

Kayhan International

Kayhan Group of Newspapers

Editorial Dept. Tel.: 33911561, 33110251-9

Ext.: 2334, 2336, 2337

Advertising Dept.: 33110251-9 Ext. 2336

Subscription Ext.: 2322

Facsimile: 33114228 & 33111120

Website: www.kayhan.ir/en

E-mail: kayhanintl@yahoo.com

P.O. Box: 11365/9631

Address: Martyr Shah Cheraghi Street, Ferdowsi Avenue,
Tehran – Islamic Republic of Iran

Court Examines MKO's Brutal Torture, Murder of Two Iranians

TEHRAN – The 26th court session held on charges brought against 104 members of the terrorist group Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO) focused on two victims who were tortured and killed by MKO operatives in the early years of the Islamic Republic.

Judge Amir-Reza Dehghani presided over the trial held on Tuesday at Branch 11 of the Criminal Court of Tehran.

The session was attended by families of the victims and legal representatives of both plaintiffs and defendants at the Imam Khomeini Judicial Complex.

The plaintiffs' attorney detailed the MKO's use of "engineering operations" to torture and kill civilians during the early years of the Islamic Republic.

The attorney explained that Shahrokh Tahmasebi, a member of the Islamic Revolution

Committee, was kidnapped in 1982 by an MKO operative team disguised as security officials. After being subjected to ten days of brutal torture, he was killed, his body burned and buried in Abbasabad hills, northern Tehran.

He further said that Khosro Riahi Nazari, a teacher, was also abducted in 1982 while taking his children to swimming lessons. The MKO operatives tortured and killed him, later abandoning his body in an unfinished building.

He also presented confessions, forensic reports, and police findings as evidence, demanding testimonies from witnesses, including Akbar Kabiri, a former member of the Islamic Revolution Committee. Kabiri corroborated the MKO's violent activities during the early post-Islamic Revolution period.

'Nuclear Weapons Have No Place in Iran's Doctrine'

TEHRAN – Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Majid Takht-Ravanchi has said that acquiring nuclear weapons has no place in Iran's defensive doctrine, adding that Tehran has lived up to its commitments in its relations with the IAEA.

Takht-Ravanchi has made the remarks in an interview with Italy's Radio Radicale recently.

"We are a member of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)" the senior Iranian diplomat said, adding that "nuclear weapons have no place in the country's defense doctrine."

"Numerous reports from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) show that Iran has fulfilled its commitments 100%," he also underscored.

"The Trump administration's Maximum Pressure continued during the Biden administration," he

continued in an apparent reference to the huge illegal sanctions on Iran imposed by the previous Donald Trump administration in May 2018 after illegally leaving the nuclear deal known as the JCPOA.

In all these years, our position has been consistent and made it clear, Takht-Ravanchi said.

"We are ready to talk within the framework of the JCPOA," he said.

The deputy foreign minister said that the U.S. is no longer a JCPOA participant.

He went on to talk about the situation in Syria, saying that "It is the Syrian people who must decide on the type of government and how to run their country."

He also said about the Israeli regime's threats against Iran, "The Zionist regime knows what the consequences of any aggression against Iran will be."

FM Araghchi: Resistance 'Growing'



Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi speaks during a ceremony honoring legendary anti-terrorism commander General Qassem Soleimani, in Tehran.

TEHRAN – Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi on Tuesday said that the resistance school of thought has been developing in recent months in defiance of attempts by the enemies to weaken and upend it.

Speaking during a ceremony honoring Iran's martyred anti-terror commander General Qassem Soleimani, Araghchi said the enemies do not recognize the fact that the blood of martyrs is a weapon in the hands of the resistance.

"The resistance school of thought cannot be eliminated by military strikes and bombings," he emphasized.

"Despite all the ups and downs, blows and blood, the resistance school of thought has been growing. The enemies should not as-

sume that the blows they have inflicted on the resistance front over past few months will damage the cause or weaken it, but actually this school of thought will become stronger."

The top Iranian diplomat further praised martyred General Soleimani for giving a practical aspect to the resistance and turning it into a movement that maintains a strong presence in the region and fights against Israel and the Western hegemony.

General Soleimani, commander of the Quds Force of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), was assassinated on January 3, 2020 along with his companions in a U.S. drone strike authorized by then-U.S. president Donald Trump near Baghdad In-

ternational Airport.

He was highly revered across West Asia because of his key role in fighting the Daesh Takfiri terrorist group in Iraq and Syria.

Also in his remarks, Araghchi referred to the assassination of resistance leaders, including Hezbollah Secretary General Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, by Israel.

"I have no doubt that the blood of Martyr Nasrallah will make Hezbollah stronger and more competent," he said.

Touching on the latest developments in Syria, he said the Syrian army suffered a psychological blow before a military blow through media warfare, noting, "The Syrian army was defeated before it could fight, and it failed to resist."

Iran's Massive Capacities for Economic Complexity

TEHRAN -- One of the most important strategies in building economic resistance against sanctions is to nurture a knowledge-based economy, maximizing the resilience of countries against economic and political pressures.

There are several indicators to measure the level of knowledge used in the products of a country, the most important of which is the economic complexity index. Economic complexity is the idea that you can infer how good an economy is by looking at the activities that it is able to develop successfully.

The theory of economic complexity has recently been developed by two groups of scientists at Harvard University and MIT, according to which the productive capabilities accumulated in each country determine its structural changes and economic growth, Press TV wrote.

The economic complexity index (ECI) is calculated annually for more than 120 countries to measure the volume of accumulated capabilities. The economy of Iran has an ECI of 0.081, making it the 65th most complex country.

According to the research, Iran exports 60 products with comparative advantage, meaning that its share of global exports is larger than what would be expected from the size of its export economy and from the size of a product's global market.

The results for the country's provinces show that Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Khuzestan, Ilam and Bushehr had the lowest

degree of economic complexity in most years and in contrast, Qom, Tehran, Isfahan, Qazvin, Markazi and East Azarbaijan had the highest among the provinces.

Iran has been the subject of one of the largest, longest and toughest sanctions regime in history for more than four decades. Given how constrained it is by the measures, it has to find and exploit any means of increasing exports which entails in building a degree of resilience and economic self-reliance.

Iran's golden goose is its oil industry, the most fundamental sector of the country's economy. The sector has always been the key target of economic sanctions, with a consensus having formed in the United States and the West that oil is the Achilles' heel of the Iranian economy.

Economic resistance, by definition, is an effort to enhance the country's economic strength against internal and external shocks. It is meant to detect pressure nodes and subsequently control and attenuate them, and under ideal conditions to convert this pressure into opportunity.

In other words, resistive economy aims to reduce dependence and emphasizes the advantages of domestic production and self-reliance.

In the emerging global construct, the main economic resources are no longer more capital, natural resources or labor. The main economic resource, rather, is knowledge where a knowledge-based economy relies on the crucial role of intangible assets facilitating

modern economic growth.

In this construct, investment in knowledge can increase the productive capacity of other factors of production and transform them into new processes and products.

An economy based on raw materials and simple production is at constant risk of pressure and coercion. Economic complexity is related to the mix of products manufactured and exported by a country and represents the set of capabilities to maintain and combine knowledge and skills.

Obviously, societies that lack such capabilities are doomed. Countries do not produce anything unless they have knowledge and skill to produce it, indicating the accumulation of productive knowledge available in their national economies.

Still, the importance of economic complexity is not limited to the ability to apply knowledge in the production process.

The more diverse and complex a country's export basket is, the more powerful it is in international economic interactions, and the more resilient is its economy. On the contrary, if a country's export basket is more limited and the goods in it are more ubiquitous, the more fragile it is in trade exchanges, and the less resilient is its economy.

A resilient economy is one in which a country is less dependent on a particular export commodity, such as crude oil. While diversification or moving away from a single-product economy is a common

(Continued on Page 7)

The Holy Qur'an

Go ye forth, (whether equipped) lightly or heavily, and strive and struggle, with your goods and your persons, in the cause of Allah. That is best for you, if ye (but) knew.

The Holy Qur'an (9:41)

PRAYER TIMINGS

Noon (Zohr)	12:11
Evening (Maghreb)	17:28
Dawn (Fajr) "Tomorrow"	07:15
Sunrise "Tomorrow"	05:45

Vice President Calls on Police to Ensure Citizenry Rights

TEHRAN – Iran's First Vice President Muhammad Reza Aref has called on law enforcement to ensure that the rights, dignity, and privacy of citizens are protected in their interactions with the public.

Aref met with Iran's chief of police, Brigadier General Ahmad Reza Radan, and his deputies in Tehran on Tuesday. He thanked members of law enforcement for defending Iran's security and honored the memory of those who have fallen in the line of duty.

The vice president stressed the importance of safeguarding citizens' rights at all times; including their "privacy security," while also calling for more "appropriate interactions" with the public.

Aref reiterated the administration's full support for the police force, acknowledging the critical need for modern equipment, knowledge, and technology for effective policing.

He assured the law enforcement community that the government of President Pezeshkian is prepared to direct resources towards the "comprehensive development" of the police force in the country.

Quake Jolts Bushehr, Fars Provinces

TEHRAN – A 5.2 magnitude earthquake struck the Riz District in Bushehr province in south Iran on Monday evening.

The epic center of the quake was reported to be Riz District which is in Jam county, Bushehr province in south Iran.

According to a report by the Iranian National Seismography Center located at the Geophysics Institute of the University of Tehran, the earthquake occurred at 20:29:51 at a depth of 20 kilometers from the ground surface.

The quake epicenter was reported to be 29 kilometers from Riz town center.

The tremors from the earthquake were felt in the cities of Jam in Bushehr province and Dehrom in neighboring Fars province.

There were no immediate reports of any casualties or damages to buildings.