



ISSN: 1609 - 6495

Irano-British

Irano-British Chamber of Commerce,
Industries & Mines

Publisher:

Irano-British Chamber of Commerce,
Industries & Mines

Editor-in-Chief:

Dr. Amir Houshang Amini

Lithography:

Norang

Printing:

Torfeh

Layout and Graphic Design:

Mozhgan Ehteshaminia

Address:

#1103, Sarve Sae Tower, 51 Shahid Akbari,
Vali-e-Asr Ave., Tehran 1433894651, Iran

Tel: (+9821) 88701280-88701295-88711793

Fax: (+9821) 88710473

Email: info@ibccim.org

Web site: www.ibccim.org

Cover Photo: Nezami Ganjavi Mausoleum

Contents

■ Happy Nowroz	2
■ Iran’s Foreign Trade	3
■ A pathway for sustainable development for Iran and the UK ..	5
■ Powering progress: the UK’s potential Role in Iran’s Green Energy Transformation	6
■ Holding the annual IBCCIM dinner ceremony.....	8
■ Free gathering of the IBCCIM’s members at Kish Island	9
■ The Rial’s rocky start to 2024 reflecting on Iran’s economic challenges	11
■ 10 of the most famous deserts in Iran	12
■ Iran’s Oil output hits 3.2 mn bpd in February: EIA.....	16
■ Iran reports 8% increase in supply of gas to petrochemicals ..	16
■ Nezami Ganjavi Poet for all humanity.....	17
■ 13 UK Concert halls that are ridiculously good looking...19	
■ Why is Sahara dust blowing into Europe?	21
■ Short News:	23
UK Business optimism reaches New heights.....	23
Surviving the Digital age: Strategic Technology integration for Business Growth.....	23
Obstacles for proposed tax reductions	24
Russian, Chinese warships enter Iran territorial waters	24
Iran’s second-largest carmaker reports decline in output	25
Sweets & Foods of UNESCO-registered city of Iran	25
Iran’s ocean port of Chabahar reports record activity	26
■ IBCCIM’s New Members	27
■ Statistic Report (Key Economic Indicators).....	28

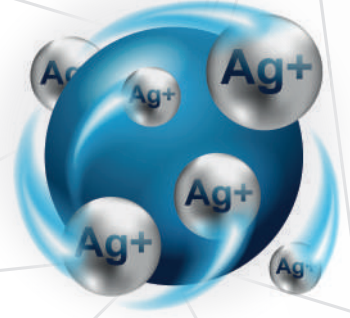
Panter

دکتر پانتر

نوشت افزار آنتی باکتریال پانتر

Reduce the risk of infection & make your life safer

DP-105 مبتنی بر فناوری نانو نقره



Nano Antibacterial+

Dr. Panter

JOY Of Writing

Nano Antibacterial+

■ Certified by INIC NO.312-22539



We Live Hand in Hand

Ronak, founded in 2002, is the largest manufacturer of lyophilised medicines based in Iran. Relying on its young experts and high-tech machineries, it has managed to be among top 10 pharmaceutical manufacturers in Iran.



As a part of Ronak's policy to strengthen its presence in local and international markets, its second stage of development to manufacture solid dosage forms was completed in mid 2019.

Hand in hand with patients and partners, Ronak hopes to extend its business all around the world.

www.ronakpharm.com





ARAMIN
INDUSTRIAL GROUP

شرکت آرامین صنعت فیلتر نماینده انحصاری شرکتهای DONALDSON و AMAZON FILTERS در زمینه فیلتراسیون و جداسازی ذرات و ناخالصیها از انواع محلولها، هوا، بخار، تصفیه آب و پسابهای صنعتی فعالیت دارد.

FILTRATION SPECIALISTS in

Food and beverage industry
Pharmaceutical industry and biotechnology
Oil & Gas industry
Automotive industry
Compressed Air treatment

www.aramin-co.com

Tehran Office: ARAMIN SANAT FILTER CO, No14,18 St., Bokharest St ,Arjantin Sq.,Tehran- IRAN
Tel: 88737912, 88734930 , Fax:88732963

UK Office: Technocon Pharma . Food & Beverage Ltd, Tel : +447973855475



Happy Nowruz

I congratulate all Iranians throughout the world, especially the readers of our quarterly magazine, on the arrival of ancient rite of Nowruz and the Iranian New Year celebrations.

I wish everyone health, prosperity and success in the coming year.

We start the new solar year wherein the entire world is facing unexpected socio-economic transformations, which will undoubtedly lead to the structural-economic transformation of the world in a not-so-distant future.

This transformation will most certainly also include our geopolitical region.

At this moment in history, unexpected developments that disregard freedom and are the very reason for their emergence, are destructive - much like the persistence of unbridled inflation. Disregarded, they can destroy the very foundations of any society.

In this situation, to safeguard society from the harmful effects of the upcoming transformations, the only recipe is to exercise the utmost self-restraining encountering the upcoming events.

Dr. Amir Houshang Amini

Iran's Foreign Trade during the Ten Months of the Year 1402

(20 March 2023 to 20 January 2024)

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

month of the year 1402 are as indicated in the following tables:

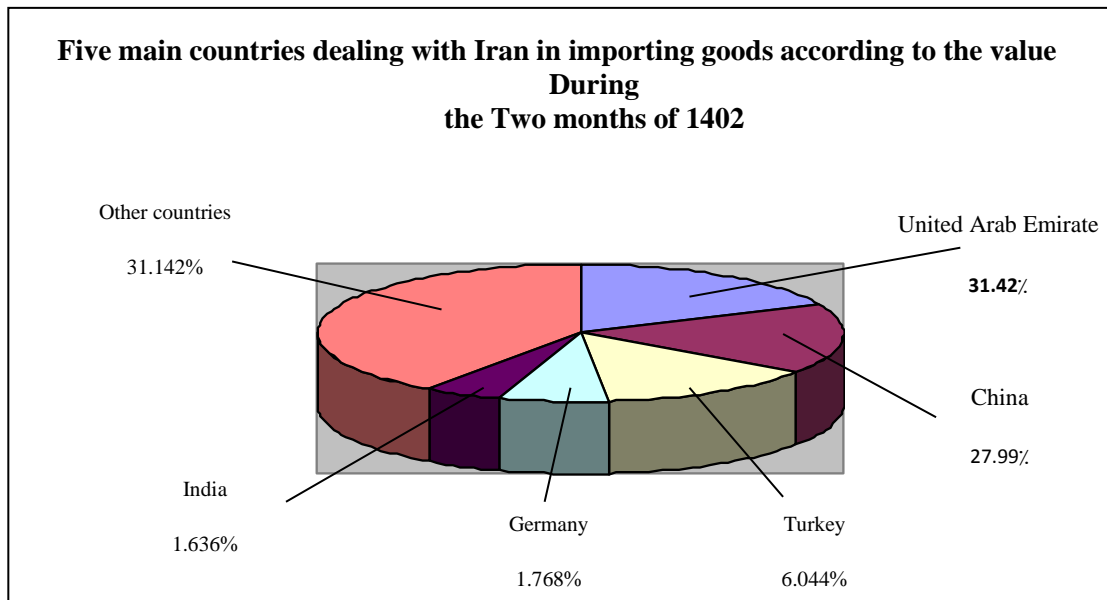
Primary import/export statistics of non-oil goods with the calculation of gas's Liquidities during the Ten month of 1401-1402

Activity	Ten months of the year 1401		Ten months of the year 1400		Percentage of changes	
	Weight (Thousand tons)	Value (Million Dollars)	Weight (Thousand tons)	Value (Million Dollars)	Weight	Value
Import	32.683	54.359	30.877	48.714	5.85	11.59
Export	113.051	40.472	103.347	45.700	9.39	-11.44

Imports:

The most important Imports during the Ten months of 1402, have been done with countries, as follows: 1) "United Arab Emirate" with 17.081 million Dollars and 31.42 percent of value, 2) "China" with 15.213 million Dollars

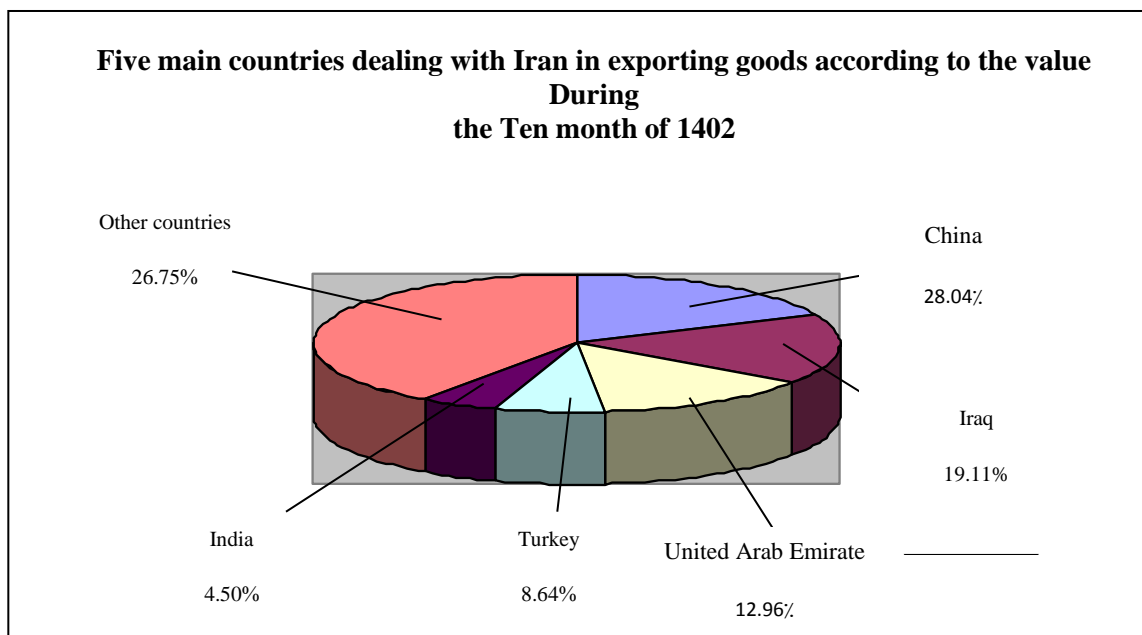
and 27.99 percent of value, 3)"Turkey" with 6.044 million Dollars and 11.12 percent of value, 4) "Germany" with 1.768 million Dollars and 3.25 percent of value and 5) "India" with 1.636 million Dollars and 3.01 percent of value.



Exports:

The most important Exports during the Ten month of 1402, have been done with countries, as follows: 1)"China" with 11.493 million Dollars and 28.04 percent of value, 2)"Iraq" with 7.733 million Dollars and 19.11 percent of value, 3)"United Arab Emir-

ate" with 5.244 million Dollars and 12.96 percent of value, 4) "Turkey" with 3.498 million Dollars and 8.64 percent of value and 5) "India" with 1.820 million Dollars and 4.50 percent of value.



A pathway for sustainable development for Iran and the UK

Naomi Devi Larasati, IBCCIM correspondent, London

The global energy landscape is undergoing a transformative shift towards renewable sources, with Iran, a nation traditionally reliant on fossil fuels, standing at a crucial juncture. This shift presents an opportunity for British companies to play a significant role in Iran's transition to green energy, offering economic benefits and contributing to global environmental efforts.

Iran's environmental footprint is substantial, with its status as the world's 6th largest CO₂ emitter in 2023, up from 10th in 2014. This reflects a deep-rooted dependence on fossil fuels, which comprise 90% of its energy consumption.

However, with global movements towards sustainability and climate change mitigation, Iran recognizes the need to pivot toward renewable energy sources.

The expertise and technological advancements of British green energy firms position them as ideal partners for Iran's renewable energy ambitions.

The UK's leadership in green energy over the past five years underscores its capacity to support Iran in this transition. Such collaboration not only opens new markets for British businesses but also aids Iran in achieving its renewable energy goals.

The Iranian government has made concerted efforts to attract Western investment in its renewable sector, simplifying bureaucratic processes and offering incentives like competitive feed-in tariffs and tax reductions. Despite these efforts, challenges remain, notably illustrated by Quercus In-

vestment Partners' withdrawal from a major solar project due to US sanctions. These sanctions, alongside infrastructural inadequacies, present significant hurdles to foreign investment.

However, strategic approaches, such as forming joint ventures with local Iranian firms and establishing flexible contracts, can mitigate risks. A thorough legal and financial risk assessment framework, along with an understanding of international law, could secure British investments in Iran's renewable sector.

Investments by British companies in Iran's renewable energy have the potential to yield substantial economic and environmental benefits. Economically, such investments can create jobs, diversify Iran's economy, and offer British firms access to a burgeoning market.

Environmentally, transitioning to renewable energy can significantly reduce Iran's carbon emissions and contribute to global efforts against climate change, while also improving regional air quality and public health.

In sum, the potential collaboration between British firms and Iran in the renewable energy sector embodies a promising avenue for sustainable development.

Despite existing challenges, with strategic planning and international cooperation, this partnership could exemplify how nations can work together to address global environmental issues, fostering economic growth and sustainability.

*Powering Progress:
The UK's Potential Role
in
Iran's Green Energy Transformation*

The dynamic landscape of global energy is witnessing a significant shift, with renewable sources increasingly taking center stage.

At the heart of this transition lies Iran, a nation historically dependent on fossil fuels, now standing at a pivotal crossroads. The potential for British companies to invest in Iran's burgeoning renewable energy sector presents not just an opportunity for economic gain but also a chance to contribute to a global environmental cause.

Iran's reliance on fossil fuels is profound. As of 2014, the country was the world's 10th largest CO2 emitter, a ranking that had alarmingly ascended to 6th by 2023. This heavy dependence, with 90% of its energy derived from fossil fuels, exposes Iran to the vulnerabilities of price shocks and supply interruptions. This is a critical juncture for Iran, considering the global trend towards addressing environmental issues and climate change. The necessity for a shift towards renewable energy in Iran is undeniable.

This shift is not just a matter of environmental urgency but also of meeting growing demands. Iran's energy consumption is on an upward trajectory, estimated to reach a staggering 444 million MWh by 2030. Such a surge underscores the imperative need for renewable energy development. Fortunately, Iran's geographical positioning endows it with substantial green energy potential. The wind corridors, created by the currents of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Indian Ocean, present an excellent opportunity for wind power. The country's solar power potential is equally promis-

ing, with an average of 300 sunny days a year. Additionally, the prospects for geothermal energy in Iran remain largely untapped.

This confluence of desire for renewable energy development presents an opportunity for British companies.

In the past five years, Britain has quietly confirmed its position as one of the world's leaders in the production of green energy. This expertise and technological advancement in the renewable energy sector make British firms particularly well-suited to offer the much-needed impetus to propel Iran's green energy ambitions. This collaboration could be a win-win situation, providing British companies with a new market while assisting Iran in fulfilling its renewable energy objectives.

Recognizing the potential for foreign collaboration, the Iranian government has taken proactive steps to entice Western investment. Efforts to reduce bureaucracy in the energy sector, streamline licensing processes, and offer competitive incentives to renewable energy infrastructure developers and equipment suppliers are noteworthy. A case in point is the Renewable Energy Organization of Iran (SUNA), which has modelled its new feed-in tariff policy on the German equivalent. This policy includes guaranteed government purchases of power for 20 years and a 15 percent tax reduction for companies using domestic components.

However, the road to realizing this renewable energy potential is fraught with obstacles. One notable case was the Quercus Investment Partner's

investment withdrawal. In 2017, the firm, which focused on renewable energy investment, underscored signed a ground-breaking deal worth over £440 million to build and operate a 600 MW solar farm in central Iran. This project, slated to be the sixth-largest photovoltaic facility globally, was a major testament to the vast possibilities in the Iranian renewable energy sector.

However, the re-imposition of US sanctions on Iran presented a significant hurdle, compelling Quercus to halt construction and withdraw from the project to mitigate risks.

This incident highlights the broader landscape of challenges in Iran, where international sanctions have considerably hindered the ability to attract foreign investment in renewable energy.

Additional challenges that could complicate renewable energy initiatives in Iran stem from the country's current state of infrastructure.

Firstly, the existing electrical grid in Iran is not adequately equipped to handle the demands of large-scale renewable energy projects.

This lack of readiness poses a significant barrier to the integration of new renewable technologies, such as wind and solar power, into the national energy system.

Moreover, the issue is compounded by the aging and underdeveloped nature of much of Iran's existing energy infrastructure, which requires significant upgrades or replacements to accommodate the shift towards renewable sources.

This situation, while challenging, opens a dialogue on strategic risk mitigation for British companies.

To navigate these complexities, companies can explore forming joint ventures with local Iranian firms, leveraging their knowledge of the domestic market and regulatory landscape.

Additionally, implementing flexible contract terms that account for potential political changes can provide a safety net. Establishing a robust legal and financial risk assessment framework is also crucial. These strategies, combined with a thorough understanding of international law and sanctions, could allow British companies to invest in Iran's renewable energy sector more securely, capitalizing on its untapped potential without retreating in the face of geopolitical uncertainties.

The potential investment of British companies in Iran's renewable energy sector promises substantial economic benefits.

Such investments could spur job creation, not only in the construction and operation of renewable energy facilities but also in the supporting industries, like manufacturing and services. This influx of new jobs would contribute significantly to both nations' economies.

Furthermore, the diversification of Iran's energy sources can reduce its dependence on oil revenues, stabilizing its economy against fluctuations in the global oil market. For British companies, this represents an opportunity to tap into a new and growing market, broadening their global footprint, and potentially leading to increased revenues and profitability.

Environmentally, the benefits of British investment in Iran's renewable energy sector are profound. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels, Iran can significantly lower its carbon emissions, contributing to global efforts to combat climate change. The development of renewable energy projects like solar farms and wind turbines would also reduce air pollution, improving air quality and public health within the region. For the UK, this investment aligns with its commitment to international environmental goals and reinforces its position as a leader in the global transition to cleaner energy.

In conclusion, the potential for British companies to invest in Iran's renewable energy sector is laden with opportunities and challenges.

The collaboration could serve as a beacon of hope in the global endeavor to combat climate change, fostering economic growth and environmental sustainability. As the world increasingly embraces renewable energy, the partnership between British companies and Iran could set a precedent for international cooperation in the face of global environmental challenges.

pointed to incidents that have been a subject of discussion at the highest levels of the governments. These incidents, according to Ambassador Shercliff, significantly affect the bilateral relationship and are a key reason

behind the continuation of financial sanctions, which he acknowledged pose challenges for Iranian businessmen.

Holding the annual IBCCIM dinner ceremony



The annual dinner ceremony of IBCCIM, which was usually held, every year, except during the outbreak of the Corona virus, in the second half of the month of February, with the invitation of all members of IBCCIM, and the British Ambassador in Tehran and his international trade department was established and held, this year only by the invitation of the honorable British ambassador in Tehran.



The annual dinner ceremony of the joint chamber, according to the invitation, was supposed to start the ceremony at 19:30 on Sunday 15th of Bahman and end at 22:00. In this ceremony, which was held with the presence of more than 65 invited members, including all the members of the board of directors of the Joint Chamber, the heads of the commissions and a number of other guests, in the



Apadana hall of Espinas Hotel, the invited guests after B2B meeting and talking with each other and reception and consumption of various fruits and hot and cold drinks, and conversation with Simon Shercliff, British Ambassador, at 20:30 Dr. Amini with a welcome and thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who accepted the invitation, and were present in this event, in spite of difficult conditions of traffic, especially the honorable British ambassador asked them if they make any statements, he would be grateful. Therefore, Mr. Simon Shercliff, while thanking for this invitation, got behind the microphone, and first in Farsi, he greeted the audience, thanking Dr. Amini and expressing his pleasure to be present in this gathering and..., stated that since everyone is more or less familiar with the English language, it is easier

to continue his speech in English. Then, referring to the long-standing friendship of the two nations and the ancient history of Iran and the necessity of developing the economic relations between the two countries, he made objections and statements: Great economic capacities, especially in the fields of agriculture, medicine, food industries, etc... There are units in two countries that can and should be used for the benefit of both countries, and, He ended his speech by thanking him for his invitation to attend this gathering. A few minutes later, Dr. Amini led the guests to the self-service table for dinner and asked them to serve themselves. While having



dinner, the guests talked B2B with each other and exchanged cards and took individual and group souvenir photos with the ambassador and at the same time had dessert, around 22:00 according to them, with good memories, they left the hall unforgettable and grateful.

Free gathering of the IBCCIM 's members

At Kish Island



In the implementation of the executive programs of joint chamber, which was originally planned to be held in Urmia, but due to air transportation problems, according to the decision, it was replaced with Kish.

This delegation including majority of the members of the board of directors of the joint chamber, were together with their spouses totally of 22 people, arrived at Mehrabad airport at ten o'clock in the morning of 20th January, and left Tehran at 11:15 on time, with Zagros Air for Kish, and arrived on time at 13:30 p.m., then left the airport to Dariush Hotel, where the delegation members were staying.

After settling in the hotel and a short tour in Mika Mall, which is the newest and largest Mall in Kish, the delegation spends the evening in Mika Mall, then with a pre-prepared vehicle, and choose the "Dolphinarium" tour, consisting of the very interesting bird park and Reptiles went to the classic show center, including magic shows, acrobats with live music and... delegation went to the dolphinarium to visit the dolphin show, where they watched the interesting dolphin show that lasted for more than an hour. After the end of the dolphin show, the delegation went to Mir Mohana restaurant for dinner using the vehicle at their disposal and stayed there until late at night. Then the delegation left the restaurant around 23:00 and went to the hotel to rest.

The next morning (Thursday) from 7:30, the members of the delegation came one after the other to have breakfast in the breakfast hall. In some cases, this presence lasted until 10 o'clock.

Anyway, after breakfast, a group went for a tour in Kish, and a group of the old members of the chamber went to visit the "Marjan" Palace under



renovation by the Force Cement Company owned by Engineer Mohammad Saeed Zarrabian. At 12 o'clock, the delegation went to "Havari" restaurant, which is one of the known restaurants of Kish, to have lunch. After having lunch, the delegation used the special tour of "Kish Island tour" from the underground city known as Karis, the house of the natives, the Greek ship located on the coast of Kish, Trang beach, Coconut beach, etc., which lasts for more than a few hours. They visited the Greek ship and experienced the beautiful setting of the sun in the sea.

It should be noted that in the underground city of Karis, which was established about ten years ago by an Iranian living in Germany and with personal capital at the site of the old Karis of Kish, after a short rest, along with tea and the sound of tar instrument of tarnawaz, special for the underground city, the delegation returned back. A group returned to the hotel and a group went to the market of Kish.

According to the previous arrangement, the members of the delegation, with the exception of three or four people, attended the very interesting Kia Mall's food court for dinner. At 21:30 a group left for the hotel at 23:00 and another group went to



the coral beach of Kish and the fireworks there.

On Friday morning, as usual, after breakfast and exploring the beach and having coffee and talking in the coffee house facing the beach, the delegation left for the airport at 12 o'clock and at 2 o'clock with fond memories of this memorable trip and getting closer to each other, arrived in Mehrabad Airport.

The Rial's rocky start to 2024 reflecting on Iran's economic challenges



As we move further into 2024, it's becoming increasingly clear that Iran is poised to face significant economic hurdles. The nation's economy is in dire need of investment to sustain any form of reasonable development.

However, the prospects for such investments are bleak, primarily due to the continuation of stringent US sanctions and the slim chances of achieving a diplomatic resolution with Western countries.

The administration under Ebrahim Raisi has recently presented its budget for the upcoming Iranian year (March 2024 to March 2025), but the fiscal plan has done little to inspire confidence. The budget projections seem overly optimistic and not grounded in the current economic realities facing the country.

This raises concerns about the government's ability to allocate adequate resources to support economic growth and stability. One of the most telling signs of the economic strain Iran is experiencing is the fluctuating value of its currency, the rial. The beginning of 2024 saw the rial undergo significant volatility in the free market. It notably weakened in the early months, with the US dollar's value against the rial jumping from 505,500 IRR on December 31, 2023, to 571,500 IRR by February 22, 2024. This represents a devaluation

of approximately 13% in just over seven weeks. Such a sharp decline was anticipated by many, given the Central Bank of Iran's (CBI) strategy of propping up the rial's value through hard currency injections to foster a semblance of stability.

However, this approach is not sustainable in the long term, especially in an inflationary environment, and the market has reacted accordingly.

Looking ahead, experts predict that the currency market will face further disturbances post the Iranian New Year holidays in March 2024. Inflationary pressures are expected to exacerbate the situation, potentially driving the free market rate of the US dollar to exceed 600,000 IRR by April. This outlook underscores the broader economic challenges Iran will likely contend with throughout the year.

In summary, Iran's economic landscape for 2024 is fraught with challenges. The ongoing sanctions, coupled with a lack of significant investment and unrealistic budget projections, paint a grim picture of the nation's economic development prospects. The volatility of the Rial only adds to the uncertainty, signaling tough times ahead for Iran's economy. The situation calls for careful monitoring as the year progresses, especially considering the potential for further currency devaluation and its implications.

10 of the Most Famous Deserts in Iran

Iran has one of the planet's most varied climates, ranging from semiarid to arid, subtropical to arctic, snowy mountains and areas in the northwest and west, to torrid deserts in the center and east. Iran has four distinct seasons and a lot to offer all year round.

The Iranian plateau's natural attractions may be explored in great detail in Iran's deserts. Deserts are inspiring landscapes filled with light, space, and possibilities. The most well-liked adventure traveler activities are Iran desert excursions because of this!

The purpose of this page is to arm readers with all the knowledge they need to explore wonderful and surreal Iran deserts.

Where Are the Most Famous Deserts of Iran?

The huge, scorching, and desolate Iran deserts are often impossible to reach. The TAP Persia team has provided a selection of desert locations for you to explore.

1.Lut Desert (Kavir-e Lut)



The Kavir-e Lut, or little desert, is one of the main Iran deserts. Furthermore, it is known as Dasht-e Lut. The desert, which lies in the eastern portion of Iran, is roughly 160 km (100 miles) broad and encompasses an area of 51,800 km²; it extends for 320 km (200 miles) from northwest to southeast (20,000 mile²).

A total of two distinct portions make up this incredible desert. The wind has carved a series of parallel ridges and furrows out of the center area, while salt flats cover a low plateau in the eastern section.

Kavir-e Lut is the only Iranian desert that has been included in UNESCO's World Heritage List. This Iran desert was included on the list for two different reasons. First off, the Lut Desert, an internationally known classic hot desert terrain, protects one of the hottest regions on earth. The property is also a unique illustration of continuing geological processes including erosional and depositional characteristics in a scorching desert.

2.Kavir Desert:



The Kavir Desert is located in the center of Iran and abuts Tehran, Semnan, Isfahan and Qom. It is one of the broadest salty regions on earth. The deepest area of the Iranian plateau is this desert, which rises more than 400 meters.

One of the major geological gaps is the desert. This Iranian desert has consistently windy, strong storms and salty sands in the 40-meter-high hills. Nearby Kavir Desert, which is 300 kilometers (200 miles) away, appears to have been completely dry since the beginning of time. However, this desert tells a tale of wetter periods to geologists with trained eyes.

A sizable portion of the desert is encircled by Salt Lake, a white salt marsh that casts beautiful shadows in the light. Many migrating birds may be seen living in the water that flows into this saline lake throughout the winter.

The Eyn-o-Rashid caravanserai, Tang-e-Zolamat, Ghaleh Sefi-Ab, the Hoz-Gheyloleh cistern and the Bandeh-Ali wetland are further tourist attractions in this desert. It should be mentioned that in order

to visit the Iranian desert, you must follow certain safety precautions and hire a qualified local guide.

3. Mesr Desert



One of the most beautiful Iran deserts that the country has welcomed into its country is the Mesr Desert. It is located in Isfahan Province.

A community with the same name sits close to the desert, which is situated 55 kilometers from the city of Khor in the province of Isfahan. Everyone wants to embark on a magnificent adventure amid the dunes because of the beauty that binds the earth to the sky in this specific area.

In these communities, the stunning palm palms, plants, and sandhills have produced breathtaking beauty. For this trip, thousands of people set out to explore the mysteries hidden under the Mesr desert's sand dunes.

The desert boasts excellent recreational amenities that give you a unique experience, such as camels, motorbikes, and safari, making it one of the great Iran deserts. One of the fascinating features of this place is the sandhills around the settlement of Mesr, where the wind has sculpted odd and alluring forms.

Visit the adjacent Mesr Village, which includes a beautiful building that has been adapted to the area's dry conditions.

One well-known aspect of the hamlet is the sparkling night that emerges as soon as the sun's final rays sink into the dunes. People can clearly view the vastness of the night sky as they are either seated around a fire in the middle of the desert or on the rooftops of the old homes in the hamlet. Keep your cameras handy, and don't miss the beautiful desert vistas.

When you interact with the residents, you will learn the legend behind the name of this location, which describes how Joseph, the man who dug the town's wells, saved many lives.

They referred to their community as Mesr because they thought that what Joseph did to their town was identical to what Joseph the prophet accomplished to Mesr (the Arabic word for Egypt). Ma-

ziar Al Davoud House is a possible place to stay while seeing the Mesr Desert.

The architect Maziar Al Davood renovated his family home with the help of his French wife and turned it into a campground. Along with the Mesr hamlet, there are numerous other tiny settlements in this Iranian desert, including Farahzad, Amirabad and Garmeh.

4. Shahdad Kalat Desert :



The Shahdad desert in Kerman, the hottest area on earth, is one of the most beautiful deserts in the world and attracts many tourists each year. Kerman is located 100 kilometers from the Desert of Shahdad, which is located 30 kilometers from the Dasht-e Lut. Due to its erosion issues, this area is also known as the "Imaginary Desert City." Large and stunning clusters have been formed by aquatic wind erosion.

It was chosen by National Geographic Magazine a few years ago as the world's fourth top natural attraction. You may visit the renowned Kalouts, which are the desert's indigenous sandcastles, at Shahdad Desert.

You may walk straight through the sand buildings in the desert, which serves as their scenery. A sense of tranquility permeates the area as the rocks rise like castles from the beach. Two meters above sea level is where the Shahdad Desert is located. The sand is soft because of the dampness in these arid regions.

According to Lecturer Parviz Kardavani, a desertologist and professor at the University of Tehran, the Shahdad Desert is the hottest place on Earth. The soil genus in this region is identical to other farmed soils.

Strong winds are blamed for the absence of flora in the desert of Shahdad because they uproot any plants at their roots.

Summertime travel to this site is challenging due to the high temperatures. So fall is the ideal time to see these extraordinary natural occurrences. Due to the extreme temperatures, visiting this place in the summer is difficult. The best time of year to see

these extraordinary natural occurrences in this Iranian desert is in the fall.

5-Maranjab Desert:



This desert, which is found in the province of Isfahan's Aran Va Bidgol, is a true synthesis of the desert, environment, and history. You must pass through Aran and Bidgol, a tiny town adjacent to Kashan, in order to reach this desert.

One of the greatest locations for off-road enthusiasts is the Maranjab desert. Salt Lake lies to the north, Desert National Park and Band-e Rig to the east, Hoz-e Sultan, Moreh Lakes and Masileh Desert to the west, and finally Aran and Bidgol to the south, encircling it. Long sand-covered hills, arching forests, salt lakes, sabulous, and an exquisitely gorgeous night sky cover the majority of the desert.

The desert may be one of the nicest Iran deserts because of its peace, quiet and stunning night sky. One of this desert's biggest attractions is salt lake, as was already noted. The lake is about 2 cm deep during the month of rain, but following exposure to sunlight, it soon evaporates.

By visiting here, you may also visit the Maranjab Caravanserai and take advantage of its relaxing traditional chambers, which were constructed along the Silk Road that linked the towns of Esfahan, Khorasan and Ray.

6-arzaneh Desert:(The VarzanehDesert)



in the Isfahan area is the most open desert, and it is undisputed that there is an unmatched variety of sand dunes in all forms and sandy landscapes above the slopes of the sand. You may find out a lot more fascinating things in this desert, and it's a great place to see the stars at night. The sky is ma-

gestic at night, with stars shooting. In the Varzaneh Desert, riding an SUV or a camel is a lot of fun, but you can still hear the wind echoes by simply strolling on the soft sand. The crystals on the side of Varzaneh Salt Lake will become more and more visible as you proceed.

One of Varzaneh's most distinctive natural features is the aquatic environment of the Gavkhuni global wetland, which is surrounded by drylands. In the middle of Iran's desert, the wetland of Gavkhuni is like a diamond. This desert also houses some of Iran's national and historical landmarks, such as the more than 1100-year-old Ghurtan Citadel and Varzaneh Bridge. Additionally, the Varzaneh desert is home to Iran's largest desert entertainment complex, which offers a variety of services.

7.Rig-e Jenn Desert:



The roughly 4,500 square kilometer Rig-e Jenn Desert, or "Dune of the Jinn," is situated south of Semnan and southeast of Garmsar City and is the third major sand region in Iran. The third-largest hamada in the world is the Rig-e Jenn Desert (gravel land).

The hitherto unattainable ambition of visiting the Rig-e Jenn area has become a reality. Today, a variety of groups and tours visit the area with their vehicles and enough equipment in order to make lifelong memories while traveling through this breathtaking area.

Consider this gorgeous desert if you're interested in desert trekking and hiking in this area and you want to get a natural adrenaline high. You should be aware that it is one of those Iran deserts that calls for specialized equipment and a qualified guide.

8.Karakal Desert:



Near Sadeqabad Village in the city of Bafq, one of the best Iran deserts called the Karakal Desert is situated 750 kilometers from Tehran. Your initial thought may be to inquire as to the meaning of the term “Caracal” and the significance of the name given to this desert.

The answer to this question is that the word “Caracal” refers to a cat that resides in this area; in reality, this area serves as the habitat of this species, which is why this area is known as the “Caracal or Karakal Desert.” Traveling from Tehran via the towns of Qom, Kashan, Yazd, Bafq, and then the village of Sadeqabad will transport you to this stunning desert in Yazd Province.

Any tourist approaching Sadeqabad Village would immediately see Bagherabad Castle, which was constructed during the Qajar dynasty on Abd al-Rahim Khan Bafqi’s instructions. At one time, the castle served as a bastion for the defense of Sadeqabad Village. The most stunning desert in Yazd province is KaraKal Desert.

Iran’s desert region of Yazd is home to a number of deserts. Tourists frequently advise visiting the stunning KaraKal Desert in addition to taking in the region’s ancient history of Yazd Province, with its distinctive and exquisite historic monuments, is one of your objectives.

9-Darak Desert:



Due to the exact location where the desert and sea meet, the Darak Desert offers one of the most spectacular locations. Due to its peculiarity, the Darak Desert, which is next to a hamlet with the same name, is one of Iran’s cleanest beaches.

Additionally, it is immaculate since few tourists are familiar with this location. As a result, strolling among sand dunes while listening to the sound of the ocean might be an unforgettable experience. One of the many marvels of this area of land is where the desert and the sea meet. The turquoise waters of the Sea and the Ocean mix at this point of open water, and along the coast, producing a magnificent panorama. This desert is located where the Indian Ocean and the Sea of Oman converge.

The Darak Desert is situated in the Sistan and Baluchestan Province, halfway between Bandar Abbas and Chabahar, two of Iran’s major ports. In addition, the word Darak means “dwelling by the sea” in the native tongue. Furthermore, March is the greatest month to visit this region due to the colorful plankton that line the coastlines, which makes for a spectacular picture.

Additionally, Darak Village, which borders the Darak Desert, is situated along the coast of Makran, in the Konarak County, 170 kilometers west of Chabahar and 120 kilometers from Konarak. This idyllic town has close-by rocky, sandy, and coral shorelines that all contribute to the region’s appeal. Pure and fresh water wells, located adjacent to the salty sea and causing an amazing phenomena, are one of the numerous wonders of the Darak Village.

It is important to highlight that recreational facilities are offered for water sports, such as surfing, boating, and swimming, as well as for activities connected to desert excursions, such as stargazing and desert hiking.

10-Khara Desert:



a hidden gem among Iran’s vast and diverse landscapes, is yet another testament to the country’s rich natural beauty. Located in the province of Isfahan, the Khara Desert, also known as Kavir-e Khara, is a unique blend of tranquility and ruggedness that leaves an indelible mark on its visitors. The desert’s vast expanse of golden sands, punctuated by occasional vegetation, presents a mesmerizing sight, especially during sunrise and sunset when the sun paints the sky in hues of orange and red.

The Khara Desert is not just a barren landscape; it is a living testament to the resilience of nature. Despite the harsh conditions, several species of plants and animals have made this desert their home, adding to its unique biodiversity. The desert’s sand dunes, shaped by the wind into beautiful patterns, are a sight to behold. The silence of the desert is occasionally broken by the rustling of the wind, creating a symphony that resonates with the soul. A visit to the Khara Desert is not just a journey

through a physical landscape, but also an exploration of inner peace and solitude. Remember to bring your camera along to capture the stunning vistas that this desert offers. As with all desert excursions, it's recommended to have a knowledgeable local guide to ensure a safe and enriching experience.

What is needed to visit Deserts in Iran?

Most of Iran deserts are located a long way from major cities. Even though most of them are close to small villages, towns, and desert camps, make sure to pack your supplies. For hot days and cold nights, wear appropriate footwear, sun protection, sunglasses, and clothing (depending on the season). If you don't want to bring heavy items with you, you may buy or even rent camping equipment in practically all of Iran's major cities. You're going to have a fantastic time in the desert, so pack your cameras, the right lenses, and a tripod for taking nighttime photos.

One of Iran's most stunning natural attractions is its deserts. However, a tranquil, relaxing excursion in the desert might quickly become one that could be fatal. Therefore, we strongly advise that you book knowledgeable local guides and drivers for your desert travels.

Is It Hard to Visit Iran's Deserts?

Only those who have visited the stunning deserts of Iran can truly understand how amazing it is. It may be challenging to see these magnificent sights, therefore, it's crucial to pick a guide that can be of great assistance to you. TAPPersia is prepared to assist you with that because of this. The Tap Persia staff can arrange the greatest desert excursions for you, ensuring that you have no problems along the road. You are welcome to contact them via their live chat or WhatsApp.

Dasht-e Kavir and the Lut Desert are the only two significant Iran deserts.

Iran's oil output hits 3.2 mn bpd in February: EIA

Tehran, IRNA – The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) has announced in its latest report that Iran produced 3.2 million barrels of oil per day (b/d) in February 2024, stabilizing its third place in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

According to the EIA report, Iran's oil production volume in November 2023 reached above 3.2 million b/d for the first time since the US withdrawal from the JCPOA.

In February 2024, this record was maintained for the fourth consecutive month, and in the first

month of 2024, Iran had produced 3,230 million b/d, accordingly.

As per OPEC's data, Iran's crude output in February 2024 totaled 3,148 mb/d.

According to OPEC's data, Iran's oil production in the reporting period declined by 15,000 b/d month-on-month from 3.16 million b/d in January 2024.

In OPEC's March 2024 report, Iran maintained the position of the organization's third oil producer in February, and the price of Iranian heavy crude oil increased by 20 cents to \$80.34.

Iran reports 8% increase in supply of gas to petrochemicals

Tehran, IRNA - Managing Director of the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC) Majid Chegini has said that Iran has increased 8 percent in supply of gas to petrochemicals despite sanctions.

Chegini addressed senior managers of the petrochemical industry during a meeting on Sunday and reported that in the last year, the petrochemical industry received 24.4 billion cubic meters of gas, showing a 7 percent increase compared to the same

period in the previous year. Every day, 850 million cubic meters (mcm) of gas enter the national grid, of which 70-73% is allocated to households, businesses, and small industries, he added.

He further noted, "Today, the petrochemical industry received 80 million cubic meters of gas, while in the previous days, the amount had reached 89 million cubic meters."

Nezami Ganjavi

Poet for all humanity



The poet Nezami Ganjavi, one of the giants of the Persian literary tradition, is the author of the melodic romantic and lyrical poems in *Khosrow and Shirin* poem collection in Persian Literature.

Nezami Ganjavi whose formal name was Jamal ad-Dīn Abū Muḥammad Ilyās ibn-Yūsuf ibn-Zakkī a 12th-century Persian Muslim poet is considered the greatest romantic epic poet in Persian literature.

He brought a colloquial and realistic style to the Persian epic and his heritage is widely appreciated and shared by Iran, Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Kurdistan region and Tajikistan.

As a narrative poet, he stands between Abul-Qasem Ferdowsi Tusi (ca. 940–ca. 1020), the poet of Iran's heroic tradition and the author of the 'Shahnamah' (Book of Kings), and Jalaluddin Rumi (1207–1273), whose *Divan-i kabir* (Great Divan) and *Kitab-i Masnavi Ma'navi* (Spiritual Couplets) virtually define the forms of mystical lyric and mystical narrative poetry, respectively.

Nezami's narrative poetry is more comprehensive than that of either Ferdowsi or Rumi, in that it includes the romantic dimensions of human relations as well the heroic, and plumbs the human psyche with an unprecedented depth and under-

standing. To be sure, a profound spiritual consciousness pervades his poetry, and to suggest otherwise would be to do him a disservice, but he does not, as does Rumi, make the whole focus of his work the evocation and articulation of the transcendent dimension of existence.

Nezami brought about a comparable expansion of the language of poetry, as well. He was among the first poets in Iran to wed the lyric style of court poetry, with its rhetorical intricacy and metaphoric density, to narrative form, and his language is as much a presence on the narrative stage as are the characters and events it depicts.

For him, discourse or eloquent speech (*sokhan*), or more particularly, the precise, beautiful, and signifying language of the poet, is his main or principal concern. For Nezami, poets have a nearly divine status.

He repeatedly draws attention to the shaping and educative function of *sokhan* in his books and goes so far as to liken his poetry to the Qur'an itself as a source of clear moral guidance, a bold assertion for his time.¹ In *Makhzan al-asrar* (The Treasure House of Mysteries), he writes, "The first manifestation of existence was speech ... Without speech the world has no voice."



The five long poems, known collectively as the *Khamseh* (Quintet) or *Panj Ganj* (Five Treasures), composed by Nezami in the late twelfth century, set new standards in their own time for the elegance of expression, the richness of characterization, and narrative sophistication. They were widely imitated for centuries by poets writing in Persian, as well as in languages deeply influenced by Persian, like Urdu and Ottoman Turkish.

Despite Nezami's great importance, we know little about the events of his life. As is so often true of Iran's premodern poets, there are virtually no contemporary sources about his life, and the occasional biographical notices that appeared in subsequent centuries are all too often charming fictions. Only his poems contain reliable biographical information.

His personal name was Ilyas and his chosen pen-name was Nezami (also spelled as Nizami). He was born of an urban background in Ganja. He appears to have spent his entire life in the same region, dying there approximately seventy-five years later. Nezami lived at a time when Iran or, more accurately, the Islamic world from the Mediterranean to Central Asia, was enjoying a period of great cultural efflorescence.

His poems show that not only he was fully acquainted with Arabic and Persian literature and with oral and written popular and local traditions, but was also familiar with such diverse fields as mathematics, astronomy, astrology, alchemy, medicine, botany, Qur'anic exegesis, Islamic the-

ory and law, Iranian myths and legends, history, ethics, philosophy and esoteric thought, music, and the visual arts.

His strong character, social sensibility, and knowledge of oral and written historical records, as well as his rich Persian cultural heritage, unite pre-Islamic and Islamic Iran into the creation of a new standard of literary achievement. Being a product of the Iranian culture of the time, he not only created a bridge between pre-Islamic and Islamic Iran but also between Iran and the whole ancient world.

Nezami is mostly known for "*Khamseh*", two copies of which are preserved in Iran were inscribed on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register list in 2011.

"*Khamseh*" is a pentalogy of poems written in *Masnavi* verse form (rhymed couplets) with a total of 30,000 couplets.

These five poems include the didactic work *Makhzan ol-Asrar* (The Treasury of Mysteries); the three traditional love stories of Khosrow and Shirin, Leili and Majnun, and Haft Paykar; and the *Eskandar-nameh*, which records the adventures of Alexander the Great.

There are various versions of "*Khamseh*" in Iranian libraries, but the two versions kept at the Central Library of the University of Tehran and the library of the Shahid Motahhari School and Mosque in Tehran are the ones that were registered by UNESCO.

13UK Concert halls that are ridiculously good looking

The United Kingdom boasts some of the best concert halls in the world and they're real lookers too. Here's a small selection.

1. The Minack, Porthcurno, Cornwall



The spectacular open-air theatre appears as if it was carved into granite cliffs 2000 years ago. Actually, it was created by a determined Cornish-woman in 1932. Check it out for performances by New Cornwall Opera.

2. Grand Opera House, Belfast



Designed by the most prolific theatre architect of the Victorian period, Frank Matcham, this stunning venue opened in 1895. It is probably the best surviving example in the U.K. of the oriental style applied to theatre architecture.

3. Royal Albert Hall, London



Since its opening by Queen Victoria in 1871, the Royal Albert Hall has become one of the UK's most treasured and distinctive buildings, attracting the world's biggest stars. Each year it hosts more than 350 events including ballet and opera, school and community events, and classical concerts (not forgetting Classic FM Live).

4. Wigmore Hall, London



Located in the heart of London's West End, this beautiful venue is the perfect setting for intimate recitals of chamber music. With near-perfect acoustics, it has attracted the world's greatest musicians.

5. Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford



The Sheldonian was built from 1664 to 1668 from a design by Christopher Wren for the University of Oxford. It is used for concerts, lectures and ceremonies, but -unusually for a theatre- not for drama.



6. Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk



The world-famous Concert Hall was founded by Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears in 1948. Today it is operated by Aldeburgh Music, who create a diverse program of music throughout the year.

7. London Coliseum



One of London's largest theatres, the Coliseum opened in 1904 as a "people's palace of entertainment". The Sadler's Wells Opera Company moved into the building in 1968, before changing its name to the English National Opera in 1974.

8. Royal Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh



Built in 1883, this stunning 658-seat auditorium has been one of the main venues for the Edinburgh International Festival since its inception in 1947. Believed to be haunted, there have been sightings in the theatre of a ghostly blue woman, thought to be the great actress Ellen Terry. Photo: Tommy Ga-Ken Wan.

9. St. Martin in the Fields, London



There has been a church in the north-east corner of Trafalgar Square since medieval times. The present building was constructed in the 1720s. The church is a popular venue for lunchtime and

evening concert and performances by the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields.

10. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden



The home of The Royal Opera, The Royal Ballet, and the Orchestra of the Royal Opera House, the sumptuous building seats 2,256 people and consists of four tiers.

11. Symphony Hall, Birmingham



One of the world's finest concert halls, Symphony Hall is a 2,262 seat auditorium and home to the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Completed at a cost of £30 million, the hall's interior was modelled upon the Musikverein in Vienna and the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam.

12. Wales Millennium Centre, Cardiff



Located in Cardiff Bay, the spectacular Wales Millennium Centre houses the national orchestra and opera, dance, theatre and literature companies, a total of eight arts organisations in residence.

13. Bristol Old Vic



The home of the Bristol Proms is the oldest continually-operating theatre in England, built during 1764–6

Why is Sahara dust blowing into Europe?

Clare Roth



The dust storm that hit Athens on April 23 gave the city a red tint Image: Costas

Dust storms that carry particles from the Sahara into European capitals are more common than you'd think. Here's what you should know about them and how to keep yourself safe.

Dust from the Sahara blew thousands of miles to Athens, Greece, this week, resulting in a striking natural event that appeared to position the Acropolis, at least momentarily, on Mars, giving everything a reddish-orange tint.

Storms that carry **dust from the Sahara** into European capitals are **common** and have been happening for years. Here's what you should know about how they form, how they move and whether they present a risk.

years. Here's what you should know about how they form, how they move and whether they present a risk.

View of Athens from a hill, everything looks a dark orange-red View of Athens from a hill, everything looks a dark orange-red

How does a dust storm develop in the Sahara?

Dust storms occur when high winds blow through the Sahara Desert, which stretches across northern Africa, in dry conditions. The sands of the desert are made up of many different particles, Carlos Perez Garcia Pando, a sand and dust expert at the Barcelona Supercomputing Center, told DW.

Some particles are large and heavy. These are the first particles picked up with high winds, but they are not the ones that will ultimately blow their way over the Mediterranean Sea to Europe.

Rather, when these larger particles inevitably drop to the ground, their impact breaks up other clumps of sand, dispersing into ultra-small dust particles, said Garcia Pando. These smaller particles are the ones that ultimately blow long distances, because they are so tiny and light.

The conditions need to be dry in order for these storms to occur, because otherwise particles clump together and become too heavy to fly long

distances. Sandstorms are most likely to pick up in areas where there is little vegetation, which could interact with the wind and slow a storm down.

Why are these storms bringing dust to Europe?

Dust storms occur regularly in the **Sahara Desert**. But in order to blow thousands of miles north, these storms need to interact with a weather system that will provide the strong winds necessary to push them long distances.



In most cases, a low pressure **weather system** transports Sahara dust over the Mediterranean to Europe.

These systems are energetic, Garcia Pando said, and exert strong winds counterclockwise. They typically occur in spring. High-pressure weather system can also cause these events, but that's less likely.

The dust particles that ultimately fly to Europe are able to stay in the air for so long because they're much smaller than sand, which falls out of the air much faster, Stuart Evans, a dust expert at the University of Buffalo in New York, told DW in an email.



Officials said the Athens dust storm was one of the worst to hit Greece since 2018

"What arrives in Europe is a dust storm but not a sand storm," he said.

Are these dust storms a problem?

"This has happened repeatedly throughout history, dust is almost as old as the Earth," said Garcia Pando. "It's nothing new."

He explained that analyzing these dust storm events is not about stirring up fear.

Rather, he said, it's about understanding the phenomenon and what it represents for society and the climate. Dust, he explained, is not always a bad thing: For example, it serves as a sort of nutrient to forests and oceans, feeding them iron and phosphorus.

The amount of dust on Earth has been increasing since pre-industrial times, Garcia Pando said. This is largely due to human cultivation of land, but also the **changing climate**.

To explain how this works, he said to imagine a piece of crusted up dirt. If you step on the dirt, or a car runs over it, tons of particles or dirt break loose, and "all those particles are more easily affected by wind."

With climate change, he gave the example of **water sources** that dry up in response to a **drought**. Once a lake has dried up, he said, "the sediments that remain in the lake are very, very erosive and can be emitted very easily to the atmosphere."

But at this point, scientists still aren't sure whether climate change will cause more or less wind on Earth, so it's hard to say what the future of dust storms may be.

"This is one of the key uncertainties that we have in projecting the future of the dust," Garcia Pando said. "Understanding how winds in different situations will evolve — not only the average wind, but also the extremes."



Sahara dust storms also make their way to other countries, like Syria

Short News:

UK Business optimism reaches New heights

The latest figures indicate a remarkable surge in optimism among UK businesses, signaling a robust start to the year with confidence levels hitting a peak not seen in almost two years as of January. According to the Lloyds business barometer, which assesses the sentiment of businesses by examining their trading prospects and their positive outlook on the economy, there's been a notable escalation in overall business confidence to 44% — an uplift of nine points compared to the previ-

ous month. This increase is the most significant monthly upturn since August and reaches the highest point of confidence since February 2022, a period marked by the UK's gradual emergence from the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, this boost in confidence is the most substantial for the commencement of any year since January 2016, highlighting a promising outlook for the UK's economic and business landscape.

Surviving the Digital age: Strategic Technology integration for Business Growth

In today's rapidly changing technological landscape, businesses face significant challenges yet are presented with unparalleled opportunities for growth and innovation. The acceleration of technological advancements has transformed the global market, making adaptability and resilience essential qualities for businesses. This evolution, while initially daunting, offers a wealth of possibilities to enhance operations, drive efficiency, and secure a competitive edge in the marketplace. The critical role of technology in business cannot be overstated. From artificial intelligence (AI) to the Internet of Things (IoT), technological innovations have revolutionized how companies operate, interact with customers, and manage their supply chains. These advancements enable businesses to forecast demand more accurately, optimize inventory management, and provide personalized customer experiences. Particularly, AI and data analytics have become indispensable tools, offering insights into customer behavior and operational efficiency that were previously out of reach for many businesses. The digital era has significantly impacted trade, with global flows of services and intangibles growing at an unprecedented rate,

thanks in part to advancements in telecommunications and innovative business models. This shift underscores the importance of embracing technology to enhance both goods and services trade. However, the path to digital transformation should be approached with strategic foresight. Businesses are encouraged to start with small-scale projects that allow for manageable risks and investments. This pragmatic approach enables companies to experiment with new technologies without committing extensive resources upfront. Collaborations with tech firms present an excellent opportunity for businesses to access cutting-edge technologies and expertise. These partnerships can lead to customized solutions that cater to specific business needs, from blockchain-based payment systems to joint development projects. Additionally, fostering a culture of continuous learning and innovation is crucial. Engaging with tech communities, attending industry conferences, and conducting regular training sessions can keep businesses informed about the latest trends and advancements.

The journey towards leveraging technology for business advancement involves more than just

adopting new tools; it requires a holistic strategy that addresses the human element of change. Educating employees, cultivating a digital culture, and effectively managing resistance to change are all essential components of a successful digital transformation. Businesses must develop a strategic roadmap that outlines clear objectives, timelines, and success metrics, ensuring flexibility to adapt to new technologies and market dynamics.

As we look to the future, the intersection of technology and business will continue to evolve, presenting new challenges and opportunities. Emerging technologies like quantum computing, augmented reality, and blockchain are set to redefine the business landscape further. Staying open to technological advancements will enable businesses not just to navigate these changes but to drive innovation and create new value.

Obstacles for proposed tax reductions

Prime Minister Rishi Sunak could encounter difficulties in implementing tax cuts before the forthcoming election, following remarks from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that highlight the necessity for investments in public services. An IMF representative stated, "To maintain high-quality public services and carry out essential public investments for stimulating growth and meeting net zero objectives, there will be a need for increased expenditure in the medium term beyond

what is currently projected in the government's fiscal plans."

Chancellor Jeremy Hunt has suggested that the upcoming March Budget may have limited scope for tax cuts, more so than the previous autumn. In a discussion with the BBC, the Chancellor shared his intention to reduce the tax load to foster economic expansion. Nevertheless, he stressed the need to approach this objective responsibly.

Russian, Chinese warships enter Iran territorial waters

TEHRAN, Mar. 12 (MNA) – A group of Russian and Chinese warships arrived in Iran's territorial waters to conduct joint drills near the Gulf of Oman. TASS reported citing the Russian Defense Ministry's statement on Monday that Russian ships will be involved in the exercise, along with Iranian and Chinese flotillas and ships.

Accordingly, representatives of the navy of Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Oman, India, and South Africa will also take part in the exercises. It added that the combined naval exercise in the Sea of Oman is aimed at ensuring the safety of maritime economic activities. The Russian Pacific Fleet's missile cruiser Varyag, the frigate Marshal Shaposhnikov, two warships, and a supply ship of the Chinese Navy will participate, along with vessels and helicopters from the Islamic Republic of Iran's navy fleet. The main phase of the 2024 Marine Security Belt combined naval exercise with the participation of Iranian, Chinese, and Russian navies will begin today in the Indian Ocean.



The drill's purpose is to consolidate security and its foundations in the region and expand multilateral cooperation among the participating countries to show their ability to jointly support world peace, maritime security, and create a maritime society in the future.

Other goals include strengthening the security of international maritime trade, combating piracy and maritime terrorism, humanitarian measures, exchange of information in the field of maritime rescue, and exchange of operational and tactical experiences.

Iran's second-largest carmaker reports decline in output



Iran's second-largest automaker, Saipa, has reported a 6-percent decline in the number of sedans it has produced in the eleven months to February

19. In its report to Iran's Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO), Saipa said that it produced 265,000 sedans during the aforementioned period. The output shows a 6-percent decline compared to the same period last year when the auto making company produced In its report to Iran's Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO), Saipa said that it produced 265,000 sedans during the aforementioned period.

The output shows a 6-percent decline compared to the same period last year when the automaking company produced 282,000 sedans.

Sweets & foods of UNESCO-registered city of Iran



TEHRAN, Mar. 26 (MNA) – Yazd which is the UNESCO-registered city of Iran is famous for a plethora of local dishes and desserts.

Termed the “noble city of Yazd” by Marco Polo, the city is not only famous for its fascinating cultural attractions but also for the diverse foods and sweets you try in this city.

The art of making indigenous dishes in Yazd enjoys a national heritage status in Iran.

One of the sweets made and served on the threshold of the New Year is called Soruk Bread also known as Sirog Bread and Siro Bread.

The traditional bread is made with wheat flour, water, sugar, sesame oil, coriander seed, and yeast, and is fried in hot oil.

The variety of Yazd sweets is awe-inspiring, but maybe the most famous of Yazd sweets throughout Iran is Qottab.



Ghotab is a traditional Iranian almond and walnut-filled crescent pastry that is made any time of year, but they are particularly delightful during the New Year festivities.



Polo Toki is one of the traditional cuisines of Yazd, which is composed of rice and millet, lentils, and meat.

In the past, the citizens of Yazd used to eat Polo Toki during celebrations and holidays.

The local dish is still one of the foods that are made as the New Year approaches.



Gheymeh Yazdi is another traditional dish of Yazd which is a kind of stew made of chickpeas with a different taste from the ordinary Gheymeh that is served all over Iran.



People of Yazd prepare their special traditional Gheymeh using lamb, chickpeas, tomato paste, saffron, dried lime, onions, and seasonings, especially cinnamon.

Yazdi people make good use of small pieces of bread and mix them with cheese, tomato, onion, and a bit of water. It can be served as breakfast or snack but you cannot find it in any restaurant.



Shouli is the most famous Yazdi Ash (a kind of thick soup).

It is made of spinach, dill, beetroot, lentil, and a little bit of flour, but the main ingredient which makes it tasty is sour grape juice.

Reported by Tohid Mahmoudpour

Iran's ocean port of Chabahar reports record activity

Chabahar, IRNA – Iran's ocean port of Chabahar has reported record activity related to loading and unloading, according to a local official.

The deputy director of planning, development management, and resources at the ports and maritime affairs of Iran's Southeastern province of Sistan and Baluchestan informed IRNA on Monday that transshipment at Chabahar port began in late January 2024.

During the past two months, over 8,000 containers were moved between Chabahar port and domestic ports, he added.

From March 21, 2023, to March 20, 2024, Chabahar port witnessed significant growth in container operations, marking a notable milestone.

This surge in container activity is attributed to two factors:

- the launch of direct shipping routes to China, India, and the UAE, achieved through collabora-



tion with the Islamic Republic shipping group and economic stakeholders, and

- the implementation of a transshipment line connecting Chabahar to local ports.

Last year, the container unloading and loading record at Chabahar port reached over 66,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), representing a remarkable 155% increase compared to the previous Iranian calendar year (March 21, 2022 – March 20, 2023).

IBCCIM's New Members

Member Companies:

Jahan Orum Oyaz Co.: Textile, M.D.: Alireza Nouri, Address: Postal Code: 1513747311, No. 7, ninth Alley, Ahmad Ghasir St., Arzhantin Square, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88556250, Fax: +98 (21) 88719005, Email: holding@oyaz.ir.

Pars Behta Asia Co.: Pharmaceutical M.D.: Amir Akhavan, Address: Postal Code: 1435674317, Flat No. 3, third floor, Khorshid Building, in front of 12Gandy, after Hemmat Bridge, Vali-e-Asr St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88654274-9, Fax: +98 (21) 88654274, Email: amir.akhavan@tachra.com.

Navid Teb Mahan Co.: Medical Equipment, M.D.: Ali Farmahini Farahani, Address: Postal Code: 1664946834, forth Floor, Flat No. 11, Nop. 111, Ayandeh Bank Building, Orkideh Deadend, Sahid Araghi St., Pasdaran, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 22312020 Fax: +98 (21) 26329547.

Thunder Light Software Co.: Computer, M.D.: Hooman Sepehri, Address: Postal Code: 1688819115, No. 377, Between Azadegan and Takavaran, Delavaran Bulevard, Hengam St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 77444464, Fax: +98 (21) 77182844, Email: h.sepehri@thondar-light.com.

Pars Ashiyan Jahrom Co.: Minning, M.D.: Mohammad Sadegh Hamidiyan Jahromi, Address: Postal Code: 7417997494, Janbazan Bulevard, Imam Hossein Square, Jahrom, Tel: +98 (71) 32317355, Email: hamidiyan@yahoo.com.

Atipars Communication Management Co.: Education, Consulting, Research, M.D.: Ali Yavari, Address: Flat No. 7, forth Floor, No. 81, in the corner of Zakizadeh St., north Sheikh Bahaie St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88068125, Fax.: +98 (21) 88039136, Email: ceo@atipars.com.

Mammut World Co.: Industrial Products, M.D.: Ali Yavari, Address: Postal Code: 3361634949, Second Floor, No. 12, Shahid Mafakheri Alley, Zarei Alley, Vali-asr City, Svojbolagh, Alborz, Tel: +98 (26) 4500, Fax.: +98 (26) 44523581, Email: m.momeni@mammutworld.com.

ICTN Co.: Information Technology, M.D.: Seyed Jafar Mousavi, Address: Postal Code: PostalCode: 1997746464, 5th Floor, No.15, Sahand Building, in the corner of Pasargad Bank, in the corner of Peyvand Dovom St., Farhang Square, Saadat Abad, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 22139230, Fax.: +98 (21) 22146501, Email: info@ictn.ir.

Varian Pharmed Co.: Pharmacology, M.D.: Mohammadtaghi Fathi, Address: Postal Code: 1473618689, No. 230m Khojastehpour St., after Kourosh Mall, Satary Highway, Tehran, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 44004051, Fax.: +98 (21) 44004051, Email: fathi.mohammadtaghi@varianpharmed.com.

Duman Tarabar Int'l Transportation Co.: International Transportation M.D.: Mir Fathali Seyed Zonoozi, Address: Postal Code: 1595947311, No. 35, Irna St., Larestan St., Motahary St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88949415-6, Fax.: +98 (21) 88805148, Email: info@dumantarabar.com.

Individual Members:

Shahpar Fakhari.: Home Appliance, Tel: +98(21) 44285768, Email: exportfakhari@gmail.com.

Key Economic Indicators

Population and Labor Force

Population(1402)	85.3	Million
Urban	65.4	Million
Rural ⁽¹⁾	19.9	Million
Population Growth	0.7	Present
Population Density	51.8	Per. Sq. km.
Economically Active Population (1402, Q1)	26.5	Million
Unemployment Rate(1402,Q1)	8.2	Percent
Urban areas	9.0	Percent
Rural areas	5.6	Percent
Women	14.8	Percent
Men	6.8	Percent
Population of 18-35 years old	15.5	Percent
Population of 15-24 years old	21.6	percent

Source: Statistical Center of Iran (SCI)
1- includes non-resident population.

External Sector (million USD) (First three months 1402)

Current Account Balance	4.393
Trade Balance (goods account)	6.213
Exports (FOB)	23.552
Imports (FOB)	17.338
Total External Debt (end of period)	5.972
External Debt (end of the period)	
The average selling rate of each US dollar against the Iranian rial in Iran Center for Exchange	417.615

Growth in Monetary and Credit Aggregates (percent) (Khordad 1402 compared with Esfand1401)

Broad Money (M2)	3.9
Money (M1)	4.0
Non-sight Deposits (Quasi-Money)	3.9
Deposits of Non-public Sector	4.0

Real Sector (1401, Q2)

GDP Growth (base year 1395)		
Oil	6.2	Percent
Non-oil	5.2	percent
Performance of 1402,Q1 (current prices, million rials)		
GDP (at basic price)	29.762	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6.476	
Private Consumption Expenditures	15.603	
Public Consumption Expenditures	3.653	

Tehran Stock Exchange (1401-Q2)

Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEMPIX) (end of the Period)	2.173.893
(1369=100)	
Value of Shares and Rights Traded	Rls. 5.523.2 Trillion
Number of Shares and Rights Traded	905.2 Billion

Source: Central Bank

BRITONA

Commodities | Pasta | Confectionery

At Britona we take pride in delivering high quality products and services to our clients at the best price. Our range of commodities, pasta and confectionery products are all delivered through our extensive shipping network that ensures your order is received on time.



From our London office our team provides a highly professional and confidential service to our ever growing number of clients and partners. We are always looking to provide the best solutions for our customers and tailor our services to create an enjoyable experience.



Contact us today to find out more



+44 (0)20 7316 3022



info@britona.co.uk



239 High Street Kensington
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.

