the US, UK, Saudi Arabia and UAE called on Iran to stop actions that destabilize the region, while urging diplomatic solutions to de-escalate tensions.

In a joint statement issued during a meeting in London on Monday, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America expressed their expressed concern over Middle East tensions and the dangers posed by Iranian "destabilizing activity" to peace and security in Yemen and the region.

The quartet accused Iran of being behind attacks on the oil tankers at Fujairah on 12 May and in the Gulf of Oman on 13 June, while Iran has strongly denied any involvement.

They further called on Iran to halt any further actions which threaten regional stability, and urge diplomatic solutions to de-escalate tensions.

The Quad claimed that the Houthi attacks on Saudi Arabia is conducted through using Iranian made and facilitated missiles and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.

"We condemn the Houthi attack on Abha civilian airport on 12 June, which injured 26 civilians. We express full support for Saudi Arabia and call for an immediate end to such attacks by the Iranian-backed Houthis," the four states added, despite the fact that Iran has strongly rejected any weapons supplies to Yemeni forces. They have not said anything about the huge human casualties and humanitarian disaster created as a result of the Saudi and UAE-led coalition's aggression backed by those two western countries.

IRGC foils infiltration bid by anti-revolutionary terrorists in W Iran

The Hamza Sayyid al-Shuhada' Base of the IRGC Ground Forces said Mon. its forces at borders with Iraqi Kurdistan region had engaged in a military conflict with a team of adversary terrorists, killing one, wounding two and capturing one terrorist alive.

The news service of the IRGC 'Sepah News' has quoted the Hamza Sayyid al-Shuhada' Base of the IRGC Ground Forces as saying in a statement on Monday that "a team of anti-revolutionary terrorists affiliated with the Global Arrogance (Western countries) who were trying to infiltrate into country's territories were spotted by the forces of Hamza Sayyid al-Shuhada' Base in Chalderan region, situated in the West Azerbaijan province on Sunday evening."

According to the report, in the skirmishes followed between the members of the terrorist team and the IRGC security forces, a terrorist was killed, two were injured and one was arrested.

News

Trump announces new sanctions targeting office of Iranian leader, FM Zarif

In continuation of hostile anti-Iran policies, the US President Donald Trump signed an executive order Mon. imposing new sanctions against Iran in response to Tehran's downing of an American drone last week. Donald Trump told reporters at the White House on Monday that the office of the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei would be denied access to financial resources by the new sanctions, according to Russia Today.

The new sanctions come a day after the US claimed it

launched massive and successful cyber strikes against Iranian military computer systems, although Tehran said Washington's efforts failed.

Earlier this month, the US accused Tehran of being behind attacks on two oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman, but even US allies Germany and Japan have cast doubt on shaky evidence presented by the Pentagon.

US Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin said Trump's executive order will lock up billions of dollars more in Iranian assets. Mnuchin also promised that Iranian Foreign Secretary Javad Zarif will be hit with sanctions later in the week, adding that the US has not consulted with its allies on the specifics of the planned measures.

The US has claimed that the surveillance drone was shot down in international airspace, while Iran stresses it was destroyed over its own territory.

Earlier, Russia described these new sanctions as illegal, saying it will counter them. Trump administration unilaterally withdrew from Iran nuclear deal

last year in May and re-imposed its secondary sanctions, which have proven to be ineffective to bring Iran back to the negotiating to renegotiate a new deal. Iran has said that it would resume high-level uranium enrichment if the other parties to the deal do not fulfill their commitments by a 60-day deadline that expires in less than two weeks.



ISFAHAN NEWS

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Wednesday, June 26, 2019, No.258

Persian Gulf is symbol of national identity of Iranians

An Iranian lawmaker has criticized the US national security advisor John Bolton for using 'Arab Gulf' instead of the 'Persian Gulf', stressing that "Persian Gulf is symbol of national identity of Iranians." Former Chairman of Parliament's National Security and Foreign Policy Commission Heshmatollah Falahatpisheh has said that the US national security advisor John Bolton has traveled to the Middle East to escalate the existing tensions in the region, adding that he has always had widening the gap between Iran and the United States on his agenda. The Iranian MP also said that Bolton has always tried to prevent the United States from revising its policy towards Iran and has always urged for a military confrontation against Tehran. He further noted that the US top security advisor is tasked with creating a psychological warfare against Tehran, therefore, he seeks to maintain the current tense situation in the region.

Headlines

Arab analyst: US incapable, desperate vis-a-vis Iran

Iran's Non-Oil Trade Surplus With APEC Tops 420\$ m

Sa'dabad Complex: Collection Of Mansions, Palaces

CALL TO PRAYER TIME IN ISFAHAN

Morning call to prayer :

04:17:53

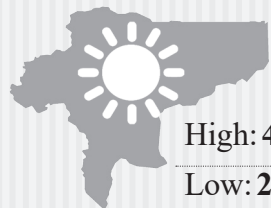
Noon call to prayer :

13:06:09

Evening call to prayer :

20:35:02

WEATHER



High: 40 °c

Low: 22 °c



Zarif: Iranian-made system shoots US drone

Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif stressed the fact that the air defense system which shot US spy drone down was Iranian-made.

Addressing the unveiling ceremony of photo-diplomat exhibition in Tehran, Zarif in response to Iran's diplomatic and legal actions taken as regard US drone's aggression to Iran airspace, Zarif said we issued a letter to UN Secretary General António Guterres and filed our complaint.

In its letter, Iran called for international action to prevent such dangerous measures by the US to create tension in the region and to threaten the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the regional countries, Zarif added.



Oil market shrugs off as tensions rise in Persian Gulf region

Iran urges US to avoid military adventurism, stop 'economic terrorism'

Iran's ambassador to the United Nations urged the US to stop its military adventures and economic terrorism against Tehran.



"The US must end its military adventures and economic terrorism and war against the Iranian nation to ease the tensions in the Persian Gulf," Iran's Ambassador to the UN Majid Takht Ravanchi told the press on the sidelines of a closed-door UN Security Council meeting on Iran and the latest events in the region.

The Iranian envoy was not allowed to take part at the meeting, according to Takht Ravanchi.

"As a country whose airspace has been violated by two US drones, it was Iran's right to participate in the Security Council meeting. This is our right under the UN charter. We expressed our readiness and requested to be present at the meeting, however we were deprived of this right," he protested as he was speaking to the media. The UNSC has held a closed-door meeting at the US request following the shooting down of its drone by Iranian military when it was in the Iranian airspace and waters in the Persian Gulf last week.

"We have provided irrefutable evidence about the incident for the UNSC. Under our credible details and exact technical information about the route, location and the point of entry and impact of this American drone, there is no doubt that it was flying over the Iranian territorial waters when it was targeted," he added, showing several photos with coordinates and routes of the drone. He defended Iran's shooting down of the unmanned aerial vehicle "based on international laws". "According to article 51 of the UN charter, Iran acted in its defense. The drone was shot down after ignoring several radio warnings from the Iranian military," the envoy said.

Majid Takht Ravanchi, who has recently

been appointed as the Iranian permanent representative to the UN, stressed that another US spy drone, with 35 people on board, violated the Iranian airspace on the same day that the drone was shot down.

"The Iranian military force exercised maximum restraint and didn't take any action against that intruding aircraft," he stressed.

US President Donald Trump thanked Iran for not attacking that airplane.

The Iranian ambassador to the UN also recalled another violation of its airspace by the US.

"Less than a month ago, another US drone entered the Iranian airspace on May 26, 2019," he said, noting that Iran has always complained to the Swiss Embassy, that represents the US interests in Iran, for such "provocative moves".

He criticized the UNSC closed-door meeting that didn't allow Iran to be present, saying "the Security Council saw the US unilateral justification. The US is using its permanent position at the UNSC to deceive the member states in a bid to move forward its long-standing anti-Iranian policies".

Takht Ravanchi reiterated that Iran doesn't seek war or an escalation of tensions in the Persian Gulf. "On the contrary, the Iranian moves show that while Iran is entitled to its inalienable right of defending its territorial integrity and using all the necessary capabilities to take firm decisions in this regard, neither it wants war nor seeks escalation of tensions in the Persian Gulf". The Iranian diplomat warned against "dangerous actions of a special circle inside and outside the region" to stoke tensions in a bid to "justify American and western arms sales to certain countries that are involved in committing the most horrible crimes in Yemen".

Saudi Arabia led a coalition of some Arab and North African states against Yemen five years ago. Riyadh has bought billions of dollars in arms from the US and some European countries since then.

Iran fully supports Japan PM Abe's initiatives to ease tension in ME: Envoy

The Iranian ambassador to Japan welcomed on Monday Japanese prime minister's initiative to ease tensions in the Middle East, saying Tehran fully supports Abe Shinzo's approach.



"The Japanese PM Abe Shinzo's initiative in his latest visit to Iran demonstrates that his attitude is to pay attention to the resolution of regional and international problems," said Morteza Rahmani Movvahed in a press conference in Tokyo on Monday.

"Iran appreciates this move and believes his visit to Tehran was successful. Tehran is ready to seriously support this initiative in a bid to preserve peace and stability in the region," he added.

He was referring to Abe's historic visit to Iran, the first for a Japanese prime minister in the last 40 years since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979. He held high-level talks with Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei and Iranian President Hassan Rouhani.

His visit was aimed at lowering the escalating tensions in the Middle East after the US announced it would send several warships to the Persian Gulf. Days later, several oil tankers were attacked in the Emirati coast of Fujairah. The US, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) accused Iran of being behind the attack. Tehran has strongly rejected the accusation. As Abe was meeting the Iranian leader, two tankers, one of them a Japanese oil carrier, were attacked in the Sea of Oman. The US, Saudi and the UAE were quick to point the finger at Iran. However, they haven't provided any substantial evidence of Iran's role. No country has accepted their accusation.

"The coincidence of tankers attacks in the Persian Gulf and Abe's visit to Iran clearly demonstrates that they were carried out by the enemies of the two countries' relations and those who oppose Japan's said

in bringing peace and stability to the region. I should reiterate that enemies of good Iran-Japan ties are not in these countries," noted the Iranian envoy to Japan, referring to the US, Saudi and the UAE.

Rahmani Movvahed stressed that "Iran has always proved that it wants peace in the region". He criticized foreign countries' meddling, "the Zionist regime's hallucinating ambitions" as well as "Arab radicalism" and the US "unreasonable military presence in the region" as the main sources of regional instability.

"The US return to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) negotiating table, sanctions removal and the US withdrawal from the region [are Iran's expectations from the international community]," said head of the Iranian diplomatic mission in Tokyo, answering a question about Iran's expectations from the upcoming G20 meeting in Japan.

He tried to hammer home the message that Iran "is not seeking war with any country but that it will seriously confront any aggression".

The Iranian diplomat called on the international community to make the US stop "its warmongering policies, provocative measures and economic terrorism that have harmed its own allies as well".

"We will not exchange the Iranian nation and state's independence with any points. If the international community resists such US measures, it will definitely win," he mentioned. He reminded the world countries about the US challenges such as economic sanctions, and withdrawal from international agreements, warning against "riots and instability that will replace the order and peace" as the consequences of US moves. Rahmani Movvahed called the US statements about "talks without preconditions" deceitful, calling on Washington to return to the JCPOA from which President Donald Trump left in May 2018.

"As a country whose airspace has been violated by two US drones, it was Iran's right to participate in the Security Council meeting. This is our right under the UN charter. We expressed our readiness and requested to be present at the meeting, however we were deprived of this right," he protested as he was speaking to the media.

"its warmongering policies, provocative measures and economic terrorism that have harmed its own allies as well".

