

Güvenlik Sorunu Duvarlarla Çözülmez

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) will hold a missile drill soon, Commander of the IRGC Aerospace Force Brigadier General Amir Ali Hajizadeh said on Tuesday.

Upside/Downside

Iran ready to ease visa requirements

A deputy foreign minister said on Tuesday that Iran is prepared to revoke visa requirements for visitors from other countries if the latter do the same.

Hassan Qaboli said that Iran abolished the visa regime with Azerbaijan, Georgia and Egypt unilaterally.

He added that Iran has a bilateral visa-free regime with Turkey, Syria and Belarus.

Qaboli noted that Iran is issuing visas for visitors to Iran in its airports for all countries except nine.

Iranian officials say the country is a safe destination for foreign tourists as there has been no report of any incident for foreigners visiting the country over the past several years.

"Iran closely monitors terrorists' moves"

Commander of Iran's Army Ground Force Brigadier General Ahmad Reza Pouran said on Tuesday that the country closely monitors all the moves by terrorist groups in neighboring countries.

"We closely monitor them (the terrorist groups), and we have complete supremacy over them whether in Iraq or in Afghanistan," General Pouran said, Tehran News Agency reported.

Iran has already announced that if the ISIL terrorist group approaches any area about 40 kilometers from the country's borders, Tehran will definitely intervene and confront them.

Pouran noted on Tuesday that the terrorist groups operating in neighboring countries would face Iran's crushing response if they attempt to cross the red line.

"Iran constantly monitors all terrorist moves, and if they make any wrong moves, they for sure will face a strong reaction," he stressed.

Suspect in Iran embassy bombing in Beirut arrested

Lebanese security forces on Tuesday arrested a terrorist suspected in a bomb attack on the Iranian Embassy in Beirut in 2012.

The detained Khalifa terrorist has Syrian citizenship, IRNA reported.

With blasts on November 19, 2012 near the Iranian embassy in Beirut killed 25 including Iran's cultural attaché to Lebanon, Hozratollah Ebrahim Amini, as well as the wife of another Iranian diplomat, leaving more than 160 others wounded.

Four security guards of the Iranian embassy group also were killed.

Maïd al-Majid, the Saudi leader of terrorist group of Abdullaziz Arkan, which had claimed responsibility for the bombing, was arrested in Beirut, but died under suspicious circumstances in a military hospital few days after his arrest.

The arrested terrorist is said to have been heading an armed terrorist group involved in manufacturing missiles with explosives and launching car bomb attacks in Syria.

Investigations are underway to locate and arrest other members of this terrorist group.

World's biggest insulin maker...

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"The investment in Iran is made for producing a new generation of insulin drugs and we are confident that besides meeting our own needs, we will be able to export the products to the Middle East and part of Africa," he said.

The world's biggest insulin maker will manufacture Novo Nordisk's FlexPen penfill devices in a project expected to last five years, Danish officials said.

"It signals our long-term commitment to Iran, a country where close to 5 million people have diabetes," said Ole Moecklov Bloch, corporate vice president of Novo Nordisk Biologics Area North East, in a statement.

Dinarvand said he hoped the location for the plant will be decided in the next six months and necessary licenses issued.

"We are pleased that this company (Novo Nordisk) has chosen Iran as the sixth country for investments," he said, adding other foreign companies are also ready to invest.

"International companies interested in Iran must know that the way to take over part of the Iranian market is not in imports. Rather, they have to invest in Iran and manufacture products on our soil," Dinarvand said.

The pharmaceutical industry in Iran is relatively advanced for a developing country.

The 100-year-old pharmaceutical industry in Iran is relatively advanced for a developing country, although it is limited to formulation of generic drugs and imports of new and high-tech medical products.

The industry is regulated by the government, where production and importation of drugs is heavily subsidized. The government has dedicated significant resources to the sector in recent years as part of its policy to make medicine accessible and affordable.

Iranian patients experienced a period of acute shortages after the European and US intensified their sanctions on the country, which exhausted supplies of life-saving drugs.

Iran's pharmaceutical market experienced a sharp growth last year, rising to \$1.2 billion. There are as many as 65 pharmaceutical companies in the country, but their operations are basically limited to local formulation.



Diplomats head to US to follow up on JCPOA

A number of high-ranking Iranian officials, including Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, have headed to New York, the United States, to pursue the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) recently clinched between the two and the PS-1 group of countries.

Early on Thursday, Foreign Minister Zarif, Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs, Seyyed Abbas Araghchi and Hamid Hasanzadeh, who serves as the director general for political affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry departed the Iranian capital for the US city.

In a separate development, Zarif has ordered the establishment of a commission to follow up on the implementation of the JCPOA.

The Iranian foreign minister also appointed Araghchi as the head of the commission.

Meanwhile, the first session of a joint commission between representatives from Iran and the PS-1 — Britain, China, France, Russia, the United States and Germany — is scheduled to be held in New York at the deputy ministerial level, though no official date has yet been set. The United States has also appointed a former ambassador to Poland as its lead coordinator for implementing the JCPOA. On September 17, US Secretary of State John Kerry appointed Stephen Hall to the position.

Iran and the PS-1 succeeded in finalizing the text of the JCPOA in the Austrian capital, Vienna, on July 14 after 15 days of intense negotiations and all-nighters that capped around 23 months of talks between Iran and the six other countries.

Under the JCPOA, limits will be put on Iran's nuclear activities to exchange for, among other things, the removal of all economic and financial bans, against the Islamic Republic.

White House praises Iran-IAEA cooperation

The White House said on Monday it was seeing indications Iran is cooperating with inspectors from the UN's nuclear watchdog, according to Reuters.

White House spokesman Josh Earnest was asked about the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) inspection of the Parchin military complex and its report of "significant progress" in its investigation of Iran's post-nuclear activity.

"It was done by Iranian experts, in the absence of IAEA inspectors," Karami said. The transfer of the materials comes in the framework of the IAEA work to determine possible military aspects of Iran's nuclear program by the end of the year, as part of a classified side deal between Iran and the IAEA. That side deal stipulates that Iran will inspect Parchin itself, with no international inspectors allowed in.

Amrto called the "significant progress" made in the implementation of a roadmap signed between Iran and the nuclear monitoring body in July. "Significant progress has been achieved," Yusefy Amani said reporters in the Austrian capital city of Vienna on Monday, a day after visiting Iran. The IAEA chief, however, stressed the "much work remains" to be done so that the agency could complete its investigation of Iran's nuclear program before the December 15 deadline set in the roadmap.

"During his short stay in Iran, Amrto met with several high-ranking Iranian officials, including President Hassan Rouhani."

Amrto said that Iran had no inspectors or military advisers in Syria or Yemen.

Referring to the rapid and serious developments in the Middle East region, Amrto-Abdollahian said, "Consultations between Iran and Russia have always been beneficial," regarding more bilateral negotiations.

"Meetings and negotiations between the two countries' officials at various levels have provided a great opportunity

Iran, Russia ready to help Syria out of crisis

Iran and Russia are ready to help Syria out of its crisis, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Seyyed Abbas Araghchi said on Tuesday.

"Iran and Moscow intend to all their possibilities and potential to get Syria out of the crisis," IRNA Newsline quoted Amir-Abdollahian as saying at a press conference in Moscow.

Araghchi and Moscow share the same stance towards Syria, referring to the rapid and serious developments in the Middle East region, Amrto-Abdollahian said, "Consultations between Iran and Russia have always been beneficial," regarding more bilateral negotiations.

"Meetings and negotiations between the two countries' officials at various levels have provided a great opportunity

For the promotion of cooperation as well as efforts for more regional convergence," Amir-Abdollahian said.

He also highlighted the necessity of continued efforts by Tehran and Moscow to settle the Syrian crisis and counter Takfiri terrorism in the Arab world.

"Solutions reached"

During his meeting with Amir-Abdollahian, Rouhani described bilateral consultations on the regional conflicts as fruitful, saying, "We considered these talks and their continuation invaluable and demand more concentration on them."

During negotiations between Iran and Russia, many solutions for the peaceful resolution of regional crises have been achieved, Rouhani said.

OPINION

Walls cannot be a solution to security issues

Harun Yahya*

Horrible accounts of grisly murders, shocking stories of mass killings in different parts of the world, are bowshanking for all. Millions of innocent people have to struggle on a daily basis while millions others face harsh persecution and oppression. Terrorism continues to claim the lives of thousands of civilians throughout the world every year.

Walls built along the borders are amongst the measures taken by many to address the security issues. For instance, many European countries, the top destination for illegal immigrants due to its relative proximity, have already put up walls along their borders. It is estimated that by the end of 2015, more than one million refugees will have entered Europe. Many immigrants try to reach Europe via Turkey and Greece. Struggling with the needs of the increasing immigrants, Greece decided to put up wire fences along its borders.

The refugees on the part of Hungary and Croatia to the migrants and refugees seeking to cross to Germany by train has attracted criticism from across the world. Hungary, which has already erected a wall to prevent migrants entering the country from Serbia, has now said it will erect a similar wall between it and Croatia. Thousands of migrants, predominantly from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, are arriving in Hungary, by crossing first to Greece and moving from there to Serbia.

UN officials say that the flow of migrants to Europe will continue so long as conditions in Syria and Iraq are not improved, and that the essential solution lies in humanitarianism from the UN special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Francois Crepeau, issued the following statement on the subject: "Building fences, using tear gas and other forms of violence against migrants and asylum seekers, detention, withholding access to basics such as shelter, food or water and using threatening language or hateful speech will not stop migrants from coming or trying to come to Europe."

Then, there are countries that are using walls to protect themselves from terrorism in neighboring countries. For example, Saudi Arabia has built a thousand kilometer-long wall between towns of Turai and Hafar al Batin. It will also put up walls along borders with Yemen as a protective measure. Kenya began to erect walls along its border with Somalia to prevent the spillover of Al-Shabaab fighters.

Turkmenistan also announced that it would build a wall along its border with Afghanistan to keep the Taliban at bay and has begun the process of building a 245 kilometer-long wall between towns of Turai and Hafar al Batin. It will also put up walls along borders with Yemen as a protective measure. Kenya began to erect walls along its border with Somalia to prevent the spillover of Al-Shabaab fighters.

Iran had built walls and checkpoints between the West Bank and Palestine on the grounds of security concerns. Remote controlled weapons are also in place to make sure that no one gets close to the walls.

The list can go on. The basic idea behind these walls go back to the Roman Empire in the First Century AD and the Great Wall of China - the longest defensive wall in the world - as well as the infamous Berlin Wall. However, attempts to achieve the much sought-after peace these walls were built for failed as well.

We should remember that the basic requirement for peace and security and order is love, compassion, friendship and brotherhood, without enmity, without animosity, without hatred and love, there can be no peace, nor acceptance of different ideas or thoughts. In such a world, people will forget about love, compassion and understanding and will want to keep away from each other through walls instead of trying to understand and reconcile with each other. However, a world devoid of love and friendship, is not a world in that world, people will lovingly embrace different races, colors, faiths and cultures, offer safe shelter to refugees who find their lives while kindly helping them get rid of their shortcomings, if any.

The leaders of the world can play a great role in ensuring this. They can pioneer a unifying, peaceful, loving spirit while emphasizing love, compassion, unity, solidarity, friendship and brotherhood.

With this language of love, refuge, civility, wars and conflicts, the global process of building a safe and violence free world finally come to an end. It is high time that people understand that problems cannot be solved by erecting walls, by arming oneself to the teeth, or by deploying more troops; in other words, merely through military solutions.

These issues can be solved through educational policies based on love, compassion and humanity. We hope that this century will at long last see the end of hatred, tension and conflict as the light of love, peace, friendship and security shines through the darkness of today.

"The writer has authored more than 300 books translated into 73 languages on politics, religion and science. He may be followed at @Harun_Yahya and www.harunyahya.com."

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