

Revival of Sharia depends on preservation, promotion of religious sciences, says IEA Supreme Leader



KABUL: Shaikh Mullah Hebatullah Akhundzada, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Emirate, said that the revival of

Sharia depends on the preservation and promotion of religious sciences, according to a statement from Arg the other day.

Addressing a one-day educational and reformative seminar organized for the teachers of Jihadi madrasas in Kandahar, Shaikh Hebatullah emphasized the high status and honor that Allah (SWT) has granted to scholars among his creation, noting that scholars are appointed after the prophets to protect and uphold religion.

“Scholars are not merely responsible for individual acts of worship but are also entrusted with leading society in collective worship, politics, and governance,” the Supreme Leader said as quoted by the statement.

Shaikh Mullah Hebatullah Akhundzada also praised the historic role of scholars in guiding communities, establishing Sharia, delivering verdicts, resolving disputes, supporting jihad, and providing education and counsel during

Jihad.

The Supreme Leader urged madrasas’ instructors to pay serious attention to nurturing the beliefs, mindset, and character of students.

He also stressed the importance of teaching them the rights of parents, teachers, and others, encouraging cooperation with other institutions and fostering mutual trust to avoid disobedience and internal discord.

The Kabul Times

Holding meetings on Afghanistan without IEA representative ineffective, Mujahid



KABU: Zabihullah Mujahid, the spokesman of the Islamic Emirate said the other day that holding meetings about

Afghanistan’s affairs without the participation of the Islamic Emirate’s representative is ineffective.

In response to the 59th meeting of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, where Richard Bennett, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Afghanistan, will present a report on the country’s humanitarian situation, the spokesperson of the Islamic Emirate said: “Meetings held abroad without the participa-

tion of an Afghan representative are not in Afghanistan’s interest. They are merely media events and end without any tangible outcomes for the Afghan people.” Meanwhile, the European Union has announced that discussions on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and the extension of Richard Bennett’s mandate will take place during the 59th session of the Human Rights Council.

The Kabul Times

Thirty-seven arrested over various crimes in provinces, ministry

KABUL: A least 37 people have been arrested over vari-

ous crimes in some provinces of the country in the past day,

the Ministry of Interior Affairs said in a statement Monday.



According to the statement, 37 people in connection with theft, murder, keeping illegal weapons, forging documents and other criminal cases have been arrested in Herat, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Nuristan, Helmand, Paktia, Khost and Samangan provinces in the past one day.

The arrestees have been taken to the judicial organs for further investigations into their files, the statement added.

A few days ago, dozens of people were detained in connection with various crimes in some provinces of the country.

The Kabul Times

Wheat yield increases by 12% in Khost this year

KHOST: Wheat yield has been increased by 12 percent in the country’s eastern province of Khost in the current solar year, the provincial Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Department said in a statement Monday.

Wheat has been cultivated on 18,595 acres of land in Khost, yielding 50,698 tons of crops, which represents a 12 percent increase compared to the previous year, the state-



ment said.

The surge in production has been linked to the provision of enhanced seeds and chemical fertilizers to local farmers.

This achievement holds great importance for the province’s agricultural sector, contributing to increased food production and improving the livelihoods of local communities.

The Kabul Times

Work begins on 10 potato storages in Nangarhar



JALALABAD: The Agriculture, Irrigation and Live-

stock Department of Nangarhar said in a statement Mon-

day that construction work worth 7.8 million Afghanis has

been initiated on 10 potato storage facilities in Khogyani district of the province.

Mawlavi Mohammad Wali Mohsin, Director of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock of Nangarhar, said that each facility will be 10 meters long and 9 meters wide, with the capacity to store up to 35 tons of potatoes, according to the statement.

Mawlavi Mohsin highlighted the importance of such projects in preserving agricultural products, emphasizing that continued implementation of similar projects is essential to support local farmers and reduce post-harvest losses.

The Kabul Times

Afghan airspace sees surge in overflights amid Iran-Israel conflict

KABUL: The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation said in a statement Monday that overflights through the country’s airspace have increased following the outbreak of conflict between Iran and Israel. Hekmatullah Asifi, the ministry’s spokesperson, assured that the country’s airspace is secure, and airlines can safely use this route for their flights.

Most aircraft passing through Afghan airspace are passenger and cargo planes, and transit fees range from \$700 to \$850 per flight, Asifi said. It is reported that approx-



imately 300 overflights occur daily through Afghan airspace, and this number is expected to

rise if the Middle East crisis intensifies.

The Kabul Times

Road crashes claim 3 lives, injure 10 in Ghazni

Ghazni: At least three people have been martyred and 10 others injured in two separate traffic accidents in Ghazni province, the provincial police of-

fice said in a statement Monday.

Khalid Sarhadi, spokesperson for the provincial police office, said that the first acci-



dent occurred on the Kabul-Kandahar highway in the Ab Band district, where a fuel tanker collided with a passenger vehicle and a three-wheeled “Zaranj”, resulting in two deaths and nine injuries, according to the statement.

He also stated that one person was martyred and another wounded when a “Town Ace” vehicle veered off the road and overturned in the Gelan district of the province.

The spokesman linked both accidents to driver negligence and violations of traffic regulations. The Kabul Times

International-Daily

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Food for thought

Today's generation guarantees our bright future

National unity strengthens the country's stability

World nations that have reached high levels of stability and progress have always maintained unity, mutual respect, and observing national values. Under the Islamic system leadership, Afghanistan, which has suffered long wars and invasions, is now opening the door to a new opportunity.

The key to this golden opportunity lies solely in the hands of Afghans. The path to Afghanistan's permanent stability and development can not be secured through foreign aid, slogans, or short-term agreements, but it is only possible when all Afghans come together under the holy Islamic system. The ongoing developments have proven that through national consensus, sincerity, and a united mind, we can save our country from any crisis and create a bright future.

The biggest problem of the nation is forgetting the goals and breaking the common arrangements due to individual interpretations. The fact that Afghanistan has been in the midst of a crisis many times, when national interests are sacrificed for personal or sectarian interests, the country falls into crisis. These crises have no other consequences but wars, poverty, distrust, and political instability. Now that the war has ended with the rule of the Islamic Emirate and the groundwork has been laid for a peaceful life, it is a divine blessing for the Afghan people to join hands, heal the wounds of their homeland, and open a new page of brotherhood for the Afghan nation. We should not calculate on the past and not predict the future, but anticipate the future with good as it is considered the foundation of the development of nations. If we learn from past problems, divisions, wars, and destruction and work together as a nation for a single goal, our future will be filled with peace and progress.

On the other hand, this is the duty and responsibility of both security forces and the entire Afghans to not allow anyone to try to create distrust, disobedience, and discord among them. Every Afghan, whether a scholar, politician, educated person, or businessman, must be committed to the fundamental value of unity.

Peace, security, and stability are those blessings without which no progress is possible.

We believe that the current opportunity is a great test for the Afghan people. The war is over, and the country is waiting for reconstruction. This is the time when every Afghan, whether inside or outside the country, must prefer Islamic and national interests to personal and linguistic interests and strengthen trust and brotherhood to could resist any enemy's conspiracy.

From local craft to global icon: Reawakening Afghanistan's carpet legacy



Afghanistan's carpet industry is one of the country's oldest, most artistic, and globally recognized handicraft sectors, deeply rooted in the region's rich culture and millennia-old history.

For centuries, Afghan carpets have not only adorned local homes but also served as silent ambassadors, introducing the artistry and creativity of the Afghan people to the far corners of the world.

However, over time—particularly in recent decades—this invaluable industry has faced numerous challenges and has lost much of its global market presence.

The fundamental question now is whether the future of Afghanistan's carpet sector can be reinvented and restored to its rightful position in the international arena. This article seeks to explore the answer.

Afghan carpets are more than just economic commodities—they are a living cultural heritage. The designs of these carpets reflect the country's

history, geography, ethnic diversity, and artistic traditions. Each style originates from a specific region, village, or cultural practice: from Turkmen and Khorasani carpets to Baluchi and the distinctive patterns of Herat, Ghazni, Badakhshan, and Peshawar.

This diversity and authenticity make Afghanistan one of the most unique producers of hand-woven carpets worldwide.

Despite this immense potential, the carpet industry in Afghanistan is currently experiencing stagnation, declining exports, and a loss of traditional markets.

The main challenges include a lack of sustained government support, outdated marketing practices, poor packaging and branding, a decreasing number of weavers—especially among women—logistical constraints, and limited access to export infrastructure. Many Afghan carpets are still exported via Pakistan and are sold internationally under la-

bels other than "Made in Afghanistan," leading to a loss of national identity and weakening the country's standing in the global carpet market.

Nevertheless, unprecedented opportunities are emerging.

There is a growing global interest in handmade products, a renewed appreciation for authentic and locally rooted goods, and a consumer preference for brands with cultural stories and heritage.

These trends provide fertile ground for the revival of Afghanistan's carpet industry. Now is the time for the government, private sector, cultural institutions, and the international community to unite in rebuilding this vital industry.

The first step is to develop a national strategy for the revitalization of the Afghan carpet industry.

This strategy must encompass production, training, branding, marketing, and export facilitation. The government can inject new life into the

sector by allocating specific funds for artisan development, establishing carpet-weaving industrial zones in historically significant provinces, and organizing both domestic and international exhibitions.

Most importantly, Afghan carpet designs and patterns should be registered with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to protect their intellectual property and origin. Equally crucial is investment in the next generation of carpet weavers, particularly women. Historically, women in rural areas and within their households were the backbone of carpet production.

However, due to lack of stable income, neglect by institutions, and mass migration, many have abandoned the craft. The government, in collaboration with international organizations, must introduce programs that provide professional training, access to raw materials, microfinance facilities, and guaranteed purchase agreements. Supporting women in this sector means empowering families, strengthening local economies, and preserving cultural heritage.

From a trade perspective, it is vital to establish direct export routes for Afghan carpets under the country's official brand.

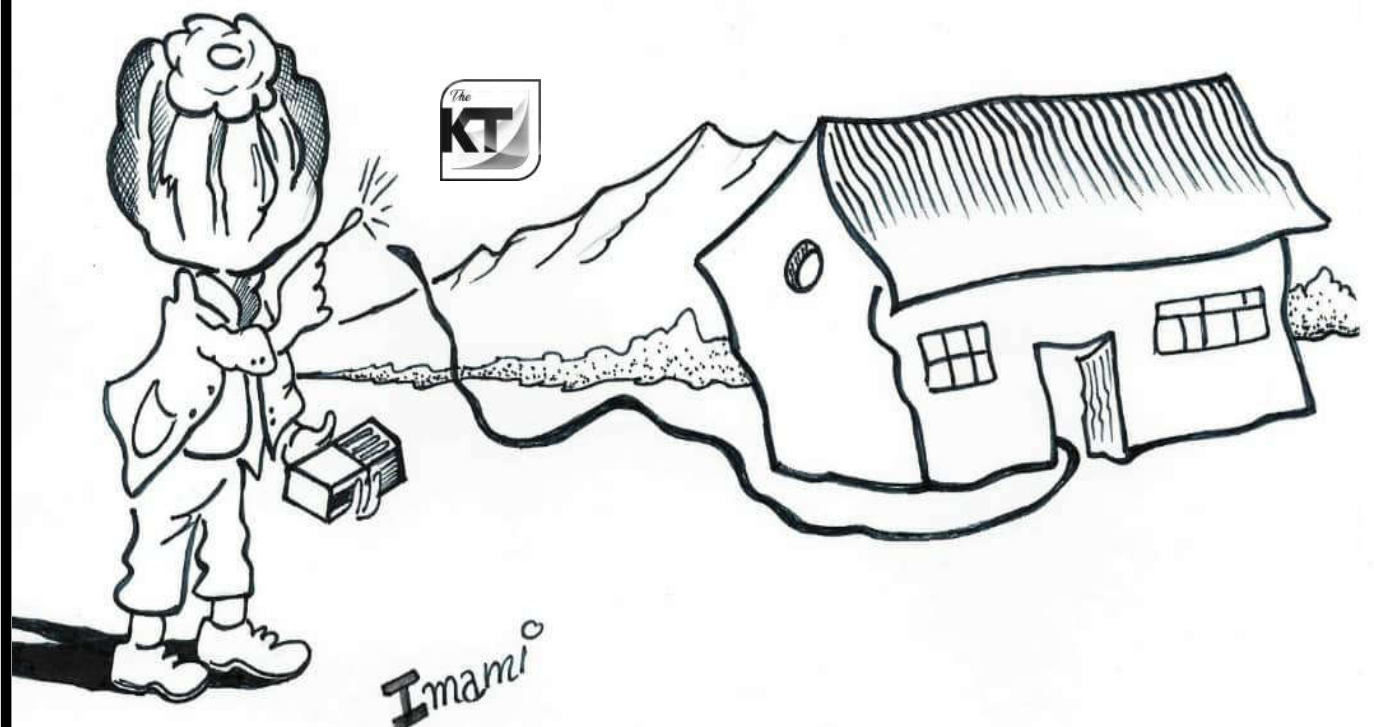
This includes creating export hubs at airports in Kabul, Herat, and Mazar-e-Sharif, developing internationally compliant packaging systems, and streamlining customs and banking services.

Afghanistan must transition from being a raw exporter to a brand owner, delivering finished products to global markets under the name of Afghanistan, not via third parties.

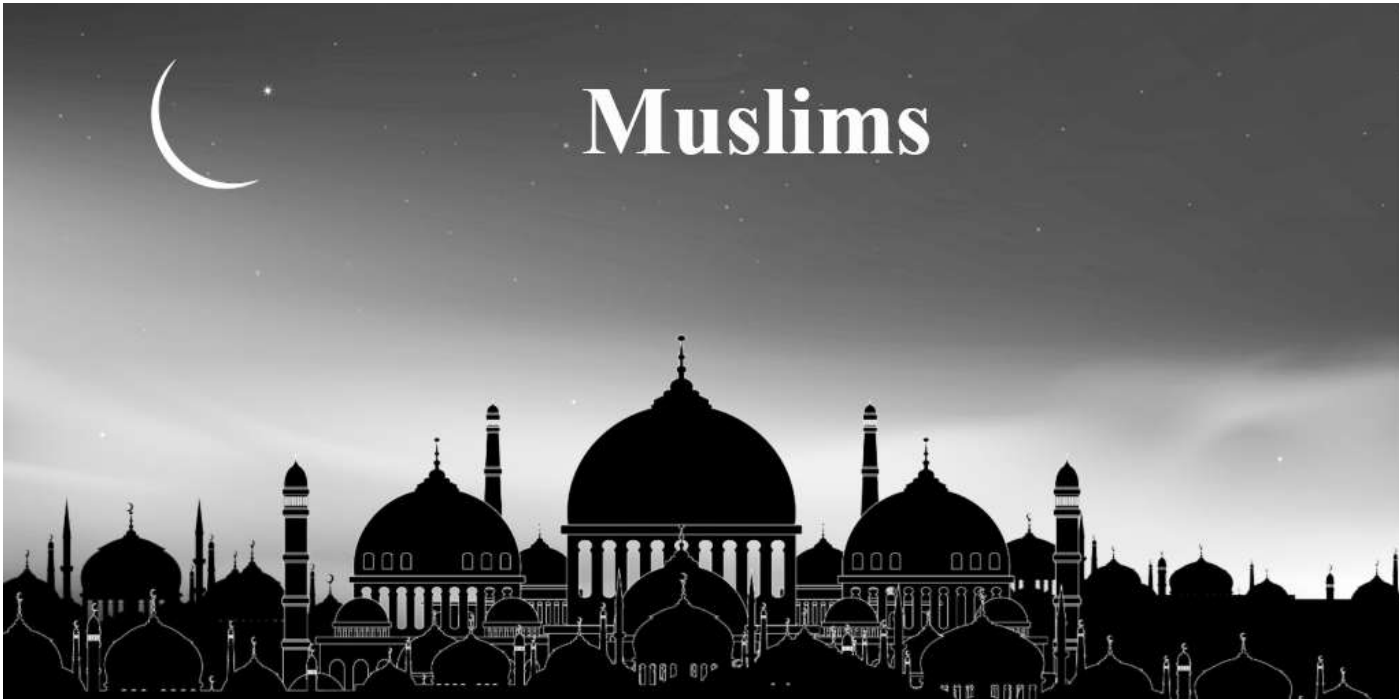
In this regard, the experiences of countries like Iran, Turkey, and Mongolia offer valuable lessons. Iran has secured its position in the global carpet market by registering designs, forming professional unions, strengthening international exhibitions, and providing financial support to weavers.

See P3

Avoid addiction



How Muslims can lead again



The Islamic world is often recognized today for its vast reserves of natural resources, especially oil.

Yet, it is a grave mistake to reduce the identity and value of the Islamic lands merely to these material assets. Throughout history, the Muslim world was far more than just a source of energy—it was the beating heart of knowledge, spirituality, civilization, and culture.

In fact, some of the brightest chapters in human history were written by Muslims.

From groundbreaking scientific discoveries and philosophical ideas to the creation of enduring cultural and architectural marvels, the Islamic civilization once stood as a beacon of intellectual and moral excellence for the entire world.

In centuries past, Islamic societies not only kept the torch of knowledge burning while other regions were plunged into darkness but also advanced it.

The cities of Baghdad, Cordoba, Cairo, and Samarkand were not only centers of governance but also global hubs of education, innovation, and

learning. Scientists, scholars, and philosophers from the Islamic world laid the intellectual foundations upon which much of modern civilization is built.

Their works in medicine, mathematics, astronomy, architecture, and literature were translated into many languages and served as key references in the Renaissance and Enlightenment eras of Europe.

However, the present state of the Muslim world paints a different picture.

The once-flourishing fields of knowledge and development now seem submerged, and the farmer—the symbol of the Muslim mind and soul—appears to be asleep in the face of adversity.

The vibrancy of our past has dimmed, and in many areas, we now find ourselves dependent on others—technologically, intellectually, and economically.

This is not a destiny written in stone.

It is a condition that demands a deep, honest reflection and a return to the principles and values that once propelled us to global leadership. It is time for us, as Muslims, to

look back at the roots of our historical success and understand the elements that made it possible.

At the heart of that golden age was Islam itself—a faith that does not separate spiritual growth from intellectual pursuit, a religion that calls for justice, excellence, and continuous learning.

We were once leaders because we lived by the values of Islam—not only in prayer and rituals but in governance, education, science, and morality. We built societies that balanced material development with spiritual integrity.

When we followed the guidance of our faith in all aspects of life, we brought prosperity to both our own people and to the world.

The path forward lies in refreshing both our physical and spiritual states.

We must invest in education, science, and technology, while at the same time nurturing our ethical and spiritual values.

This is not about rejecting the West or its advancements. Rather, it is about learning from scientific and technical progress, integrating it with

our own deep-rooted cultural and moral strengths, and eventually surpassing the West by offering a more holistic and humane model of development.

Blind admiration for Western civilization will not serve us. Instead of being hypnotized by its glitter, we must critically engage with its ideas and tools, adopting what is beneficial and discarding what contradicts our principles.

Our goal should be to rebuild a civilization that is rooted in our Islamic identity but open to global collaboration and contribution.

The Muslim world must awaken. We must re-educate our minds, revive our spirit, and reimagine our future.

Our legacy is not just in the pages of history books—it lives within us.

The same religion that once elevated us can do so again if we commit to it in word and deed.

Let us rise, not just as consumers of modernity, but as creators of a new age of enlightenment—an age where the Islamic world once again becomes a guiding light for humanity. **Sayed Sharif**

Day four of war: Zionist regime targets public infrastructure in Iran

Amid escalating military tension between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Zionist regime, the day four of war witnessed a heavy assault from the regime on public infrastructures, destroying a hospital in the western city of Kerman-shah.

The regime's defense minister Israel Katz has already announced that the ordinary people of Iran would pay the price of their government army forces attack on Tel Aviv.

The attack on the Farabi hospital was confirmed by the Islamic Republic's official news agency.

Meanwhile, the number of Israelis killed in Iran's latest retaliatory strikes on Tel Aviv

man Esmail Baqaei also called on the United States to officially recognize Israel's actions as aggression.

This war continues at a time when Iranian officials have rejected the idea of a ceasefire with the occupying regime and have signaled their intent to carry out further destructive operations against Israel.

On the day three of war the two sides exchanged deadly strikes causing heavy casualties and destruction on both sides.

In Iran's missile attacks on Israel, at least 10 people were killed and 140 others wounded. The strikes also caused widespread damage and destruction on different parts of

over the skies of Tehran, along unmanned aerial vehicles that remain in the air for 24 hours a day, holding the airspace and assisting in attack and intelligence." However the Iranian air defense system and shot down two Israeli fighter jets and the country's air defense system intercepted tens of rockets fired by the regime army to Iran.

According to Iranian sources, Israel's attacks on Iran have so far killed 215 people and injured another 648. At least 30 military personnel and a Red Crescent aid worker were killed in East Azerbaijan.

The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) also confirmed that in the Israeli air-



and Haifa has risen to eight, bringing the total number of the regime's casualties to around twenty.

Some media reports have also indicated that in these latest attacks, Iran targeted the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv, damaging the building.

However, the U.S. Embassy denied any heavy damage or casualties in the diplomatic facility.

On the other side, Israel's new strikes resulted in the deaths of a commander and a soldier from the Ansar al-Mahdi unit in the Iranian city of Zanjan.

In addition, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian and Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmail Baqaei held separate press conferences regarding the ongoing conflict.

Pezeshkian stated: "We have no intention of developing nuclear weapons, but we do have the right to produce nuclear energy. Iranians are not aggressors; they are under attack."

Foreign Ministry Spokes-

man

Lieutenant Dean Alsadon, spokesperson for Israel's international police, said: "It's believed that there are still missing individuals and that's why their first responders are working together with other agencies to identify and to rescue anyone who still might be under the debris."

At the same time, Israel announced that it had launched airstrikes using tens of fighter jets on dozens of targets in Tehran and more than 150 sites across Iran.

Effie Defrin, spokesperson for the Israeli military, said: "During the night, the Air Force launched an attack using more than 70 fighter jets against targets in Tehran, which is located in the heart of the country. The road to Tehran has been paved. We attacked throughout Tehran more than 40 targets: Missiles and advanced air defence systems, as well as control and launching infrastructures."

Our Air Force pilots flew for about two and a half hours

strikes, Amir Ali Hajizadeh, commander of its Aerospace Force, and seven other senior aerospace commanders were killed.

Meanwhile, the Israeli military issued an urgent warning to Iranian citizens, advising them to stay away from weapons production centers, nuclear facilities, and military support sites.

An Israeli military spokesperson emphasized that civilian presence near these infrastructures could endanger their lives.

Kamal Panhassi, the Israeli army's Persian-language spokesperson, said: "I respectfully urge local residents to immediately evacuate these areas for their safety and not return until further notice. Your presence near these infrastructures puts your lives at risk."

The President of Cyprus also announced that he is scheduled to speak with the regime premier Netanyahu about the recent tensions between the two countries.

Inam Hashemi

The rise of fear-driven Muslim alliances

In a powerful statement before Pakistan's National Assembly, Defense Minister Khawaja Asif emphasized the critical need for unity among Muslim nations in the face of growing aggression by the Israeli regime.

"The Iranians are our brothers, and their pain is our pain," he said. "If the Islamic world does not unite today, the storm will reach all of us."

This recent call for unity, however, comes after nearly two years of silence during relentless Israeli attacks on Gaza and other parts of Palestine—raising questions about whether the current shift in tone stems from genuine solidarity or from a fear-driven instinct to survive.

For decades, Israel's policies in the Middle East have clearly reflected an aggressive vision for regional dominance. Far from being limited to the conflict in Palestine, Israel's long-term strategic ambitions have been echoed by its leaders and intellectuals. Shimon Peres, a prominent Israeli politician and former president, articulated this vision in his book

The New Middle East, stating: "Our future lies in becoming a technological and economic power. From the Nile to the Euphrates—most of that land belongs to us."

There are no boundaries to our expansion, as this territory belongs to the Jewish people."

Similarly, Benjamin Netanyahu, in a 2018 interview, bluntly declared, "Our goal is to ensure that no regional force is capable of counterbalancing us."

These statements reveal not only the ideological foundation of Israeli expansionism but also the broader implications for all Muslim-majority countries in the Middle East. The belief in the "Chosen People" and the pursuit of a global Jewish rule under the Messiah is not just a religious notion—it's deeply woven into the political strategy of the Zionist state.

With superior military capability, advanced surveillance, and an unwavering backing from Western powers, Israel seems set on systematically weakening or subjugating its neighbors.

Today, it is not just Palestine that is under threat.

The pattern of conflict shows signs of creeping expansion—first Palestine, then Yemen, and perhaps in time, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, and beyond.

The entire Middle East is at risk, and yet, calls for unity often emerge only when the threat reaches close to home.

Khawaja Asif's recent appeal for unity is a case in point. For years, Gaza suffered under repeated airstrikes, civilian casualties soared, and humanitarian crises deepened—yet leaders in many Muslim nations, including Pakistan, largely remained passive.

Now that the geopolitical balance appears to be shifting and Pakistan may feel more directly threatened, there is a newfound urgency to form an Islamic alliance.

But can such a reaction be called a genuine effort toward unity? Or is it simply a survival instinct—an "instinctive alliance" that appears only when danger is near and disappears once the threat subsides?

True unity, as many schol-

ars argue, is not built on fear or temporary alliances. It is established through shared values, consistent cooperation, and a long-term vision.

The Islamic world, once a beacon of knowledge, civilization, and strength, has the potential to reclaim its role on the global stage.

But for that, leaders must rise above political calculations and embrace a principled, enduring partnership based on mutual respect and collective responsibility.

The statement by Khawaja Asif may be late, but it still reflects an awakening.

Whether it will translate into tangible political action, coordinated regional strategy, or just another forgotten speech depends on how seriously Muslim nations are willing to act.

The time for empty slogans has passed; what the Muslim world needs now is leadership, solidarity, and courage.

As history has shown, empires do not last forever—but the silence of the oppressed often determines how long injustice survives. **Mashal Noori**

From P2

Turkey has successfully combined modern technology with traditional patterns to offer its handicrafts in contemporary formats.

By maintaining design authenticity while adopting modern marketing strategies, Afghanistan, too, can reclaim a competitive global position.

Most importantly, the reconstruction of the cultural identity of Afghan carpets as a national symbol must become

From local craft to global icon:...

part of the public discourse and government cultural policy. Television, media, educational programs, and cultural exhibitions can all play a key role in promoting this identity.

A carpet is not merely a commercial item—it embodies the roots, historical memory, artistic spirit, and social cohesion of the Afghan people.

In conclusion, Afghanistan's carpet industry stands at a critical crossroads. Neglect

could doom it to the fate of many extinct traditional crafts around the world. But with vision, planning, and collective effort, it can not only become a major driver of Afghanistan's non-mineral exports but also serve as a global symbol of Afghan identity, peace, and creativity. Reviving the Afghan carpet is, in essence, reviving a part of the cultural soul of Afghanistan.

Abdul Hai Nasiri

	USD		GBP		INR		PKR		EUR		IRR		AED
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Afghan star Noor Ahmad leads Texas Super Kings to second MLC win



In the fifth match of the ongoing Major League Cricket (MLC) season in the United States, Texas Super Kings secured their second win, thanks to a stellar performance by Afghan spinner Noor Ahmad. The Kings defeated Los Angeles Knight Riders by a commanding margin of 57 runs, with Noor Ahmad playing a pivotal role by taking four crucial wickets.

The match proved to be a showcase of Noor Ahmad's exceptional talent and skill with the ball. His precise and attacking bowling dismantled the Knight Riders' batting lineup, restricting them from chasing the target. Noor's disciplined line and length kept the opposition under pressure, and he emerged as the game-changer in what was expected to be a competitive encounter.

For his outstanding performance, Noor Ahmad was deservedly named the Player of the Match. His four-wicket haul not only turned the tide in Texas Super Kings' favor but also sent a strong message to other teams in the tournament.

With this emphatic win, Texas Super Kings now stand with two victories in the tournament and appear to be gaining momentum as the competition progresses. Noor Ahmad's contribution will undoubtedly boost the team's confidence moving forward, especially as they aim for a top spot in the league standings.

This performance also underscores the growing influence of Afghan cricketers in international T20 leagues, with players like Noor Ahmad consistently making their mark on the global stage. As the tournament continues, all eyes will be on Texas Super Kings and their rising star, Noor Ahmad, whose brilliance could be key to their success in the MLC 2025 season.

The Kabul Times

Football tournament wraps up in Kunduz



A two-and-a-half-month-long football tournament, organized by the Kunduz Provincial Directorate of Physical Education and Sports under its Football Federation, concluded in Imam Bukhari Township, Kunduz City. The competition, which featured 24 teams, ended with Alchino Timuri emerging as champions.

The final match saw Alchino Timuri face off against

Samimyat. Both teams displayed remarkable skill and determination, resulting in a draw at the end of regular time. The match proceeded to a penalty shootout, where Alchino Timuri secured a thrilling 5-4 victory, clinching the championship title.

The tournament, which began in early April 2025, showcased the growing passion for football in Kunduz, drawing

enthusiastic crowds and fostering community spirit. The event provided a platform for local talent to shine, with players demonstrating exceptional athleticism and teamwork throughout the competition.

At the closing ceremony, the victorious Alchino Timuri team was awarded the championship trophy, while standout players received medals and specially prepared gifts in recognition of their outstanding performances. The event was hailed as a success by organizers, who emphasized its role in promoting sports and unity among the youth of Kunduz.

The tournament's conclusion marks another milestone in the province's efforts to revive and promote sports activities, offering hope for more such events to nurture local talent and strengthen community bonds in the future.

The Kabul Times

PSG's dominant win over Atlético Madrid



Paris Saint-Germain (PSG) made a powerful statement in their opening match of the Club World Cup, defeating Spanish giants Atlético Madrid 4-0 in the tournament's third fixture. The French champions showed complete control from start to finish, securing their first win of the campaign in convincing fashion.

PSG's attack was sharp and relentless throughout the match,

with four different players finding the back of the net. Fabian Ruiz opened the scoring, giving PSG an early advantage. Midfielder Vitinha then doubled the lead with a well-placed strike that left Atlético's defense scrambling. As the game progressed, PSG continued to dominate possession and create opportunities.

Young talent Maylu added the third goal, showcasing the club's depth and youth development, while Lé Kang sealed the victory with a late fourth, wrapping up a memorable performance for the Parisian side.

The clean sheet also highlights the team's defensive discipline, as they managed to keep Atlético Madrid's attacking threats completely at bay.

This resounding win places Paris Saint-Germain in a strong

position early in the tournament, boosting both their morale and momentum. For Atlético Madrid, the heavy defeat will be a major setback, and they will need to regroup quickly if they hope to bounce back in their upcoming matches.

PSG's performance signals their intent to compete seriously for the Club World Cup title, combining experienced stars with emerging talent to produce an exciting and balanced team. Fans and analysts alike will be watching closely to see if this dominant start can carry them through to the final stages of the competition.

With this 4-0 victory, PSG have not only claimed three points but also sent a strong message to the rest of the tournament's contenders.

The Kabul Times

IAEA says no further damage at Iran nuclear facilities after Israeli strikes



UN nuclear watchdog Chief Rafael Grossi provided an update on Monday on the situation at Iran's nuclear facilities after Israel launched military strikes and said there was no sign of further damage at the Natanz or Fordow enrichment sites.

Grossi and the International Atomic Energy Agency he heads

had previously reported that the smallest of Iran's three enrichment plants, an above-ground pilot plant at the sprawling Natanz nuclear complex, had been destroyed.

While there was no sign of a physical attack on the bigger underground enrichment plant at Natanz, its power supply was

destroyed, which may have damaged the uranium-enriching centrifuges there. No damage was seen at the Fordow plant dug into a mountain.

"There has been no additional damage at the Natanz Fuel Enrichment Plant site since the Friday attack, which destroyed the above-ground part of the Pilot Fuel

Enrichment Plant," Grossi said in a statement to an exceptional meeting of his agency's 35-nation Board of Governors.

Having said over the weekend that Israeli strikes damaged four buildings at the Isfahan nuclear facilities including the uranium conversion facility that processes "yellowcake" uranium into uranium hexafluoride, the feedstock for centrifuges, so it can be enriched, he elaborated on the damage there.

"At the Esfahan nuclear site, four buildings were damaged in Friday's attack: the central chemical laboratory, a uranium conversion plant, the Tehran reactor fuel manufacturing plant, and the UF4 (uranium tetrafluoride) to EU metal processing facility, which was under construction," he said.

"The (International Atomic Energy) Agency is and will remain present in Iran. Safeguards inspections in Iran will continue as soon as safety conditions allow, as is required under Iran's NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) safeguards obligations," he added.

Alarabiya

Investigators find cockpit voice recorder from crashed Air India flight

Investigators have recovered the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) from the crashed Air India flight, a key step in uncovering what caused last week's deadly accident.

The London-bound Air India aircraft, a Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner, crashed soon after taking off on Thursday from the western Indian city of Ahmedabad. At least 270 people have been killed, most of them passengers.

The CVR captures audio from the cockpit, including pilot conversations, alarms and ambient sounds. The flight data recorder (FDR), which logs crucial flight parameters like altitude, speed and engine performance, had been recovered from the debris on Friday.

Both the CVR and FDR collectively form what is commonly known as the "black box" of a plane. It is a vital tool in air crash investigations, helping experts reconstruct the flight's final moments and determine the cause of the incident.

The black box, unlike the name suggests, is actually two bright orange devices - one for the CVR and the other for the FDR - painted with reflective strips for easier recovery after a crash. Both these devices are designed to survive a crash.

Dozens of families are waiting to collect the remains of their loved ones after DNA tests confirm a match.

India's Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) is leading

the inquiry into the cause of the crash, helped by teams from the US and the UK.

On Sunday, officials from the US National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) surveyed the site of the plane crash.

"The AAIB has launched a detailed investigation, and the US National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is conducting a parallel probe under international protocols, since the aircraft is American-made," a statement released on Sunday said.

Indian media outlets have reported, citing sources, that officials from Boeing and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) - the US aviation safety agency - also visited the site.

Separately, a high-level committee set up by the Indian government to examine the reasons behind the crash is expected to hold its first meeting on Monday.

The committee will submit a preliminary report within three months, the All India Radio said, and will propose new standard operating procedures (SOPs) to help prevent similar incidents in future.

As the investigation continues, families on the ground are still grappling with disbelief and trauma.

Less than a minute after taking off from Ahmedabad's Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport, the AI171 flight crashed into a doctors' accommodation building at the BJ Medical College and Civil Hospital. **BBC**

New Sri Lanka mass grave discovery reopens old wounds for Tamils

Chemmani, Sri Lanka — Less than 100 metres (328 ft) from a busy road, policemen stand on watch behind a pair of rust coloured gates that lead to a cemetery in the outskirts of Jaffna, the capital of Sri Lanka's Northern Province.

The officers are guarding Sri Lanka's most recently unearthed mass grave, which has so far led to the discovery of 19 bodies, including those of three babies.

The discovery of the mass grave has reopened old wounds for Sri Lanka's Tamil community, which suffered the worst violence of the island's 26-year civil war between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a group that was seeking a separate homeland for Tamils.

Many Tamils were forcibly disappeared by the state, with a 2017 report by Amnesty International estimating that between 60,000 and 100,000 people have disappeared in Sri Lanka since the late 1980s. In the final stages of the war, which ended in 2009, the Tamil community alleges that nearly 170,000 people were killed, while United Nations estimates put the figure at 40,000.



Chemmani, in particular, has gripped the public imagination for more than 25 years, since the case of Krishanthi Kumaraswamy, a schoolgirl who was gang-raped by members of the Sri Lankan Army in 1996 before being killed. Her mother, brother and family friend

were also murdered and the four bodies were discovered in Chemmani in 1996.

Former Army Corporal Somaratne Rajapakse, who was found guilty of Krishanthi's rape and murder, alleged during his trial in 1998 that between 300 and 400

people had been buried in mass graves in Chemmani. Fifteen bodies were discovered the following year based on information he provided, two of which were identified as men who had disappeared in 1996 after being arrested by the army. **Aljazeera**