

اخبار صنعت

روزنامه اقتصادی استان اصفهان

پنجشنبه ۱ آذر ۱۳۹۷ | ۲۲ نوامبر ۲۰۱۸ | ۱۴ ربيع الاول ۱۴۴۰ | سال اول | شماره ۹۸ | صفحه اول

قیمت ۵۰۰ تومان

صنعت خودرو در معرض آزمون دوباره:

مدافعان گران شدن خودرو چه استدلالی دارند؟

خودرو گران می شود؟ این سوالی است که حال مدت هاست مصرف کنندگان و تولید کنندگان خودرو توامان می پرسند.

از پس تغییر مرجع سیاست گذاری و تصمیم گیری در خصوص قیمت خودرو، این احتمال می رفت که تغییرات قیمتی خودرو در راه باشد. پیش تر مسئولیت قیمت گذاری خودرو از شورای رقابت گرفته شد و ستاد تنظیم بازار مرجع...



۳

در اتاق بازرگانی اصفهان عنوان شد:

دولت ارز را به عنوان یک مولفه اثر گذار در اقتصاد ایران به رسمیت نمی شناسد

همایش بررسی و تحلیل آخرین تحولات اقتصاد ایران و جهان با حضور مرتضی ایمانی راد اقتصاددانان برجسته کشور در سالن همایش بین المللی اتاق بازرگانی اصفهان برگزار شد. به گزارش روابط عمومی اتاق بازرگانی اصفهان، مصطفی نرانی نایب رئیس اتاق بازرگانی اصفهان در این همایش به بررسی نقش ارز در اقتصاد ایران پرداخت و گفت: اغلب کالا و خدمات طی چهل ساله گذشته چند هزار برابر شده است ولی دلار دو هزار برابر شده است. از قیمت هر متر زمین زمین تا حداقل حقوق گرفته تا قیمت...

بازار طلا و سکه ۹۷/۸/۳۰ ساعت ۱۵:۰۵

قیمت سکه	قیمت فروش	قیمت قبلی
سکه طرح قمقم	۳,۹۰۰,۰۰۰	۵,۰۰۱,۰۰۰
سکه طرح جدید	۴,۱۳۰,۰۰۰	۵,۱۸۲,۰۰۰
نیم سکه	۲,۱۰۰,۰۰۰	۲,۳۳۱,۰۰۰
ربع سکه	۱,۳۰۵,۰۰۰	۱,۲۴۱,۰۰۰
سکه گرمی	۶۶۰,۰۰۰	۶۶۱,۰۰۰

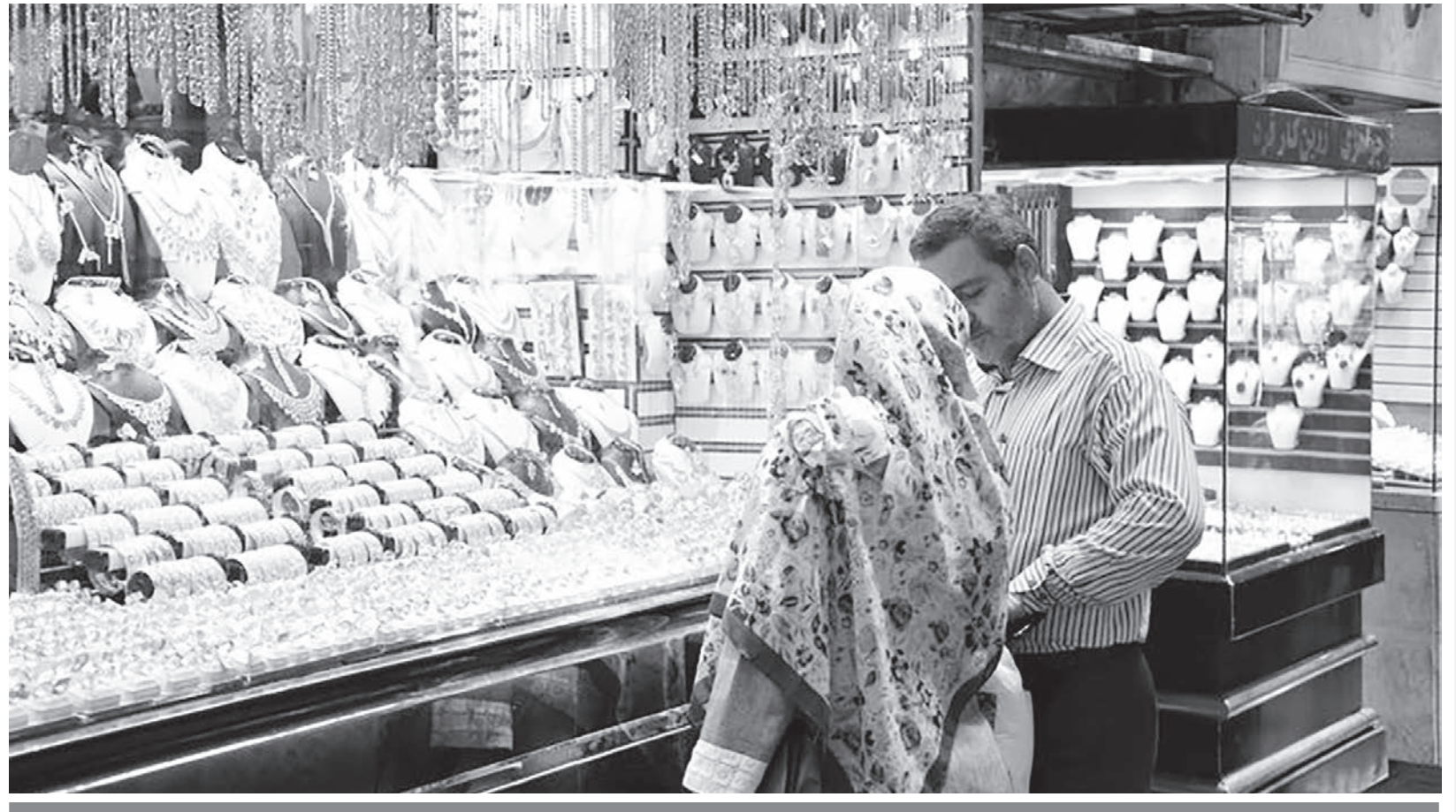
یک شقال	۲,۱۰۴,۰۰۰	۲,۳۳۵,۰۰۰
طلای ۱۷ عیار	۳,۷۹۰,۰۰۰	۵,۳۹۰,۰۰۰
یک گرم طلای ۱۸ عیار	۵۱۲,۶۵۰	۵۶۸,۹۴۰
یک گرم طلای ۱۹ عیار	۵۵۵,۶۱۰	۷۱۸,۷۲۰



لزوم مدیریت بارندگی های امسال

هر چقدر هم که یک کشور صنعتی شود و نیازی به محصولات کشاورزی خود از حیث اقتصادی نداشته باشد باز هم کشوری که منابع آبی ندارد حرفی نیز برای گفتن ندارد. زیرا صنعت نیز مرهون وجود آب است. آب مایه حیات، آبادی و آبادانی است و همین امر باعث پدید آمدن تمدن های بزرگ در کنار آب شده است. اما هراس از فقدان آب همواره بر زندگی بشر سایه انداخته است چرا که نبود آن علاوه بر ایجاد مسائل و مشکلات سلامتی، بر اقتصاد و شکوفایی نیز تاثیر گذار است و حتی می توان از بعد سیاسی نیز اعلام کرد که فقدان آب قوام جامعه را از میان برده و آن را از هم می پاشد، به گونه ای که از سالیان پیش تا کنون، پیش بینی شده است که سومین جنگ جهانی بر سر آب خواهد بود. سالیان درازی است که خشکسالی گریبان برخی کشورها از جمله ایران را گرفته است و امسال بعد از گذراندن...

ادامه در صفحه ۲



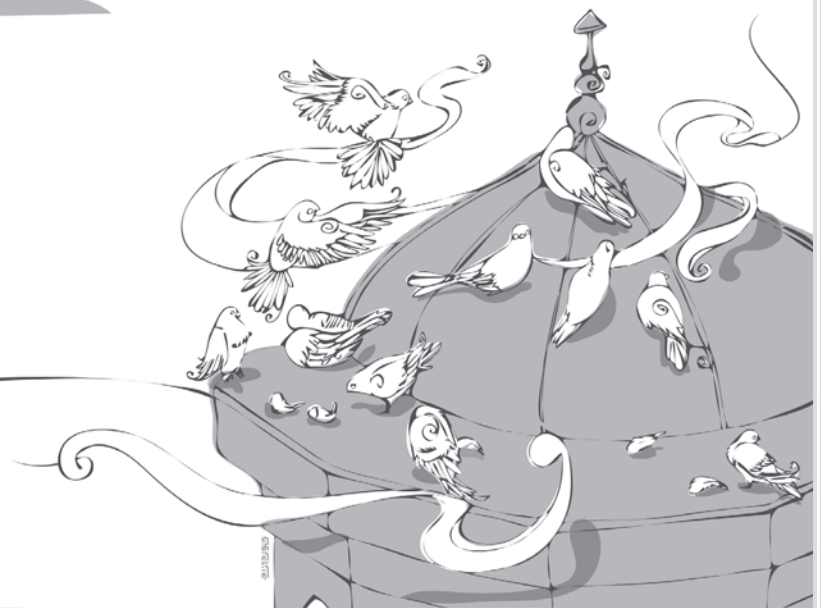
صنعتی که می تواند جایگزین صادرات نفت باشد؛

برندسازی؛ نیاز ضروری صنعت طلا و جواهر کشور

مسئول کمیته فلزات گرانبهای اتاق بازرگانی اصفهان: تشکیل این برند ضمن تحول در عرصه و تقاضا در بازار می تواند نقش شایانی در افزایش طراحی های به روز، مشتری پسند و هم طراز با برندهای مطرح جهان ایفا کند و اصفهان می تواند در این عرصه پیشتاز باشد.

۲

فراخوان سیزدهمین جشنواره ملی تصویرگری رضوی اصفهان ۱۳۹۷



جوایز:

- برای کلیه آثار راه یافته به بخش نمایشگاهی مبلغی به عنوان ورودی در نظر گرفته خواهد شد.
- در هر یک از بخش های تصویرگری داستانی و تصویرگری غیرداستانی «موضوعی»
- نفر اول: مبلغ ۴۰,۰۰۰,۰۰۰ ریال / تندیس و لوح تقدیر
- نفر دوم: مبلغ ۲۰,۰۰۰,۰۰۰ ریال / تندیس و لوح تقدیر
- نفر سوم: مبلغ ۲۰,۰۰۰,۰۰۰ ریال / تندیس و لوح تقدیر

جوایز بخش ویژه:

- در این بخش با نظر هیات داوران اثری که محتوا و مضمون آن حول محور کرامت انسانی (مانند نیکی به پدر و مادر، اسراف نکردن، احترام به طبیعت و ...) با الهام از آموزه های رضوی و اهل بیت علیهم السلام باشد تقدیر ویژه به عمل خواهد آمد.
- جایزه این بخش شامل مبلغ ۴۰,۰۰۰,۰۰۰ ریال / تندیس و لوح تقدیر
- همچنین در این بخش با نظر هیات داوران اثری که دارای نگاه نو و خلاقانه به موضوعات جشنواره باشد تقدیر ویژه به عمل خواهد آمد.

گاه شمار جشنواره:

- ۱۰ آذرماه ۹۷ آخرین مهلت ثبت نام الکترونیکی
- ۱۵ آذرماه اعلام اسامی برگزیدگان مرحله اول
- ۱۵ دی ماه آخرین مهلت ارسال آثار
- ۴ بهمن ماه ۹۷ گشایش نمایشگاه آثار و مراسم تقدیر از برگزیدگان
- اسامی داوران این جشنواره به زودی در سایت جشنواره اعلام خواهد شد.

نشانی دبیرخانه:

- اصفهان، خیابان آرشاد دوم، بعد از مجموعه پل های غدیر اداره کل فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی استان اصفهان، کدپستی ۸۱۶۶۸/۳۱۳۳۸
- شماره تماس: داخلی (۲۴۴) ۰۲۱-۲۶۲۰۹۹۱-۵ و ۰۲۱-۲۶۲۰۲۶۸۱
- نشانی اینترنتی: www.Esfahanshamstos.ir

مشخصات آثار:

- تکنیک خلق آثار آزاد است.
- ضلع بزرگ آثار ارسالی از ۵۰ سانتیمتر بیشتر نباشد و ضلع کوچک از ۲۰ سانتیمتر کمتر نباشد.
- بعد از داوری اولیه آثار توسط هیات انتخاب و اعلام اسامی «اصل اثر» می بایست طی مدت مقرر توسط متقاضی به دفتر جشنواره ارسال گردد. بدیهی است عدم ارسال اصل آثار در زمان اعلام شده به منزله انصراف از شرکت در جشنواره خواهد بود.
- تیتر (اصل اثر) به معنای آثار تهیه شده با استفاده از تکنیک های دستی و یا دیجیتالی می باشد. علاوه بر ارسال پرینت مرغوب که به منزله «اصل اثر» تلقی خواهد شد و باید توسط هنرمند امضا شده باشد. ارائه فایل ها پرروی لوح فشرده در قالب TIFF یا خروجی dpi ۳۵۰ در محیط رنگی CMYK الزامی است. هم چنین باید به مشخصات کامل شامل عنوان اثر، نام هنرمند، بخش مسابقه پرروی لوح فشرده اشاره شود.
- هرگونه مسئولیت در خصوص اصل آثار، به عهده متقاضی می باشد.
- فرمت فایل ارسالی می تواند JPEG و TIFF باشد و حجم هر یک از آثار ارسالی نباید بیش از ۳ مگابایت باشد.
- دبیرخانه جشنواره هیچ گونه مسئولیتی در برابر سفته و یا مفقود شدن آثار در زمان حمل و نقل یا در هنگام دریافت و یا بازگرداندن اصل آثار به عهده نخواهد داشت.
- نام نویسی در جشنواره و یا شرکت در آن به منزله پذیرش تمامی شرایط و مقررات مربوطه می باشد.
- دبیرخانه جشنواره مجاز است برای چاپ کاتالوگ، کتاب، دعوتنامه و هرگونه تبلیغات مرتبط با جشنواره و... از آثار ارسال شده استفاده نماید.
- هرگونه تصمیم گیری در خصوص موارد پیش بینی نشده در فراخوان به عهده دبیرخانه جشنواره می باشد.
- به تمامی شرکت کنندگان که آثارشان به بخش نمایشگاهی راه پیدا کند گواهی شرکت در نمایشگاه داده خواهد شد.

مقررات جشنواره:

- نام نویسی در سیزدهمین دوره جشنواره ملی تصویرگری رضوی اصفهان، صرفاً از طریق پایگاه اطلاع رسانی www.esfahanshamstos.ir انجام می شود. متقاضیان برای شرکت در جشنواره می بایست نسبت به تکمیل فرم نام نویسی مندرج در پایگاه مذکور و همچنین ارسال تصویر آثار خود اقدام نمایند.
- جشنواره تصویرگری رضوی در دو بخش شامل تصویرگری داستانی و تصویرگری غیرداستانی «موضوعی» برگزار می گردد.
- فریم های طراحی شده در هر موضوع باید به صورت سلسله وار باشد و موضوع واحدی را دنبال کنند و یا چسبیدن برجسته های ۱ تا ۶ ترتیب آنها مشخص گردد.
- در بخش داستانی ارائه خلاصه داستانی در قالب حداکثر ۲۰۰ کلمه الزامی است. همچنین لازم است مشخصات نسخه ای که داستان از آن گرفته شده اعم از ناشر، سال انتشار، مولف یا گردآورنده و... در سایت آورده شود.
- شیوه و تکنیک اجرای آثار به صورت دستی و یا دیجیتالی آزاد است.
- ارسال آثار تصویرگری «چاپ شده» و یا «چاپ نشده» قابل قبول خواهد بود.
- آثار تصویرگری شده در هر یک از بخش های جشنواره باید مربوط به سال های ۱۳۹۵ تا ۱۳۹۷ باشند.
- آثار ارسالی نباید در هیچ جشنواره دیگری جایزه شده باشند.
- هر شرکت کننده در هر یک از بخش های جشنواره می تواند حداقل ۳ و حداکثر ۲ تصویر را با فریم (از آثار خود را در سایت جشنواره به نشانی www.esfahanshamstos.ir بارگذاری نماید.
- برای شرکت دادن کتاب های منتشر شده در جشنواره و داوری اولیه توسط هیات انتخاب آثار انجام دادن همه مراحل بارگذاری تصویرها و ارسال اصل کتاب چاپ شده به دبیرخانه الزامی است.

اداره کل فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی استان اصفهان با همکاری بنیاد بین المللی فرهنگی و هنری امام رضا(ع) و دفتر امور هنرهای تجسمی وزارت فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی برگزار می کند.

اهداف جشنواره:

- آشنایی کودکان و نوجوانان با جنبه های مختلف زندگی حضرت رضاع(ع)
- فراهم نمودن زمینه تبادل تجربیات تصویرگران در سطح ملی
- گسترش فعالیت های فرهنگی و هنری مرتبط با سیره اهل بیت (ع) به ویژه حضرت رضاع(ع)
- گسترش ارزش های انسانی و معنوی به عنوان بخش مهمی از فرهنگ ایرانی-اسلامی
- تشویق هنرمندان تصویرگر به خلق آثار با موضوعات مذهبی و اخلاقی بویژه زندگی و سیره حضرت امام رضاع(ع)
- توجه به جنبه های تصویری بارگاه ملکوتی حضرت رضا (ع) و مفهوم زیارت
- کشف استعداد های جدید در حوزه تصویرگری با نگاه تازه به موضوع و خلاقیت در اجرا

محورهای فراخوان:

- احادیث رضوی
- حرم رضوی
- سبک زندگی و سیره رضوی
- نماز طلب باران
- داستان های رضوی
- کاروان ها و زارتان پیاده
- نماز عید فطر
- حدیث سلسله الذهب
- کرامت انسانی با الهام از آموزه های رضوی و اهل بیت علیهم السلام



Shahan Dasht Waterfall: A Waterfall in Amol, North of Iran



Shahan Dasht, the largest waterfall in Mazandaran province, has joined the list of Iran's national sites.

It lies in the village of Shahan Dasht, 96km on the Haraz road (65km from the city of Amol) in the district of Amiri. It is visible once on the road.

The large permanent waterfall is located on the south side of the road and Haraz River and offers a magnificent landscape. It flows down on a pyramid-like mountain, beside the Malek Bahman castle, overlooking the village of Shahan Dasht.



On the heights overlooking the village, flows the 51-meter waterfall, the largest in the province of Mazandaran. There are 3 waterfalls totally, about 180 meters high altogether. Over the main waterfall on the mountain lies the large castle of Malek Bahman, also known as Malake Ghale. It was called Angel's castle in the old days.

The 3000-year-old strong monument was built with stone and a mixture of milk, eggs and a kind of soil. To reach the waterfall a visitor should head off from the village of Vana, on the road leading to the village of Shahan Dasht. It takes about 15 minutes to walk there. There are parking lots in the village.

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Masjed Jame: The Encyclopedia of Iranian-Islamic Art



In Islamic countries, in every city, there is a congregational mosque. In fact, the most important mosque in each city is called the Jame mosque. Friday sermon or prayer is recommended to Shiites and congregational mosques in towns and cities are used for the Friday sermons. In metropolitan cities, vast areas have been allocated for this purpose.

Located in the historic centre of Isfahan, the Masjed-e Jameh ('Friday mosque') can be seen as a stunning illustration of the evolution of mosque architecture over twelve centuries, starting in ad 841. It is the oldest preserved edifice of its type in Iran and a prototype for later mosque designs throughout Central Asia. The complex, covering more than 20,000 m², is also the first Islamic building that adapted the four-courtyard layout of Sassanid palaces to Islamic religious architecture. Its double-shelled ribbed domes represent an architectural innovation that inspired builders throughout the region. The site also features remarkable decorative details representative of stylistic developments over more than a thousand years of Islamic art. The Jameh complex is a veritable museum of Islamic architecture but still functions as a busy place

of worship. In a couple of hours, you can see and compare 800 years of Islamic design, with each example near to the pinnacle of its age. The range is quite stunning – everything from the geometric elegance of the Seljuks through to the Mongol period and on to the refinements of the more baroque Safavid style. At more than 20,000 sq metres, it is also the biggest mosque in Iran. Religious activity on this site is believed to date back to the Sassanid Zoroastrians, and the first sizeable mosque was built by the Seljuks in the 11th century. Of this, the two large domes above the north and south have survived intact, with most of the remainder destroyed by fire in the 12th century. The mosque was rebuilt in 1121, with later rulers making their own enhancements. In the centre of the main courtyard, which is surrounded by four contrasting iwans, is an ablutions fountain designed to imitate the Kaaba at Mecca; would-be hajji pilgrims once used it to practise the appropriate rituals. The two-storey porches around the courtyard's perimeter were constructed in the late 15th century. The south iwan is very elaborate, with Mongol-era stalactite mouldings, some splendid 15th-century mosaics on the side walls, and two minarets. Behind

it is the grand Nezam al-Molk Dome, which is flanked by Seljuk-era prayer halls. The north iwan has a wonderful monumental porch with the Seljuks' customary Kufic inscriptions and austere brick pillars in the sanctuary. Behind it (entered through a door next to the iwan) is a prayer hall featuring a forest of pillars. Walk to the rear and you will find the exquisite Taj al-Molk Dome, widely considered to be the finest brick dome ever built in Persia. While relatively small, it is said to be mathematically perfect and has survived dozens of earthquakes with nary a blemish for more than 900 years. The west iwan was originally built by the Seljuks but later decorated by the Safavids. It has mosaics that are more geometric than those of the southern hall. The courtyard is topped by a maazeneh, a small raised platform with a conical roof from where the faithful used to be called to prayer. The Room of Sultan Uljeitu (a 14th-century Shiite convert) next to the west iwan is home to one of the mosque's greatest treasures – an exquisite stucco mihrab awash with dense Quranic inscriptions and floral designs. Next to this is the Timurid-era Winter Hall (Beit al-Shata), built in 1448 and lit by alabaster skylights.

The mosque was rebuilt in 1121, with later rulers making their own enhancements. In the centre of the main courtyard, which is surrounded by four contrasting iwans, is an ablutions fountain designed to imitate the Kaaba at Mecca; would-be hajji pilgrims once used it to practise the appropriate rituals.

Isfahan Museums	Address	IRR
Chrhel Sotun	Isfahan Province, Isfahan, Imam Hossein Square	200000
Vank Church	Isfahan Province, Isfahan, Jolfa, Vank Church Alley	200000
Imam Mosque	Isfahan Province, Isfahan, Imam square	200000
Ali Gholi Agha hammam	Isfahan Province, Isfahan, Bid Abadi St	200000
Decorative Arts Museum	Isfahan, Isfahan Province, Ostandari Street	150000
Contemporary Art Museum	Isfahan Province, Isfahan, Ostandari Street	200000

WHERE TO STAY

Negaar Varzaneh Traditional Guest House



Negaar Varzaneh Traditional Guest House is a new historic building dating back to Pahlavi Era. It has a spectacular rooftop view over Jame Mosque and Varzaneh town. "Negaar" is a Persian word means picturesque that refers to paintings and artistic designs. It is also a feminine given name meaning beloved. Varzaneh is a hidden gem in the middle of the desert. It is a traditional Persian village with a lot of sightseeing to visit. Tour in the narrow brick alleys and see women in their typical white Chadors, enjoy the view from the top of the Pigeon Tower and also listen to the local farmers singing to their cattle.

Negaar Varzaneh Traditional Guest House is located in the vicinity to Salt Lake, a vast salty platform – that once upon a time used to be a sea – and the beautiful Sand Dunes, from where you can enjoy a beautiful sunset and the peace of the stunning nature.

Notably, this traditional house in Isfahan has a rooftop restaurant with a great view of an ancient mosque. It has a small but a well-equipped kitchenette. They offer 13 rooms, 12 of which are private rooms with a bathroom and a private quad room with a bathroom in front of it, which can be used as a dormitory.

It offers services like 24/7 reception, daily cleaning, tour desk, laundry, and ironing. Rooms feature facilities like air condition, heater, hairdryer, and towel. Moreover, prices include breakfast. With an extra cost, they provide lunch and dinner for you. Remarkably, they prepare all the foods with local ingredients and they are all homemade. They also offer tours that plan to help you discover the beauty of the area. Notably, the owner of the guesthouse, Mohammad is fluent in English, Persian and speaks a little bit French, Arabic and Italian as well.

NATURE

Discover Fiery Colors Of Semirom In Autumn



Autumn is the most beautiful season to take photos of nature in Semirom; seeing the trees turn yellow and red will cheer anyone up. Enjoy the last warm days of the year in Semirom with plenty to do from exploring the fiery colors of Semirom forests to collect wild plants.



Plan to Ease Import of Computers, Parts, Electronics in Iran

In collaboration with Tehran Information Technology Union, the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration has devised a mechanism to ease imports of computer equipment, parts, and electronics. Over the past several months, due to the unprecedented jump forex rates, IRICA and importers were not able to agree on how to calculate the price of imported goods and the related tariffs. The extended uncertainty and market concerns hampered the work of importers and affiliated businesses. Tehran IT Union's director Mehdi Mirmehdi told the news website

Peivast that after marathon talks IRICA and the union have come up with a system that can help ease the process. A database of the prices of goods is to be created under the supervision of the union. He said as per an agreement between the union and the customs, a task force will be established to facilitate imports of computer devices, spares, and electronics, according to Financial Tribune. "Furthermore, imported computer devices and electronics worth 900 billion rials (\$6.9 million) which have been stuck in IRICA warehouses for months will be cleared in the coming weeks," Mirmehdi added. As per a directive issued by First Vice President Es'haq Jahangiri, retailers of computer devices and electronics must put price tags ratified by the union on the goods they sell. Shopkeepers

will be prosecuted if the price tags are missing or have been tampered with. The Iranian currency has lost 70% of its value in the past eight months and the result has been that foreign currency rates jump every day hitting unprecedented highs several times in a week. On Tuesday the US dollar was traded at 132,000 rials in Tehran. The greenback was sold for 160,000 to 18,000 rials some weeks earlier. In March it hardly fetched 42,000 rials.

FATF member countries, the very center of money laundering

While Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif asks for joining FATF (The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering), it is obvious that the member countries of this organization are already actively engaged in money laundering, Mehr news agency reported.

By: Mohammad Ghaderi



The foreign minister claimed that large amounts of money are laundered in Iran, but according to the official sources, 90 percent of European banks and Canada are systematically engaged in money laundering. He further claimed that the opponents of joining FATF are against financial transparency and benefit from money laundering profits which amount to billions and joining FATF would prevent such transactions. It seems that the term "financial transparency" has turned into a pretext for FATF defenders to silence critics and justify their claims. The important question here is "is FATF a reliable organization in combating money laundering and do its members have total financial transparency?" By looking at the background of FATF member countries, it is revealed that money laundering is still closely interwoven with their financial and banking systems and this international organization has failed to prevent money laundering. Money laundering statistics in FATF member countries Money laundering happens when money resulted from illegal activities enter the clean financial or banking system of a country; this phenomenon has now turned

into a major problem in international financial and banking systems. European Union member countries and North American countries are the major members of FATF, so it is expected that these countries comply perfectly with rules set against money laundering; however, in recent months, several international news agencies have reported of these countries' extensive engagement in money laundering. According to Wall Street Journal, two third of Canadian banks don't follow standards that combat money laundering. According to the Week, at least 18 of the 20 biggest banks in Europe, including five UK institutions, have been fined for offences relating to money laundering over the last decade. Donald Toon, director of prosperity at the National Crime Agency, admitted that money laundering in the UK was "a very big problem" and estimated that the amount of money laundered each year has now risen to a staggering £150 billion. According to Reuters, Estonia, the European Union member country of just 1.3 million people, has been at the center

of a money-laundering scandal involving Danske Bank, handled more than \$1 trillion in cross-border flows between 2008 and 2017. However, FATF had not put Estonia on the list of high-risk countries in terms of financial transactions; and the country claimed that it cooperated with Council of Europe Select Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures (MONEYVAL). According to these statistics, it seems that "fighting money laundering" is merely used as a cover-up to control some countries and holding them back in doing business with each other. It seems that our Foreign Minister should look for systematic money laundering in the European Union and other world markets and publicize them. Contrary to his statement, there has never been money laundering with such magnitude in Iran and the existing money laundering activities can be controlled with complete enforcement of local laws against money laundering and following check laws as well as implementing the local scheme for tax on investment income.

Iran, Russia keen to continue joint projects

Iranian Minister of Roads and Urban Development Mohammad Eslami said on Tuesday that Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia will continue completion of construction operation of joint projects. Iran and Russia have had good progresses in implementation of joint projects, he said, adding, "with the coordination made in this regard, the two countries have similar conditions in this respect and suitable ways have been paved for the two countries to continue implementation of joint projects strongly." He further noted that the two sides will follow up their policies and programs within the framework of joint objectives as determined by the heads of the two countries.

Elsewhere in his remarks, Eslami added, "a trilateral summit will be held between Iran, India and Russia tomorrow." Moreover, another trilateral meeting will be held between Russia, Iran and Republic of Azerbaijan in ministerial level on Wed, he maintained. Elsewhere in his remarks, he said, "in fact, effective steps will be taken for accelerating construction operation of these projects and we hope that joint projects between Iran and Russia will be put into operation." North-South Corridor will be stretched from India, Iran and Republic of Azerbaijan to Russia and then to Northern Europe and Scandinavia, he emphasized. Earlier, Russian President Vladimir Putin had pointed to the significance of North-South Corridor and added, "quadrilateral cooperation is underway for implementation of this comprehensive plan."

Iran's Central Bank reveals rules on export revenue return

The Central Bank of Iran (CBI) issued the instructions on return details of the hard currency earned by exporters back to the domestic financial system, Iranian media reported. According to Trend news, the instructions, which aim to lead the export revenues from the non-oil exports back into the country's economy through the Forex Management Integrated System (NIMA), mandate all the exporters of goods and services to guarantee bringing back to the country the foreign exchange amount allocated to them by the government at lower prices than the free market. The exporters with the total of one million euros of exports per year are exempted from offering their income at NIMA. Those with total exports of one to three million euros per year are required to offer 50 percent of their received foreign exchange from the government at NIMA. The exporters with annual exports of three to 10 million euros are obliged to offer 70 percent. Those with exports of above 10 million euros per year must offer 90 percent of the received foreign exchange at NIMA.

According to the estimations, some \$47 billion of hard currency will be injected back to domestic financial system via exports by the end of the present Iranian calendar year (March 20, 2019).

GOLD PRICE PER OUNCE
1,186.5 \$

Currency	IRR
USD	42000
GBP	53705
CHF	42223
EUR	47763

NEWS

US sanctions Iran for alleged oil shipping to Syria

The US Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) has sanctioned 9 individuals and entities for the so-called shipping Iran oil to Syria and in return financing Hezbollah and Hamas. US sanctions Iran for alleged oil shipping to Syria In its statement which was released on Tuesday, US Treasury Department claimed that it had discovered the illicit Iran-Russia-Syria network which aims to finance terrorism. The statement also accused Central Bank of Iran (CBI) officials to exploit the international financial system, claiming that they use a company whose name suggests a trade in humanitarian goods as a tool to facilitate financial transfers supporting this oil scheme. Accordingly, the US has blacklisted Mohammad Amer Alchwiki and his Russia-based company as central figures in complex Iran-Russia-Syria oil.

Official: European Firms to Supply Equipment for Chabahar Port

A senior official of the Ports and Maritime Organization of Iran (PMOI) announced on Wednesday that the country has signed several contracts with the European companies despite the US sanctions to further equip the strategic port of Chabahar. "Supplying equipment for Chabahar's Shahid Beheshti port has again been put on agenda," Mohammad Reza Allahyar, a member of the PMOI's executive board, told FNA on Wednesday. "A number of contracts have been inked to this end and the European companies will cooperate with us in this area and special equipment, including dredging machines, will be purchased" he added.

More Entities Engage in Export Business

Over 8,000 traders were involved in export business during the first seven months of the current year (March 21-Oct. 22), indicating that 1,100 more companies have tried their hand compared with the same period of last year, the outgoing head of Trade Promotion Organization of Iran said. Mojtaba Khosrotaj added that exports of 300 companies were more than \$10 million each during the period, adding that their overall exports reached \$20.8 billion, which constituted 77% of the country's overall exports during the seven months. "There are both state-run and private sector companies among these companies. A number of private sector companies have exported more than \$10 million worth of non-oil goods each," Financial Tribune quoted him as saying. Exports, excluding crude oil, mazut, kerosene and suitcase trade, hit 67.36 million tons worth \$27.22 billion in the seven-month period, indicating a 1% decline in weight and a 13% increase in value year-on-year, the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration reported.

NO 89

Sudoku

Solution: NO 88

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

News

Iran: Urmia Railroad Comes on Stream

A new railroad has come on stream in northwest Iran. The 182-kilometer-long route was inaugurated by President Hassan Rouhani late Monday. A total of 5.13 trillion rials (more than \$39 million) worth of investments have been made in the project. The railroad has the capacity to transport one million passengers and 1.5 million tons of cargo per year, IRNA reported. A section of the route connecting Maragheh in East Azarbaijan to Mahabad in West Azarbaijan Province (85 km) was previously inaugurated in the fiscal 2013-14, according to Financial Tribune. The Monday inauguration of the remaining 97 kilometers means the two northwestern Iranian provinces (East and West Azarbaijan) are now connected to the national rail network. The project is said to have created 180 direct jobs. Reports say it will save 50 billion rials (\$380,000) in fuel consumption every year.

US sanctions on food, medicine target Iranian nation

President of the Iranian Red Crescent Society Ali Asghar Peyvandi said the United States' hostile approach and illegal sanctions, especially on food and medicine, directly target Iranian nation.

Speaking in a local ceremony on Tuesday, Peyvandi said "it is not the first time that the enemies impose economic sanctions on Iranian people; the Islamic Republic has been under sanctions since 40 years after Islamic Revolution."

US President Donald Trump pulled the US out of Iran nuclear deal on May 8, breaking with Europe, and on November 5 a full panoply of US sanctions came into force against Iran. Humanitarian goods such as food, medicines and medical devices are "in theory" exempted from US sanctions! However, in practice, US restrictions on financial transactions between Iran and foreign banks violate their false claims.

Iranian bodies form committee to discuss CFT

Iranian Parliament, the Guardian Council, and the administration have formed a consultative committee to confer on Iran's accession to the convention against the funding of terrorism (CFT), said Iranian Vice-President for Legal Affairs Laya Joneydi on Wednesday. Iranian administration has studied different aspects of this accession and it is trying to eliminate concerns of other national bodies in this regard, she noted, adding that resolving the ambiguities of this issue is among duties and missions of the administration.

She went on to say that if countries cannot enjoy CFT's advantages in any circumstances, they can always withdraw from it by releasing a statement.

Iran's Parliament ratified the bill in early October, as part of efforts to oblige the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to remove the country from its blacklist, and submitted it to the Guardian Council for further consideration. The Council rejected the bill on November 4, on the basis of having found a series of faults with it, which, according to its spokesman Abbasali Kadhodaie, were either ambiguous or ran counter to the country's Shari'ah and the Constitutional law.

Iran Perhaps Responsible for California Fires, Zarif Says

Iran's foreign minister described US President Donald Trump's pledge of support for Riyadh despite the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi as "shameful", deploring Trump's picking on Iran instead and joking that Tehran might even have been responsible for recent California fires. "Mr. Trump bizarrely devotes the FIRST paragraph of his shameful statement on Saudi atrocities to accuse IRAN of every sort of malfeasance he can think of," Mohammad

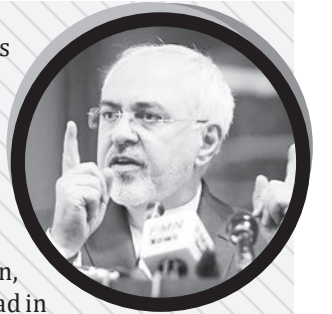
Javad Zarif said in a message posted on his Twitter account on Tuesday.

He added, "Perhaps we're also responsible for the California fires, because we didn't help rake the forests — just like the Finns do?"

When visiting the scene of California's devastating Camp Fire on Saturday, Trump said Finland had managed to avoid such fires by spending "a lot of time on raking and cleaning and doing things" to clear forest floors.

On Tuesday, Trump released a statement on the murder of journalist Saudi Jamal Khashoggi, starting his first paragraph with baseless allegations on Iran's role in the region.

"The world is a very dangerous place! The country of Iran, as an example, is responsible for a bloody proxy war against Saudi Arabia in Yemen, trying to destabilize Iraq's fragile attempt at democracy, supporting the terror group Hezbollah in Lebanon, propping up dictator Bashar Assad in Syria, and much more," he said. Trump went on to vow to stay a "steadfast partner" of Riyadh despite saying that Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman may have known about the plan to murder Khashoggi in Istanbul.



Trump-launched second Cold War would lead to fiasco for US

Head of Iran's Strategic Foreign Relations Council Seyed Kamal Kharrazi called on the European states not to surrender to the US pressures, and take rapid action in compliance with the 2015 nuclear deal to provide Tehran with the economic benefits promised under the agreement.

By Hossein Ziaee*

The widening gap between the world powers on the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean has, at present, become noticeable more than ever.

Trump-launched second Cold War would lead to fiasco for US

This claim was backed up by the sensational and rousing speech by French President Emmanuel Macron in the German federal parliament (the Bundestag), his reemphasis on forming a united European army and the necessity of standing against US unilateral policies and, more importantly, German Chancellor Angela Merkel voicing strong support for him and his remarks.

This came as addressing a trade conference in Paris last week, French Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire warned that the world currently faced a new Cold War over trade triggered by tensions between China and the US, describing as perilous Washington's trade policies toward Beijing.

"The real risk now is that we enter into a Cold War between China and the United States," said Le Maire, "in which all countries, including Europe, come out losing. This open trade war will be economic suicide for the whole world. It is quite simply stupid."

On the other hand, speaking at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit last week, Chinese President Xi Jinping harshly lambasted egocentric US economic policies, calling on the world to unite against it.

In addition, Moscow is on its toes to react



duly in the face of Washington's belligerent policies following the US' threat of a unilateral withdrawal from the 1987 Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) with Russia — dating from the Cold War, that has kept nuclear missiles out of Europe for three decades — and the plan by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to deploy more US nuclear weapons in Europe.

Apparently, the growing differences between Europe and the US on the one hand, and an increase in Washington's hostilities toward Beijing and Moscow, on the other, are inevitably laying the groundwork for a second Cold War.

In fact, the international community is currently witnessing attempts by Donald Trump to shape his latest political behavior in the international arena: An ongoing effort to launch a second Cold War.

This new round of Cold War has already been started by the US with the Trump administration adopting the populist and nationalistic "America First" policy, declaring a trade war on all its trade partners, resorting to sanctions towards countries that are against its strategies, deploying more nuclear weapons in Europe and pulling the US out of the INF.

There are, however, a number of differences

between the first and second Cold Wars: While the first Cold War was based on a bipolar and ideological and military confrontation, the second one is being launched in a globalized and multipolar atmosphere characterized by economic domination-seeking efforts.

During the first Cold War, the US had the upper hand and global support. However, in the second one, it has turned into an isolated member of the international community, failing to receive any international support. The most important feature of the present Cold War is that a united Europe has lined up against the US, putting up a global front characterized by multilateralism in the face of US unilateralism.

China, a military power and the world's second largest economy, along with Russia, is capable of dealing severe military and economic blows to the US in a second Cold War.

The second Cold War launched by the US is, in essence, aimed at compelling other states to pay ransom to Washington, depriving the Trump administration of any international credit. In the present Cold War, unlike the previous one, the US is no longer a global superpower and sees its political influence over the international community waning.

Iran's Economy Ministry to Form 'Anti-Sanctions Management Room': MP

The chairman of the Iranian Parliament's Economic Commission said the country's Economy Ministry plans to establish an "anti-sanctions management room" in a bid to counter the latest economic embargoes imposed by Washington against Tehran.

Mohammad Reza Pour Ebrahimi said the members of the Parliament's Economic Commission held a meeting in Tehran on Tuesday attended by Economy Minister Farhad Dejjasand and some banking officials. "The formation of the anti-sanctions

management room in the Economy Ministry aimed at monitoring the Americans' measures in the banking sector and (Iran's) moves to strengthen (its) banking system was discussed in the meeting," he said.

The parliamentarian went on to say that some strategies to counter US sanctions on Iranian banks are confidential and will be pursued by the anti-sanctions management room. Tensions between Iran and the US have escalated since US President Donald Trump walked away from the 2015 nuclear deal

between Iran and world powers in May and re-imposed sanctions on the Islamic Republic. US officials have also repeatedly said they will cut Iran's oil exports to zero. Following the US exit from the nuclear deal, Iran and the remaining parties launched talks to save the accord. Trump on August 6 signed an executive order re-imposing many sanctions on Iran, three months after pulling out of the Iran nuclear deal. He said the US policy is to levy "maximum economic pressure" on the country.

report

US bully-like hegemony endangering world: Iran politician

The bully-like hegemony of the United States is jeopardizing the security of not only the Middle East but also the world, said the director of the Center for Political and International Studies at Iran's Foreign Ministry on Wednesday in Tokyo.

The US unilateral exit from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), better-known as Iran Deal, and sanctioning Iran is not just an issue between the US and Iran; it is

also a violation of the international rules and a move against others, including Europe and Japan, said Mohammad-Kazem Sajjadpour in the 10th conference of political talks of the Japan Institute of International Affairs, which was also attended by the Head of the institute Kenichirō Sasae.

The people and the government of Iran, relying on their domestic and regional capacities, can breeze through the crisis, as they have proved

in the in the past four decades that they can stand against issues bigger than sanctions and manage them, said Sajjadpour.

Referring to the long relations between Iran and Japan, he said dialog between research institutes of the two counties is essential.

In the conference, which was also attended by some Japanese researchers and university professors, the two sides exchanged ideas about

1st int'l anti-piracy drill to be held next year: Iran Navy Cmdr

The first international anti-piracy drill will be held next year with the attendance of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) member states in the Indian Ocean, Iran's Navy Commander Rear Admiral Hossein Khanzadi said.

Khanzadi made the remarks Wednesday addressing a meeting which was held on the eve of 'Navy Day' slated to be held on November 28.

Speaking to the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) on the cooperation between Iran's Navy and world countries, he said Iran is an active member of the IORA.

"We enjoy good cooperation with other countries; he said adding that various meeting took place between the Iranian navy force and other countries last year. Khanzadi also referred to the cooperation between Iran and other countries in the field of training.

He also referred to the security in the regional waters and Persian Gulf, saying that Iran has established complete security without relying on trans-regional countries.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) is an international organization consisting of coastal states bordering the Indian Ocean.

371 Iranian nationals extradited from foreign prisons

Some 371 Iranian nationals imprisoned overseas have been repatriated to Iran since the beginning of the current fiscal year (March 21), as senior official at the Ministry of Justice said.

Mahdi Shahrokhi, director general for international cooperation at the Ministry of Justice, said based on prisoner extradite agreements, the detainees have been sent to Iran to spend the rest of their terms in their homeland.

According to the official, 289 convicts were transferred to Iran from Turkmenistan, 54 from Thailand, 29 from Kuwait, and four from Armenia. Shahrokhi added that five foreigners (four from Turkmenistan and one from Azerbaijan) who were incarcerated in Iran have been transferred to their countries during the same period.

Iran stays in N-deal, but different scenarios could be considered

Tehran will certainly continue to fulfill its commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action for now, but various scenarios could be considered, Iranian Ambassador to Russia Mehdi Sanaei said Tuesday.

"There is no decision [in this regard] at this point, but different scenarios could be considered," Sanaei said in an interview with Rossiya 24 television.

The diplomat added that such scenarios could be considered if Iran sees that other countries participating in the JCPOA "do not fulfill their commitments."

Earlier this month, Washington introduced the second package of sanctions targeting Iran's oil sector. The measures were introduced in line with the US President Donald Trump's decision to withdraw from the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), known as the nuclear deal, and re-impose its sanctions against Iran that had been lifted under the agreement. The first round of the US restrictions came into force in August.



regional, bilateral, and international developments.

ISFAHAN NEWS

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5000 Rials

Thursday, November 22, 2018, No. 98

Lonely Siberian crane 'Hope' returns to Fereydunkenar

Iran's last visiting Siberian crane of the western population has been seen back at Fereydunkenar on Wed., wintering in the northern Iranian city for another year. The remaining Siberian crane from a historic western population that bred in western Russia and winters in Iran has returned once again on November 21 to Fereydunkenar, a city in Northern Iran, on the coast of the Caspian Sea. The lonely Siberian crane, of a species on the brink of extinction, has been named 'Omid' (Persian for 'Hope') by the locals. His return this year has caused much happiness and hope among the environmentalists and birdwatchers alike.



Headlines

Trump-launched second Cold War would lead to fiasco for US

Iran's Central Bank reveals rules on export revenue return

Masjed Jame: The Encyclopedia of Iranian-Islamic Art

CALL TO PRAYER TIME IN ISFAHAN

Morning call to prayer: 05:15:06
Noon call to prayer: 11:49:26
Evening call to prayer: 17:18:08

WEATHER



High: 16° c
Low: 2° c



Spokesman: Iran Remaining in N. Deal Just for EU's Insistence

Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bahram Qassemi underlined that his country has not so much benefited from the 2015 nuclear deal and has remained committed to it after the US withdrawal just for EU's insistence, adding that implementation of undertakings based on the agreement is a must for Europe. "Europe insists that the nuclear deal should survive and we have remained in it for their insistence. Therefore, they are required to implement their undertakings and it is a must for the EU," Qassemi said on Wednesday.



FATF member countries, the very center of money laundering

Construction operation of multi-dimensional exceptional school to start in Isfahan

"The construction operations of the multi-dimensional purpose exceptional school in Isfahan has started and it will be exploited until the next year," the governor general of Isfahan said.

Pointing out that paying attention to the proper training of children and young generation will certainly lead to the sustainable and valuable successes and developments, Mohsen Mehralizadeh said, "Developing the physical space of the schools and improving the quality of these spaces are of particular importance, and everybody who does something in this regard, will serve humanity." Saying that 17 schools have been built with the financial support provided by "Saremiyeh endowment fund" for Isfahani students so far, he continued, "Six of these schools

have been prepared today, and are available for Isfahan's department of education."

Referring to this point that exploiting these six schools has lasted for 13 years, he added, "The authorities should pay attention to all aspects of the projects in order to exploit them in a shorter period of time."

Announcing the groundbreaking ceremony of the first multi-purpose exceptional school, he said, "The groundbreaking ceremony of this exceptional school has been carried out in district 2, and the planning should be in such a way that this project will be exploited until the next year." "Due to the problem of the lack of educational spaces in municipal district 5 of Isfahan's department of education, I promise that the first project that will be started during the next months with the cooperation of general administration department of schools renovation of the province will be invested in the department of education of district 5," he reminded.

12th pomegranate festival to be held in Badrud

"The opening ceremony of the 12th pomegranate festival of Badrud will be held on November 22, with the presence of the national and provincial officials and authorities," the head of the cultural heritage representation of Badrud said. "The pomegranate of Badrud is well known for its high quality. Therefore, it has been decided to hold the pomegranate festival to introduce this product to all people," Seyed Hossein Chakeri said. "The pomegranate festival has been registered in the calendar of the cultural heritage organization in 2006; each year, Badrud hosts many tourists and travelers in late November and early December," he added.

"This festival includes various programs such as holding handicrafts and local souvenirs exhibition, playing local

games, establishing a pomegranate painting station for children and teenagers, desert Rally competition, and also many other cultural programs," he continued.

"More than one hundred booths will be established in the 12th pomegranate festival, that 30 of them are dedicated to selling pomegranate and its derivations like grenadine, pomegranate juice, and handicrafts," he said. Badrud is one of the counties of Isfahan, which is located at 30 kilometers to Natanz. This desert city is located along the transit road of Tehran-Bandar Abbas, and next to the Agha Ali Abbas holy shrine. More than 3.5 million tourists and pilgrims travel to this place each year. 350 pilgrim residencies, and a hotel in the holy shrine host the pilgrims and tourists during this festival.

Iran elaborates on agenda of Hunt's visit to Tehran

Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Bahram Qassemi has elaborated on the agenda of British Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt's Monday trip to Tehran. In response to questions raised by reporters, Qassemi said that Hunt's one-day trip had been planned a long time ago and was made despite some domestic political problems inside the UK.

"In separate meetings, the British official met with Iran's Foreign Minister and Secretary of the Supreme National

Security Council and discussed a wide range of issues, including the Iran nuclear deal and the commitments of European countries, notably the E3 (Germany, France and the UK)," he noted. "The two sides also exchanged views on the most important developments in the region, especially the dire humanitarian crisis in Yemen, and the necessity of ending the Western countries' arms support for those who attacked Yemen's innocent people," Qassemi added.

85,000 Kids May Have Died from Hunger Due to Saudi War on Yemen: Save the Children

An estimated 85,000 children under five may have died from extreme hunger or disease since Saudi Arabia and its allies started a war on Yemen in 2015, according to new analysis by Save the Children.

Using data compiled by the UN, Save the Children evaluated mortality rates for untreated cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children under five years. Using a conservative estimate, the humanitarian aid agency discovered that approximately 84,701 children with SAM may have died between April 2015 and October 2018.

After almost four years since the brutal aggression in Yemen started the UN says that up to 14 million people are at risk of famine. That number has increased dramatically since the Saudi and Emir-led coalition imposed a month-long blockade of Yemen just over a year ago.

Since then, commercial imports of food through Hodaydah port have reduced by more than 55,000 metric tons a month. That's enough to meet the needs of 4.4 million people, including 2.2 million children. Any further decline in imports could likely lead directly to famine.

"We are horrified that some 85,000 children in Yemen may have died because of extreme hunger since the war began. For every child killed by bombs and bullets, dozens are starving to death and it's entirely preventable," Tamer Kirolos, Save the Children's Country Director in Yemen, said.

"Children who die in this way suffer immensely as their vital organ functions slow down and eventually stop. Their immune systems are so weak they are more prone to infections with some too frail to even cry. Parents are having to witness their children wasting away, unable to do anything about it.



"Save the Children has provided food for 140,000 children and treated more than 78,000 children for malnutrition since the start of the crisis. Despite the challenges, we're saving lives every day."

Fighting, blockades and bureaucracy have forced Save the Children to bring vital supplies for the north of the country through the southern port of Aden. As a result, it can take up to three weeks for aid to reach people instead of the week it would take if Hodaydah port was fully operational.

Save the Children has also observed a dramatic increase in airstrikes on Hodaydah over recent weeks. Increased fighting has also been reported in Taiz, Sa'ada and Sana'a.

"In the past few weeks, there have been hundreds of airstrikes in and around Hodaydah, endangering the lives of an estimated 150,000 children still trapped in the city. Save the Children is calling for an immediate end to the fighting so no more lives are lost," Kirolos added.

"We urgently need to get high-nutrient foods to the most vulnerable children in Yemen, some of whom are truly on the brink. Just 60\$ can feed a family of seven for a whole month. One child dying from starvation is one child too many."

Global Research Council regional meeting commences in Tehran

The Global Research Council (GRC) regional meeting held in the Iranian capital city of Tehran kicked off on Wednesday.

"Research effectiveness and the role of women in research are the topics to be discussed," said the head of Iranian National Science Foundation (IRNS) Payam Parsizadeh on the sidelines of the meeting.

"Best practices of research effectiveness evaluation that have been deployed in China, Indonesia, Sri-Lanka, and Japan are reported in the meeting," he added.

This is the first time that Iran hosts GRC meetings since its first session in 2015.

Global Research Council gathers together the heads of science foundations from around the world in order to promote scientific connections and information sharing as well as supporting research and education through regular meetings.

It holds a continent-level regional meeting in addition to annual general assembly, where the heads of science foundations discuss predetermined topics.