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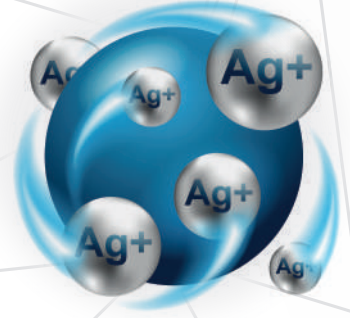
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Preparing

To Strengthen The Fields Of Work

It goes without saying that the economic relations, especially, the commercial relations between Iran and the United Kingdom have a dusty atmosphere for any reason. But according to the historical data, it is clearer than ever that considering the long-standing commercial relations and the relative advantages governing the commercial relations of the two countries, despite the unfavorable conditions governing the commercial relations of the two countries, at a lower level, bilateral trade flows directly and indirectly. Therefore, the dust will fade away sooner or later and it is advisable that the two joint chambers of commerce of both countries spare no efforts to strengthen the necessary fields for the development of commercial relations between the two countries.

Dr. Amir Houshang Amini

Iran's Foreign Trade during the Five Months of the Year 1401

(20 March to 20 August 2022)

According to the statistics of the IR of Iran's Customs Department, the Iran's foreign trades volume during the Five

month of the year 1401 are as indicated in the following tables:

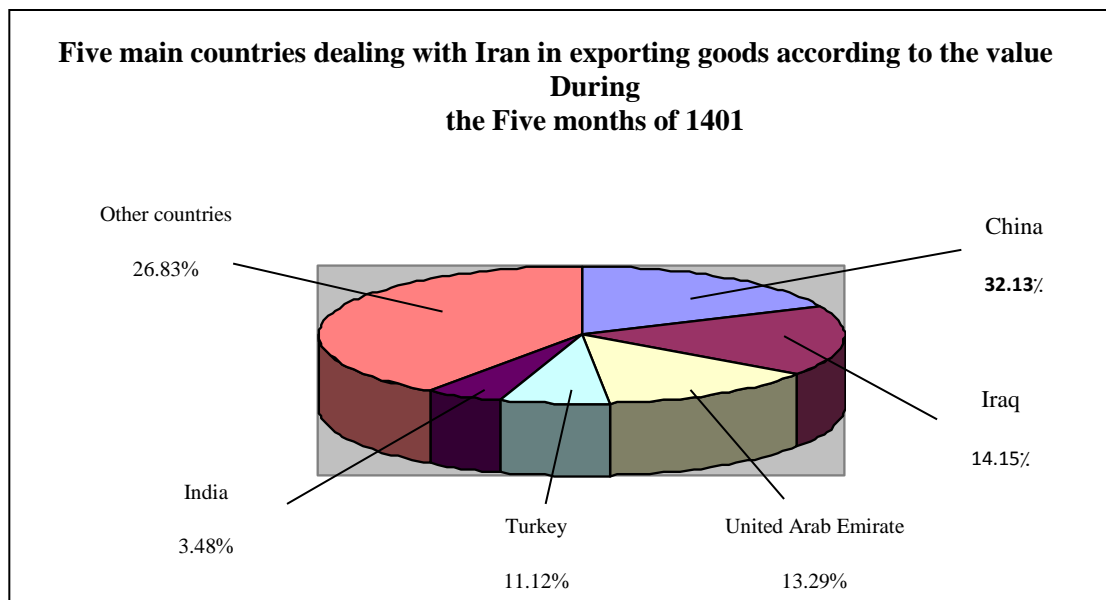
Primary import/export statistics of non-oil goods with the calculation of gas's Liquidities during the Five month of 1401

Activity	Five months of the year 1401		Five months of the year 1400		Percentage of changes	
	Weight (Thousand tons)	Value (Million Dollars)	Weight (Thousand tons)	Value (Million Dollars)	Weight	Value
Import	14.065	21.665	15.376	18.106	-8.53	19.65
Export	44.075	20.924	45.674	17.247	-3.5	21.32

Exports:

The most important exports during the Five months of 1401, have been done with countries, as follows: 1) "China" with 6.723 million Dollars and 32.13 percent of value, 2) "Iraq" with 2.961 million Dollars and 14.15 percent of

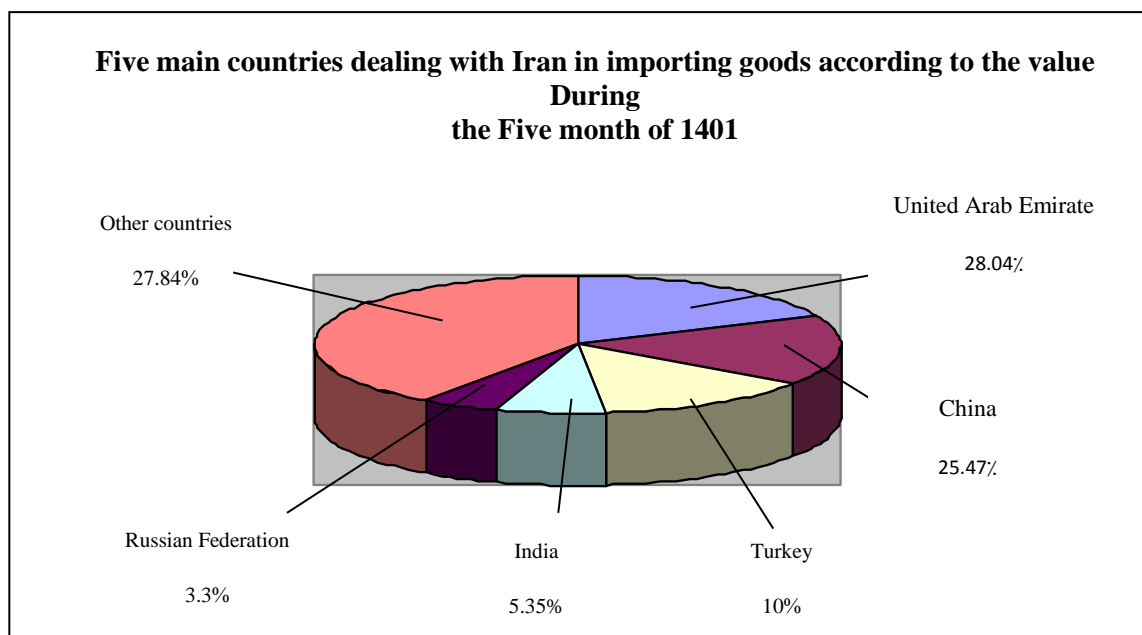
value, 3) "United Arab Emirate" with 2.781 million Dollars and 13.29 percent of value, 4) "Turkey" with 2.328 million Dollars and 11.12 percent of value and 5) "India" with 729 million Dollars and 3.48 percent of value.



Imports:

The most important imports during the Five month of 1401, have been done with countries, as follows: 1) "United Arab Emirate" with 6.074 million Dollars and 28.04 percent of value, 2) "China" with 5.518 million Dollars and 25.47 percent of value,

3) "Turkey" with 2.166 million Dollars and 10 percent of value, 4) "India" with 1.159 million Dollars and 5.35 percent of value and 5) "Russian Federation" with 715 million Dollars and 3.3 percent of value.



Roudaki, the father of Persian poetry And the story of his blindness



Born 880AD - Died 941 AD,

Roudaki is the first great Persian poet who is considered the father of Persian poetry due to his innovations in poetry. This great Iranian poet left many works during his valuable life. Poets after Roudaki followed his style of poetry because this famous poet had a special skill in speech techniques and types of poetry and by reviving Persian poetry, he paved the way for poets after him, so that among poets and orators to the master and sultan Famous poets.

Roudaki's birth and childhood:

Abdullah Ja'far ibn Muhammad Roudaki was born in the village of Bonj, one of the villages of Rudak, in Samarqand. There is not much information about Roudaki's year of birth and life and how he studied. Some consider Roudaki's year of birth to be 244AH, the year of his death to be 329. We know from Roudaki's poems that he was a learned poet and mastered Persian words. Some believe that Roudaki studied in the schools of Samarqand, but others say that he learned the Qur'an at the age of 8 and memorized it and became a poet from then on.

Roudaki's youth and his path to Samanid rule:

At the beginning of his youth, Roudaki went to the Samanid court at the invitation of the

knowledge-loving minister of the Samanids, and the poet Nadim Nasr ibn Ahmad ibn Ismail became one of the most powerful Samanid kings. He is the first famous Persian poet of the Iranian civilization in the Samanid period in the fourth century AH and the master of poets of this century in Iran. Bukhara was the center of the Samanid rule, which in those days was of special importance due to the authority of the Samanid rule among other cities. Roudaki had accumulated a lot of wealth at that time due to his proximity to the king and received a lot of rewards. The influence of his poetry and music in Nasr ibn Ahmad's court was so great that when Nasr ibn Ahmad Samani went to Herat and did not return to Bukhara, the courtiers asked Roudaki to ac-

cept this difficult task and bring the Shah back with poetry. Roudaki composed the famous poem: "Buye djuye Molian Ayad Hemi - Yade Yare Mehraban Ayad Hemi"

and returned the Shah with his eloquent words. Apart from Nasr ben Ahmad Samani, Roudaki has also praised Amir Jaafar Banavieh, one of the emirs of Sistan, Abu Tayyib Musabi, the Balami family, Adnani, Moradi, Abolhassan Kasaiei, Emara Morozi and Makan Kaki. Due to the knowledge and friendship of some Samani kings and with the efforts and wisdom of knowledgeable and skillful ministers such as Abolfazl Balami (330 AH) and Abu Ali Mohammad Jahani (333 AH), Bukhara became a great scientific, literary and cultural center.



Roudaki's contemporaries:

Menjik Tarmazi (second half of the fourth century) and after him Farrokhi (429 AH) were contemporaries of Roudaki and a master of music of their time. All poets at that time sang their poems with instruments and music. Roudaki also sings his poem with an instrument, which is why some people say that because Roudaki (Rud) played, he was called Roudaki, but if that was the case, he should have been called Rudi, not Roudaki.

Was Roudaki blind since childhood?

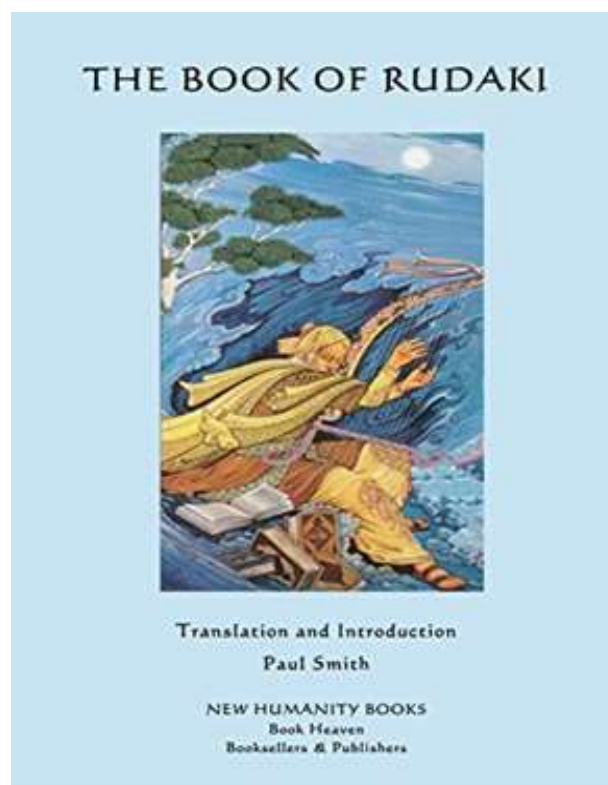
Roudaki has mentioned his blindness in old age, so there is no doubt that he was blind in old age, but it cannot be true that he was born blind, because Rakai's poetry describes nature in such a way that different colors are separated. He is unlikely to be blind, and his poems indicate his vision in his youth. Examination of his skull and bones also showed that the poet was blinded by molten metal in his old age. According to his works, he was inclined to the Ismaili religion. This bias towards the Qarmatians and disregard

for the common religion of the time caused him to be blinded.

Roudaki, creator of couplets and creator of quatrain format:



Roudaki created many works and he is one of the first in Persian literature. In the book *Al-Mu'ajm Fi Ma'ayer of Ajam Poems*, Shams Qais considers Razi Roudaki as the creator of couplets and says: Roudaki started reciting poetry when he was playing walnut, and out of sheer joy about his art of playing with the language of poetry, he says: He is impressed by the melody of this word and goes home and pays homage to a poet. Because his poems were in couplets, they are known as couplets or quatrains, so Roudaki has been considered the originator of the quatrain format.



The theme of Roudaki's poem:

Roudaki has used themes in his poems, which are: Description of nature, praise, Khemr and lyrical themes, according to mood and elegy.

The simplicity of interpretation and not much exaggeration and the tendency to elements of reality in praising Roudaki's poetry have made him special. Roudaki's lyric poems are gentle and simple and at the same time concise. In some lyric poems there are traces of worldview. Roudaki is the first person to have poems left in his lament. Atmosphere, asceticism and advice are among the other themes of Roudaki's poetry. The most precious part of Roudaki's works in terms of literary industry is not his praises, but his poems which are completely in accordance with human feelings, he is a very interesting happy poet and the poet of a lively lyric is very delicate and full of emotions. In Roudaki's works, thoughts and advice mixed with pessimism can also be seen.

Roudaki's poem format:

Roudaki has been skilled in composing various forms of poetry such as: Chakameh or Ode, Quartet, Masnavi, Piece and Ghazal, but he was the leader of others in composing ode and is the first poet who has made excellent and strong chakamehs and some of his remaining chakamehs such as It turns out that Roudaki has brought the structure of Odes to its most complete traditional form.



Roudaki Park-Dushanbe

Masnavi is one of the poetic formats that has a long history. Ghazal is another of Roudaki's poetic forms.

Music and Roudaki:

Roudaki was an oud player and his ability in poetry and music was such that: When Amir Nasr Samani goes from Bukhara to Herat and be-

comes attached to the weather of Herat and stays in Herat for four years.

No one could bring him back to Bukhara. His troops, who missed Bukhara, told Roudaki that they would reward him with 50,000 dirhams if he did something artistic and persuaded the king to return to Bukhara. Roudaki also sings an ode and when Amir Samani eats breakfast, he plays the oud and sings that ballad; Abu Nasr Samani leaves Herat for Bukhara after hearing the poem "Smell of river Molian" without shoes. It is said that his shoes were followed for up to two miles. The poem is as follows: The smell of river Molina's atmosphere reminds me of a kind friend.

Roudaki's influence on Rumi and Hafez:

Among those who have guaranteed Roudaki's poems in their poems are Farrokhi Sistani, Khaghani Shervani, Abu Saeed Abu Khair, Maulana Jalaluddin Balkhi and Hafez and others.

Rumi has welcomed Roudaki's poems in many cases. In a poem written in Sanai's oath, he imitates Roudaki's poem: A man is the one who dies Death of such a eunuch is not wisdom (Roudaki) He said that someone wanted to die the death of such an eunuch is not a wise thing (Rumi) In another poem, Rumi has changed only a few words of Roudaki's original text:

Every wind that comes to me from Bukhara |
You smell like flowers and moss and breeze and
dew Where it blows on every woman and every
man | It is as if you are all from Khotan Z Kho-
tan Bad So Khosh Nozd Hich | You are my be-
loved I worry about Yemen every night until you
come | Because Soheili and Soheil are from
Yemen Rumi has imitated this poem as follows:
The smell of garden and Golestan comes | The
smell of a kind friend comes I will help you
from Nisar Gohar | Sea water until it comes
With the thought of Golestan Kharzar It comes
softer than the game Roudaki's influence on
Hafez Shirazi's poetry: Roudaki is also influen-
tial in Hafez's poetry and thought, and Roudaki's
poetic style and poetic thoughts are also seen in
Hafez's poetry.

Khajeh Hafez Shirazi, in welcoming the attacker who is probably Amir Timur, recalled Roudaki's poem as follows: Get up to leave Samarkand for it | His breeze smells like Molian Roudaki's works: Roudaki is one of the most prolific Iranian poets. Of all Roudaki's works, it is said that there were more than one million and three hundred thousand verses and also six Masnavi, but only scattered verses with a few odes, lyric and

quatrain remain. The number of remaining verses is 1047 bits. Roudaki Manasvi: Manasvi Kelileh and Demneh: His most important work is Kelileh and Demneh Manzoom (prose). Kelileh and Demneh is originally an Indian book of animal language that was translated into Middle Persian during the Sassanid period by the order of Bozorgmehr and by Borzoyeh Habib. The system of Kelileh and Demneh Roudaki consisted of twelve thousand verses.

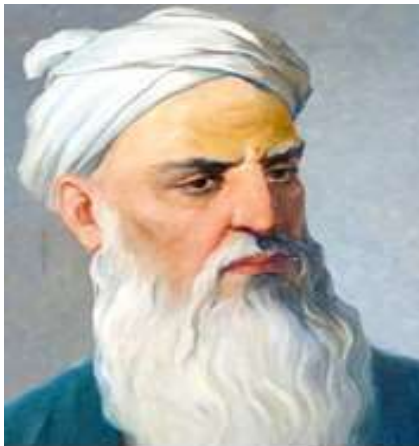
Manasvi Sanbadnameh: Roudaki's other works include Sandbadnameh.

The work of Sanbadnameh was also of Indian origin, which was imported to Iran from the Sassanid era and entered Arab and European literature from Iran.

Sandbadnameh was translated into Persian during the Samanid period by the order of Noah ibn Nasr Samani. Six other Masnavi, of which only verses are left.

Rousakis's lyrical poems:

Most of Roudaki's lyrical poems are his sonnets and quatrains.



These poems, which are based on the tail of spoils, happiness, living and flirting, are a renewal of the path that started from Epicurus and reached Roudaki in Iran and then Khayyam and Hafez.

khamr:

His humor is about nature and the beauties of the world. The main reason for his success is his high taste in accurate and subtle illustrations and similes.

Here is an example of Roudaki's famous Khamr: Bring it to the psychedelic psyche or because the cloud is in front of the sun Sahasti blasphemes and drops Sahasti It is as if you are answering a prayer in your heart If you are not, you have ruined all hearts

Roudaki's old age and death:

After the removal of Amir Nasr ben Ahmad ben Ismail from his rule, he could no longer stay in the court. So, he left Bukhara and returned to his original hometown. He spent the last years of his life in suffering and hardship and was unloved. The date of Roudaki's death is 320-329 AH and his burial place is behind Panj Rudak Park.

Roudaki's works:

Roudaki is one of the most prolific Iranian poets of all Roudaki's works, it is said that there were more than 1,300,000 verses and six masnavis, but only scattered verses along with a few odes, ghazals and quatrains remain. The number of remaining verses is considered to be 1047 bits.

Roudaki's poetry in a Persian manuscript created in Qajar Iran, dated January/February 1866

Roudaki Masnavis: Masnavi Kellie and Damne: His most important work is Kalila and Demne Manzoom. Kalileh and Demne is originally an Indian book about the language of animals, which was translated into Middle Persian by the order of Bozorgmehr and by Borzoyeh Tabib during the Sassanid period. Kalileh and Demne Rodaki's poem consisted of twelve thousand verses. Masnavi of Sindbad Name: Among other works of Roudaki, we can mention Sandbadnameh. The work of Sandbadnameh is of Indian origin, which was imported to Iran from the Sassanid era, and from Iran, it made its way to Arab and European literature.



The Sandbadnameh was translated into Farsi by the command of Nuh bin Nasr Samani during the Samanid period. Six other masnavis of which there are no more verses left.

Kish Island

A Tourist Center in the Persian Gulf



view of island, taken from air

Kish Island with a surface of 91.5 square kilometer (35.3 sq. mi) is a tourist resort center and it is considered as one of the Persian Gulf islands and tourist sites of Hormozgan Province.

This Island is located 18 km (12 mi) from mainland Iran's south shore with the altitude of 30 meters above the sea level in the north range of the Persian Gulf touted as a consumer's paradise with numerous malls, shopping centers, tourist attractions, and resort hotels.

As officially reported, about 1.5 million people visit the island annually. Kish Island was ranked

among the world's 10 most beautiful islands by The New York Times in 2010, and is the fourth.

Kish has a unique and one-of-a-kind nature, as well. Diverse wildlife, plants and native trees, as well as a pleasant climate seven months a year are among the outstanding characteristics of the island.

most visited vacation destination in Southwest Asia. Fishing, livestock, sailing and trades are the jobs of traditional aboriginals.

In the past, plenty of native's people of Kish were active in catch the pearl. Island natives are from





Dravidian, Nordic, Sami and black races and speak in Persian (Farsi) and Arabic languages. Kish Island is covered with coral sands that shines in the sunlight and creates a unique and fascinating sight. The clear coastal water allows to view several meters deep into the sea that is because of the existence of coral reefs near the beach. Kish Island offers a wide selection of restaurants which range from Persian to International cuisines.

Foreigners are not required to obtain visas prior to travel. Valid travel permits are stamped for 14 days by airport and Kish port police officials. Therefore, the island enjoys a privileged position in terms of tourism business by special and unique benefits of **Kish Free Zone**. Free access to the waterways. of the Foreign nationals entry without the visa, strategic location and proximity to oil-rich regions of world, Assaluyeh, having energy source (gas) independent from the mainland, having an independent airline and shipping lines with the possibility of car carriers, high levels of security and social peace and low level in social ills, convenient transportation facilities within the city, proportional control of environmental pollutants, access and proximity to international ports and cities of the region such as Dubai, Sharjah, Manama and Doha, favorable weather in the 8

months of the year and having the coral beaches are only a few of the island's benefit.

With the exciting entertainments such as **safari, carting, glider**, gyrocopter, fly board and bungee jumping the island has become a popular destination for those tourists who have an interest in the exciting entertainments.

Kish acts as the location for numerous international sporting events. Kish is home to a multi-purpose Olympic Stadium seating 1200 spectators; it caters for 11 sports including volleyball, basketball, handball, futsal, gymnastics, wrestling, taekwondo, judo, karate and chess. All of these are supervised by professional and international coaches.

This island enjoys a privileged position in terms of business tourism by special and unique benefits of **Kish Free Zone**, myriad tourism attracts (recreation, shopping malls, festivals, historical and scenic sites), free access to the waterways of the world, foreign nationals entry without the visa, strategic location and proximity to oil-rich regions of Assaluyeh, having energy source (gas) independent from the mainland, having an independent airline and shipping lines with the convenient transportation facilities within the city, proportional control on environmental pollutants, access and proximity to international ports and



cities of the region such as Dubai, Sharjah, Manama and Doha, favorable weather in the 8 months of the year and having the coral beaches.

Kish Recreational Pier:

One of the spectacular places in Kish that all tourists visit, is Kish Recreational Pier. If you go to the end of Darya Boulevard, you will see the sign of the grand recreational pier of Kish. It is about 10-minute walking from the pier to Venus Bazaar and an 8-minute walking from Maryam Bowling. Kish Pier was built in 2006. It has been developed over the years and now it has become a recreation center of Kish.

Kish Grand Recreational Pier was built with steel piling and wooden decks with four side-deck spaces by Iranian experts. Tourists can enjoy the natural sights from this pier while watching the colorful fish species of Kish coral beaches.

Everything here is for a few hours of fun and entertainment. You can rent a glass-bottom boat and make one of the memorable trips to the island. Pedal boating, rowing boat, or water bike are the next options in Kish Recreational Pier.

If you are not into boating, you can try fishing. Many tourists come to the pier to fish or watch the fishermen. Of course, at the pier, a special place for fishing is specified and the work is pursued professionally!

One of the advantages of Kish Pier is that if you do not like any entertainment, there is another option for you. Diving is one of those things that is not always possible. But on this island, you can dive underwater in the Persian Gulf without any special skills. Here you can experience living underwater.

Some tourists are looking for more exciting experiences, such as jet skiing or flyboarding. A flyboard is the same as flying over water without wings! Exciting and different!

We need peace of mind sometimes when traveling. In this case, you can walk on a recreational pier, or sit in a corner watching turtles, fish, or seabirds. Watching the sunrise or sunset next to

the recreational pier of Kish is never forgotten. Right next to the pier, you can rent bicycles and



experience the Kish bike path. This route crosses the coast and is clear and memorable.

Visiting the recreational pier of Kish is free, but you have to pay for using its facilities separately.

Kish Marine Recreation Center:

Kish Marine Recreation Center is a unique complex in the Kish Free Zone that provides a variety of water recreation for travelers and tourists. Every year, many travelers travel to this island to make an unforgettable memory by using tourist facilities on this coast of the Persian Gulf.

Kish Island offers many entertainments for different tastes, including marine and non-marine recreation such as cycling, gliding, skiing, and bowling. But the marine recreation center focuses exclusively on the island's water excursions.

Diving is without a doubt the first and perhaps most exciting pastime that will take you to this center. Diving is possible on many days because of the calm waters of the Persian Gulf and the climate of Kish. If diving was a dangerous activity in the past that required long-term medical training for underwater breathing, today, with the advances that have been made and the facilities provided on Kish Island, all people, even those who are afraid of water and do not know how to swim, and trained people can easily experience swimming with fish and other aquatic animals as well as beautiful corals on the azure island of the Persian Gulf. For those who are very beginners, diving is done in shallower waters. In Kish Marine Recreation Center, there are experienced instructors to train all people in all age groups. You will experience an underwater journey for 15 minutes. CMan Club, Seychelles Club, Nautilus Club, and Diving Center are some of the clubs

that allow you to dive. Big Coral and Jurassic Park are also some of the best diving spots in Kish. Big Coral and Jurassic Park are also some of the best diving spots in Kish. Other water sports in the center include jet skiing and cable skiing. Jet skiing is one of the most exciting water sports equipment, which is made in a boat-like form and is used for water and snow sports. This device is also used in docks and competitions. A person with a Jet Ski certification must be with you and no more than two people can ride a jet ski. The cable ski center in Kish is also the largest in the Middle East with the possibility of using 12 people at the same time. Cable skiing is a type of water skiing, but here the skier is not pulled by a motorboat, but towers are installed in the sea to which cables are attached.

These cables are in the hands of the skier and are connected to the top of the tower on the other side. Cable ski is a marine recreation center with a length of 860 meters and a width of 160 meters, of which five towers are installed on the water. This move is also done with a paraglider and is extremely exciting.

Parasailing is another water sport in Kish Marine Recreation Center where you ride a colorful parachute that is attached to a motorboat. It sends you to the heights to see the beautiful island and the Persian Gulf at a glance.

The capacity of these umbrellas is four people and it rises to a height of 150 to 300 meters. Shuttle and Banana are other exciting activities in Kish Marine Recreation Center.

These two are air tubes that can be used in multiples. These tubes are pulled on the water by a boat. If you come to Kish Island and you are interested in a sea adventure, be sure to visit the Marine Recreation Center and experience the whole sea package in one place. The options are so numerous that no doubt your excitement will make your heart beat faster. These include speedboats, yachts, scooters, flyboards, and fly jets.

Kish Island Parasailing:

Parasailing in Kish Island is one of the recreational attractions in the Persian Gulf. Kish Free Zone is one of the most popular tourist attractions among Iranian and foreign tourists, attracting many visitors each year. Parasailing is a kind of recreational activity that can be considered water recreation, air sports, and recreation. This entertainment is also known as parascending or parakiting.



The function of Parasailing is in a way that you are given a life jacket to wear and you fasten to a parasail wing (a large parachute) by a few seat belts. The Parasail wing is connected to a Go-fast boat with a long rope of 150 meters. With the rapid movement of the boat, the wind gradually blows into the parasail wing and it is gradually raised.

Hence, you can experience a pleasure flight over the water of the Persian Gulf on the beautiful island of Kish. You will be amazed for a total of ten minutes on this flight. If you want, you can ask the Capitan to plunge you into the water to have leisure time for swimming. In Parasailing, after raising and passing a short distance, the captain slowly loosens the rope and guides you to higher altitudes. Where command a spectacular view of the bay and explore the fantastic island of Kish. How far you go depends on various factors such as wind, boat speed, the weight of the people riding the parasail, and the number of them. However, the type of ticket you have bought is the most prominent factor.

It is possible to do parasailing as a single or multiplayer, but the multiplayer experience is more exciting. Everyone, both men and women and children over the age of ten, can experience parasailing. Children under the age of ten are required to ride with their parents.

This entertainment is held for visitors in all the central points of beaches in Kish, from morning to evening. Undoubtedly, watching the sunset on the parasailing will become one of your most memorable experiences. You can experience parasailing on Simorgh beach, Marjan beach, or Damon recreational pier. This pastime is also popular with young couples who have just gotten

married and have chosen the marvelous Kish Island for their honeymoon trip.

If you are afraid of height or falling into the water, you can rest assured and do not need to worry about it. Along with parasailing complexes, many professional lifeguards are ready 24 hours a day to help. Besides, you can safely trust the boat captain. He is a professional and you can take pleasure from your experience with peace of mind. Therefore, it is recommended that you do not deprive yourself of this exhilarating experience for fear. There are a variety of amenities and accom-



Marjan Beach of Kish (Coral beach)

modation, buffet and restaurant for tourists.

Kish-Beaches:

Kish is the land of glorious sunset and coral beaches. Kish soil brights with silver color under the sunshine. Most of the beaches in the world are covered with gray sand and do not have this feature.

Marjan Beach in photo is located on the east side of the island, this beach is named for the beautiful coral that can be found there. The coast is lined

with pergolas, which, along with the palm trees and landscaping, provide an especially panoramic view. This beach is a particularly popular site to watch an unforgettable sunrise. Many of the sea sports clubs are also located here, making it easy to make reserva-

tions for any of the activities.

The water on the shores of this island is clean and clear, where you can easily see the sea bed from a distance. Environmentalists attribute this feature to the corals around the island and believe that corals naturally purify water and make the island's shores transparent and beautiful. Kish enjoys one of the vastest beaches, and there are few beaches in the world which is usable as wide as Kish beaches. Travelers can relax in it and be far away from the hustle and bustle of the famous beaches. Kish also has the least dangerous beaches in the world. The water of the coast of Kish is free of killer sharks. It should be noted that the sharks that are sometimes seen only eat small fish and do not pose a danger to swimmers.

Kish beaches are exceptional beaches used by travelers in both cold and hot seasons. Besides, the possibility of water sports is also provided. The most important beaches of this island are Mir Mahna Beach Park, Simorgh Beach Park, Fisherman Beach Park, and Marjan Beach Park. Mir Mahna Beach Park is the largest amusement park on the island, located on Darya Boulevard, one of the main boulevards of Kish, where most of the restaurants, shopping malls, and hotels of Kish are located. This park is famous for its glorious sunsets. The existence of a fishing pier that opens at certain hours of the day to catch fish, watching turtles move freely on the beach of Mir Mahna Park, and walking in the park and pier, has doubled the beauty of Mir Mahna Park. In addition, you can buy fresh fish and grill it in the gazebos in the park's fish market. The park has a pier with four stations for boating and four places to watch the sea. Simorgh Beach Park is located in the area



between Jahan Road and Kish Cycling Trail, on the southeastern side of the island and along the coast. In this park, in addition to the children's playground, there is a badminton court, ping pong court, skating rink, and a walking trail.



Also, the first and largest Dolphins Park in Iran is located in this park; The Dolphins Park, also called the Dolphinarium, is home to a variety of aquatic mammals such as dolphins, sea lions, porpoises, and penguins, each performing their gestures.

The Dolphin Park green space is also full of palm, Benjamin, sacred fig tree, cactus, and eucalyptus. There is also a bird garden, including birds from South America, Australia, East Asia, and Africa.

Fisherman Beach Park has a 12-meter statue of a man facing the sea, which is one of the attractions of Kish beaches. This statue is one of the tallest figurative sculptures in Iran after the Pearl hunter statue in Bandar Abbas.

There are also two fountains and native plants in this park, such as Iranian (Jujube) Oriental hornbeam, Tamari, gum Arabic tree, and date palm. Usually, tourists make sand sculptures on the shores of this park. This park is located on the east coast of the island.

Water Sports:

From parasailing to scuba diving, wake-boarding to jet skiing, Kish has it all. These activities are led by young, perfectly bronzed Iranian men and women who remind you that no matter what corner of the world you are in, surf culture is the same.

While the mandatory hejab is still required on these islands, it is a bit laxer. For participation in these water activities, a swim cap suffices as hijab for women.

If you do not want to actually get in the water, you can try the glass-bottom boats to catch a glimpse of the colorful sea life of the Persian Gulf's aquarium.

Deniz Diving:



Scuba Diving Course from Open Water to Trimix with Special Price.

Kish Island is a beautiful island and touristic resort located on the northeast of the Persian Gulf (Khalij-e Fars) about 17 km (10.2 miles) from the southern offshore of mainland Iran. Kish is a free trade zone.

Biking:

The 47-mile-long bike path snakes all around the island and is independent of car roads, making for a scenic and especially easy way to find secluded beaches and stop at your leisure to take pictures against the picturesque backdrop of the Persian Gulf's azure water. Rental stations are located throughout the island, and bicycles, tricycles, tandem bikes, and scooters are all available to rent.



Greek Ship:

Khoula F. has been anchored on the southwest coast of the island since 1966.



The ship was built in Britain and changed owners several time before reaching the last owner, who was Greek.

The ship finally went to offshore of Kish, and though an attempt was made to save her, it proved futile, and she has remained in place since. The Greek Ship is especially picturesque at sunset, when tourists come to take pictures of her.

Kariz Underground City:



Water being a scarce resource in many parts of Iran, ancient Iranians came up with the qanat system gently sloping vertical wells that lead water into arid areas.



Kariz Underground City

Kariz is one such 2,500-year-old qanat, and visitors can take a walk through its tunnels and get an

up-close view of this kind of system. The tunnels extend more than five miles, making Kariz look more like an underground city.

This ancient structure has been preserved but modernized with the addition of handicraft stalls and a traditional teahouse.

Harireh Ancient City:

It is said that this 8th century city is the same one that renowned Persian poet Saadi mentioned in his work, *Golestan*. Located in the central, northern part of the island, Harireh offers a glimpse of ancient architecture, and though not much of it remains intact today, the ruins suggest a once thriving region.



Excavation of this site estimates it having been established around 1000 and abandoned 600 years later.

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The Twin Water Reservoir:



The Twin Water Reservoir was built in 1993 upon remnants of an existing water reservoir, and the architecture is highly reminiscent of the water reservoirs of Yazd. In places with a scarcity of water, such structures were built to store water. The *badgir* (windcatchers), an ancient Persian architectural structure used to create natural ventilation, help to keep the water at near freezing temperatures.

Sea Turtles:

On the southern and western coasts of this coral island between the months of March and August, hawksbill turtles come out onto preserved lands to lay their eggs.

These beaches give tourists the opportunity to view these giant turtles swimming against the waves back into the sea.

Grab your camera and set out to these tucked-away beaches to spot heads popping out of the water and photograph the turtles digging out holes to nest their eggs (from a safe distance, of course).



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The park's Bird Garden includes over 47 species of birds and other animals.

A full visit to the park takes a few hours, but it could be an exciting stop especially for visitors with children, on an hourly or daily basis.

Green Tree Complex:

The north of the island, a particularly green area known as the Portuguese Valley, is the location of the Green Tree Complex, which was built around one of the oldest *lur* (banyan) trees.

Said to be around 600 years old, many believe this tree is auspicious and come here to make a wish and tie a thread around the thick twisted branches to make it come true, a necessary act for finding your soulmate!



The rest of the complex provides a wonderful green space in which to relax with a glass of hot Persian tea or perhaps a cold ice cream.

Dolphin Park:

Kish is the most celebrated tourist island in Persian Gulf and is constantly visited all the time of the year. One of its many features is the Dolphin

Park. It is located about seven kilometers of the pier and Maryam bowling complex, three kilometers of Marjan (Coral) Bazaar, in the southeast of the island.

This park is the first dolphinarium in Iran. It was opened in 1384 SH in an area of one hundred hectare.

Dolphin Park has many shows, and in addition to the dolphinarium, it includes bird garden, a circus, laser show, saltwater aquarium, and landscape area. This complex is designed to entertain both children and adults. All the sites of shows can be reached with a little walking. There are also buses to transport visitors between the bird garden and the dolphinarium.



The dolphins are very charming animals and they put on exciting shows with the help of their coaches.

Watching them swim around and dive can be a very memorable experience. Other animals such as sea lions, walruses, and penguins are living in the complex, too.

The pools of the park have been filled by the water from the sea, and the animals are living in an environment similar to their natural habitats.

However, not only water animals live there. After visiting the dolphinarium, you can go to the bird garden. It has two parts.

One of them is where the birds are kept in cages, and in the other, they live and fly in an area of two hectares.

About fifty-seven species of birds are kept in the garden. They have been gathered from different countries all over the world.

Visiting pelicans, flamingos, swans, storks, grey crowned cranes, peacocks, toucans, and guineafowls can be very exciting. If you are lucky enough, you may see a peacock spread out his

tail. Monkeys and gazelles live in the park, too. Going further, you will reach the tunnel of reptiles. You can see marsh crocodiles.

The circus, or the classic show, is an acrobatic show that is performed by Iranian and Russian artists.

The landscape of the park is very attractive. About thousands of trees of different species have been planted there, such as sacred figs, bottle-brushes, myrtles, yellow elders, gum trees, hollyhocks, and weeping figs.

After touring around the park, you can rest in cafes or restaurants.

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Marjan Beach:



Located on the east side of the island, this beach is named for the beautiful coral that can be found there.

The coast is lined with pergolas, which, along with the palm trees and landscaping, provide an especially panoramic view.

This beach is a particularly popular site to watch an unforgettable sunrise.

Many of the sea sports clubs are also located here, making it easy to make reservations for any of the activities.

Source: Taken from different internet media. by: Mehr Afarin

Kondor Karaj Village



Kondor village is one of the pleasant weather areas near Tehran, which is perfect for a one-day trip and enjoying nature. This village is one of the greenest villages where you can breathe clean air and spend a memorable day there.

This village is located on the 7th kilometer of Karaj Chalus Road and it is 60 kilometers away from Tehran.

It is very popular among tourists because of its tulip fields. Many people travel to this village to spend weekends. It's not a bad idea for you to visit the tulip field of Kander village so that you can see all the colors in one frame

Kander village is a pristine and untouched area where, even if it is a short trip, you can record memorable days in your diary and take wonder-

ful photos of its pure nature and thousands of colorful flowers.

Most of the natives of this village are engaged in gardening and delicious fruits such as cinnamon grapes, pears and cherries are found in abundance. When you go to this village, you will see colorful gardens that will make your mouth water when you see the fruit on the trees. So be sure to try the native fruits of Kondor especially Kan Kondor





which doubles its beauty. To reach this area, you must go to Purkan village and then travel 3.5 km from this village to see Kondor waterfall. Of course, to reach this waterfall, you have to walk a mountain path, so don't forget your walking shoes. I am sure you will not regret watching this unique area.

Forty BB; A place for secrets and needs:

In the heart of the mountains

grapes Due to the good weather of this area, unfortunately, many residents of Tehran and Karaj have built various small and large villas in it, which has destroyed its rural and natural texture. For this reason, by going to Kander village, a combination of buildings.

You see modern and old, which many believe is a paradox of beauty.

Sights of Kondor village:

There are many tourist attractions in the village of Kander, including the Zoroastrian cemetery, numerous historical monuments, a waterfall and a field of tulips. These tourist attractions give you a good feeling that you can experience in the least place in Iran. Among the sights, Kander village is known as one of the best.

Frankincense waterfall:

This waterfall is one of the most unique tourist attractions of Kander, which is located in the northeastern part of this region. There are various plant species around the Kander waterfall,

of Kander village, there are man-made caves that can be assumed to have been built by humans. In the past, these caves were used to shelter and shoot at attackers. Natives call these caves Eshkaf. Around these holes there was an



area called Chehel Dokhtar.

Elderly people who live in this area believe that several centuries ago, 200 girls came to this village for pilgrimage and fun and mysteriously disappeared. They say that the unlucky girls came to this area and prayed for their luck.



This story has been passed from person to person and after 2000 years, many people still come to this area for Nazr-o-Niyaz. There are buildings in Chehel Dokhtar that historians associate with the munition's slums built by the Ismailis. In this area you can pray, enjoy its exemplary weather and see historical monuments, in general, it must be said that you can hit many marks with one arrow in 40 Bibi!

Dreh Geda (Beggur Valley) River is the best offer to sit on the edge of



the river and watch life go by:

This river is seasonal and originates from Liz Mountain. Dareh Geda River passes through the gardens of Kondor village and connects to Karaj River. Where this river reaches the village, there is a spring, which is called Gol Cheshme. There are no words around it for sitting and picnic. This spring is still full of water and you can drink from it.

If you want to sit next to a stream and watch life, go by, Dareh Geda is one of the best suggestions for you. You can sit by this river and enjoy the sound of water sliding on the rocks. Dareh Geda River reaches Dashte Laleh in Kandar village; So you can enjoy the cool and pleasant water of this river in addition to watching different plant species.



- Different springs:

There are various springs in Kondor village, all of which are mineral. One of the things that shows that this village has a long history is the collection of Murad springs. These springs are sacred to the natives and are a short distance from Anahita Temple. In the historical books, due to the importance of these ponds, only women were allowed to enter them for many years. In this area, many old houses with spectacular architecture were built, which show the great age of Kander village. Another spring in Kander village is Gol Cheshme, which is located at the beginning of Dareh Geda river, and the water still boils in it.



- Frankincense tulip field, the most unique tulip field in Iran:

When you reach Kandar village, if you look west, you will see the field of tulips. When you look to the left, you will be faced with a world of colors imprinted on the ground. I am sure you will be amazed by the plain of frankincense tulips.

Mr. Pahlavani planted a lot of tulips in this plain with great love and for the first time, the tulips showed themselves in the spring of 2019. Mr. Pahlavani and some other people decided to spread a kind of carpet of natural tulips on the plain in order to increase the charm.

Taken from Alibaba website

Chogha Zanbil



Chogha Zanbil was excavated in six seasons between 1951 and 1961 by Roman Girshman

Chogha Zanbil is an ancient Elamite complex in the Khuzestan province, south west of Iran. It is one of the few existing ziggurats outside Mesopotamia. It lies approximately 30 km (19 mi) south-east of Susa and 80 km (50 mi) north of Ahvaz Capital of the province.

The Elamite language is an isolate language. Chogha Zanbil is typically translated as “Basket mound”. It was built about 1250 BC by the king Untash-Napirisha, mainly to honor the great god Inshushinak. Its original name was Dur Untash, which means 'town of Untash' in Assyrian, but it is unlikely that many people, besides priests and

servants, ever lived there. The complex is protected by three concentric walls which define the main areas of the 'town'. The inner area is wholly taken up with a great ziggurat dedicated to the main god, which was built over an earlier square temple with storage rooms also built by Untash-Napirisha .

The middle area holds eleven temples for lesser gods. It is believed that twenty-two temples were originally planned, but the king died before they could be finished, and his successors discontinued the building work. In the outer area are royal palaces, a funerary palace containing five subter-

ranean royal tombs. Although construction in the city abruptly ended after Untash-Napirisha's death, the site was not abandoned, but continued to be occupied until it was destroyed by the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal in 640 BC. Some scholars speculate, based on the large number of temples and sanctuaries at Chogha Zanbil, that Untash-Napirisha attempted to create a new religious center (possibly intended to replace Susa) which would unite the gods of both highland and lowland Elam at one site.

baked bricks, gypsum and ornaments of faience and glass. Ornamenting the most important buildings were thousands of baked bricks bearing inscriptions with Elamite cuneiform characters were all inscribed by hand. Glazed terracotta statues such as bulls and winged griffins guarded the entrances to the ziggurat.

Near the temples of Kiririsha and Hishmitik-Ruhuratir, kilns were found that were probably used for the production of baked bricks and decorative materials. It is believed that the ziggurat



The ziggurat originally measured 105.2 meters (345 ft) on each side and about 53 meters (174 ft) in height, in five levels, and was crowned with a temple.

Mud brick was the basic material of the whole ensemble. The ziggurat was given a facing of baked bricks, a number of which have cuneiform characters giving the names of deities in the Elamite and Akkadian languages. Though the ziggurat now stands only 24.75 meters (81.2 ft) high, less than half its estimated original height, its state of preservation is unsurpassed .

The main building materials in Chogha Zanbil were mud bricks and occasionally baked bricks. The monuments were decorated with glazed

was built in two stages. It took its multi-layered form in the second phase.

The ziggurat is considered to be the best-preserved example of the stepped pyramidal monument by UNESCO. In 1979, Chogha Zanbil became the first Iranian site to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Threats:

Petroleum exploration due to increased global demand threatens the foundations of the site, as various seismic tests have been undertaken to explore for reserves of petroleum. Digging for oil has been undertaken as close as 300 metres (984 ft) away from the ziggurat.

IBCCIM's Annual Dinner Ceremony



The annual dinner ceremony of the Joint Chamber of Commerce of Iran and Britain that is held every year in February. However, due to

al, on the 5th of June at 19:30 in the Apadana Hall of Espinas Hotel, located on Keshavarz Boulevard.

A large number of chamber members as well as



the spread of the corona virus and the need to comply with the relevant regulations, this was not held last year but resumed this year, as usu-

an honorable guest, H.E. Simon, the British

Ambassador in Iran, were in attendance, this included Michael Bradley, the director general of DIT at the British embassy in Tehran, and Ghazeleh Ghonuie.



After a welcoming few words by Dr. Amini addressed to the general audience and especially to the British ambassador, Ambassador Shercliff in response spoke in Farsi and English about the trade relations between the two countries. He especially emphasized the desire of his government to expand trade relationship as

much as possible. Mr. Michael Bradley then took the floor and also addressed this issue in detail. Dr. Amini then invited and led the guests to a extensive buffet dinner.



After dinner, there was a great amount of interest by the members to speak with the embassy staff especially with the Ambassador who graciously responded to all the requests and also many smartphones photo. The ceremony continued until late into the evening.

Holding IBCCIM's Annual General Assembly

The second round of the IBCCIM's general assembly as per the official invitation already notified to the members was held, as scheduled, at 10AM on Saturday, July 25, with the presence of the representatives of the Iran Chamber and some members of the Iran and Britain Chamber ("the Chamber") on the first floor of Iran Chamber at Taleghani Avenue, Tehran.

According to the assembly's agenda, after Dr. Amini, the Chairman of the Chamber, welcomed the attendees, and the board of the meeting was proposed and approved, Dr. Amini presented the board's performance report to the general assembly which was approved by the assembly respec-

tively; then, Ms. Motalebzadeh, the elected auditor of the assembly, presented the financial report of the Chamber ended 1400, which was also approved. Afterwards, the legal inspector's report was read and approved.

Dr. Amini presented the plan and budget of the Chamber for the current year and asked present members if they may have any plans to propose other than what was mentioned; since there were no plans proposed, the current plan & budget was approved. In the meantime, there were suggestions made by one of the members that due to the increase of expenses, the annual membership fee should also be increased accordingly; however, as



the head of the Chamber stated that there is no

need for any increase, the assembly voted for no change.

At the end, the Chamber's legal auditor was approved and Mr. Amin Moghadam was elected as the main inspector and Mr. Farshid Bandi as the alternate inspector with the absolute majority of votes.

As for the auditor of the Chamber, Hoshyar Behamand Institute was also elected with the majority of votes and Etelaat Newspaper was designated as the Chamber's widely circulated newspaper.

The meeting ended at 11:30AM.

Holding Two Seasonal Gathering



According to the Iran & Britain Chamber of Commerce annual executive plan, two seasonal members gatherings were held at the end of the spring and summer with the participation of a number of members on a one-day trip to Dizin Sky Resort located in the Alborz Mountain

range, about 70km North from Tehran and also the village of Kondor located 7km from Karaj-Chalus Road. Kondor is famous for its largest and most beautiful field of tulips in Iran, called Lalezar, with plenty of natural and historical attractions.



In both gatherings, which began at 8:00 am in the morning and ended at 6:00 pm the participant members were in B2B negotiations while having fun and getting to know each other better.

The following photos are showing some of the scenes and events of these two seasonal gatherings, the hill walk, mountain climbing, and having breakfast, lunch, rest, and natural attractions.



IBCCIM's New Members

Member Companies:

Setareh Van Gostar Co.: Trading, M.D.: Mozdeh Rezania, Address: Postal Code: 1447813144, No. 3, Darya Deadend, Nazerian Ghomi St., west Shahid Aliyali St., Gisha St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 248730, Fax: +98 (21) 88275809, Email: mozhdehrezania@yahoo.com.

Fani & Sakhtemani Rad Mechanic Ahwaz Co.: Oil & Gas & Petrochemical Contracting, M.D.: Saeid Bahmanirad, Address: Postal Code: 1433674366, Flat No. 82, 8th Floor, No. 37, in the corner of 13th St., asad Abadi St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88554616, Fax: +98 (21) 88555680, Email: info@radmechanic.com.

Enison Phrmaceutical & Lab Ind. Co.: Pharmaceutical & Laboratory, M.D.: Saghi Bagherinia, Address: Postal Code: 1584843159, Second Floor, No. 43, South Kheradmand St., Karimkhan St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88842010, Fax: +98 (21) 88826341, Email: info@enidonlabs.com.

Saman Asa Co.: Research, industrial and commercial collection, in the field of production and distribution of orthopedic and medical aids, M.D.: Mehdi Gholizadeh, Address: Postalcode: 154984855, Flat No.2, 5th floor, west entrance, Arian Tower, No. 232, Mirdamad Boulevard, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 22258264, Fax: +98 (21) 22258270, Email: info@paksama.ir.

Rabi Seir Hasti Co.: Tourism, M.D.: Mohsen Rabiei, Address: Postal Code: 1453746346, Flat No. 402, Forth Floor, Entrance B, Almas Building, Khosro Intersection, SattarKhan, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 44297026, Email: info@rabiseir.com.

Raze Aseman Paytakht Co.: Tourism, M.D.: Meisam Govahi, Address: First Floor, No. 32, Beheshti St., Shariari St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 57691000 Fax: +98 (21) 57691000, Email: meisam.govahi@yahoo.com.

Individual Members:

Teodor Saekis.: Crankshaft, Address: Opposite Water and Wastewater Organization, Babol, Tel: +98 (11) 32340741.

Key Economic Indicators			
Population and Labor Force			External Sector (million USD)(1400, nine, months)
Population(1400) (1)	84.1	Million	Current Account Balance 8.208
Urban	63.9	Million	Trade Balance (goods account) 11.801
Rural (2)	20.2	Million	Exports (FOB) 56.009
Population Growth	0.8	Present	Imports (FOB) 44.207
Population Density	51.0	Per. Sq. km.	Total External Debt (end of period) 8.830
Economically Active Population (1400, Q3)	25.8	Million	Exchange Rate (USD/Iranian rial) 42.000
Unemployment Rate(1400,Q3)	8.9	Percent	Official Rate
Urban	9.6	Percent	
Rural	6.8	Percent	
Female	15.7	Percent	
Male	7.6	Percent	
18-35 years old	16.1	Percent	
15-24 years old	23.6	percent	
Source: Statistical Center of Iran (SCI)			Growth in Monetary and Credit Aggregates (percent) (Azar1400 compared with Esfand1399)
1-due to the social and cultural developments as well as the outbreak of COVID-19. The SCI revised its population forecast in Aban1400.			Broad Money (M2) 27.4
2-includes non-resident population.			Money (M1) 27.1
			Non-sight Deposits (Quasi-Money) 27.4
			Deposits of Non-public Sector 27.9
Real Sector (1400, Q3)			Tehran Stock Exchange (1400-Q3)
GDP Growth (1395-100)			Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEMPIX)(end of Price) 1.318.360
Oil	5.7	Percent	Value of Shares and Rights Traded Rls. 1.980.8 Trillion
Non-oil	5.8	percent	Number of Shares and Rights Traded 307.3 Billion
Performance of 1400,Q3(current prices, million rials)			
GDP (at basic price)	16.092		
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4.276		
Private Consumption Expenditures	7.811		
Public Consumption Expenditures	2.036		

Source: Central Bank

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London W8 6SN, UK

Parham Information

Registration Information

Name: Parham Construction Company (P. J. S.)

Head Office: 17, Varshow St. Nejatollahi (Villa Avenue), Tehran, Iran, Postal Code 15986-89611.

Telephone No: (+9821) 8890-1799, 8890-3389, 8890-0669

Fax No: +98-21-88905378

Web Site: www.parhamco.com

Email Address: Info@parhamco.com

Date of Establishment: Nov. 1959



Board of Directors & Senior Management:

Managing Director: Ali Akbar Khodabakhshi, M.Sc. in Civil Engineering, Tehran University, 1971

Chairman of the Board: Sadeh Adib Samii

Vice Chairman: Mohammed Reza Moussavi Kermani

Profile

Parham Construction Company, is one of most prestigious Iranian construction company was established in 1959, ever since it has been a leading and reliable heavy civil engineering contractor in the Iranian market. With having at its disposal, large fleet of construction plants and deep foundation machinery as well as technical expertises, Parham is capable of conducting all types of deep foundation works (even at the hardest conditions onshore and offshore).

Parham Construction Company, is also applying Dywidag System International of Germany (DSI) specifications; equipment and material for pre-stressing and post-tensioning works, related to Tie rods, Bridges, Buildings, Towers, Tunnels, Slope stabilization and other civil application above and underground.

Parham Construction Company, is the first Iranian Contractor for execution of in situ concrete piles with different types of excavation and also piling with soldier pile system, and equipped with different kind of machinery for deep foundation, piling, excavation, and insitu piles.

Parham Construction Company, has successfully completed a jetty and one of the most advanced Caspian Sea rail ferry link-span.

This system has been installed in basin No. 1 of Amirabad commercial port and all complementary design and construction stages were supervised & implemented by Parham's technical staff.

In recent years, Parham with emphasize on his experiences and technical staff, exerted the value engineering and offered optimum plan in big and important national projects, and caused quality improvement, cost benefit and reduction in time of projects. In this regard, Anzali port development (10 wharfs), Amirabad commercial port (9 wharfs) and multi purposes berth in South Pars Energy Special Economic Zone (5 wharfs) could be mentioned.

Field of Activities:

1- Construction of marine structures. 2- Piling & Drilling . 3- Pre-stressed reinforced concrete structures. 4- Heavy reinforced concrete structures.
5- Civil and road construction works. 6- Oil & Gaz.

Qualification:

Class1: In The Field Of Water, Subfield Of Marine Structures.

Class1: In The Field Of Road & Transportation.

Class5: Oil & Gaz.

