

# اخبار اصفهان

روزنامه اقتصادی استان اصفهان

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قیمت ۲۰۰۰ تومان

## ۳۰ درصد سهام عدالت چند؟

ارزش واقعی سهام عدالت بر اساس تابلوی روز بورس تغییر می کند و از زمانی که امکان فروش ۳۰ درصد از این سهام برای مشمولان فراهم شده است، ارزش واقعی یک سهام عدالت ۴۹۲ هزار تومانی، بین ۱۷ تا ۱۹ میلیون تومان تغییر کرده است. بر این اساس و طبق آخرین قیمت ها، ۳۰ درصد سهام عدالت، کمی بیش از پنج میلیون تومان است. پس از آزادسازی سهام عدالت، مشمولان این سهام که روش مستقیم را...

## سهام عدالت

حمایت از کسب و کارهای کرونازده به کجا رسید؟

### اشتغال بر باد رفته

بحران ویروس کرونا بخش های مختلف کشور را با مشکلات زیادی همراه کرده که در این میان کسب و کارهای مختلفی دچار زیان شدند. اکنون سه دسته اقدامات حمایتی در برابر کرونا از کسب و کارهای آسیب دیده در حال اجراء است. وزارت تعاون، کار و رفاه اجتماعی، سازمان امور مالیاتی و بانک مرکزی هر کدام با گام هایی در تلاشند آثار منفی کرونا بر کسب و کارها را به حداقل برسانند.

چند ماه است که کرونا به عنوان مهمان ناخوانده اقتصاد ایران، کسب و کارهای گوناگونی را تحت تأثیر خود قرار داده است. کاهش تقاضا، تعطیلی موقت بناگاه های اقتصادی و بیکاری اجباری شاغلانی که در این مدت ناچار به ...

انبار صنعتی  
ISFAHAN NEWS

سرمقاله  
فرزانه مستاجران

به مناسبت روز خبرنگار:

### امروز هم، از دردهای مردم می نویسم

همه سال از دردهای مردم نوشتم، از گرانی از گلاب ها از خوشی ها و ناخوشی ها اما امروز که روز خبرنگار است باز کسی جز خودمان نیست که از گلاب هایمان بنویسد البته شاید بگویید مگر خبرنگاران هم گلاب دارند؟ خبرنگارانی که از رات های دولتی استفاده می کنند تا خوب بنویسند! خبرنگارانی که پول می گیرند تا مصاحبه و خبر را بر وفق مصاد برخی افراد تنظیم کنند؟! خبرنگارانی که مرهقان بی درد جامعه هستند؟! اما واقعیت چیز دیگری است. تمامی خصیصه های بالا را می توان در برخی خبرنگاران پیدا کرد اما نه همه آنها.

خبرنگار نماهایی که تعدادشان ناچیز است اما وجه قلم و در دست گیرنده این شیء جادویی و مبارک را اسباب کرده اند و بی اعتمادی نسبت به این قشر زحمت کش از جامعه را گسترش داده اند. در اصل آنها خبرنگار نیستند بلکه مفسدینی - ادامه در صفحه ۲



عکس: رایخیز اصفهان

مدیرعامل سازمان ساماندهی مشاغل شهری و فرآورده های کشاورزی شهرداری اصفهان عنوان کرد:

## «امیر کبیر ۲» یاری دهنده صنعتگران اصفهانی

استقرار نامناسب واحدهای صنفی می تواند آلاینده گی و مشکل در تردد مردم داشته باشد

۲

در نشست خبری رئیس دانشگاه آزاد خمینی شهر مطرح شد:

### تولید موزایک مصنوعی از ضایعات صنایع سنگین در آینده نزدیک

رئیس دانشگاه آزاد واحد خمینی شهر گفت: دانشگاه آزاد واحد خمینی شهر در تبه بندی سایماگو، رتبه اول دانشگاه های آزاد در سطح کشور را کسب کرده است. فرید نعمتی، در نشست خبری با اصحاب رسانه با اعلام این مطلب افزود: بعد از گذشت ۲۲ سال از عمر دانشگاه آزاد خمینی شهر، این دانشگاه در حال حاضر به یک دانشگاه بین المللی و برتر از نظر علمی در کشور تبدیل شده است. وی به کسب رتبه اول سایماگو در دانشگاه های آزاد کل کشور اشاره کرد و افزود: در این رتبه بندی سال ۲۰۲۰، تبه هفتم در بین همه دانشگاه های دولتی و آزاد و رتبه ۶۹۷ کلی دارا کسب کرده ایم.



گفت بحران ضایعات برای صنایع سنگین یک چالش است که در آینده نزدیک موزایک مصنوعی از ضایعات صنایع سنگین ایجاد می کنیم؛ و با این روش می توان آن ها را تبدیل کرده در چرخه استفاده قرار داد. نعمتی افزود: با توجه به شیوع ویروس کرونا تیم آینده پژوهشی متشکل از ۹ نفر از اعضا هیئت علمی به منظور بررسی شرایط دوران پساکرونا تشکیل شده است که محورهای مولتی از جمله روششناسی، فرهنگ دیجیتال مارکتینگ را در این دوران مورد بررسی قرار می دهد.

شود در طول یک ترم تمامی کلاس ها به صورت مجازی برگزار شد. رئیس دانشگاه آزاد خمینی شهر گفت: یکی از اصلی ترین وظایف دانشگاه نسل چهارم اثر گذاری در جامعه است. در این راستا دانشگاه آزاد خمینی شهر با وجود محدودیت ها تلاش کرده است تا تعامل با دانشگاه های شهری از جمله آموزش و پرورش، سازمان فرهنگی و هنری شهرداری و شهرداری توسعه دهد و وبینارهای علمی در حوزه حقوق خانواده برگزار کند. وی در مورد یکی از دستاوردهای این دانشگاه

رئیس دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی خمینی شهر ادامه داد: وجود این جایگاه علمی پژوهشی باعث شده این دانشگاه در کارآفرینی و اشتغال زایی فعال شود. نعمتی تصریح کرد، تلاش دانشگاه این بوده که با وجود ویروس کرونا و محدودیت ها، فضای اکوسیستم کارآفرینی ایجاد کند و در حوزه پژوهش های اثر گذار و کارآفرینی فعال باشد.

وی با بیان اینکه در زمان بروز بیماری کرونا، کارآفرینی مؤثری در این زمینه انجام شد، گفت: ایجاد تونل ضد عفونی حاصل تلاش مرکز رشد دانشگاه و اعضای هیئت علمی و ساخت دستگاه ضد عفونی کردن اوراق و کاغذ برای استفاده در امتحانات و مکاتبات از جمله اقدامات دانشگاه آزاد واحد خمینی شهر بوده است. فرید نعمتی با اعلام اینکه امتحانات ترم گذشته در طول ۲۶ روز و به صورت مجازی برگزار شد، گفت: در طول تابستان نیز کلاس ها به صورت مجازی برگزار شده است؛ همچنین رگورد دانشگاه آزاد خمینی شهر در این زمینه شکسته شد.

در طول تابستان نیز کلاس ها به صورت مجازی برگزار شده است؛ همچنین رگورد دانشگاه آزاد خمینی شهر در این زمینه شکسته شد.

### پیگیری جدی مهار سیلاب در فریدون شهر و سمیرم

به طور متوسط نزدیک به یک میلیارد و ۵۰۰ میلیون متر مکعب روان آب سطحی حاصل از بارش ها از مناطق غرب و جنوب استان اصفهان به دلیل فراهم نبودن زیرساخت ها خارج می شود در حالی که مدیریت آن ها می تواند در رفع مشکلات ناشی از کمبود آب و خشکسالی این استان کمک کند.

نظر کنود می افزاید: منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان اصفهان بیشتر روی مدیریت سیلاب ها فعالیت دارد. سال گذشته که حجم سیلاب ها قابل توجه بود، میزان این روان آب ها نیز سه برابر یعنی بیش از دو میلیارد متر مکعب شد. به طور متوسط حجم سیلاب ها در سال کمتر از یک و نیم میلیارد متر مکعب به ویژه در طرح های راهبردی برای مهار سیلاب در دوشهرستان فریدون شهر و سمیرم پیگیری می کنیم اما متولی ساماندهی رودخانه ها، شرکت آب منطقه ای است و سازمان جنگل ها حاق احداث سازه در رودخانه ندارد از این رو نمی توانیم سازه آبخیزداری در رودخانه ای احداث کنیم. در صورت انجام چنین تخلفی شرکت آب منطقه ای می تواند سازه را تخریب کند.

طرح های انتقال آب شده است. در حالی که بنا بر آمارها، سالانه نزدیک به یک میلیارد و ۵۰۰ میلیون متر مکعب روان آب حاصل از بارش باران بدون هیچ استفاده ای از مناطق جنوب و غرب به ویژه در دوشهرستان سمیرم و فریدون شهر از استان اصفهان خارج می شود؛ این میزان روان آب در سال های پر بارش مانند سال ۹۸-۹۹ حتی به بیش از دو میلیارد متر مکعب می رسد. ابوطالب امینی، معاون آبخیزداری اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان اصفهان است وی با اشاره به خروج سالانه بین یک میلیارد و ۲۰۰ متر مکعب تا یک میلیارد و ۵۰۰ میلیون متر مکعب آب از استان اصفهان می گوید: این میزان روان آب مربوط به سمیرم و رودخانه های سولنگان و ماربر و فریدون شهر است. دروک و پشندگان به سمت پشتکوه و رودخانه وهرگان است و شرکت آب منطقه ای به عنوان متولی و برنامه ریز می تواند در این باره اظهار

مهار و استفاده از آب های سطحی و سسبیلاب ها یکی از شیوه های هوشمندانه در تأمین و مدیریت منابع آب است که با توجه به تجربه موفق برخی کشورها در بهره برداری از این منابع، کشوری با اقلیم خشک و نیمه خشک مانند ایران نیز باید برای جبران بخشی از کمبود منابع آب و جلوگیری از هدر رفت روان آب ها و سسبیلاب ها برنامه ریزی و سرمایه گذاری کند. استان اصفهان با وسعت ۱۰ میلیون و ۷۰۰ هزار هکتار در قلب فلات مرکزی ایران نیز اقلیمی خشک و نیمه خشک دارد و دست کم در دو دهه گذشته به دلیل سوء مدیریت ها، توسعه ناپایدار و تغییرات اقلیمی به شدت درگیر بحران آب بوده و برای جبران بخشی از کمبود منابع آبی بر اساس سیاست های وزارت نیرو مجبور به اجرای

گزارش

رئیس سازمان نظام مهندسی ساختمان اصفهان:

### آپارتمان کمتر از ۷۰۰ میلیون نداریم

رئیس سازمان نظام مهندسی ساختمان اصفهان گفت: پیش از این قیمت هر متر آپارتمان در مناطق خوب اصفهان متری ۸ میلیون تومان بود، امروز همین آپارتمان متری ۷۰۰ تا ۸۰۰ میلیون تومان شده است و حتی در مناطق پایین شهر اصفهان نیز قیمت یک واحد آپارتمان کمتر از ۷۰۰ تا ۸۰۰ میلیون تومان نیست.

غلامحسین عسکری در جمع خبرنگاران، با بیان اینکه ساختمان و داشتن مسکن به عنوان یکی از دغدغه های مردم به خصوص از ابتدای اسامال با افزایش شدید قیمت مواجه است، اظهار کرد: برای رفع این دغدغه مردم و حل این چالش باید ساخت ساختمان ارزان شود و در این مسیر باید به سمت فناوری های نوین برویم که موجب افزایش کیفیت و سرعت ساختن سازی می شود.

وی با تأکید بر ضرورت همکاری بین سازمانی در این خصوص، اپراز امیدواری کرد؛ باید به سمت صنعتی سازی ساختمان برویم و در حال حاضر مشاهده می شود که از تعدادی ساختمان های تازه احداث نیز نخاله هایی خارج می شود. رئیس سازمان نظام مهندسی ساختمان اصفهان توضیح داد: یکی از دلایل این موضوع ورود برخی افراد به قصد تجاری سازی ساختمان و ورود به این حرفه است و متأسفانه از مصالح مرغوب برای ساختمان استفاده نمی کنند.

وی افزود: در حالیکه عمر ساختمان در کشور بین ۳۰ تا ۴۰ سال است، اما این عدد در کشورهای دیگر بین ۱۰۰ تا ۱۵۰ سال است و امیدواریم با تهمیدات اندیشیده شده و ورود مجریان ذیصلاح به ساختمان و آشنا به علم و فناوری روز، متوسط عمر ساختمان افزایش یابد.

احتمال وقوع فاجعه ای جبران ناپذیر با وقوع پدیده فرونشست زمین عسکری در ادامه با اشاره به باز و بسته شدن زاینده رود و افت شدید سفره های آب زیرزمینی، اظهار کرد: خشکی زاینده رود علاوه بر مشکلات اقتصادی برای کشاورزان و تأمین آب شرب، موجب پدیده فرونشست زمین در اصفهان شده است. وی تأکید کرد: متأسفانه با افزایش برداشت آب از سفره های زیرزمینی و زاینده رود، نه تنها ساختمان های قدیمی، بلکه ساختمان های تازه احداث نیز از ناحیه فرونشست زمین دچار آسیب و خسارت شده اند.



رئیس سازمان نظام مهندسی ساختمان اصفهان همچنین با اشاره به عبور چندین خط لوله گاز از اصفهان، تصریح کرد: اگر پدیده فرونشست زمین جدی گرفته نشود با وقوع آن و آسیب به خطوط گاز، شاهد فاجعه ای جبران ناپذیر در اصفهان خواهیم بود.

کار اساسی برای مقابله با پدیده فرونشست زمین نشده است

وی در پاسخ به سوال ایسنا مبنی بر اینکه رسیدن پدیده فرونشست زمین به ساختمان های مسکونی از دو سال پیش مطرح شد و تاکنون چه اقدامی برای مقابله با آن صورت گرفته است، توضیح داد: با توجه به امنیتی بودن فرونشست زمین در برخی مناطق، بررسی و مطالعات لازم در این باره انجام شده است، اما بر خورد با این پدیده نیازمند عزمی ملی بوده و آنچه مشخص است هنوز کار اساسی برای مقابله با پدیده فرونشست زمین نشده است و در این راستا نیازمند جریان دائمی زاینده رود و همچنین جلوگیری از برداشت از سفره های آب زیرزمینی هستیم. عسکری با اشاره به اینکه ۸۰ درصد آب مصرفی در کشاورزی سنتی برداشت می شود، تغییر الگوی کشت را ضروری دانست و ادامه داد: متأسفانه فرونشست زمین به ورزشگاه نقش جهان رسیده و چمن این ورزشگاه نیز درگیر تبعات این پدیده شده است.

وی با بیان اینکه پدیده فرونشست زمین در برخی مناطق اصفهان همچون دشت دامنه با تخریب مناطق مسکونی پیش رفته است، گفت: البته در برخی مناطق حساس مطالعات و کار اجرایی در زمینه فرونشست زمین انجام شده است و استانداری و شرکت آب منطقه ای اصفهان پیگیر طرح هایی برای مقابله با این پدیده هستند.

رئیس سازمان نظام مهندسی ساختمان اصفهان گفت: در بحث ساختمان نیز نظام مهندسی در مناطقی که احتمال وقوع پدیده فرونشست وجود دارد، محاسبات لازم را انجام می دهد.

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## Iran approves 32 new foreign investment projects worth \$1.6b

Iran's Foreign Investment Board approved 32 new foreign investment projects worth over \$1.6 billion in a session on Tuesday chaired by Deputy Finance Minister and Director General of the Investment and Economic and Technical Assistance Organization of Iran Ali Mohammad Mousavi.

According to the Finance Ministry, in addition to the investment projects, several investment projects related to the capital increase, capital license extension, and foreign exchange transfers of foreign investors were also approved during the meeting.

These projects are not limited to a specific economic sector, as it includes diverse fields of energy, industry, agriculture, transportation, and services, and investors from different countries are on the list of foreign investors. Also, the distribution of projects in the country is highly diverse; so that 12 provinces of the country will host these projects.

In 2020, the Foreign Investment Board approved a total of 60 foreign investment projects worth approximately \$4.2 billion, which shows a threefold increase compared to the same period last year.

Iran Investment and Technical Economic Assistance Organization, by identifying opportunities, marketing, holding technical negotiations with foreign investment applicants and finally discussion of the projects in the Foreign Investment Board provides necessary platform for the inflow and use of foreign capital in economic and development projects of the country.

## Iran Energy Exchange Shows Enterprising Capacity

Value of trade at the Iran Energy Exchange surged in the first four months of current fiscal year (March 20-July 21).

Data from IRENEX shows more than 295.82 trillion rials (\$1.2 billion) worth of commodities were traded via the energy exchange during the period, Securities and Exchange News Agency (SENA) reported.

The figure indicates strong promise with a whopping 540% growth compared to the corresponding period last year, the highest in the history of the relatively new market.

In a talk with SENA, Hossein Nowruzzi Zadeh, the Pasargad Brokerage deputy head for IRENEX trade, said the highest trade value was recorded in the last calendar month (June 20-July 21) with 112.14 trillion rials (\$486 million).

Citing IRENEX officials, Nowruzzi Zadeh pointed to the increasing diversity of goods offered at IRENEX, saying that so far 155 commodities and 46 power plants have been listed in the energy bourse.

Increase in foreign exchange rates in Iran is one the main reasons driving trade at IRENEX, he said.

Following a supply crunch in the forex market, rates started rising exponentially from June. In trends never seen in the domestic forex market, the dollar sold for 260,000 rials that month from 160,000 rials in March. The greenback is now hovering around 230,000 rials as shortages remain conspicuous.

Nowruzzi Zadeh pointed to efforts by IRENEX officials to ease trading conditions as another key driver of market growth. "Easing the bureaucracy and scrapping cumbersome rules in the process of listing new products, plus issuing trading codes for foreign investors indeed had a positive effect on the energy exchange."

Regarding challenges traders face at the exchange, he pointed to restrictions in money transfer, which has made it difficult for foreign buyers to trade, especially in the international ring.

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## Underground Economy Averages %37 of GDP

The underground economy and tax evasion in Iran have been estimated to average %37.7 and %3.5 of gross domestic product respectively in the fiscal 8-2017, an analytical research published by the Iranian National Tax Administration shows.



Using Vito Tanzi's Currency Demand Approach and Vector Error Correction Model, the research put

the size of the underground economy at an estimated 5,584 trillion rials (\$24 billion) and tax evasion at \$15 trillion rials (\$2.2 billion).

Iran's total tax revenues stood at 1,366 trillion rials (\$5.86 billion) and the country's GDP, using current prices, amounted to 14,807 trillion rials (\$63.5 billion) in the year under review.

The rial values have been converted using current dollar exchange rates.

Tanzi broadly defines underground economy as economic activities hidden from public authorities to avoid taxation. His definition of underground economy is a bit narrow in the sense that it assumes tax evasion to be the only motivation for the existence of the underground economy.

The underground economy's activities can be categorized into legal, illegal and nonmarket economic activities.

Currency Demand Approach

The Currency Demand Approach, also known as "the monetary method, is commonly used to measure the size of the shadow economy. It is based on the econometric estimates of demand for currency. These estimates are used to get the currency held by economic agents in excess of the amount needed to finance registered transactions.

The monetary method to measure the size of the shadow economy is based on the assumption that cash is



used to make transactions off the official records.

Transactions made using cash are difficult to trace, as they leave no tracks. Other assets are registered in financial institutions and their uses are recorded in such a way that transactions made with them can be easily inspected.

If the amount of currency used to make hidden transactions can be estimated, then this amount could be multiplied by the income-velocity of money—the number of times one unit of currency is spent over a given period of time. It is indicative of how much economic activity occurs or is possible at a certain level of money supply—to get a measure of the size of the shadow economy.

Experimental findings in most developed countries show tax income is one of the main resources of income for governments; tax plays a key role in how economic policies of a country is implemented.

In some developed countries, 90-95% of the government's public expenses are paid by tax revenues. Conversely, it is their inefficient taxation systems that hold back the governments of developing countries from achieving their financial objectives.

Iran's taxation system, like those of other developing countries, has failed to play its role as a powerful economic tool due to the absence of an efficient database to provide financial information of

economic players, lack of transparency in economic activities, widespread tax exemptions, weakness of measures to ensure enforcement of the law, lack of trust in government's financial system, Iran's non-mechanized taxation system and inefficiency in estimating people's precise income.

Tax revenues are so meager that they make the cost-benefit equation of taxation unfavorable and the tax gap—the difference between actual taxes collected and those which would be collected under full compliance—even larger.

Iranian Measures to Reduce 31% Rise in Last Fiscal Year's Tax Revenues

Tax revenues increased by 31% in the last fiscal year (March 2019-20) compared with the year before to reach 1,430 trillion rials (\$6.13 billion), according to the head of Iran's National Tax Administration, Omid Ali Parsa.

He said tax revenues share in budget increased from 37% in the fiscal 2018-19 to 54% last year, Mehr News Agency reported.

"The average growth in tax revenues over the past five years was 21%," he added. The INTA chief said tax rates will increase by 28% on average in the current fiscal year (March 2019-20).

"In underprivileged provinces, the rate will be lower. For instance, Lorestan and Ilam

will see 15% growth. However, taxes in Tehran will rise by 32%," he was quoted as saying by IRNA on Thursday in a meeting with business owners in the southern Kerman Province.

"The taxation system is moving toward imposing heaviest rates on higher income deciles while minimizing levels for those with modest means," he added.

Noting that 95% of the budget go to fund civil development projects, the INTA chief said Tehran will account for 55% of the country's overall tax income in the current fiscal year.

In comparison, Kerman will account for 3.2%, he added.

Parsa said currently INTA earns 120 trillion rials (\$515 million) in tax revenues (direct and indirect) on a monthly basis.

"This is while the government's general spending is at \$280 trillion (\$1.2 billion) per month," he said.

"About 8% of Iranians' income are put at the disposal of the government [in the form of tax]. The global average is at 30%. At a time when oil revenues have declined, the government has no choice but to count on tax revenues."

The Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (2017-22) targets an 8% share of tax revenues from GDP by March 2022, which currently stands at 6%.

## Mahan Air resumes Tehran-Moscow flights amid outbreak

Mahan Air revealed the resumption of Tehran-Moscow flights for holders of valid residence or Russian passport by fully observing health guidelines amid pandemic.

Due to the coronavirus global pandemic, the Iranian Airline advised passengers to fully observe health guidelines and protocols at Moscow Airport.

Iran's Mahan Air on Tuesday revealed that flights of this airline en route Tehran-Moscow will be resumed for holders of valid residence in Moscow or Russian Passport, provided that all passengers should fully observe health protocols and guidelines due to the pandemic.

Having negative PCT test approved by the Ministry of Health in English, issued no later than 72 hours before the flights, is mandatory for all passengers of this flight except Russian passport holders.

Also, health form, which is delivered to passengers on the flight, must be filled out during the flight before arriving in Moscow. After landing and opening doors of the plane, officials of the Ministry of Health enter the cabin of the plane, so that a forementioned form must be delivered to them by the passenger.

If a passenger suspected of having COVID-19, to prevent the spread of coronavirus to others, the very passenger, diagnosed with COVID-19 and some passengers around the suspected individual will be isolated.

NO 550

Sudoku

Solution: NO 549

News

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8	1	2	6	3	9	7	5	4
5	3	6	8	4	7	9	2	1
9	7	4	1	5	2	3	8	6

## Despite West sabotages, Iran produces %97 of its medicine

The spokesman for the Parliament National Security and Foreign Policy Commission said, "Despite western countries' sabotages in supplying Iran's needed medicine, today 97% of the medicine produced domestically."

Referring to Reza Shaneh shaz, the head of the Food and Drug Administration attendance in a meeting in National Security and Foreign Policy Commission, Ablofazi Amoei said, "According to this official's remarks in this meeting, 97% of the medicine needed by the country is produced

domestically and the Islamic Republic of Iran has achieved significant capabilities in producing medicine, its formulation, pharmaceutical knowledge and even the supply of domestic raw materials."

According to the Food and Drug Administration, about 3% of the needed amount is imported, Amoei said and added, "About half of this 3% is related to the medicines that have just been introduced to the world drug network, and we will be able to produce these medicine domestically over a period of time."

**Iran to Pay Ukraine Compensation on Basis of Int'l Documents:**

**Diplomat**

An Iranian deputy foreign minister said international documents and treaties will be the criteria for the sum of compensation that Iran is going to pay the families of victims of a Ukrainian passenger plane crashed near Tehran in January. In remarks on Tuesday, Deputy Foreign Minister for International and Legal Affairs Mohsen Baharvand reacted to reports that Ukraine would insist on the maximum sum of compensation for the relatives of the jetliner crash victims. He said Iran would definitely pay the compensation because of the mistaken downing of the plane, but "the criteria for the payment must be defined." "We have told the Ukrainian colleagues that our criterion (on paying compensations) is the international documents (and organizations) of which we are a member and to which we are committed," he underlined. Baharvand noted that the next round of talks between Iran and Ukraine on compensation for the doomed plane will be held in the first half of October in Tehran. The Kiev-bound UIA Boeing 737 crashed shortly after taking off from Tehran on January 8, killing all 176 people on board, mostly Iranian and Canadian citizens. Iran said the plane was hit by an anti-aircraft missile due to human error.

**Lebanon rejects Trump's claim over deadly blast in Beirut**

Lebanon rejects President Trump's claims that the Tuesday's massive blast in Beirut was caused by enemy action rather than an industrial incident. Lebanon announced that there has been no indication of attack after Trump claimed the Beirut explosion was caused by a bomb, the Newsweek reported. "As far as the Lebanese government is concerned, we have no indication thus far that this was in any way caused by a deliberate attack or bombing of any kind," Lebanese ambassador to the United States Gabriel Issa said in a statement sent to Newsweek. "Initial indications are of a chemical storage massive explosion and investigations are ongoing to determine the cause," he

added. As Lebanese officials began to identify the cause of the blast as the result of fireworks improperly stored ammonium nitrate, grain silos, or some combination of these factors at Beirut's port, President Donald Trump went against the grain by describing the event as "some kind of terrible attack." Trump had told reporters that his remarks were based on discussions with defense officials who shared his assessment. "It would seem like it based on the explosion. I met with some of our great generals and they just seemed to feel that it was, that this was not some sort of a manufacturing explosion type of event," Trump told a Tuesday evening press conference hours after the blast. "They would know better than I would, they seem to think it was an attack, it was a bomb of some kind." The earth-shattering explosion has killed at least dozens and injured thousands, causing destruction

throughout the city and sending shockwaves throughout the tiny Mediterranean country already beset by multiple economic, security, and health crises. By the present time, Lebanese authorities have said at least 100 people have been killed and more than 4,000 wounded in a massive explosion at the port in the capital, Beirut. Beirut governor Marwan Abboud later told a local radio station that more than 100 people remain missing, including several firefighters, the newspaper reports.



**Who benefiting from blast in Beirut?**

The massive explosion in Beirut is feared to create a similar situation to the aftermath of Rafic Hariri's assassination in 2005, which led to foreign intervention in Lebanon, even to a larger and more dangerous scale.



By: Mehdi Azizi  
The political situation in Lebanon over the past few days can be described as the calm before the storm.

Instability and creating a political conundrum in the country were on the agenda as a joint project among the domestic elements, political rivals and foreign anti-Lebanese movements, who had not been successful in materializing their goals in the past. Manipulation of the internal protests, which were initially formed with economic purposes, did so little in obstructing the process of forming the new Lebanese government, although such uprisings could bring about turmoil for a short period. On the other hand, forcing the Resistance Movement to either join the protesters or be removed from the political arena was the next project that was pursued. Hezbollah had no choice; either it had to stand by the protesters, which meant contributing to the scenario of making Lebanon insecure, or let its popular position among the protesters would be tarnished. Although the foreign movements' priority was not to impede the formation of a new government, it could have given them an opportunity for a while to revitalize and rebuild their political position. Such movements are those whose leaders have long relied on foreign support to turn domestic crises into opportunities to secure their political wishes. The political movements in Lebanon can best be described as those who are "partners with the thieves and pretend to be friends with the host". They were also allied with the "government of the banks" and contributed to the country's economic collapse. "government of the banks" is a disgusting political term that defines the corrupt political class in Lebanon. The developments in



the past days can reveal "warning signals" about foreign intervention and pre-determined plots that sought to push Lebanon into a new scenario. The main objective of such a scenario is to provide perimeter security for the Israeli regime and destroy the deterrence of the Resistance Movement and to compensate for the defeat in Syria. Some of these signals have commonalities with the situation after the assassination of the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in 2005. Although the Arabic and American media, in the very first moment, accused Hezbollah of being behind the incident, it can be said that the odds are high about the possibility of a sabotage plan. Whether the new incident has similar objectives, like the situation after the assassination of Rafic Hariri which provided the grounds for the Syrian army to withdraw from the Lebanese border and the occupied territories, is to be answered in the next few days by the Americans' stance and approach. However, the scope of this new scenario is wider, deeper and more dangerous. Even if we accept that the Israelis and the United States were not involved in the Beirut bombing and put aside the possibility of any sabotage plan, they will certainly not ignore this opportunity to seek their political exploitation and to pave the way for shaping a new Lebanese political structure. The explosion has once again provided an opportunity for Al-Hadath, Al-Arabiya, and

Western media outlets to fan the flames, which are likely to be burning by the US. French Foreign Minister's visit to Beirut and France's pressures to the country, along with the US ambassador's occasional interventions, the Israeli regime's movements on the occupied borders, the US spy planes patrolling the Lebanon-Syria coast a day before the Beirut bombing, the meeting last week between the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the US and the Israeli regime, the sudden resignation of Lebanese Foreign Minister Nassif Hitti, foreign and regional pressure to overthrow the Lebanese cabinet, and the identification of vulnerable Lebanese areas by the Zionist regime are among the most critical events in Lebanon in recent weeks, that should be considered while reviewing the Beirut explosion and the goals behind it. Besides, the storage of this amount of chemicals in the port of Beirut is not something that the Israelis were unaware of. The analyses after the explosion possibly can show which movement is going to take the most advantage of the Beirut explosion. It should be noted that the port of Beirut is the main port of Lebanon, through which more than 70% of the country's imports are carried out to provide the basic needs of the people; in such circumstances, the Lebanese economy will be seriously damaged. It is in the interest of the opponents of the Resistance and could help them put maximum pressure on the Resistance Movement, or at least to moderate or neutralize its

measures against to the Zionist regime. Therefore, it seems that all the pieces of the puzzle have been prepared to put Lebanon in a state of economic and political turmoil in order to design a new scenario. From the very first moment, the Saudi and American media and the Zionist-affiliated elements inside and outside Lebanon will exert every effort to accuse Hezbollah and the Resistance Movement's allies as the main culprits. The Americans, who did not take a clear stance immediately after the explosion, will undoubtedly try to impose their wishes on the Lebanese government under the pretext of rebuilding or providing financial assistance in the turbulent economic situation in Lebanon. Certainly, their most important wish would be the gradual elimination of Resistance from the Lebanese political arena as well as the implementation of the Caesar Law on Syria. The explosion will also give the US and Israeli regime more time to design their plots, as dealing with the explosion will need a big share of the Lebanese government's time and efforts. The scenario of the assassination of Rafic Hariri in 2005, which marked the beginning of a new chapter in foreign interventions in Lebanon, seems to be being pursued on a larger and more dangerous scale with the bombing of Beirut. However, the role of Hezbollah's valuable experiences in managing critical political situations and changing the equation should not be overlooked.

NEWS

**Pentagon officials contradict Trump on Beirut explosion**

There has not been any indication that the massive explosion that rocked Beirut on Tuesday was an "attack," three US Defense Department officials said. The comments contradict an earlier claim by US President Donald Trump who had referred to the explosion as a "terrible attack." The defense officials, who declined to be identified so they could speak freely, said they did not know what Trump was talking about, CNN reported. One official said that if there were indications anyone in the region pulled something off of this scale, it would trigger automatic increases in force protection for US troops and assets in the region - if for no other reason than worry about retribution attacks. That official noted that none of that has happened so far. On Tuesday evening in Lebanon's capital city of Beirut, two huge explosions in its port sent an enormous blast wave across the city. The scale of the damage is huge, with buildings miles from the port lying in ruin. Lebanese authorities have said at least 100 people have been killed and more than 4,000 wounded in a massive explosion.

**Zarif says Iran ready to assist Lebanon after explosion**

Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif expressed the country's full readiness to render any necessary help to Lebanon after a massive explosion rocked the Lebanese capital of Beirut. In a phone conversation with his newly-appointed Lebanese counterpart Charbel Wehbe on Wednesday, Zarif once again expressed the Iranian nation's commiserations with the Lebanese nation over a deadly explosion in Beirut, saying that Iran is ready to deliver any humanitarian, medical and infrastructural help to Lebanon to assist it to handle the current situation. On Tuesday afternoon, a massive explosion rocked Beirut with the force of an earthquake followed by a shockwave that devastated much of the city leading to the death of at least 100 people and injury of more than 4,000 others. Immediately after the explosion, Zarif took to Twitter and asserted that Iran is fully prepared to render assistance in any way necessary. "Our thoughts and prayers are with the great and resilient people of Lebanon. As always, Iran is fully prepared to render assistance in any way necessary. Stay strong, Lebanon," reads his tweet.

**White House not to change hostile approach against Iran**

A US resource claims to have obtained a copy of the new draft resolution on the extension of the arms embargo on Iran by Washington, which shows that the White House is unwilling to change its hostile approach towards Iran. Bloomberg News on Wednesday claimed that the US has circulated a new resolution to United Nations Security Council members calling for an extension of the UN's arms embargo against Iran. Claiming to have obtained a copy of the text of the new draft resolution, Bloomberg wrote, "This text asks UN members states to stop all sales of weapons to and from Iran and to refrain from providing any technical training, financial resources or services, advice, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance, or use of arms to Iran." On this basis, the new resolution is almost identical to one the US circulated in June, and according to Bloomberg, it signals that Trump administration is unwilling to make changes suggested by allies and opponents on the Security Council. Bloomberg said that the US envoy to the United Nations, Kelly Craft, also acknowledged on Tuesday that Russia and China are likely to veto any resolution. In line with its anti-Iran policy, the US government has long called for an extension of arms sanctions against Iran, accusing Tehran of violating UN Security Council resolution 2231. Analysts believe that the US government can only hope for the support of France, Britain, and Germany as the three European members of the UN Security Council.

# ISFAHAN NEWS

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## Iran condemns US oil deal with Syrian Kurdish group

Spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed Abbas Mousavi has condemned an oil agreement between the US and a Syrian Kurdish group. In a statement, Mousavi condemned the oil agreement that the US has signed with a Syrian Kurdish group as a measure in contravention of the international law and in violation of Syria's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. "The signing of the agreement by the US, as an occupier force that is illegally present on the Syrian oil, lacks any legal validity and amounts to another step taken by that country (the US) in plundering Syria's natural resources," he added.



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**Iran approves 32 new foreign investment projects worth 1.6\$B**

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**Mahan Air resumes Tehran-Moscow flights amid outbreak**

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CALL TO PRAYER TIME IN ISFAHAN

**Morning call to prayer:**

04:51:15

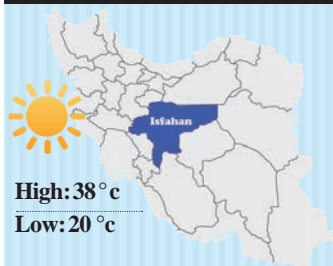
**Noon call to prayer:**

13:09:12

**Evening call to prayer:**

20:15:51

### WEATHER



High: 38°C  
Low: 20°C



**Iran health minister offers aid to Lebanon after massive explosion**

Iran's Minister of Health and Medical Education Saeed Namaki said early on Wednesday that Tehran is ready to provide the Lebanese nation and the health system with emergency medical supplies after the human tragedy caused by a massive explosion that killed many people in Beirut. Sending a message to his Lebanese counterpart Hamad Hassan, Namaki extended condolences to Lebanon over the sad incident which caused many deaths. Expressing concerns over the tragic event, Namaki said the Iranian nation and government will stand by the friendly and brotherly nation of Lebanon as before.



## Who benefiting from blast in Beirut?

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## More Companies See Opportunity in Bourse

The CEO of Securities and Exchange Organization says 140 companies are in the listing process to join the Tehran Stock Exchange and Iran Fara Bourse, the junior equity market.

Hassan Qalibaf-Asl said efforts are underway to ease the listing process. Ninety companies are doing the paperwork to get listed on the IFB while 50 want to be listed with the TSE, IRNA quoted him as saying.

The government has eased the listing process in line with the declared aim to expand the bourse and strengthen the supply side to accommodate the ballooning liquidity flowing into the market.

Huge inflows of capital coupled with rising number of investors has led to consecutive stock rallies in recent months. However, this has given rise to serious concerns among market observers about a possible bubble as share prices keep rising and the likelihood of huge losses on retail investors.

Qalibaf-Asl pointed to tax breaks offered to new companies willing to list as one of the government incentives to encourage companies to list.

Last month, the government said it would grant tax holidays to companies entering the share market in the current fiscal year (March 2020-21).

Accordingly, potential listed companies will be accountable only for tax liabilities in the previous fiscal year (March 2019-20) and Iranian National Tax Administration will not delve into prior unpaid taxes.

This should address concerns of companies wanting to enter the flourishing share market but fear their (unpaid) tax background would be exposed.

Qalibaf-Asl expressed the hope that private companies would take the rare opportunity.

By facilitating the listing process, the stock market is expected see one of its busiest initial public offerings in the weeks to



come.

There was an average one IPO since the beginning of the year, Qalibaf-Asl recalled, adding that IPOs will be held twice a week henceforth.

**Synergy to Ease Listing Process**  
A memorandum of understanding was signed by private sector representatives and stock market authorities in June to create a 'single window' to facilitate the listing process.

As per the MoU, signed by CEOs of TSE, IFB, Iranian Association of Certified Accountants and Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture, the SEO will no longer be involved in the listing process and the task is relegated to the TSE and IFB, a move that should curb the bloated bureaucracy and cut red tape.

In addition, the ICCIMA is tasked with assessing the financial eligibility of companies under its supervision through the so-called single window and expedite their listing process.

ICCIMA is in charge of designing and implementing the single window to address issues pertaining to listing process of private companies.

Hossein Selahvarzi, the ICCIMA vice president said Tuesday that 238 private sector companies have so far registered and 99 companies have presented their financial statements.

Selahvarzi, also a member of High Council of Securities and Exchange, said the plans are underway to list 50 private firms by the time the current fiscal year is out next March.

## Iranian Petrochemicals Increasing Market Share With Three New Projects

To help expand the value-added chain in the petrochemical industry, three projects that cost 1.6\$ billion will be inaugurated on Thursday, managing director of the state-run National Petrochemical Company said.

"The best way to offset low petrochemical prices is to product diversity and raising output of value-added goods."

"Kaveh Methanol Complex in the southern port city of Bandar Dayyer, Bushehr Province, Middle East Kimia Pars Petrochemical Company in the 2nd phase of Pars Special Economic Energy Zone in Assaluyeh, Bushehr Province, and Lorestan Petrochemical Complex in western Lorestan Province will add 4,000 tons to NPC's annual output that currently is 66 million tons," Behzad Mohammadi was quoted as saying by IRNA.

Referring to the first venture (Kaveh complex), he said it would increase Iran's annual methanol production (now 8.3 million tons) by 2.3 million tons.

"Costing \$950 million, it is the largest of its kind in Iran and the world and receives 6 million cubic meters of natural gas as feedstock per day to produce methanol, ethylene, sulfur, acetic acid, ammonia, urea and polymers among others."

The private Kaveh Glass Industry Group, which accounts for 60% of domestic glass production, is the main shareholder of the methanol company expected to annually generate \$400 million.

Regarding the second project (Middle East Kimia Pars) that was built at a cost of \$600 million, he said the plant needs 1.6 billion cubic meters of gas per year to produce 1.6 million tons of methanol per year.

As part of the project, a Danish catalysis company (Holdor Topsoe) provided licensing, catalysts and equipment for the new plant. Petrofarhang (a subsidiary of the Teachers' Investment Fund) owns 84% of the plant.

The company is projected to annually earn \$300 million. Lorestan Petrochemical Complex, the third and final undertaking cost \$20 million and was built with help from Bakhtar Petrochemical Company. It should manufacture 100 tons of catalysts for different types of polyethylene factories.

### Catalyst Market

Referring to petrochemical plants need for catalysts, Mohammadi said the global catalyst market is worth \$18 billion of which 2.2% belongs to Iran. Iran's petrochemical sector uses \$400 million worth of catalysts a year most of which is produced locally.

Bidboland Persian Gulf Gas Refinery in Behbahan County, Khuzestan Province, Masjed Soleyman Petrochemical Company's ammonium and urea units in Khuzestan Province and Kangan Petro Refining Complex -- a major petrochemical and refinery project in Bushehr Province -- are slated to become operational later this year.

"The 55 petrochemical companies in Iran, mostly in southwestern Khuzestan Province and Assalouyeh in the Persian Gulf, produced 31 million tons in the last fiscal (ended in March) and exports generated \$9.5 billion, the official was quoted as saying.

Export of 23 million tons of petrochemicals in the last fiscal helped offset at least 20% of lost oil revenue. Due to the new US sanctions which took effect in September 2018, daily oil exports are said to be less than 250,000 barrels. But no official figures are available.

Referring to the international petrochemical market, he said prices have fallen by 30% on average in the last seven months due to historic low crude prices (used as feedstock in petrochemical plants) and the unprecedented hammering of economies by Covid-19.

"The best way to offset low petrochemical prices is to product diversity and raising output of value-added goods."

A feedstock like ethane or propane should be converted into more than one commodity by completing the value chain and development of petrochemical downstream sector.

Regarding Iran's comparative advantage in the highly competitive world petrochemical industry, such as abundant natural gas for feedstock and domestic production that has significantly progressed, the sector has done a good job in the last two years, he said.

Petrochemicals account for 35% of the country's non-oil exports.

In addition, the ICCIMA is tasked with assessing the financial eligibility of companies under its supervision through the so-called single window and expedite their listing process.



