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*Let us try to keep the
light of hope shining!*

The current worrisome geopolitical conditions extant in our world today have Adversely affected the economic relations between the UK and Iran. In turn this Climate has negatively affected the work and effort of both the joint Chambers of Commerce of our two countries and most especially the British-Iranian Joint Chamber in London that continues to struggle with a number of problems today.

The unfortunate regional conflicts have had a profound effect on the UK – Iran economic relations. However, our message to our British colleagues in the UK is that ‘This too shall pass!’ and our relations will once more flourish for the mutual benefit of all our members and our two countries.

Until that time, we consider it our duty to remind our British friends that despite Everything, they should keep the Light of Hope shining for a better and most Prosperous future ahead.

Dr. Amir Houshang Amini

Iran's Foreign Trade during the Three Months of the Year 1404

(20 March to 20 June 2025)

According to the statistics of the I.R of Iran's Customs Department, the Iran's foreign trades volume during the Three

months of the year 1404 are as indicated in the following tables:

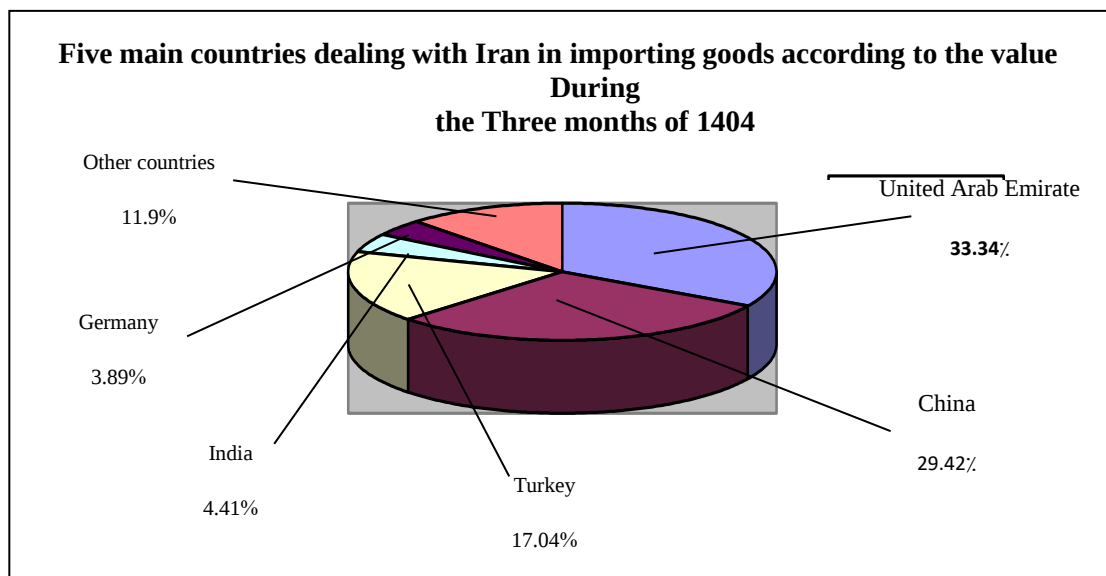
Primary import/export statistics of non-oil goods with the calculation of gas's Liquidities during the Three months of 1404

Activity	Three months of the year 1404		Three months of the year 1403		Percentage of changes	
	Weight (Thousand tons)	Value (Million Dollars)	Weight (Thousand tons)	Value (Million Dollars)	Weight	Value
Import	34.476	11.655	38.019	13.622	-9.32	-14.44
Export	9.013	13.029	9.423	14.761	-4.35	-11.73

Imports:

The most important Imports during the Three months of 1404, have been done with countries, as follows: 1) "United Arab Emirate" with 3.886 million Dollars and 33.34 percent of value, 2) "China" with 3.428 million Dollars and

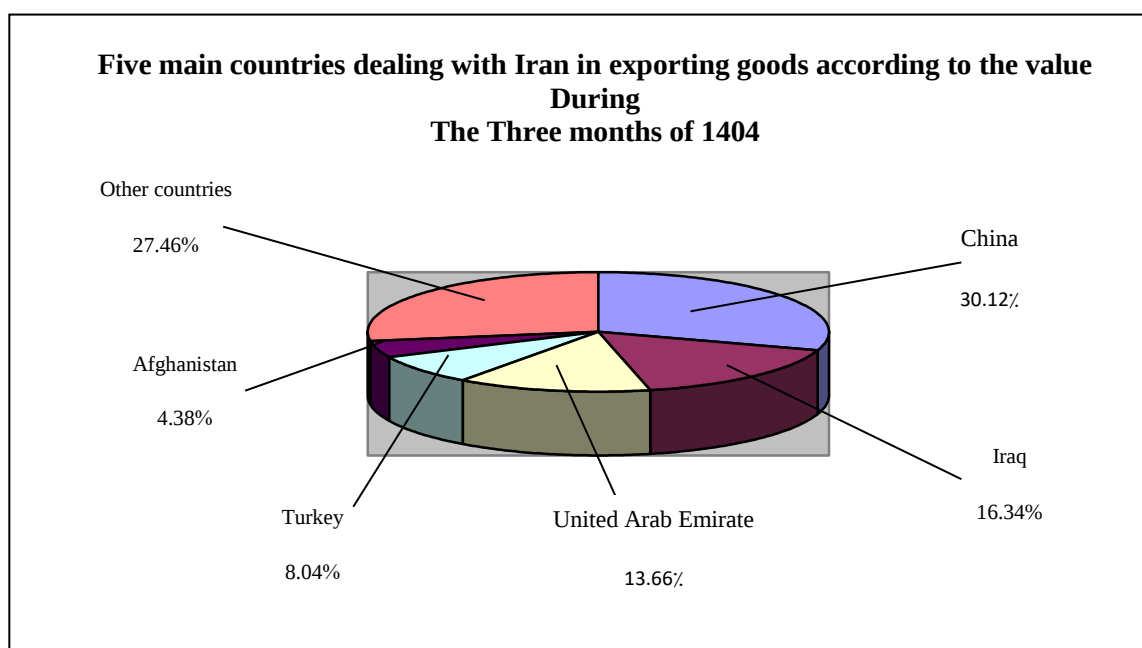
29.42 percent of value, 3) "Turkey" with 1.986 million Dollars and 17.04 percent of value, 4) "India" with 514 million Dollars and 4.41 percent of value and 5) "Germany" with 454 million Dollars and 3.89 percent of value.



Exports:

The most important Exports during the Three months of 1404, have been done with countries, as follows: 1) "China" with 3.511 million Dollars and 30.12 percent of value, 2) "Iraq" with 1.905 million Dollars and 16.34 percent of value, 3) "United Arab Emir-

ate" with 1.592 million Dollars and 13.66 percent of value, 4) "Turkey" with 937 million Dollars and 8.04 percent of value and 5) "Afghanistan" with 510 million Dollars and 4.38 percent of value.



DarbandSar Ski resort



Also known as DarbandSar, Ski Resort, DarbandSar Ski Resort, which was launched in an area of 300 hectares by the privately held company, is the newest ski resort in Tehran province.



Undefined The DarbandSar Ski Resort was established with the cooperation of ski enthusiast society in 1982 and it is situated at DarbandSar village, along the sides of Mount Seechal in the center of the Alborz Mountains, 60 kilometers to the northeast of Tehran on the Shemshak-Dizin Road.



DarbandSar is a 90-minute drive from Tehran depending on the route chosen and weather conditions.

The resort is located 3 kilometers from Shemshak, 10 kilometers from Dizin, 22 kilometers from Mount Tochal, 52 kilometers from Ab Ali resort and 55 kilometers from Mount.



Complex Darband Sar ski

resorts is the second largest in the country and second most challenging ski resort after Shemshak Ski Resort.

There is plenty of space for backcountry skiing and acclimatization for extreme ski adventures in the Alborz range.

It offers a total of 5 ski lifts and chairlifts, 2 hammers, 1 surface and is usually less crowded than Dizin Ski Resort. One of the seven ski resorts around Tehran and one of the newest in the country, DarbandSar is said to be the second most challenging resort in the region after Shemshak.



Several International League Championships have been held at the DarbandSar ski resort since 2008, after being recognized as an International Ski Resort by the International Ski Federation (FIS), in which some of the world's most renowned skier's competed. There is an ice wall close to DarbandSar called Hameloon Ice Wall



where an ice climbing school has been established.

The wall offers winter challenges suitable for advanced and beginner ice climbers and has everything from short top-rope problems to long multi-pitch ice. The school holds dry tooling competitions in late August.

IRICA: Iran's non-oil trade hits over \$34 bln in March-July



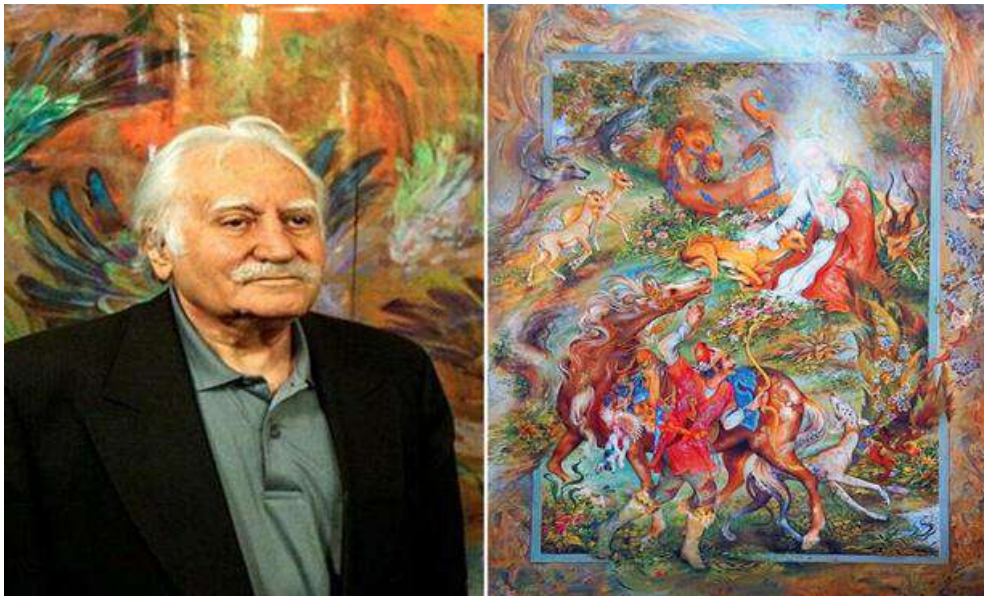
Iran's non-oil trade reached \$34.175 billion in the first four months of 2025, with exports rising slightly in volume but declining in value, while imports saw reductions in both volume and value. Tehran-ISNA-The Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA) says the total value of the country's non-oil trade exceeded \$34.175 billion in the first four months of the current Iranian calendar year (started March 21, 2025) In a report on Wednesday, IRICA announced that 61.20 million tons of non-oil goods, valued at \$34.175 billion, were exported from the country between March 21 and July 22, 2025, showing a 0.48 percent increase in terms of weight compared to the last year's corresponding periods, although there was a 10% decrease in total value.

Iran's non-oil trade totaled 48.811 million tons of goods worth \$16.549 billion in exports and 12.209 million tons worth \$17.627 billion in imports.

During this period, non-oil exports increased by 1.46% in volume but declined by 5.51% in value, while imports decreased by 3.23% in volume and 14.20% in value. As much as 17.402 million tons of petrochemicals, valued at \$6.894 billion, were exported during the mentioned period, registering an 8.30 percent decline in weight and a 10.22 percent decline in value compared to the same period last year. During this period, the five main products exported were natural gas, liquefied propane, methanol, liquefied butane, and oil bitumen. Key import items included unrefined gold, animal feed corn, rice, sunflower seed oil, and soybeans.

During this period, Iran's main export target markets included China, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), Turkiye, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Oman. Its primary import partners were the U.A.E., China, Turkiye, India, Germany, Russia, and the Netherlands.

Mahmoud Farshchian; Grandmaster of Persian miniature



TEHRAN, Aug. 09 (MNA) – Mahmoud Farshchian (born January 24, 1930, Isfahan, Iran died on August 8, 2025) was a renowned Iranian painter and educator, celebrated as a master of Persian miniature painting.

Mahmoud Farshchian was born on January 24, 1930, in the city of Isfahan, Iran and on August 9, 2025, at the age of 95 in the United States.

This report was first published on Mehr English website earlier this year on June 9, 2025 before the artist's demise yesterday.



Born into a family with a deep appreciation for the arts—his father was a Persian carpet merchant—Farshchian developed an early interest in painting.

He studied under prominent masters such as Haji Mirza-Agha Emami and Isa Bahadori. After graduating from Isfahan's High School for the Fine Arts, he pursued further studies in Europe, immersing himself in the works of Western masters, which influenced his unique artistic style.



Farshchian's childhood home had an area called the Chicken House, where he played with birds like sparrows, hens, and roosters. Birds are an element Farshchian often uses in his pieces, relating to his childhood memories.

Young Mahmoud showed an interest in arts quite early in life and studied under the tutelage of Haji Mirza-Agha Emami and Isa Bahadori for several years.

After receiving his diploma from Isfahan's High School for the Fine Arts, Farshchian left for Europe, where he studied the works of the great Western masters of painting. He has a doctorate (grade 1 in arts) in Iranian painting and Islamic arts from the High Council of Culture and Art.



Upon his return to Iran, he began to work at the National Institute of Fine Arts (which later became the Ministry of Art and Culture) and, in time, was appointed director of the Department of National Arts and professor at the university of Tehran's School of Fine Arts.



Farshchian's work is characterized by vibrant colors, dynamic compositions, and a fusion of traditional Persian miniature techniques with modern elements.

He introduced "Surnaturalism," a style that emphasizes ethereal and spiritual themes, often

drawing inspiration from Persian literature, mysticism, and religious texts.

His paintings often depict themes of love, spirituality, and the human condition, resonating with a wide audience.



Farshchian's first independent exhibit was in 1948, at the Iranian-British Cultural Association's office in Isfahan. His first exhibit outside of Iran took place in Istanbul, Turkey in 1960, while his earliest exhibitions in the United States date back to 1972 and 1973.



"The Museum of Master Mahmoud Farshchian", is a museum devoted to the works of the master, which has been set up by the Cultural Heritage Foundation in the Sa'dabad Cultural Complex in Tehran, inaugurated in 2001.



Throughout his career, Farshchian has held significant academic positions, including professorships at the University of Tehran's School of Fine Arts and leadership roles at the National Institute of Fine Arts. He has exhibited his works in over 150 solo and group exhibitions worldwide, with his pieces housed in prestigious institutions such as the British Library, Freer Gallery of Art, Bibliothèque Nationale, Metropolitan Museum, and Harvard University.



In recognition of his contributions to the arts, Farshchian has received numerous awards, including the Golden Palm of Europe (1987), Oscar D'Italia (1985), and the Vessillo Europa Delle Arte (1984). In 2000, Cambridge University honored him as an outstanding 21st-century intellectual.



Farshchian's impact extends beyond his paintings. He founded a cultural center in New Jersey and has been instrumental in introducing Iranian art to the international scene. His works continue to inspire artists and art enthusiasts around the world, bridging cultural divides and celebrating the rich heritage of Persian art.

UNESCO publishes selected paintings of Farshchian

UNESCO has published the selected paintings of Farshchian in Germany in 1991. The collection features 113 artworks of the prominent artist. The Master has presented the book "to all people of good will in the world" in introduction with 36 languages.

The global cultural body also published the selected paintings of the master in 2003 in Italy. Then Director-General of UNESCO Koïchiro Matsuura wrote an introduction for the priceless collection that consisted of 97 works of art. Once he said in an interview that, "Iranian people love culture and I try to tell everybody in the world that Iran is the land of peace and friendship".



Master miniaturist Mahmud Farshchian created "The Evening of Ashura" both to depict one of the greatest tragedies for Muslims and to represent the power of art in expressing major events of history.

The masterpiece portrays the helpless household of Imam Hussein (AS), mourning after his horse returns from the battlefield without him. Their deep grief for their beloved has been depicted perfectly in this Persian miniature painting.

He is recognized as the most important modernizing influence in miniatures. His name has been registered on Britain's list of 2000 Outstanding Intellectuals of the 21st Century, and collectors feel it a great honor to possess one of his creations.

For more information and to view his works, you can visit his official website: farshchianart.com.

Qeshm Island's Sohaili Village: A Paradise of delicious traditional and seafood dishes



Qeshm Island's Sohaili Village is a renowned culinary hotspot, celebrated for its fresh seafood, traditional cuisine, and memorable open-air seaside dining.

Qeshm, IRNA—Although a journey to Qeshm Island, the largest Iranian island in the Persian Gulf, provides domestic and foreign tourists with a truly delightful experience, savoring the delicious traditional and seafood dishes in Sohaili Village on Qeshm Island elevates this pleasure manifold.



Traveling to the southern region and the world-renowned Qeshm Island is an unforgettable experience filled with unparalleled flavors. The island boasts a wide variety of exquisite seafood dishes, with fish and shrimp as the main ingredients. Among the diverse attractions of Qeshm Island, Sohaili Village stands out as one of the foremost culinary tourism destinations. With its unique seafood offerings, this coastal village offers visitors an exceptional taste of authentic Southern Iranian flavors.

Dishes made with the day's fresh catch

The secret behind the exceptional flavor of the seafood dishes at the tourist-focused Sohaili Village lies in the freshness of its ingredients. Every morning, local fishermen deliver the day's best catch directly to the local restaurants. Freshly caught shrimp and fish are taken to the kitchens on the very same day.

This remarkable freshness gives Sohaili's dishes a unique taste and aroma that leaves a lasting impression on visitors. At Sohaili Village restaurants, one can discover a wide variety of Southern Iranian seafood dishes.

An unforgettable seaside experience



Many of Sohaili's restaurants are located in open-air settings right by the sea, allowing

tourists to enjoy delicious seafood while taking in the stunning views of the Persian Gulf. The soothing sound of the waves coupled with the cool sea breeze turns the dining experience into a truly unforgettable experience. With the growth of culinary tourism in Sohaili Village, the local economy has experienced a significant boost. Local fishermen, farmers, and small restaurant owners are all benefiting from this prosperity. Many visitors stroll through local bazaars, purchasing souvenirs such as rare spices and handcrafted artifacts.

Best time to visit

The best time to visit this village is during the autumn and winter seasons, when the weather is milder and there is a greater variety in the catch of fish and shrimp. Sohaili, the flagship tourism village on Qeshm Island, has earned a spot among the world's top villages for tourists in 2025. Sohaili Village features 90 small tourist boats, 130 additional boats, gazebos, and a special tourist launch.

Iran among top 20 global tourism destinations



The photo shows different tourist attractions in Iran

The World Tourism Organization listed Iran among top 20 global tourism destinations.

Tehran, IRNA – Iran has been listed among the world's top 20 tourism destinations, according to a recent report by the World Tourism Organization.

This achievement highlights the maturity of Iran's tourism policy making, the resilience of its tourism industry, and the opening of a new chapter for public diplomacy through the official "Visit Iran" website, Deputy Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Anoushiravan Mohseni-Bandpei said on Wednesday.

Referring to the UN Tourism's documented analyses, Mohseni-Bandpei said Iran has secured its position among the top 20 global destinations based on data before the 12-day imposed war with the Israeli regime during which Iran achieved the best regional performance in attracting international tourists, becoming a model of stability, attraction, and destination diversity. The ranking not only reflects Iran's existing tourism potential but also demonstrates smart policymaking, private-sector collaboration, infrastructure development, and the effective portrayal of Iran's true image in the world.

Billionaire and spiritual leader the Aga Khan dies February 2025

Nathan Williams



PA Media Prince Karim Aga Khan smiling wearing a dark suit, white shirt and blue spotted tie PA Media Billionaire philanthropist and spiritual leader Aga Khan has died at the age of 88, his charity the Aga Khan Development Network has announced.

Prince Karim Aga Khan was the 49th hereditary imam of the Ismaili Muslims, who say they are direct descendants of the Prophet Muhammad.

He "passed away peacefully" in Lisbon, Portugal, surrounded by his family, his charity said in a statement on social media.

Born in Switzerland, he had British citizenship and lived in a chateau in France.

King Charles is understood to be deeply saddened by the death of the philanthropist, who was a friend of both himself and his mother, the late Queen Elizabeth II, and is in touch with the family privately.

The Aga Khan's charities ran hundreds of hospitals, educational and cultural projects, largely in the developing world.

He enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, with a private island in the Bahamas, a super-yacht and a private jet.

The Aga Khan Development Network said it offered its "condolences to the family of His Highness and to the Ismaili community worldwide."

"We continue to work with our partners to improve the quality of life for individuals and communities across the world, as he wished, irrespective of their religious affiliations or origins," it added.

His successor, which will be one of his male descendants, will be named soon, the Aga Khan Development Network said. The Esmailies are a Shia Muslim sect who revere a number of

Imams, including Imam Ismail, who died in 765 AD.

They have a worldwide population of about 15 million, including 500,000 in Pakistan. There are also large populations in India, Afghanistan and parts of Africa.

PA Media Queen Elizabeth II wearing a black dress with golden leaf patterns standing next to the Aga Khan wearing a black tuxedo PA Media The Aga Khan was friends with the late Queen Elizabeth II and the King is understood to be deeply saddened by his death

Prince Karim Aga Khan succeeded his grandfather as imam of the Ismaili Muslims in 1957 at the age of 20.

The prince had an estimated fortune of \$1bn (£801m) in 2008, according to Forbes magazine. His inherited wealth was boosted by numerous business interests, including horse breeding.

The prince was the founder of the Aga Khan Foundation charity and gave his name to bodies including a university in Karachi, and the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



The Aga Khan Trust for Culture was key to the restoration of the Humayun's Tomb site in Delhi. There is an Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

And he founded the Nation Media Group, which has become the largest independent media organisation in east and central Africa.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif paid tribute to the prince describing him as a "man of

vision, faith, and generosity" and a "remarkable leader."



"Through his tireless efforts in poverty alleviation, healthcare, and gender equality, he championed the cause of the marginalized, leaving an indelible mark on countless lives," he said.

Activist and Nobel Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai said: "His legacy will continue to live on through the incredible work he led for education, health and development around the world".

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres described him as a "symbol of peace, tolerance and compassion in our troubled world."

Beyond his global impact, much of his legacy will surround his horse breeding.

He became a leading owner and breeder of racehorses in the UK, France and Ireland, breeding Shergar, once the most famous and most valuable racehorse in the world.

PA Media File photo dated 03/06/81 of Shergar during the lead in by owner Aga Khan (top hat) with jockey Walter Swinburn after winning the Derby Stakes Classic at Epsom. PA Media Shergar with the Aga Khan (in top hat)

Shergar won the Derby at Epsom in 1981 by 10 lengths in the Aga Khan's emerald green racing silks with red epaulets but was kidnapped in Ireland two years later and never found.

Despite losing his beloved horse, he told the BBC in 2011 - on the 30th anniversary of Shergar's biggest triumph - that he did not contemplate deserting his Irish breeding operation.

Of Shergar's triumph, he said: "It's a memory that can never, never go away.

"If you're in racing, the Epsom Derby is one of the greats. It always has been, so to win a race of that quality in itself is an extraordinary privilege. To win it the way he won it was more than that".

The Aga Khan went on to win the big race another four times with Shahrastani (1986),

Pakistan grants first-ever license for shipping route to Iran in bid to boost regional tourism



The shipping route connects Pakistan with Iran and Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC) countries.

Islamabad, IRNA – Pakistan has granted its first-ever license to an international maritime operator to launch shipping services connecting the country with Iran, a move Islamabad hailed as a historic step towards enhancing regional tourism and people-to-people links via sea routes.

Pakistan's Minister for Maritime Affairs, Muhammad Junaid Anwar Chaudhry, announced on

Monday that the government had approved the issuance of a shipping license to Sea Keepers, an international maritime transport company, allowing it to operate routes linking Pakistan with Iran and Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC) countries. The decision was finalized after a high-level committee meeting comprising officials from the ministries of maritime affairs, defense, foreign affairs, and interior, alongside representatives from the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation and port authorities. Chaudhry described the move as a milestone for Pakistan's national maritime policy, emphasizing the strategic importance of enhancing regional connectivity, religious tourism, and economic activities through maritime links. The new shipping service is expected to serve hundreds of thousands of passengers annually, particularly religious pilgrims traveling to Iran and Iraq, as well as workers and tourists heading to PGCC countries.

Bam and its Cultural Landscape



Bam is situated in a desert environment on the southern edge of the Iranian high plateau. The origins of Bam can be traced back to the Achaemenes period (6th to 4th centuries BC). Its heyday was from the 7th to 11th centuries, being at the crossroads of important trade routes and known for the production of silk and cotton garments.

The existence of life in the oasis was based on the underground irrigation canals, the qanāts, of which Bam has preserved some of the earliest evidence in Iran. Arg-e Bam is the most representative example of a fortified medieval town built in vernacular technique using mud layers (*Chineh*).

Description is available under license [CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0](#)

Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The property of Bam and its Cultural Landscape is located on the southern edge of the Iranian high plateau, in Kerman Province, in south-eastern Iran, close to the Pakistan border. Bam lies 1,060 metres above sea level in the centre of the valley dominated to the north by the Kafut

Mountains and to the south by the Jebal-e Barez Mountains.

This valley forms the wider cultural landscape of the Bam County. Beyond the mountains lies the vast Lut Desert of Central Iran. Water from the Jebal-e Barez Mountains supplies the seasonal Posht-e Rud River that skirts Bam City between Arg-e Bam and Qal'eh Doktor.

The Chelekhoneh River and its tributaries gather water from the central parts of the Jebal-e Barez Mountain range. It now runs northeast, although it formerly flowed through the Bam City until it was diverted by a dam into a new course that met with the Posht-e Rud northwest of Bam City. Water from the Kafut Mountains also supplies the catchment area.

The origins of the citadel of Bam, Arg-e Bam, can be traced back to the Achaemenid period (6th to 4th centuries BC) and even beyond. The heyday of the citadel was from the 7th to 11th centuries, being at the crossroads of important trade routes and known for the production of silk and cotton garments. The citadel, which contains the governor's quarters and the fortified residential area, forms the central focus of a vast cultur-

al landscape, which is marked by a series of forts and citadels, now in ruins.

The existence of life in the oasis was based on the underground irrigation canals, the qanāts, of which Bam has preserved some of the earliest evidence in Iran and which continue to function till the present time. Arg-e Bam is the most representative example of a fortified medieval town built in vernacular technique using mud layers (Chineh), sun-dried mud bricks (khesht), and vaulted and domed structures. Outside the core area of Arg-e Bam, there are other protected historic structures which include Qal'eh Dokhtar (Maiden's fortress, ca. 7th century), Emamzadeh Zeyd Mausoleum (11-12th century), and Emamzadeh Asiri Mausoleum (12th century and historic qanāt systems and cultivations southeast of the Arg.

Bam and its Cultural Landscape represents an outstanding example of an ancient fortified settlement that developed around the Iranian central plateau and is an exceptional testimony to the development of a trading settlement in the desert environment of the Central Asian region. This impressive construction undoubtedly represents the climax and is the most important achievement of its type not only in the area of Bam but also in a much wider cultural region of Western Asia. Bam is located in an oasis area, the existence of which has been based on the use of underground water canals, qanāts, and has preserved evidence of the technological development in the building and maintenance of the qanāts over more than two millennia. For centuries, Bam had a strategic location on the Silk Roads connecting it to Central Asia in the east, the Persian Gulf in the south, as well as Egypt in the west and it is an example of the interaction of the various influences.

The cultural landscape of Bam is an important representation of the interaction between man and nature and retains a rich resource of ancient canalisations, settlements and forts as landmarks and as a tangible evidence of the evolution of the area.

Criterion (ii): Bam developed at the crossroads of important trade routes at the southern side of the Iranian high plateau, and it became an outstanding example of the interaction of the various influences.

Criterion (iii): The Bam and its Cultural Landscape represent an exceptional testimony to the development of a trading settlement in the desert environment of the Central Asian region.

Criterion (iv): The city of Bam represents an outstanding example of a fortified settlement and citadel in the Central Asian region, based on the use mud layer technique (chineh) combined with mud bricks (khesht).

Criterion (v): The cultural landscape of Bam is an outstanding representation of the interaction of man and nature in a desert environment, using the qanats. The system is based on a strict social system with precise tasks and responsibilities, which have been maintained in use until the present, but has now become vulnerable to irreversible change.

Integrity

Bam and its Cultural Landscape form an organically grown relict cultural landscape. The World Heritage property encompasses the central part of the oasis of Bam, including the Citadel of Bam and the area along the Bam Seismic Fault. This contains historical evidence of the evolution of qanat construction from the first millennium till the present. The inscribed property and the buffer zone are of sufficient size and encompass the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the elements that express the relationship between man and the environment.

In the Arg-e Bam, earthen structures have retained urban forms and type of construction which, in spite of requiring interventions as a result of the earthquake have still retained a high degree of integrity.

The new urban master plan for the modern city of Bam, largely affected by the 2003 earthquake, will follow the traditional street pattern and overall garden city approach to maintain the character of the property.

The living cultural landscape retains a high level of integrity with the continued use and maintenance of the historic hydraulic systems qanāts and continued territorial land use for agricultural activities. The traditional visual relationship of the fortified ensemble with its setting is still preserved. However, there are challenges relating to new developments in industrial and residential areas developing in the outskirts of Bam city, which will need to be properly regulated and managed to preserve this relationship.

Authenticity

The property maintains several attributes that substantiate its authenticity.

In regard to the historic fabric, although some deterioration existed and partial restorations were

carried out between 1976 and 2003, these used traditional techniques and materials.

The 2003 earthquake caused the collapse of various sections of the Governor's Quarters and the upper parts of the defense walls. Notwithstanding, much of the lost fabric was from modern restorations. The materials found at the older levels are well preserved and have now been revealed.

The traditional culture for architecture and the city plan have also been preserved, including the continuity in workmanship and know-how for earthen architecture construction.

To maintain the authenticity of the property, it will be important that interventions follow appropriate restoration principles and guidelines, in accordance to international doctrine, and in consideration to the original materials and techniques.

The setting has also maintained many of the historical features that speak to the integration of man and environment and other symbolic associations with the natural landscape. To retain the authenticity of this relationship, the management of the buffer zone will play a critical role, as well as provisions made for the continuation of historic practices and rituals and the continuous function and use of the area.

Protection and management requirements

Bam and its Cultural Landscape are protected since 1945, under Iranian national legislation (Law of Conservation of National Monuments, 3 Nov. 1930), and other instruments of legal control and norms of protection related to architecture and land use control. Illegal excavations are prohibited in Iran.

The main management authority is the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO), an independent directorate who collaborates with other national and local authorities and follows a programmed that is regularly updated.

Some of the listed buildings outside the Arg are the property of other government institutions but changes are subject to permission by ICHHTO. Management involves collaboration particularly with the Religious Endowment Organization (Sazeman-e Owqaf), Ministry of Housing and Town Planning (Vezarat-e Maskan VA Shahr-sazi), and the Municipalities (Shahrdari) of Bam and Baravat. ICHHTO has two offices in the region, the regional office of Kerman, and the Task Force office in Bam. While the nominated World

Heritage property is generally an archaeological area, the buffer zone consists of two towns, Bam and Baravat, and related palm groves. The buffer zone one covers the urban area next to the citadel: any construction activity or alteration here is forbidden without the permission and supervision of the ICHHTO.

An extended landscape protection zone is provided, covering the entire town, the irrigation areas and cultivations in Bam and Baravat this allows for land use control.

The skyline and views of the Arg will be protected as long as the building height is limited to 10m. Agricultural activity is allowed as far as this will not require constructions disturbing the landscape. Any mining or quarrying is forbidden if it affects the sight of the mountains visible from Bam. The balance between palm groves and built areas is retained the same as before the earthquake.

Following the 2003 earthquake, a team of experts coordinated by the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office and ICHHTO prepared a Comprehensive Management Plan, 2008-2017, which covers the World Heritage property and was developed through a process involving the local authorities of the County, the five Districts and the municipalities of Bam and Baravat. The new urban master plan for the reconstruction of the City of Bam, prepared in 2004, respects the original street pattern. Conservation and management actions at the property need to guarantee the preservation and presentation of all the key characteristics of the Citadel and the other architectural remains in the inscribed property.

The restoration and partial reconstruction of selected elements need to be based on a critical assessment of the reliability of documentary and field evidence, and taking care that the impact on the archaeological and natural setting will not alter the existing balance of the property.

The re-establishment of some of the pre-earthquake conditions will need to be in concurrence with international conventions and charters to ensure that the conditions of authenticity and integrity continue to be met.

At the same time, conservation and protection of the World Heritage property requires a balanced approach to confer the site its place in the living culture and its contribution to the specific identity of Bam, as well as the values associated with the long and complex history of the city and its associated landscape.

Short News:

Ali Larijani is appointed as the Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security

Ali Larijani was appointed as the Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council (SNSC) at the order of President Masoud Pezeshkian. President Masoud Pezeshkian has appointed Ali Larijani as the Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council (SNSC). Larijani was holding the same post previously from 15 August 2005 to 20 October 2007. He also was the Iranian parliament's speaker from 2008 to 2020.



Iran's efforts to exit F.A.T.F blacklist driven by national interests



Khani said the efforts on the F.A.T.F. is not to prevent the hostility of the U.S. and Israel but to improve Iran's economic situation and facilitate international trade and financial transactions.

Tehran, IRNA – The Secretary of the High Council for the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing says Iran's efforts to normalize its case with the Financial Action Task Force (F.A.T.F.) are aimed at securing national interests and strengthening international networking, and not to appease the enemies.

Hadi Khani made the remarks on Tuesday, rejecting the notion that the process to leave the F.A.T.F. is the impact of the recent Israeli-U.S. war against Iran. The Islamic Republic in recent years, especially the current administration, have made efforts with regard to the F.A.T.F. file, in

the form of approving numerous laws and regulations or high level decisions, he explained.

Khani said that the country's efforts on the F.A.T.F. is not to prevent the hostility of the U.S. and Israel but to improve Iran's economic situation and facilitate international trade and financial transactions. "We have been at war with the United States and Israel for more than 45 years," he underlined, saying that even when meetings were held to ratify the Palermo and C.F.T. conventions, the possibility of a military attack on the country was imminent. Stating that the enemies want Iran to be excluded from international platforms, he applauded the BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (S.C.O.) for raising concerns about the F.A.T.F. blacklist of Iran within the framework of their own interests, not the United States, as "we should not forget Trump's order to the Treasury Department to keep Iran on the blacklist." We were seeking to remove the unjust label of money laundering and financing of terrorism because our nation itself is a victim of terrorism and has been combating money laundering, Khani noted. The F.A.T.F. blacklist status imposes restrictions on financial institutions dealing with Iran, hindering economic activity and limiting access to global markets.

Iran to launch new train routes linking Tehran with Ankara and Herat, says railways chief



Railways Chief Jabber-Ali Zakeri said that the new train routes would be launched in the coming weeks, connecting Iran's capital to Ankara and Herat. Tehran, IRNA –The managing director of the Islamic Republic of Iran Railways, Jabber-Ali Zakeri, has announced plans to launch new train routes connecting Tehran with Ankara, the capital of Turkey, and Herat in Afghanistan in the coming weeks.

Zakeri made the announcement on Sunday at a ceremony on passenger rail investments, which was also attended by Minister of Roads and Urban Development Farzaneh Sadegh.

The railways chief said the Tehran-Ankara train is set to launch within two months, while the route to Herat will begin within a month.

Plans are also underway to launch train routes to Mary in Turkmenistan and Dushanbe in Tajikistan, he added.

Zakeri pointed to the recent launch of the Tehran-Van train after a five-year delay and said that all international train routes from Iran would help strengthen connectivity between nations.

He also emphasized the development of tourist trains, highlighting Iran's railway potential as a significant source of revenue.

Iran calls for greater collaboration to ensure water security for all



First Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref addresses the High-level International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, May 30, 2025. First Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref said that the world needs to adopt innovative and equitable strategies to transform water challenges into opportunities. Tehran, IRNA – First Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref has said that the world needs to apply innovative and just strategies to ensure secure water supply for all people.

These strategies, according to Aref, turn existing challenges into opportunities while they prevent social tensions, forced migrations, and unsustain-

able livelihood, which will result to water security for all people.

The VP made the remarks on Friday as he addressed the High-level International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The conference takes place on May 29-31.

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution are three major global challenges threatening human health and environment, said the VP.

He praised efforts to unite international efforts to develop effective strategies for preserving natural glaciers, which is the main objective of the conference. Regarding water management in Iran, Aref highlighted extensive development projects, including dams, modern irrigation systems, recycling technologies and desalination plants, alongside efforts to preserve historical structures.

Aref further referred to Iran's unique traditional water management system, particularly the construction of qanats, underground water channels that prevent evaporation, which he said sustained Iranian civilization for centuries.

UN tourism chief underlines Iran's role in developing tourism industry

Secretary General of the United Nations World Tourism Organization Zurab Pololikashvili emphasizes Iran's "important role" in development of tourism industry.

Secretary General of the United Nations World Tourism Organization Zurab Pololikashvili has emphasized the need for enhancing cooperation between his organization and Iran on the sustainable development of tourism industry.

Pololikashvili sent a letter to Iran's Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Reza Salehi-Amiri, in which he emphasized the country's role in the world tourism system, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts said in a press release on Monday.

Pololikashvili, in his letter, also highlighted the importance of maintaining structural cooperation between Iran and the World Tourism Organization. He lauded the 18th Tehran International Tourism and Related Industries Exhibition (TITE), which was held on February 11-14, describing it as a great platform to foster modern international tourism interactions. Secretary-General of the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation Isiaka Abdulqadir Imam



sent a letter to Salehi-Amiri as well, according to the same press release by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts.

Abdulqadir stressed the importance of continuous interactions and using capacities in the field of tourism. He referred to the 18th Tehran International Tourism and Related Industries Exhibition, saying that the event was indicative of Iran's excellent position in "tourism diplomacy."

He proposed that a joint meeting is held between private sector representatives and deputy culture ministers of D-8 member countries in a bid to draw a roadmap for joint ventures in tourism industry.

Foreign Ministry spokesperson: Ferdowsi saved Iran!



Esmail Baqaei, the Foreign Ministry spokesperson

Foreign Ministry spokesperson celebrated Ferdowsi Day, emphasizing that the renowned Persian poet safeguarded Iran's identity by preserving its language. Tehran, IRNA – Foreign Ministry spokesperson Esmail Baqaei has offered congratulations on Ferdowsi Day, observed on the 25th of Ordibehesht on the Iranian calendar, which falls on May 15 this year. Baqaei wrote on his X account on Thursday

that if language is the lifeblood of a nation, then Ferdowsi saved Iran's very existence.

He described Ferdowsi as the reviver of Iranian identity and spirit, as well as a teacher of wisdom and intellect. He said that in challenging times, Ferdowsi lit the beacon of enlightenment with words, skillfully blending epic storytelling with wisdom and calling for gaining strength.

Ferdowsi became the savior of an ancient civilization and its identity, who breathed hope into words. Ferdowsi (940–1020 AD), the great Persian poet, is best known for his magnum opus, *Shahnameh* (Book of Kings), an epic masterpiece containing over 60,000 verses.

Composed in over three decades, this literary marvel is considered a cornerstone of Persian language and literature. It preserves historical, cultural, and mythological narratives that define ancient Iran's heritage.

Iran is ready work with Vatican on spiritual diplomacy and interfaith dialogue



Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Reza Salehi-Amiri (right) meets Archbishop Richard Gallagher in the Vatican City, May 19, 2025. Salehi-Amiri said Iran is ready to enhance spiritual diplomacy and interfaith dialogue with the Vatican, leveraging its pilgrimage heritage and civilizational experience to promote global peace and religious understanding.

Tehran, IRNA—Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Reza Salehi-Amiri says the Islamic Republic is prepared to usher in a new chapter of spiritual diplomacy and interfaith dialogue in collaboration with the Vatican, drawing upon its civilizational experience and pilgrimage capacities. Salehi-Amiri met with Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher, the Vatican's Secretary for Relations with States, in Vatican City on Monday. During their meeting, Salehi-Amiri emphasized, "Pope Francis' designation of 2025 as the 'Year of Global Pilgrimage Tourism' should serve as a catalyst for reviving the role of religions in restoring meaning to a turbulent world and as a turning point in linking cultural diplomacy with spiritual diplomacy. Pilgrimage is not merely a ritual act but a shared

narrative among nations about truth, compassion, and peace."

He added, "With its sacred pilgrimage sites and a rich civilizational legacy in spiritual hospitality, Iran stands ready to play an active role in redesigning global pilgrimage routes, facilitating peace caravans, and expanding scholarly exchanges in interfaith dialogue. What the world needs today is a return to a shared religious understanding of human dignity and the value of dialogue."

Gallagher, for his part, praised the Islamic Republic of Iran's approach to spirituality and interfaith cooperation, saying, "The Catholic Church supports all efforts to promote coexistence, spiritual exchange, and the creation of shared pilgrimage pathways."

"The Islamic Republic of Iran possesses immense potential in pilgrimage culture, Islamic theology, and interfaith engagement. We are eager to expand bilateral and multilateral cooperation to achieve an ethics-driven and peaceful world," he added.

Salehi-Amiri, as the president's special envoy, traveled to the Vatican to attend the inauguration ceremony of Pope Leo XIV and deliver the official message of President Masoud Pezeshkian. Cardinal Prevost was elected as the successor to the late Pope Francis on May 10 after two days of discussions and voting among the cardinals. Pope Leo, 69, is the first American to lead the Catholic Church. When Prevost was a cardinal, he dedicated many years to service in Latin America, spending a decade in Trujillo, Peru, and most recently, he served as the bishop in Chiclayo from 2014 until 2023.

Iran's parl. committee approves new currency reform plan

TEHRAN, Aug. 04 (MNA)—Members of a committee of the Iranian parliament have voted in favor of a motion to reform the country's national currency by removing four zeros from it and restoring an old currency subdivision named qeran. The head of the economic committee of the parliament said on Sunday that it had approved the outlines of a motion to remove four zeros from the rial.



Shamseddin Hosseini said the new motion aligns with a government bill that had been approved in 2016 but was dismantled in 2023 when the parliament passed a new law on how the Central Bank of Iran (CBI) should be governed, Press TV reported.

Hosseini said the new motion creates a new rial, which would be equal to 10,000 current rials and would be subdivided into 100 qerans.

Under the previous government bill, Iran was supposed to change the name and denomination of its currency, with the new currency toman becoming equal to 10 rials. The bill was approved as part of government efforts to stream-

line the national currency and to simplify financial transactions and accounting.

To prepare for the bill, the CBI even issued banknotes with the last four digits in a much paler color to help the public gradually adapt to the planned changes. Iran's current administrative government announced earlier this year that it would revive the initiative as part of its economic reform plans. However, Hosseini said the new parliament motion would keep the rial as the national currency and would introduce the qiran as its subdivision. The lawmaker did not elaborate when the new motion would be put to the vote in the parliament's main chamber.

Iran's iron and steel export volume up 13% in four months

The volume of Iran's iron and steel export increased by 13% in the first four months of the current Iranian calendar year.

Tehran, IRNA—The Iranian Steel Producers Association has announced that iron and steel exports increased by 13% in volume during the first four months of the current Iranian calendar year (starting on March 21) compared to the same period last year. The export value of iron and steel chain products in the first four months of the current year rose by 7%, reaching over \$2.3 billion. The export volume of billet and bloom, which had experienced an 8% decline in the three months, reversed its trend in the four-month report, registering a 15% growth.



The upward trend in exports of raw materials for the steel chain continues, with iron ore concentrate exports surging by 78% compared to the same period last year.

Official proposes linking China-Pakistan Economic Corridor to Europe via Iran



Official proposes linking China-Pakistan Economic Corridor to Europe via Iran

Iranian delegates (left side) hold talks with Pakistan's Federal Minister for Commerce Jam Kamal Khan (center in the right side) in Islamabad, August 3, 2025.

Secretary of Iran's Supreme Council of the Free Trade-Industrial and Special Economic Zones highlighted linking China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) through Iran to Russia and Europe.

Tehran, IRNA – Secretary of Iran's Supreme Council of the Free Trade-Industrial and Special Economic Zones Reza Masrur has said the

establishment of a joint free trade zone and linking the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) through Iran to Russia and Europe could be put on the agenda of Tehran-Islamabad trade relations.

Speaking in a meeting with Pakistan's Federal Minister for Commerce Jam Kamal Khan, Masrour said on Sunday that good neighborliness can pave the way for increased trade, activation of joint production capacities, and the flourishing of economic exchanges between Iran and Pakistan.

The two officials met as part of the official visit of President Masoud Pezeshkian and his accompanying delegation to Pakistan, which began on Saturday.

Iran and Pakistan, as two friendly nations with a common history and civilization, possess the

necessary potential to expand cooperation in all sectors, Mansour added.

Elaborating on areas of mutual interest for enhancing bilateral relations, he said cultivating rice via offshore farming and processing it in Chabahar Free Zone can be put on agenda as Iran is facing water shortages.

The issuance of multi-entry visas to traders from both countries, the establishment of a joint free trade zone, and linking the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) through Iran to Russia and Europe are key initiatives that could lead to a surge in economic relations between the two countries, the Iranian official further said.

Kamal Khan welcomed the proposals, describing them as an important factor in boosting current economic exchanges, which are estimated at around \$3 billion.

Iran, Belarus agree to waive visa rules for tourists



TEHRAN, Aug. 21 (MNA) – Iran and Belarus have mutually agreed to waive visa requirements for tourists amid efforts by the two countries to deepen their economic and political relations.

Iran's tourism minister, Reza Salehi Amiri, said on Wednesday that the visa waiver agreement with Belarus had been finalized during discussions held earlier in the day in Minsk between Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian and his Belarusian counterpart Alexander Lukashenko, according to Press TV.

Salehi Amiri said that the two countries had also agreed to launch direct flights between Tehran and Minsk to increase tourism visits.

He said the visa waiver program and direct flights would significantly boost cultural and tourism relations between Iran and Belarus.

"Tourism can be turned into a strategic bond between the two countries," said the minister, adding that there was a genuine interest in Belarus for visits to historic and natural landmarks in Iran.

A report by the IRNA news agency indicated that the aviation authorities of Iran and Belarus had agreed to launch three direct flights per week between the two countries.

The agreements were part of 12 memoranda of understanding (MOU) signed between Iran and Belarus after the meeting between Pezeshkian and Lukashenko on Wednesday.

This MOU covered cooperation in the fields of political relations and international law as well as in manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, health, environment, and free economic zones, according to a report by the IRNA.

Pezeshkian's visit to Minsk is part of efforts by the Iranian government to expand its relations with regional countries amid sanctions that restrict Iran's access to markets and investment in the West.

Pezeshkian arrived in Minsk after a two-day visit to Armenia, where his government ministers and officials signed key economic and trade agreements with their Armenian counterparts.

Holding the Seasonal Free gathering of The Members of the IBCCIM Joint Chamber



The nature of Ardabil

In the implementation of this year's executive plan of the IBCCIM Joint Chamber of Commerce and based on the careful planning carried out by the Secretariat of the Joint Chamber, a 24 members delegation of chamber members departed for Ardabil from Mehrabad Airport on a very

comfortable and safe Mahan Airline flight at 8 am on Wednesday August 27, 2025, approved by the General Assembly. They were welcomed at Ardabil Airport by the managers of the Ardabil Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines.



Joint Meeting with the Board of Directors of the Ardabil Chamber

Then they immediately left for the beautiful 5-star "Yakamuz" hotel, which had been booked in advance for a two-day stay. After settling in at the hotel and taking a short rest, the delegation departed for the Ardabil Chamber of Commerce,

Industries and Mines and were welcomed by the capable and powerful chairman of the Ardabil Chamber, Mr. Pirmoazen, and his deputies and managers.



Some of the members of the delegation on the Meshkin Shahr Suspension bridge

Then, a very useful and effective meeting was held at the chamber with industry owners, businesspersons, economic activists, and colleagues of the Ardabil Chamber. After welcoming and introducing the members of the chamber by Mr. Pirmozan, the capable president

of the Ardabil Chamber, and Dr. Amini, the president of the Iran-UK Chamber, and discussions between the members of the chamber and the members of the Iran-UK Chamber and the exchange of very useful information, the meeting ended after about 2 hours, and they had lunch.



Some of the members of the delegation at breakfast ceremony

Given the compactness of the program, the delegation immediately left after lunch to visit the attractions of Ardabil, including the historical and very beautiful tomb of Sheikh Safi al-Din Ardabil, and visited all corners of the tomb and its domes, which are said to have been built in three different historical periods. At the end of the visit, the delegation listened to the report of the tomb

official regarding the history and characteristics of this enduring and valuable tourist attraction of the country, which has rightly been tried to preserve as much as possible.

Then the delegation visited the hot springs of Serein and toured the beautiful city of Ardabil, and finally returned to the hotel at 11 p.m., ending the first full day.



Delegation members in front of the Sheikh Safi's shrine

On Thursday morning, after a wonderful breakfast at the hotel (especially the famous Ardabil honey), a power outage in the industrial estates prevented the visit to the industrial units that was scheduled for that morning from being carried out. The group left for Meshkin Shahr and visited the city of Yeiri, the suspension bridge, and the slopes of Sabalan with its soaring peaks.

After a short stop at the Dorna Guesthouse, they had lunch at the local Dorna Restaurant, hosted by Mr. Pouria Zonouzi, and after a very healthy and natural lunch, a walk on the suspension bridge, and a pleasant stop in one of the grape orchards, they headed to the hotel, and the second day of the delegation's stay ended with a world of memories.



A group of Delegation members in front of the grape garden

On Friday morning, August 29, after breakfast, the delegation, accompanied by the very kind guides of the Ardabil Chamber of Commerce,

headed towards the Heyran Pass, which was, without exaggeration, one of the most beautiful and memorable sights of the trip.



Delegation at the lunch ceremony at the Ardabil Chamber

With great regret at the separation of a piece of this unique natural paradise of our holy land that had occurred during the Qajar era, we set off towards his 200-hectare private industrial town at the invitation of the old industry veteran, Mr. Kamal Fathi. At every moment of this visit, the entire group was amazed by all this effort and

activity, his kind and emotional appearance, and the modern industrial machinery available in the active units of the complex, and expressed thousands of heartfelt admiration and gratitude to this great man who accompanied the group throughout the trip, alongside the kind and capable chairman of the chamber.



Some of the delegation members at the cemetery of ancient Yeri city

Finally, this fruitful and memorable journey, largely due to the love of every member of the Ardabil Chamber of Commerce, the warm-hearted people of Ardabil, and its pristine and

unique nature, concluded at 8:00 PM with a warm farewell from Mr. Pirmozan and Mr. Kamal Fathi at Ardabil Airport.

IBCCIM's New Members

Member Companies:

Sanat Azmoon Arad Co.: Technical engineering inspection, M.D.: Soroush Rezaie, Address: Postal Code: 1511736791, 5th Floor, No. 4, 18 Alley, Vozara St., Argantin Square, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88711973, Fax.: +98 (21) 88711723, Email: m.rezaie1392@gmail.com .

Aren Arta Hoor Co.: Trading, M.D.: Mashoumeh Kheirollahi, Address: Postal Code: 146899465, 4th Floor, No. 50, Hafezi St., Farahzady St., Shahrak Gharb, Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 92005293-4, Fax.: +98 (21) 22088223, Email: kheirollahi@arenarta.com .

G.S.P. Co.: Water purification filter, M.D.: Poopak Gerami, Address: Postal Code: 158471319, Second Floor, Flat No. 3, No. 55m Kalantary St., Gharany St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 86073150, Fax.: +98 (21) 88926628, Email: info@cembraneiran.com .

Kala Resanan Chapar Co.: Transportation, M.D.: Seyed Navid Safavi, Address: Postal Code: 1389815311, No. 51, Sepah Eslam St., Kilometer 12 Karaj Road, Tehran , Tel: +98 (21) 64085, Fax: +98 (21) 44905619, Email: info@chapar.com .

Mazeh Yekta Kavir Co.: Publishing, Packaging of Spices & Flavors, M.D.: Meysam Parsa PAYam, Address: G Building, Sepidar St., Amirkabir Boulevard, Nazar Abad Industrial City, Nazar Abad, Fax.: +98 (21) 22203060, Email: info@mazid.ir .

Sarv Diamond Hard Tools Co.: Petrochemical & Mining, M.D.: Mona Sadat Khademian, Address: Postal Code: 1437763198, Flat No. 7, No. 6, 29 St., Azadegan St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 88352611, Fax.: +98 (21) 88358523, Email: mo.khademian@sarvdiamond.com .

Sepehr Safety Glass Co.: Producing of Automotive Glass, M.D.: Mahdi Takyan, Address: Postal Code: 1966915433, No. 15, West Nahid St., Nelson Mandela St., Tehran, Tel: +98 (21) 22017442, Fax: +98 (21) 22017451, Email: info@glianglass.com .

Avab Sanat Co.: Investigation & Mining, M.D.: Amir Nafisi, Address: Postal Code: 9176756472, Third Floor, No. 21, Between Besat 5 & 3, Besat Bulevard, Ahmad Abad St., MAshhad, Fax: +98 (51) 38409595, Email: info@emidco.com .

Key Economic Indicators in 1403, Q3

Population and Labor Force			External Sector (million USD) (1403, nine months)	
Population(1403)	86.0	Million	Current Account Balance	16.155
Urban areas	66.2	Million	Trade Balance (goods account)	25.388
Rural areas ⁽¹⁾	19.8	Million	Exports (FOB)	86.130
Population Growth	0.7	Percent	Imports (FOB)	60.742
Population Density	52.2	Per. Sq. km.	External Debt (end of the period)	4.412
Economically Active Population (1403, Q3)	26.9	Million	The average selling rate of each US dollar against the Iranian rial in Iran Center for Exchange	483.869Rls.
Unemployment Rate(1403,Q3)	7.2	Percent		
Urban areas	7.8	Percent		
Rural areas	5.2	Percent		
Women	13.7	Percent		
Men	5.9	Percent		
Population of 18-35 years old	14.3	Percent		
Population of 15-24 years old	20.2	percent		
Source: Statistical Center of Iran (SCI) 1- includes non-resident population.			Growth in Monetary and Credit Aggregates (percent) (Azar 1403 compared with Esfand 1402)	
			Broad Money	21.9
			Money	22.4
			Non-sight Deposits (Quasi-Money)	21.7
			Deposits of Non-public Sector	22.3
Real Sector (1403, Q3)			Tehran Stock Exchange (1403-Q3)	
GDP Growth (base year 1400, percent)			Tehran Stock Exchange Price Index (TEMPIX)	
Oil	3.6	Percent	(end of the period) (base year 1369)	
Non-oil	3.9	percent	Value of Shares and Rights Traded	
Performance in 1403, Q3 (current prices, trillion rials)			Number of Shares and Rights Traded	
GDP (at basic price)	53.644		2.680.489	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	15.175		2.621.0 Trillion Rials	
Private Consumption Expenditures	25.378			
Public Consumption Expenditures	7.286			

Source: Central Bank

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.

