

Prayer Timings

Fajr	03:44	Asr	15:21
Sunrise ..	05:09	Maghrib ..	18:22
Zohr	11:46	Isha	19:45

Local

VACCINE REGISTRATION WEBSITE: https://cov19vaccine.moh.gov.kw/SPCMS/CVD_19_Vaccine_Registration.aspx

Weather

Expected weather for the next 24 hours:

By Day: Hot and partly cloudy with light to moderate north westerly wind to light variable wind with speeds of 08-28 km/h and some scattered clouds will appear.

By Night: Rather hot to fair with

Station	Max Exp	Min Rec
Kuwait City	38	29
Kuwait Airport	39	28
Abdaly	41	26

Bubyan	-	-
Jahra	41	28
Faiilaka Island	-	-
Salmiyah	36	28
Ahmadi	34	28
Nuwaisib	42	25
Wafra	41	26
Salmiyah	39	26

Resolution 118

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Whereas the Iranian regime has arbitrarily and brutally suppressed ethnic minorities, including Iranian Kurds, Baluchis, and Arabs, as well as religious minorities such as Christians, Jews, Baha'is, Zoroastrians, and even Sunni Muslims and deprived them of their basic human rights, and has in many cases executed them;

Whereas, in the 115th Congress, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 4744 calling on the United States to "condemn Iranian human rights abuses against dissidents, including the massacre in 1988 and the suppression of political demonstrations in 1999, 2009, and 2017, and pressure the Government of Iran to provide family members detailed information that they were denied about the final resting places of any missing victims of such abuses";

Whereas the killings were carried out on the orders of a judge, an official from the Ministry of Intelligence, and a state prosecutor, known to the prisoners as "Death Commissions", which were formed on July 19, 1988, and undertook proceedings in a manner designed to eliminate the regime's opponents;

Whereas Amnesty International described as a "momentous breakthrough" marking a "turning point" the September 3, 2020, communication by seven United Nations human rights experts, regarding information that "between July and September 1988, the Iranian authorities forcibly disappeared and extrajudicially executed thousands of imprisoned political dissidents affiliated with political opposition groups in 32 cities in secret and discarded their bodies, mostly in unmarked mass graves", as United Nations experts warned that "the situation may amount to crimes against humanity";

Whereas the United Nations calls on the international community to take action to investigate the cases through the establishment of an international investigation;

Whereas the United States should be involved in any establishment of an international investigation into the 1988 extrajudicial killings of Iranian dissidents;

Whereas senior Iranian Government, military, judicial, and security officials have for decades ordered or committed egregious human rights violations and acts of terror;

Whereas the Iranian people have been deprived of their fundamental freedoms for which reason they rejected monarchic dictatorship and are opposing religious tyranny;

Whereas, on June 30, 2018, tens of thousands of people gathered in Paris at the Free Iran gathering where they supported advocates for a democratic, secular, and non-nuclear Republic of Iran, and showed support for the opposition leader Mrs. Maryam Rajavi's 10-point plan for the future of Iran, which calls for the universal right to vote, free elections, and a market economy, and advocates gender, religious, and ethnic equality, a foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence, and a nonnuclear Iran;

Whereas, on July 2, 2018, the Belgian Federal Prosecutor's Office announced it had foiled a terrorist plot against the "Free Iran 2018—the Alternative" gathering held on June 30, 2018, in support of the Iranian people's struggle for freedom;

Whereas several prominent bipartisan former United States Government officials, several retired United States generals, congressional staff, and thousands of American citizens participated in that gathering;

Whereas Assadollah Assadi, a senior Iranian diplomat based in the Iranian Embassy in Vienna, Austria, was arrested in Germany in connection with the planned terror plot in Paris;

Whereas the Iranian diplomat has been charged in Belgium in connection with the Paris terror plot and in Germany with "activity as a foreign agent and conspiracy to commit murder";

Whereas, on February 4, 2021, a court in Belgium sentenced Iran's diplomat Assadollah Assadi to the maximum sentence of 20 years imprisonment for his role in planning to plant a bomb at the Free Iran gathering in 2018, and his 3 accomplices were given jail terms of 15 to 18 years and stripped of their Belgian citizenship;

Whereas Assadi took an Iranian-made bomb from Iran to Europe on a commercial flight, and delivered it to his accomplices with the aim of causing mass casualties at the Free Iran gathering in Paris in 2018;

Whereas the Belgium court found "that the four defendants are part of a larger terrorist group within a specific Iranian intelligence service. This appears from the sums of money paid to the defendants, the way information was gathered, the meetings in Iran, the use of diplomatic status, and the making and testing of the explosive device in Iran itself";

Whereas, on July 10, 2018, a senior Department of State official said, "Iran uses embassies as cover to plot terrorist attacks", and that "The most recent example is the plot that the Belgians foiled, and we had an Iranian diplomat out of the Austrian Embassy as part of the plot to bomb a meeting of Iranian opposition leaders in Paris";

Whereas, in January 2019, the European Union (EU) included the Internal Security Division of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS), and two of its officials on the EU terror list in connection with the Paris bomb plot;

Whereas according to the Select Iran-Sponsored Operational Activity in Europe, released by the Department of State on July 5, 2018, "Two Iranian operatives were arrested on charges of terrorism by Albanian authorities", for a bomb plot against the March 2018 New Year gathering of thousands of Iranian opposition members in Tirana;

Whereas, in December 2018, the Government of Albania expelled Iran's Ambassador, Gholamhossein Mohammadnia, and MOIS station chief in Albania, Mostafa Roudaki, for planning terrorist activities against Iranian dissidents and members of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI/MEK);

Whereas, in January 2020, the Government of Albania expelled two other Iranian diplomats also for planning terrorist activities against the MEK;

Whereas the expulsion of the Iranian Ambassador by the Government of Albania is a positive and important step, which sends the right message that no Iranian embassies should be used for plotting terror and conducting spying activities against dissidents;

Whereas Iran's malign activities in the Balkans, specifically its presence and activities in Albania, pose a serious threat to United States national security interests;

Whereas the Department of State has urged "all nations to be vigilant about Iran using embassies as diplomatic cover to plot terrorist attacks"; and

Whereas the United States Government arrested two Iranian nationals in August 2018 who had acted on behalf of the MOIS to conduct covert surveillance in the United States against officials of the National Council of Resistance of Iran for a target package, which, according to the Department of Justice Federal complaint, may include "apprehension, recruitment, cyber exploitation, or capture/kill operations", and that they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment: Now, therefore, be it

Other Voices

The scholars of Social Reform Society and Al-Ajami's tweet

By Ahmad alsarraf

Many countries follow the jury system in one form or another including the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and New Zealand to issue judgments in major crimes. The judge's role in this system is limited to managing trial sessions and pronouncing the sentence after the jury gives its verdict.

This system is characterized by its complexities and costs, compared to the systems used in our countries in the way an ordinary citizen is involved in the process of applying the criminal justice. The selection and verification of the legitimacy of the jury are carried out in a complex manner, and it may take up to a few months especially in complex crimes. Lawyers also have the right to object to any of them. Jurors are kept in a closed place throughout the trial period and until a verdict is issued, and their connection with their surroundings is severed so as not to be influenced by what is said and published in the media.

On May 25, 2020, US policeman Derek Chauvin killed American citizen George Floyd by pressing his knee on the neck of the victim until he could not breathe and as a result he died. It took more than ten months to choose a jury, conduct a trial, and find Chauvin guilty of the murder and leave it to the judge to pronounce the verdict.

With the issuance of the verdict, Mr Dhafer Al-Ajami published a tweet on his account and it quickly spread in the media. In the tweet Al-Ajami stated that the jury system had its origins in the Maliki school of thought in the eighth century without indicating whether the century was Hijri or not. He also added, with the academic's confidence, that the system consisted of 12 jurors chosen from the good people who swore they would rule with justice, and that the British King Henry chose to apply it in the 12th century, yet he did not show us which Henry he was talking about since there are 8 British kings with this name.



alsarraf

The funny thing is that the source of Mr Dhafer Al-Ajami is the American TV channel TYT, and not the Islamic heritage books, which, as far as I know, did not deal with this type of judiciary.

The scarcity of our history of achievements is not a defect because this is the case for most of the countries of the world. The present is what is important and not the past. However, some feel an inferiority complex and search for

any straw to save them from drowning in the sea of backwardness.

We have also come to repeat that every achievement, invention, or modern scientific is attributed to the Muslim scholars. Then we were surprised that the "Islah (Social Reform) Society, the local branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, which Al-Qabas praised for its glorious history, presented a list to the Kuwait Municipality with the names of 47 'scholars' to name streets after them.

When reading the list of the 47 names, with full respect to their families, and among them our contemporary, I did not find a single name of what we call Islamic scholars. This means the Social Reform Society does not recognize the real Islamic scholars to the point that they would not hesitate to change the names of Al-Razi and Ibn Sina Hospitals and others if they could do. Where is the truth, I wonder?

Note: I thank the patience of the Al-Qabas Board for accepting the publication of my yesterday's article, in which I criticized its recent editorial, and this confirms its credibility, and its willingness to publish various viewpoints with my belief that this willingness should not extend to publishing the views or opinions of extremist parties.

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'Approval awaited'

'Restructuring PART is CSC's jurisdiction'

By Muhammad Ghanem
Al-Seyassah Staff

KUWAIT CITY, April 28: Minister of Public Works and the Minister of State for Communications and Information Technology, Dr. Rana Al-Faris, confirmed that setting a date for the approval of the organizational structure of the Public Authority for Roads and Land Transport (PART) is a matter beyond the authority and pointed out this issue falls within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission (CSC).

Minister Al-Faris stated in her response to a parliamentary question from MP Faris Al-Otaibi, a copy of which has been obtained by the Al-Seyassah daily, that a transitional organizational structure for the Public Authority for Roads and Land Transport was presented to the Civil Service Council by the Chairman of the Authority's Board of Directors on November 24, 2016 according to his letter (No. 758-49-161-PART), noting that in light of the CSC's request that the organizational structure be presented to it by the then-competent minister, the bureau was addressed by the minister on March 9, 2017, after completing all observations.

The minister added that authority's organizational structure has not been approved until now because the body entrusted with it is the CSC. "Until this date we have not received a response as stated in the CSC letters dated May 17, 2017, May 15, 2019, and July 15, 2020.

Focus on how China rise affects 'global dynamics'

RECONNAISSANCE Research announced that it will collaborate with prominent French scholar Nadège Rolland to produce an analysis of China's global influence for Kuwaiti and regional media outlets.



Rolland

Ms Rolland is a Senior Fellow for Political and Security Affairs at the National Bureau for Asian Research (NBR). Her research focuses mainly on China's domestic, foreign and defense policy. She has served for two decades as an analyst and Senior Advisor to the French Ministry of Defense, for which she has been awarded the Medal of Honor. "Nadège Rolland is a highly respected authority on Chinese affairs, a bona fide expert on China's Vision for a New World Order, China's authoritarian influence, as well as China's evolving military engagement," said Abdulaziz Al-Anjeri, Founder and CEO of Reconnaissance Research. "She has authored many books and publications on the impact of China's dynamics around the world. Her article will build on the series of analytical articles on China that we started with Dr. Charles Burton. Nadège's insights will help us understand and define how the Chinese government works, as China is a force to be reckoned with and we have to gain as much knowledge about it as possible. We believe in the importance of transferring knowledge forward and look forward to producing informative content for our readers."

In a statement, Nadège Rolland said: "I look forward to a productive collaboration with Reconnaissance Research. I hope that our analysis will provide readers in the GCC and around the world with a better understanding of how China's rise affects global dynamics."

Ms Rolland holds a MA in China Studies from the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations and a MSc in Strategic Studies from the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. She is also a National Taiwan Normal University alumna.

Six companies at work 24/7

'EPA committed to relocate old tyres'

By Abdel Nasser Al-Aslami
Al-Seyassah Staff

KUWAIT CITY, April 28: The Environment Public Authority (EPA) said it is fully committed to move the old and discarded vehicles tyres from the Rahiya dump to Al-Salmi where these tyres will be recycled and the area will be handed over to the Public Authority for Housing Welfare (PAHW).

A reliable source told the Al-Seyassah daily, six companies are working non-stop for 12 hours a day to shift the tyres.

Deputy Director for Administrative and Financial Affairs at the EAP, who was present in the area of work with members of the South Saad Al-Abdullah Voluntary Project Committee, to follow up the movement of tires from Rahiya to Salmi, said companies have submitted requests to remove tyres during the curfew period and that the issue is being considered by the EPA so that necessary permits can be obtained to get the job done faster.

Earlier, the EPA had issued new licenses for companies that took the initiative to remove the tyres from Rahiya and hand over the land to the PAHW to work on the South Saad Al-Abdullah Residential Project.

These licenses were issued based on the Cabinet's directive to assign the EPA to supervise the site of used tyres Rahiya and take the necessary measures to dispose them of as soon as possible so that these tyres can be recycled and then given to factories for use for industrial purposes.

It is said the area has between 30 and 50 million tyres as has been reported by the concerned authorities.

The Waste Department at the Environment Public Authority stated the international ban of asbestos used in constructions roofs and pipes is due to its danger to humans. When particles of asbestos inhaled by humans the respiratory systems are affected and cause many respiratory diseases.



Photo by Bassam Abu Shanab
People coming for vaccination being transferred from the parking lot and back on mini-cars at the vaccination center in Mishref. The rate of vaccination has picked up as citizens and residents flock to get their jabs according to their appointments. Most people above 65 years of age have already been vaccinated.

Judicial rulings issued on cases in court since long

7 years for many in funds scam

KUWAIT CITY, April 28: Three judicial rulings were issued this Sunday on lawsuits that have been on the forefront in the recent months, and perhaps even recent years, says Al-Seyassah.

The Criminal Court presided over by Judge Nayef Al-Dhahom sentenced in absentia the former secretary-general of the so-called "Ummah Party" Dr Hakim Al-Mutairi, to life imprisonment for the leaked recordings of a meeting with the late Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

The Criminal Court also sentenced MP Marzouq Al-Khalifa, former MP Sultan Al-Lughaisim, and six others to two-year imprisonment with hard labor, and a bail bond of KD 5,000 each to suspend the ruling over the case of "Shammam consultation meetings in the fourth constituency".

Meanwhile, the Court of Appeals presided over by Judge Hani Al-Hamdan upheld the verdict issued to imprison the Bangladeshi MP Muham-

mad Shahid Islam, former assistant undersecretary in the Ministry of Interior Sheikh Mazen Al-Jarrah, an official in the Public Authority for Manpower (PAM) Hassan Al-Khodar, and former MP Salah Khorshid for seven years each, and the dismissal of Sheikh Mazen and Al-Khodar from their positions over "bribery and visa trading" charges.

The court also decided to change the fine imposed on the main suspect – the Bangladeshi MP – to two million seven hundred and ten thousand dinars, and his deportation from the country after he serves his prison sentence. The court also amended the fine imposed on Al-Khorshid to seven hundred and forty thousand dinars, and upheld the fine of one million and 970 thousand dinars imposed on Sheikh Mazen.

The ruling also upheld the innocence of MP Saadoun Hamad on charges of abusing power and receiving bribes from the Bangladeshi MP in exchange for completing official transactions in state ministries. The court also upheld the three-year jail term imposed on two employees working in the company of the Bangladeshi MP.

According to the case files, the ninth

defendant (Sheikh Mazen Al-Jarrah) agreed with the first defendant (the Bangladeshi MP) to exchange benefits, and asked him for money in exchange for issuing the needed security clearance for the recruitment of Bangladeshi workers, by abusing his office and authority, as well as to enable human trafficking in the country.

Security sources explained that the senior official's secretary admitted to receiving bribes in cash from the Bangladeshi MP. The money was deposited in the bank account of a private company that he owns. The money was then cashed out using cheques issued in the name of the senior official so that there would not be any proof of a direct relationship between Sheikh Mazen and the Bangladeshi MP.

The Public Prosecution Office confirmed the statements made by the secretary regarding the accounts and cheques.

The sources revealed that Sheikh Mazen contributed to the issuance of 23,000 entry visas for Bangladeshis, and that he is said to have used his position to bypass an earlier decision that forbade the issuance of visas to citizens of Bangladesh, during his tenure in office.

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