

Report: Athens Center of Zionist Spyware Company

ANKARA (Anadolu) – A recent investigative report by the European Investigative Collaborations, involving 15 European news outlets, has alleged that Athens was the center of the Zionist regime’s Intellexa spyware company.

Greek Reporters United, providing new evidence, revealed that the central figure in the scandal was French businessman, Stefan Salies, the head of Nexa, which collaborated closely with Intellexa to sell surveillance software, including the Predator, to illiberal regimes.

Salies admitted to working on plans for a research and development program for a surveillance system in Greece.

Additionally, the report implicates Salies in the export of illegal Predator surveillance software to Madagascar, with a recorded conversation dating back to May



An investigative report says that Athens was the center of the Israeli Intellexa spyware company.

2021, 18 months before the Greek government issued two export licenses for the Predator to Madagascar.

It also added that the Mitsotakis government played a crucial role in facilitating the export of illegal

software to authoritarian regimes, indirectly contributing to the commission of serious human rights offenses.

“For similar software exports to authoritarian regimes, two were prosecuted in France on charges of

‘complicity in torture’. In Greece, no person involved in the Greek Predator Gate (either as a company executive or as a public official) has been prosecuted or prosecuted,” it said.

The report additionally alleges that the Greek government abusively and extra-institutionally employed spyware as a tool of espionage against political figures and journalists.

The main opposition SYRIZA party asserted in a statement that the new evidence confirms the government’s collaboration with international arms traffickers to establish Intellexa’s infrastructure in Greece.

The party also said it would persistently demand a thorough investigation into the case and urged accountability for the crimes committed by politicians, businessmen and public officials.

Washington Rejects Baghdad’s Request to Access Oil Dollars Depleted by Sanctions

WASHINGTON (Dispatches) – The administration of U.S. President Joe Biden has refused to provide Iraq with the proceeds of its oil sales at a time that the Arab country is struggling with a crippled economy due to Washington’s illegal sanctions, Iraqi officials say.

Citing Senior Iraqi officials, The Wall Street Journal reported that the Biden administration denied Baghdad’s initial appeal last month about an extra shipment of \$1 billion in cash from its oil sales revenues in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to help prop up its stumbling currency.

The paper said the Central Bank of Iraq also last week submitted a formal request, which the U.S. Treasury Department is still considering.

The latest request was made during meetings between Iraqi

and U.S. Treasury officials, including Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed Shia al-Sudani, who met in New York on September 18 with Undersecretary Brian Nelson and a week earlier in Baghdad with Assistant Secretary Elizabeth Rosenberg.

The economic crisis in Iraq and devaluation of its dinars stem from the years-long U.S. invasion of the Arab country and Washington’s draconian sanctions on Baghdad over what it claims to be financial transactions with a number of regional countries, including Iran and Lebanon.

Since last November, Washington has banned 18 Iraqi banks from dealing in dollars and adopted stricter rules for electronic dollar transfers from its banks over unsubstantiated accusations

of fraud, sanctions evasion, terrorist financing and illicit activities.

The unnamed Iraqi officials were cited by the WSJ as saying that the Treasury had informed the Iraqi central bankers that sending a large extra shipment was contrary to Washington’s goal of reducing Iraq’s use of US bank notes in favor of more easily traceable electronic transactions.

The U.S. Treasury Department claimed that there is strong evidence that for years some of the dollars going to Iraq have been smuggled to Iran in cash, as well as to Turkey, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, according to the New York-based newspaper.

Moeen al-Kadhimi, a member of the Iraqi Parliament on the Fi-

nance Committee, denounced the U.S. ban as an infringement on Iraqi sovereignty, saying, “The American side is making excuses to not give Iraq its legal, legitimate money.”

Dawood Abed Zayer, the head of the Iraqi National Business Council, also censured the new restrictions imposed by Washington and said Baghdad’s request for additional dollars is a precautionary step “so it will have enough cash to step in and control the ups and downs of the market.”

Pressed by the U.S. refusal to provide Baghdad with its oil dollars, the Iraqi central bank announced on Friday that Iraq would ban cash withdrawals and transactions in U.S. dollars as of January.

U.S. Senate Delegation to Meet With Saudi Crown Prince Amid Standoff

WASHINGTON (Dispatches) – U.S. Senator Joni Ernst, who co-chairs the so-called Abraham Accords caucus, will lead a delegation to visit Saudi Arabia and the Israeli-occupied territories in the next few days, Axios has reported.

During her trip, Ernst is expected to meet with Saudi Prince Mohammed bin Salman and Zionist prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu, according to the report, which cites Ernst’s office and an Israeli official.

A source told the news site that Ernst is expected to encourage the leaders of the two sides to move

towards normalizing ties between them.

For months, the Biden administration has been working to broker a deal between the occupying regime and the kingdom, following through on the Donald Trump administration’s successful brokering of similar agreements between the regime and the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Morocco.

Part of the U.S. discussions over a potential normalization between the Zionist regime and Saudi Arabia have been a Saudi-U.S. military pact and U.S. support for a Saudi civilian nuclear program.

If the U.S. were to enter into a defence pact with Saudi Arabia, it would require approval from the Senate, meaning the Biden administration would need support from both Republicans and Democrats.

Earlier this week, a group of 20 Democratic senators sent a letter to the Biden administration raising a number of concerns over the reported concessions Washington was discussing in order to broker the normalization agreement, especially regarding the discussion of a Saudi-U.S. military pact and U.S. support for a Saudi civilian

nuclear program.

“A high degree of proof would be required to show that a binding defense treaty with Saudi Arabia – an authoritarian regime which regularly undermines U.S. interests in the region, has a deeply concerning human rights record, and has pursued an aggressive and reckless foreign policy agenda – aligns with U.S. interests,” the letter said.

The senators also called for any deal to require the Zionist regime make “meaningful and enforceable” concessions to the Palestinians.

Heavies... (Continued From Page One)

He said Palestinian resistance fighters struck numerous Israeli targets, including airports and military facilities.

“Today, the wrath of our nation and righteous fighters is boiling over. This is your day to make the enemy understand that its time has come to an end,” the top commander stated.

The operation came a day after Israel marked the 50th anniversary of the 1973 war that brought the entity to the verge of catastrophic defeat following a surprise attack by Syria and Egypt.

“This attack too appeared to catch Israel completely by surprise,” the Times of Israel wrote.

War minister Yoav Gallant rushed to Tel Aviv to consult with security chiefs as he Gallant authorized a widespread call-up of reserves.

Gallant also declared an emergency situation within a range of 80 kilometers from the Gaza Strip. The area includes the major cities Tel Aviv and Beersheba.

On Friday, Israeli military forces attacked hundreds of Palestinians attending the funeral procession of a young Palestinian man in the West Bank, injuring more than 50 people.

According to Palestinian media outlets, the crowd was mourning the 19-year-old Labib Dumaidi, who in the early hours of Friday succumbed to injuries sustained in a raid by Israeli settlers on the town of Huwara, south of Nablus.

Local sources said the Israeli forces attacked Palestinians with live bullets, rubber-coated metal bullets, stun grenades and tear gas to prevent them from continuing the procession.

The reports said 51 citizens were injured, including 19 citizens who were hit with rubber bullets, two of them in the head, and three who were hit with live bullets in the foot.

These soldiers were captured and killed by Hezbollah in a cross-border infiltration by the Lebanese group in 2006, which sparked a 34-day war on Lebanon. This exchange was facilitated with the mediation of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Iran... (Continued From Page One)

He emphasized that Zionists must be punished for their crimes against the Palestinian children. He urged the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to take practical measures in that regard.

People in Tehran take to streets to celebrate Palestine’s successful operation

They gathered outside Palestine’s embassy in the capital, carrying placards and chanting slogans against Israel and the U.S. as they expressed their support and solidarity with the Palestinian fighters in their battle against the Tel Aviv regime.

Significance... (Continued From Page One)

discriminatory system. Palestinians tried in military courts have a conviction rate of 99.7 percent, while Israelis are very rarely convicted over attacks on Palestinians.

About a quarter of Palestinian prisoners are held without charge or trial in a controversial practice known as “administrative detention”.

Muhammad Deif, the leader of Hamas’s military wing, said that Saturday’s attack was in part because the occupying regime of Israel had recently declined to participate in “humanitarian prisoner swap” agreements.

“Hundreds of our prisoners have spent 20 years and upwards in the darkness of jail cells. And tens of our brothers and sisters in prison have had their bodies exhausted by cancer and disease, and many have died as a result of medical negligence and premeditated slow murder,” said Deif.

In the past, captured Zionists have been important for Palestinians to facilitate the release of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails as part of prisoner-swap deals.

Perhaps one of the best-known cases is that of Gilad Shalit, an Israeli soldier who was captured by Hamas in a cross-border raid near Gaza in 2006. He was held for more than five years before being released in a prisoner exchange in 2011.

That exchange, commonly referred to as the “Shalit Deal”, was a significant and highly publicized event resulting in Shalit being released in exchange for the freedom of more than 1,000 Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails.

Depending on how many Zionists have been captured at the end of this campaign, a similar prisoner exchange may take place that dwarfs previous ones.

The prisoner exchange of 2011 highlighted the high value placed on the return of captured soldiers by the Israeli regime that Hamas is likely to capitalize on.

There are also four Zionists, believed to be dead, who have been held in Gaza since 2014.

Two are soldiers captured during the Israeli war on the territory in the summer of 2014. The other two are settlers who had entered Gaza under unclear circumstances.

Prisoner exchanges between Israel and Hezbollah, the Lebanese armed group, have also taken place several times over the last four decades.

In 1985, the Jibril Agreement, named after Ahmed Jibril, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, resulted in Israel releasing over 1,150 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners, including some from Hezbollah.

This was done in exchange for the release of three Israeli soldiers - Yosef Grogissim Salem and Hezi Shai - captured during Israel’s war on Lebanon in 1982.

In 2004, another prisoner exchange was carried out between Israel and Hezbollah.

Elhanan Tannenbaum was captured by Hezbollah in 2000 during a trip to Dubai and was held captive in Lebanon. In 2004, he was released in exchange for several Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

In 2008, the Zionist regime and Hezbollah conducted another important exchange in which Israel handed over the remains of 199 Lebanese and Palestinian fighters in return for the remains of two Israeli soldiers, Eldad Regev and Ehud Goldwasser.

Dozens... (Continued From Page One)

“We have information that people are buried under rubble,” he told AFP.

Hundreds of fatalities were possible, according to a USGS preliminary report.

“Significant casualties are likely and the disaster is potentially widespread. Past events with this alert level have required a regional or national level response,” it said.

The USGS had earlier reported the first quake’s magnitude as 6.2. It had a shallow depth of just 14 kilometers, it said.

Herat -- 120 kilometers east of the border with Iran -- is considered the cultural capital of Afghanistan.

It is the capital of Herat province which is home to an estimated population of 1.9 million, according to 2019 World Bank data.

Afghanistan is frequently hit by earthquakes, especially in the Hindu Kush mountain range, which lies near the junction of the Eurasian and Indian tectonic plates.

In June last year, more than 1,000 people were killed and tens of thousands left homeless after a 5.9-magnitude quake -- the deadliest in Afghanistan in nearly a quarter of a century -- struck the impoverished province of Paktika.

In March of this year, 13 people were killed in Afghanistan and Pakistan by a magnitude 6.5 quake, which hit near Jurm in northeastern Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is already in the grip of a grinding humanitarian crisis, following the widespread withdrawal of foreign aid since the Taliban returned to power in 2021.

Ministry... (Continued From Page 2)

He was referring to Iran’s top anti-terror commander, Lieutenant General Qassem Soleimani.

Amir-Abdollahian said monumental attendance at his funeral by tens of millions of people across Iran and Iraq, and the international sympathy that followed his martyrdom “amounted to the most splendid and lasting peace prize in history.”

Iran’s top human rights official said the prize granted to Mohammadi had nothing to do with preserving and enhancing peace around the world, and promoting the sense of fraternity among nations.

“This political reward has rather turned into financial support for the illegal activities of some of its winners,” said Kazem Gharibabadi, secretary of Iran’s High Council for Human Rights.

He said some of those who are really deserving of receiving a peace prize are the victims of the West’s unilateral sanctions -- namely the Iranian nation -- as well as the victims of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein’s Western-backed war of 1980-88 against the Islamic Republic.

“A criminal and a lawbreaker,” whose reception of the prize has been warmly welcomed by the MKO and the Israeli intelligence chief, therefore, does not deserve a peace prize, Gharibabadi concluded, referring to Mohammadi.

4 Dead, 16 Injured in Lebanese Prison Fire

BEIRUT (Dispatches) – Four prisoners were killed by a fire inside Zahle Prison in eastern Lebanon after several prisoners started the fire for unknown reasons.

A Lebanese security official said: “The fire was set during a rebellion, leading to some cells being completely burned.”

He noted: “Rebellion in the prison began after the prison guards discovered a hole in the wall made by prisoners in preparation for a mass escape.”

The security official explained: “When we started closing the hole, confrontations broke out between the security personnel and prisoners, after which a state of chaos spread as prisoners set fire to their cells, leading to a number of them being completely burned and

three prisoners dying due to the fire and suffocation.”

The official Lebanese National News Agency announced: “There have been four victims so far and cases of suffocation due to the prison fire in Zahle. The civil defence forces (firefighters) used hydraulic shearing machines to rescue the injured.”

They reported: “The army and security services intensified their deployment around the prison building, while members of the Civil Defence and the Red Cross worked to transfer the injured to al-Muallaqa Governmental Hospital in Zahle.”

Eyewitnesses said that they: “Saw dozens of ambulances rushing to the prison while smoke clouds rose from the second floor of the pris-

on, housing about 650 prisoners.”

According to witnesses, ambulances belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross and Civil Defence are working to transfer several injured people to President Elias Governmental Hospital in Zahle for treatment.

Interior Minister Bassam Mawlawi has been following the developments, according to the Lebanese news agency.

A statement issued by his office confirmed that the minister contacted Army Commander Joseph Aoun, calling for support and protection of the prison vicinity, and Director General of Civil Defence Raymond Khattar to reinforce the civil defence units working to extinguish the fire and evacuate prisoners from inside their cells.