



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (Persian: محمود احمدی‌نژاد, romanized: *Mahmūd Ahmadīnežād*, pronounced [mæhmuːd(e) æhmædiːneʒɒːd] [ⓘ]; [b][10][11]) born **Mahmoud Sabbaghian**^[5] [محمود صباغیان, *Mahmūd Sabbāghiyān*] on 28 October 1956)^{[12][13]} is an Iranian principlist and nationalist politician who served as the sixth president of Iran from 2005 to 2013. He is currently a member of the Expediency Discernment Council. He was known for his hardline views and nuclearisation of Iran. He was also the main political leader of the Alliance of Builders of Islamic Iran, a coalition of conservative political groups in the country, and served as mayor of Tehran from 2003 to 2005, reversing many of his predecessor's reforms.

An engineer and teacher from a poor background,^[14] ideologically shaped by thinkers such as Navvab Safavi, Jalal Al-e-Ahmad and Ahmad Fardid,^[15] Ahmadinejad joined the Office for Strengthening Unity^[16] after the Iranian Revolution. Appointed a provincial governor in 1993, he was replaced along with all other provincial governors in 1997 after the election of President Mohammad Khatami and returned to teaching.^{[17][18]} Tehran's council elected him mayor in 2003.^[19] He took a religious hard line, reversing reforms of previous moderate mayors.^[20] His 2005 presidential campaign, supported by the Alliance of Builders of Islamic Iran, garnered 62% of the runoff election votes, and he became president on 3 August 2005.^{[21][22]}

During his presidency, Ahmadinejad was a controversial figure both in Iran and worldwide. He has been criticized domestically for his economic policies^[23] and accused of disregard for human rights by organizations in North America and Europe.^[24] Outside of Iran, he has been criticized for his hostility towards countries including Israel, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, and the United States and other Western and Arab states. In 2007, Ahmadinejad introduced a gasoline rationing plan to reduce the country's fuel consumption and cut the

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

محمود احمدی‌نژاد



Ahmadinejad in 2019

Member of Expediency Discernment Council

Incumbent

Assumed office

5 August 2013^[1]

Appointed by Ali Khamenei

Chairman Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani
Ali Movahedi-Kermani (Acting)
Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi
Sadeq Larijani

Preceded by Hassan Rouhani

6th President of Iran

In office

3 August 2005 – 3 August 2013

interest rates that private and public banking facilities could charge.^{[25][26][27]} He supports Iran's nuclear program. His election to a second term in 2009 was widely disputed^{[28][29]} and led to widespread protests domestically and criticism from Western countries.^[30]

During his second term, Ahmadinejad experienced a power struggle with reformers and other traditionalists^[31] in parliament and the Revolutionary Guard and with Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei,^[32] over his dismissal of intelligence minister Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i and his support for his controversial close adviser, Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei.^[33] On 14 March 2012, Ahmadinejad became the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran to be summoned by the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) to answer questions regarding his presidency.^{[34][35]} Limited to two terms under the current Iranian constitution, Ahmadinejad supported Mashaei's campaign for president.^[31] In 2013 Hassan Rouhani was elected as Ahmadinejad's successor.

On 12 April 2017, Ahmadinejad announced that he intended to run for a third term in the 2017 presidential election, against the objections of Supreme Leader Khamenei.^[36] His nomination was rejected by the Guardian Council.^{[37][38]} During the 2017–18 Iranian protests, Ahmadinejad criticized the current government of Iran. He made a second attempt at registering to run for the 2021 presidential election, and was rejected again by the Guardian Council.^[39]

Early life and education

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was born on 28 October 1956 near Garmsar, in the village of Aradan, in Semnan province. His mother, Khanom, was a Sayyida, an honorific title given to those believed to be direct bloodline descendants of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.^[40] His father, Ahmad, was a Persian grocer and barber, and was a religious Shia Muslim who taught the Quran.^[40]

When Mahmoud was one year old, his family moved to Tehran. Mahmoud's father changed their family name from "Saborjhian"^[41] or "Sabaghian"^[c] to Ahmadinejad in 1960 to avoid discrimination when the family moved to the city. *Sabor* is Persian for thread painter,^[d] a once common occupation within the Semnan carpet industry. Ahmadinejad's uncle and his brother Davoud

Supreme Leader	Ali Khamenei
First Vice President	Parviz Davoodi Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei Mohammad Reza Rahimi
Preceded by	Mohammad Khatami
Succeeded by	Hassan Rouhani
Acting ministerial [show] offices	
Minister of Petroleum	
Acting ^[2]	
In office	
16 May 2011 – 2 June 2011	
President	<i>Himself</i>
Preceded by	Masoud Mir-Kazemi
Succeeded by	Mohammad Aliabadi (Acting)
Minister of Intelligence	
Acting ^[3]	
In office	
25 July 2009 – 3 September 2009	
President	<i>Himself</i>
Preceded by	Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i
Succeeded by	Heydar Moslehi
42nd Mayor of Tehran	
In office	
20 May 2003 ^[4] – 28 June 2005	
Preceded by	Mohammad-Hossein Moghimi (Acting)
Succeeded by	Ali Saeedlou (Acting)
1st Governor General of Ardabil	
In office	
28 November 1993 – 29 October 1997	
President	Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani

Ahmadinejad have confirmed that the previous surname was "Sabbaghian" (Persian: صباغیان).^[5] Ahmadinejad is a composite name: Ahmadi Nejad. Ahmad was his father's name. The suffix *Nejad* in Persian means race, therefore the term Ahmadi Nejad means "the lineage of Ahmad". According to the interviews with the relatives of Ahmadi Nejad, his father who works in a small shop, sold his house in Tehran and bought a smaller house, giving the excess funds to charity and poor people.^[45]

In 1976, Ahmadinejad took Iran's national university entrance examination. According to his autobiography, he was ranked 132nd out of 400,000 participants that year,^[46] and soon enrolled in the Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST), located at Tehran, as an undergraduate student of civil engineering. He would later earn his doctorate in 1997 in transportation engineering and planning from Iran University of Science and Technology as well, when he was the mayor of Ardabil Province, located at the north-west of the country.

Administrative and academic careers

Some details of Ahmadinejad's life during the 1980s are not publicly known, but it is known that he held a number of administrative posts in the province of West Azerbaijan, Iran.^[47]

Many reports say that after Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Iran, Ahmadinejad joined the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and served in their intelligence and security apparatus, but his advisor Mojtaba Samareh Hashemi has said: "He has never been a member or an official member of the Revolutionary Guards", having been a Basiji-like volunteer instead.^[48]

Ahmadinejad was accepted to a Master of Science program at his alma mater in 1986. He joined the faculty there as a lecturer in 1989,^{[14][49]} and in 1997 received his doctorate in civil engineering and traffic transportation planning.^[14]

Early political career

After the Islamic Revolution, Ahmadinejad became a member of the Office for Strengthening Unity,^[16] an

Preceded by	<i>Province created</i>
Succeeded by	Seyyed Hamid Tahayi
Secretary-General of the <u>Non-Aligned Movement</u>	
In office	
30 August 2012 – 3 August 2013	
Preceded by	Mohamed Morsi
Succeeded by	Hassan Rouhani
Personal details	
Born	Mahmoud Sabbaghian ^[5] 28 October 1956 Aradan, <u>Imperial State of Iran</u>
Political party	<u>Society of Devotees</u> (1999–2011) <u>Islamic Society of Engineers</u> (1988–present; inactive since 2005)
Other political affiliations	<u>Alliance of Builders</u> (2003–2005) <u>Office for Strengthening Unity</u> (1979–1980)
Spouse	<u>Azam al-Sadat Farahi</u> (m. 1980)
Children	3
Relatives	<u>Davoud Ahmadinejad</u> (brother) <u>Parvin Ahmadinejad</u> (sister)
Residence(s)	Square 72, Narmak, <u>Tehran</u> ^[6]

organization developed to prevent students from sympathizing or allying with the emerging militant Mojahedin-e Khalq organisation.^[16]

Ahmadinejad first assumed political office as unelected governor to both Maku and Khoy in West Azarbaijan Province during the 1980s. He eventually became an advisor to the governor general of Kurdistan Province for two years.^{[14][49]} During his doctoral studies at Tehran, he was appointed governor general of newly formed Ardabil Province from 1993 until Mohammad Khatami removed him in 1997, whereupon he returned to teaching.^[49]

Mayor of Tehran

The 2003 mayoral race in Tehran elected conservative candidates from the Alliance of Builders of Islamic Iran to the City Council of Tehran. The Council appointed Ahmadinejad mayor.

As mayor, he reversed changes made by previous moderate and reformist mayors. He put religious emphasis on the activities of cultural centres they had founded, publicised the separation of elevators for men and women in the municipality offices,^[20] and suggested that people killed in the Iran–Iraq War be buried in major city squares of Tehran. He also worked to improve the traffic system and put an emphasis on charity, such as distributing free soup to the poor.

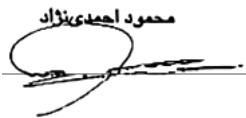
After his election to the presidency, Ahmadinejad's resignation as the Mayor of Tehran was accepted on 28 June 2005. After two years as mayor, Ahmadinejad was one of 65 finalists for World Mayor in 2005, selected from 550 nominees, only nine of them from Asia.^[50] He was among three strong candidates for the top-ten list, but his resignation made him ineligible.^[50]

Presidency (2005–2013)

Election

2005 campaign

Ahmadinejad was not particularly well known when he entered the presidential election campaign as he had

Alma mater	Iran University of Science and Technology (BS, PhD)
Occupation	University professor
Profession	Engineer
Signature	
Military service	
Allegiance	Iran
Branch/service	Revolutionary Guards
Years of service	1986–1988 ^{[7][8]}
Rank	<i>None</i> ^[a]
Unit	Hamzeh Headquarters ^[7]
Commands	Combat engineering Unit, 6th Special Division ^[8]
Battles/wars	Iran–Iraq War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Fath 1
Academic background	
Theses	<i>Study of comprehensive transportation plan in Kurdistan</i> (http://dl.iust.ac.ir/dl/search/default.aspx?Term=1443&Field=0&dtc=6) (1988) <i>Assessment of subway for passengers transportation (A case study of</i>

never run for office before, (he had been mayor of Tehran for only two years and had been appointed, not elected),^{[51]:315} although he had already made his mark in Tehran for rolling back earlier reforms. He was/is a member of the Central Council of the Islamic Society of Engineers, but his key political support is inside the Alliance of Builders of Islamic Iran (Abadgaran or Developers).^[52] He was also helped by support from supreme leader Ali Khamenei, of whom some described Ahmadinejad as a protégé.^[53]

Ahmadinejad was largely non-committal about his plans for his presidency, perhaps to attract both religious conservatives and the lower economic classes.^[54] His campaign slogan was: "It's possible and we can do it".^[55]

In the campaign, he took a populist approach. He emphasized his own modest life, and compared himself with Mohammad Ali Rajai, Iran's second president. Ahmadinejad said he planned to create an "exemplary government for the people of the world" in Iran. He was a "principlist", acting politically based on Islamic and revolutionary principles. One of his goals was "putting the petroleum income on people's tables", meaning Iran's oil profits would be distributed among the poor.^[56]

Ahmadinejad was the only presidential candidate who spoke out against future relations with the United States. He told Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting the United Nations was "one-sided, stacked against the world of Islam."^[57] He opposed the veto power of the UN Security Council's five permanent members: "It is not just for a few states to sit and veto global approvals. Should such a privilege continue to exist, the Muslim world with a population of nearly 1.5 billion should be extended the same privilege." He defended Iran's nuclear program and accused "a few arrogant powers" of trying to limit Iran's industrial and technological development in this and other fields.

In his second-round campaign, he said, "We didn't participate in the revolution for turn-by-turn government. ... This revolution tries to reach a world-wide government." He spoke of an extended program using trade to improve foreign relations, and called for greater ties with Iran's neighbours and ending visa requirements between states in the region, saying that "people should visit anywhere they wish freely. People should have freedom in their pilgrimages and tours."^[55]

Ahmadinejad described Ayatollah Mohammad Taghi Mesbah Yazdi, a senior cleric from Qom, as his ideological and spiritual mentor. Mesbah founded the Haghani School of thought in Iran. He and his team strongly supported Ahmadinejad's 2005 presidential campaign.^[58]

2005 presidential election

	<u>Tehran</u>) (http://dl.iust.ac.ir/dl/search/default.aspx?Term=8787&Field=0&dctc=6) (1997)
Doctoral advisor	<u>Hamid Behbahani</u>
Other advisors	<u>Ali Mansour Khaki</u> <u>Gholamreza Shirazian</u> <u>Jalil Shahi</u>
Academic work	
Discipline	<u>Civil engineering</u>
Sub-discipline	<u>Traffic engineering</u>
Institutions	<u>Iran University of Science and Technology</u>



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in a press conference, 21 June 2005

Ahmadinejad won 62% of the vote in the run-off poll against Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei authorized his presidency on 3 August 2005.^{[21][22]} Ahmadinejad kissed Khamenei's hand during the ceremony to show his loyalty.^{[59][60]}

Shortly after Ahmadinejad was elected president, some Western media outlets published claims that he was among the students who stormed the US embassy in Tehran, sparking the Iran hostage crisis. This claim has been denied by the Iranian government, the Iranian opposition, as well as an American investigation by the CIA.^[61]

2005 cabinet appointments

Ministry	Minister
Agriculture	Mohammad Reza Eskandari
Commerce	Masoud Mir Kazemi
Communication and Information Technology	Mohammad Soleimani
Cooperatives	Mohammad Abbasi
Culture and Islamic Guidance	Hossein Saffar Harandi
Defense and Armed Forces Logistics	Mostafa Mohammad Najjar
Economy and Financial Affairs	Hossein Samsami
Education	Alireza Ali Ahmadi
Energy	Parviz Fattah
Foreign Affairs	Manoucher Mottaki
Health and Medical Education	Kamran Bagheri Lankarani
Housing and Urban Development	Mohammad Saeedikia
Industries and Mines	Aliakbar Mehrabian
Intelligence	Gholam Hossein Mohseni-Ejehei
Interior	Mostafa Pour-Mohammadi ^[62]
Justice	Gholam Hossein Elham
Labour and Social Affairs	Mohammad Jahromi
Petroleum	Gholam Hossein Nozari
Roads and Transportation	Hamid Behbahani
Science, Research, and Technology	Mohammad Mehdi Zahedi
Welfare and Social Security	Abdolreza Mesri

Iran's president is constitutionally obliged to obtain confirmation from the parliament for his selection of ministers.^[63] Ahmadinejad presented a short-list at a private meeting on 5 August, and his final list on 14 August. The Majlis rejected all of his cabinet candidates for the oil portfolio and objected to the appointment of his allies in senior government office.^[56] The Majlis approved a cabinet on 24 August.^[64] The ministers promised to meet frequently outside Tehran and held their

first meeting on 25 August in Mashhad, with four empty seats for the unapproved nominees.^[65]

2006 councils and Assembly of Experts election

Ahmadinejad's team lost the 2006 city council elections.^[66] In the first nationwide election since Ahmadinejad became president, his allies failed to dominate election returns for the Assembly of Experts and local councils. Results, with a turnout of about 60%, suggested a voter shift toward more moderate policies. According to an editorial in the Kargozaran independent daily newspaper, "The results show that voters have learned from the past and concluded that we need to support... moderate figures." An Iranian political analyst said that "this is a blow for Ahmadinejad and Mesbah Yazdi's list."^[66]

2009 presidential election

On 23 August 2008, Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei announced that he "sees Ahmadinejad as president in the next five years," a comment interpreted as indicating support for Ahmadinejad's reelection.^[67] 39,165,191 ballots were cast in the election on 12 June 2009, according to Iran's election headquarters. Ahmadinejad won 24,527,516 votes, (62.63%). In second place, Mir-Hossein Mousavi, won 13,216,411 (33.75%) of the votes.^[68]

2009 presidential election protests

The election results remained in dispute with both Mousavi and Ahmadinejad and their respective supporters who believe that electoral fraud occurred during the election. Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei formally endorsed Ahmadinejad as president on 3 August 2009, and Ahmadinejad was sworn in for a second term on 5 August 2009.^[69] Iran's Constitution stipulates term limits of two terms for the office of President.^[70] Several Iranian political figures appeared to avoid the ceremony. Former presidents Mohammad Khatami, and Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who was then head of the Expediency Discernment Council, along with opposition leader Mir Hossein Mousavi, did not attend the ceremony.^[71] Opposition groups asked protesters on reformist websites and blogs to launch new street demonstrations on the day of the inauguration ceremony.^[72] On inauguration day, hundreds of riot police met opposition protesters outside parliament. After taking the oath of office, which was broadcast live on Iranian state television, Ahmadinejad said that he would "protect the official faith, the system of the Islamic revolution and the constitution."^[69] France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States announced that they would not send the usual letters of congratulation.^[69]

2009 cabinet appointments

Ahmadinejad announced controversial ministerial appointments for his second term. Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei was briefly appointed as first vice president, but opposed by a number of Majlis members and by the intelligence minister, Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i. Mashaei followed orders to resign. Ahmadinejad then appointed Mashaei as chief of staff, and fired Mohseni-Eje'i.^[73]

On 26 July 2009, Ahmadinejad's government faced a legal problem after he sacked four ministers. Iran's constitution (Article 136) stipulates that, if more than half of its members are replaced, the

cabinet may not meet or act before the Majlis approves the revised membership.^[74] The vice chairman of the Majlis announced that no cabinet meetings or decisions would be legal, pending such a re-approval.^[75]

On 4 September 2009, the Majlis approved 18 of the 21 cabinet candidates, and rejected three, including two women. Sousan Keshavarz, Mohammad Aliabadi, and Fatemeh Ajorlou were not approved by Majlis for the Ministries of Education, Energy, and Welfare and Social Security, respectively. Marzieh Vahid Dastjerdi was the first woman approved by the Majlis as a minister in the Islamic Republic of Iran.^[76]

Ministry	Minister
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Sadeq Khalilian</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Mehdi Ghazanfari</u>
<u>Communication and Information Technology</u>	<u>Reza Taghipour</u>
<u>Cooperatives</u>	<u>Mohammad Abbasi</u>
<u>Culture and Islamic Guidance</u>	<u>Mohammad Hosseini</u>
<u>Defense and Armed Forces Logistics</u>	<u>Ahmad Vahidi</u>
<u>Economy and Financial Affairs</u>	<u>Shamseddin Hosseini</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>Hamid-Reza Haji Babaei</u>
<u>Energy</u>	<u>Majid Namjoo</u>
<u>Foreign Affairs</u>	<u>Manouchehr Mottaki</u>
<u>Health and Medical Education</u>	<u>Marzieh Vahid Dastjerdi</u>
<u>Housing and Urban Development</u>	<u>Reza Sheykholeslam</u>
<u>Industries and Mines</u>	<u>Aliakbar Mehrabian</u>
<u>Intelligence</u>	<u>Heydar Moslehi</u>
<u>Interior</u>	<u>Mostafa Mohammad Najjar</u>
<u>Justice</u>	<u>Morteza Bakhtiari</u>
<u>Labour and Social Affairs</u>	<u>Ali Nikzad</u>
<u>Petroleum</u>	<u>Masoud Mir Kazemi</u>
<u>Roads and Transportation</u>	<u>Hamid Behbahani</u>
<u>Science, Research, and Technology</u>	<u>Kamran Daneshjoo</u>
<u>Welfare and Social Security</u>	<u>Sadeq Mahsouli</u>

2012 parliamentary elections

Ahmadinejad suffered a defeat in March/May 2012 parliamentary elections with Ayatollah Khamenei's "Principalist" allies winning about three quarters of the parliaments 290 seats, and Ahmadinejad supporters far fewer.^[77]

Domestic policy

Economic policy

In Ahmadinejad's first four years as president, Iran's real GDP reflected growth of the economy. Inflation and unemployment also decreased under Ahmadinejad due to better economic management and ending the unsustainable spending and borrowing patterns of previous administrations .^[78] Ahmadinejad increased spending by 25% and supported subsidies for food

and petrol. He also initially refused a gradual increase of petrol prices, saying that after making necessary preparations, such as a development of public transportation system, the government would free up petrol prices after five years.^[79] Interest rates were cut by presidential decree to below the inflation rate. One unintended effect of this stimulation of the economy has been the bidding up of some urban real estate prices by two or three times their pre-Ahmadinejad value by Iranians seeking to invest surplus cash and finding few other safe opportunities. The resulting increase in the cost of housing hurt poorer, non-property owning Iranians, the putative beneficiaries of Ahmadinejad's populist policies.^[80] The Management and Planning Organisation, a state body charged with mapping out long-term economic and budget strategy, was broken up and its experienced managers were fired.^[81]

In June 2006, 50 Iranian economists wrote a letter to Ahmadinejad that criticized his price interventions to stabilize prices of goods, cement, government services, and his decree issued by the High Labor Council and the Ministry of Labor that proposed an increase of workers' salaries by 40%. Ahmadinejad publicly responded harshly to the letter and denounced the accusations.^{[82][83]} Ahmadinejad called for "middle-of-the-road" compromises with respect to Western-oriented capitalism and socialism. Current political conflicts with the United States caused the central bank to fear increased capital flight due to global isolation. These factors prevented an improvement of infrastructure and capital influx, despite high economic potential.^[78] Among those that did not vote for him in the first election, only 3.5% said they would consider voting for him in the next election.^[84] Mohammad Khoshchereh, a member of the Iranian parliament that campaigned for Ahmadinejad, said that his government "has been strong on populist slogans, but weak on achievement."^[85]



Ahmadinejad at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012

President Ahmadinejad changed almost all of his economic ministers, including oil, industry and economy, since coming to power in 2005. In an interview with Fars News Agency in April 2008, Davoud Danesh Jaafari who acted as minister of economy in Ahmadinejad's cabinet, harshly criticized his economic policy: "During my time, there was no positive attitude towards previous experiences or experienced people and there was no plan for the future. Peripheral issues which were not of dire importance to the nation were given priority. Most of the scientific economic concepts like the effect of liquidity on inflation were put in question."^[86] In response to these criticisms, Ahmadinejad accused his minister of not being "a man of justice" and declared that the solution to Iran's economic problem is "the culture of martyrdom".^[87] In May 2008, the petroleum minister of Iran admitted that the government illegally invested 2 billion dollars to import petrol in 2007. At Iranian parliament, he also mentioned that he simply followed the president's order.^[88]

While his government had 275 thousand billion toman oil income, the highest in Iranian history, Ahmadinejad's government had the highest budget deficit since the Iranian revolution.^[89]

During his presidency, Ahmadinejad launched a gasoline rationing plan to reduce the country's fuel consumption. He also instituted cuts in the interest rates that private and public banking facilities could charge.^{[25][26][90]} He issued a directive that the Management and Planning Organization be affiliated to the government.^[91] In May 2011, Ahmadinejad announced that he would temporarily run the Oil Ministry.^[92]

Family planning and population policy

In October 2006, Ahmadinejad began calling for the scrapping of Iran's existing birth-control policies which discouraged Iranian couples from having more than two children. He told MPs that Iran could cope with 50 million more people than the current 70 million. In November 2010, he urged Iranians to marry and reproduce earlier: "We should take the age of marriage for boys to 20 and for girls to about 16 and 17."^[93] His remarks have drawn criticism and been called ill-judged at a time when Iran was struggling with surging inflation and rising unemployment, estimated at around 11%. Ahmadinejad's call was reminiscent of a call for Iranians to have more children made by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979. The policy had increased Iran's population by 16 million in seven years^{[51]:321} but had eventually been reversed in response to the resultant economic strain.^[94]

In 2008, the government sent the "Family Protection Bill" to the Iranian parliament. Women's rights activists criticized the bill for removing protections from women, such as the requirement that a husband obtain his wife's consent before marrying a second wife. Women's rights in Iran are more religiously based than those in secular countries.^[95]

Housing

The first legislation to emerge from his newly formed government was a 12 trillion rial (US\$1.3 billion) fund called "*Reza's Compassion Fund*",^[96] named after Shi'a Imam Ali al-Rida. Ahmadinejad's government said this fund would tap Iran's oil revenues to help young people get jobs, afford marriage, and buy their own homes.^[97] The fund also sought charitable donations, with a board of trustees in each of Iran's 30 provinces. The legislation was a response to the cost of urban housing, which is pushing up the national average marital age (currently around 25 years for women and 28 years for men). In 2006 the Iranian parliament rejected the fund; however, Ahmadinejad ordered the administrative council to execute the plan.^[96]

Human rights

According to a report by Human Rights Watch, "Since President Ahmadinejad came to power, treatment of detainees has worsened in Evin Prison as well as in detention centers operated clandestinely by the Judiciary, the Ministry of Information, and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps."^{[98]:464} Human Rights Watch also has stated, "Respect for basic human rights in Iran, especially freedom of expression and assembly, deteriorated in 2006. The government routinely tortures and mistreats detained dissidents, including through prolonged solitary confinement."^{[98]:463} Human Rights Watch described the source of human rights violations in contemporary Iran as coming from the Judiciary, accountable to Ali Khamenei, and from members directly appointed by Ahmadinejad.

Responses to dissent have varied. Human Rights Watch writes that "the Ahmadinejad government, in a pronounced shift from the policy under former president Mohammed Khatami, has shown no tolerance for peaceful protests and gatherings." In December 2006, Ahmadinejad advised officials not to disturb students who engaged in a protest during a speech of his at the Amirkabir University of Technology in Tehran,^{[99][100]} although speakers at other protests have included among their complaints that there had been a crackdown on dissent at universities since Ahmadinejad was elected.^[101]

In April 2007, the Tehran police, which is under Khamenei's supervision, began a crackdown on women with "improper hijab". This led to criticism from associates of Ahmadinejad.^[102]

In 2012, Ahmadinejad claimed that AIDS was created by the West in order to weaken poorer countries, and repeated a previous claim that homosexual Iranians did not exist.^[103] He has also described homosexuality as "ugly".^{[104][105]}

Universities

In 2006, the Ahmadinejad^[106] government reportedly forced numerous Iranian scientists and university professors to resign or to retire. It has been referred to as the "second cultural revolution".^{[107][108]} The policy has been said to replace old professors with younger ones.^[109] Some university professors received letters indicating their early retirement unexpectedly.^[110] In November 2006, 53 university professors had to retire from Iran University of Science and Technology.^[111]

In 2006, Ahmadinejad's government applied a 50% quota for male students and 50% for female students in the university entrance exam for medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. The plan was supposed to stop the growing presence of female students in the universities. In a response to critics, Iranian minister of health and medical education, Kamran Bagheri Lankarani argued that there are not enough facilities such as dormitories for female students. Masoud Salehi, president of Zahedan University said that presence of women generates some problems with transportation. Also, Ebrahim Mekaniki, president of Babol University of Medical Sciences, stated that an increase in the presence of women will make it difficult to distribute facilities in a suitable manner. Bagher Larijani, the president of Tehran University of Medical Sciences made similar remarks. According to Rooz Online, the quotas lack a legal foundation and are justified as support for "family" and "religion".

December 2006 student protest

In December 2006, it was reported that some students were angry about the International Conference to Review the Global Vision of the Holocaust, which they saw as promoting Holocaust denial.^[112]

In response to the students' slogans, the president said: "We have been standing up to dictatorship so that no one will dare to establish dictatorship in a millennium even in the name of freedom. Given the scars inflicted on the Iranian nation by agents of the US and British dictatorship, no one will ever dare to initiate the rise of a dictator."^[113] It was reported that even though the protesters broke the TV cameras and threw hand-made bombs at Ahmadinejad,^[114] the president asked the officials not to question or disturb the protesters.^{[99][100]} In his blog, Ahmadinejad described his reaction to the incident as "a feeling of joy" because of the freedom that people enjoyed after the revolution.^[115]



Ahmadinejad speaking at Columbia University, September 2007

One thousand students also protested the day before to denounce the increased pressure on the reformist groups at the university. One week prior, more than two thousand students protested at Tehran University on the country's annual student day, with speakers saying that there had been a crackdown on dissent at universities since Ahmadinejad was elected.^{[112][116]}

Nuclear program

Ahmadinejad has been a vocal supporter of Iran's nuclear program, and has insisted that it is for peaceful purposes. He has repeatedly emphasized that building a nuclear bomb is not the policy of his government. He has said that such a policy is "illegal and against our religion".^{[117][118]} He also added at a January 2006 conference in Tehran that a nation with "culture, logic and civilization" would not need nuclear weapons, and that countries that seek nuclear weapons are those that want to solve all problems by the use of force.^[119]

In April 2006, Ahmadinejad announced that Iran had successfully refined uranium to a stage suitable for the nuclear fuel cycle. In a speech to students and academics in Mashhad, he was quoted as saying that Iran's conditions had changed completely as it had become a nuclear state and could talk to other states from that stand.^[120] On 13 April 2006, Iran's news agency, Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), quoted Ahmadinejad as saying that the peaceful Iranian nuclear technology would not pose a threat to any party because "we want peace and stability and we will not cause injustice to anyone and at the same time we will not submit to injustice."^[121] Nevertheless, Iran's nuclear policy under Ahmadinejad's administration received much criticism, spearheaded by the United States and Israel. The accusations include that Iran is striving to obtain nuclear arms and developing long-range firing capabilities—and that Ahmadinejad issued an order to keep UN inspectors from freely visiting the nation's nuclear facilities and viewing their designs, in defiance of an IAEA resolution.^{[122][123][124][125]} Following a May 2009 test launch of a long-range missile, Ahmadinejad was quoted as telling the crowd that with its nuclear program, Iran was sending the West a message that "the Islamic Republic of Iran is running the show."^[126]

Despite Ahmadinejad's vocal support for the program, the office of the Iranian president is not directly responsible for nuclear policy. It is instead set by the Supreme National Security Council. The council includes two representatives appointed by the Supreme Leader, military officials, and members of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of government, and reports directly to Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, who issued a fatwa against nuclear weapons in 2005.^[127] Khamenei has criticized Ahmadinejad's "personalization" of the nuclear issue.^[128]

Ahmadinejad vowed in February 2008 that Iran will not be held back from developing its peaceful nuclear program.^[129]

In October 2009, the United States, France, and Russia proposed a U.N.-drafted deal with Iran regarding its nuclear program, in an effort to find a compromise between Iran's stated need for a nuclear reactor and the concerns of those who are worried that Iran harbors a secret intent of developing a nuclear weapon. After some delay in responding, on 29 October, Ahmadinejad seemed to change his tone towards the deal. "We welcome fuel exchange, nuclear co-operation, building of power plants and reactors and we are ready to co-operate," he said in a live broadcast on state television.^[130] He added that Iran would not retreat "one iota" on its right to a sovereign nuclear program.^[131]

Domestic criticism and controversies

Accusations of corruption

According to Brussels-based NGO International Crisis Group, Ahmadinejad has been criticized for attacking private "plunderers" and "corrupt officials", while engaging in "cronyism and political favouritism". Many of his close associates were appointed to positions for which they have no obvious qualifications, and "billion dollar no-bid contracts" were awarded to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), an organization with which he is strongly associated.^[132]

According to Najmeh Bozorgmehr of the Financial Times, "Iran has a long history of cronyism and corruption under its monarchies and the Islamic Republic. But the scale of corruption under Mr. Ahmadinejad was of a different order, according to both reform-minded and conservative politicians."^[133]

Other statements

In June 2007, Ahmadinejad was criticized by some Iranian parliament members over his remark about Christianity and Judaism. According to Aftab News Agency, Ahmadinejad stated: "In the world, there are deviations from the right path: Christianity and Judaism. Dollars have been devoted to the propagation of these deviations. There are also false claims that these [religions] will save mankind. But Islam is the only religion that [can] save mankind." Some members of Iranian parliament criticized these remarks as being fuels to religious war.^{[134][135]}

Conservative MP Rafat Bayat has accused Ahmadinejad for a decline in observance of the required hijab for women, calling him "not that strict on this issue".^[136] Ahmadinejad was also accused of indecency by people close to Rafsanjani,^[137] after he publicly kissed the hand of a woman who used to be his school teacher.^[138]

The UN and football stadiums

There are two statements that led to criticism from some religious authorities. One concerns his speech at the United Nations, and the other concerns the attendance of women at football matches. During a visit to group of Ayatollahs in Qom after returning from his 2005 speech to the UN General Assembly, Ahmadinejad stated he had "felt a halo over his head" during his speech and that a hidden presence had mesmerized the unblinking audience of foreign leaders, foreign ministers, and ambassadors. Ahmadinejad closed his speech with a call for the "mighty Lord" to "hasten the emergence" of Imam Mahdi.^[139] According to Iranian-American journalist Hooman Majd, the response given to Ahmadinejad at the assembly was offensive to the conservative religious leaders because an ordinary man cannot presume a special closeness to God or any of the Imams, nor can he imply the presence of the Mahdi.^[140]



Participants of the second Caspian Summit in October 2007. From left to right: President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, President of Russia Vladimir Putin and President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

In another statement in 2006, Ahmadinejad proclaimed (without consulting the clerics beforehand), that women be allowed into football stadiums to watch male football clubs compete. This proclamation "was quickly overruled" by clerical authorities, one of whom, Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Fazel Lankarani "refused for weeks to meet with President Ahmadinejad" in early 2007.^[140]

Constitutional conflict

In 2008, a serious conflict emerged between the Iranian President and the head of parliament over three laws approved by the Iranian parliament: "the agreement for civil and criminal legal cooperation between Iran and Kyrgyzstan", "the agreement to support mutual investment between Iran and Kuwait", and "the law for registration of industrial designs and trademarks". The conflict was so serious that the Iranian leader stepped in to resolve it. Ahmadinejad wrote a letter to the parliamentary speaker Gholam-Ali Haddad-Adel, furiously denouncing him for the "inexplicable act" of bypassing the presidency by giving the order to implement legislation in an official newspaper. Ahmadinejad accused the head of parliament of violating Iranian constitutional law. He called for legal action against the parliament speaker.^[141] Haddad-Adel responded to Ahmadinejad accusing him of using inappropriate language in his remarks and letters.^[142]

Ali Kordan

In August 2008, Ahmadinejad appointed Ali Kordan as interior minister. Kordan's appointment was heavily criticized by Iranian parliamentarians, media and analysts after it came to light that a doctoral degree purportedly awarded to Kordan was fabricated, and that the putative issuer of the degree, Oxford University, had no record of Kordan receiving any degree from the University.^[143] It was also revealed that he had been jailed in 1978 for moral charges.^[144]

In November 2008, Ahmadinejad announced that he was against impeachment of Kordan by Iranian parliament. He refused to attend the parliament on the impeachment day.^[145] Kordan was expelled from office by Iranian parliament on 4 November 2008. 188 MPs voted against him. An impeachment of Kordan would push Ahmadinejad close to having to submit his entire cabinet for review by parliament, which was led by one of his chief political opponents. Iran's constitution requires that step if more than half the cabinet ministers are replaced, and Ahmadinejad replaced nine of 21 until that date.^{[146][147]}

Conflict with Parliament

In February 2009, after Supreme Audit Court of Iran reported that \$1.058 billion of surplus oil revenue in the (2006–2007) budget hadn't been returned by the government to the national treasury,^[148] Tensions between Larijani and Ahmadinejad continued into 2013.^[149]

Ahmadinejad criticized the National Audit Office for what he called its "carelessness", saying the report "incites the people" against the government.^[150]

In May 2011, several members of parliament threatened to initiate impeachment proceedings against Ahmadinejad after his merger of eight government ministries and the firing of three ministers without parliament's consent. According to the Majles news website, MP Mohammad Reza Bahonar stated, "legal purging starts with questions, which lead to warnings and end with

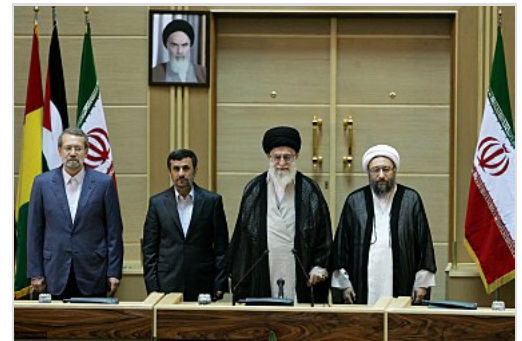
impeachment." On 25 May, parliament voted to investigate another allegation, that Ahmadinejad had committed election irregularities by giving cash to up to nine million Iranians before the 2009 presidential elections. The vote came within hours after the allegations appeared in several popular conservative news sites associated with supreme leader Ali Khamenei, suggesting the supreme leader supported the investigation.^[151] The disputes were seen as part of the clash between Ahmadinejad and other conservatives and former supporters, including supreme leader Khamenei, over what the conservatives see as Ahmadinejad's confrontational policies and abuse of power.^{[151][152]}



Ahmadinejad speaking in the Majlis, Chairman Ali Larijani is also pictured

Relations with Supreme Leader of Iran

Early in his presidency, Ahmadinejad was sometimes described as "enjoy[ing] the full backing" of the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei,^[153] and even as being his "protege".^[154] In Ahmadinejad's 2005 inauguration the supreme leader allowed Ahmadinejad to kiss his hand and cheeks in what was called "a sign of closeness and loyalty",^[155] and after the 2009 election fully endorsed Ahmadinejad against protesters; however, as early as January 2008, signs of disagreement between the two men developed over domestic policies,^[153] and by the period of 2010–11 several sources detected a "growing rift" between them.^{[156][32]} The disagreement was described as centered on Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei, a top adviser and close confidant of Ahmadinejad^[33] and opponent of "greater involvement of clerics in politics",^[157] who was first vice president of Iran until being ordered to resign from the cabinet by the supreme leader.



Ahmadinejad with Ali Khamenei, Ali Larijani and Sadeq Larijani in 2011

on Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei, a top adviser and close confidant of Ahmadinejad^[33] and opponent of "greater involvement of clerics in politics",^[157] who was first vice president of Iran until being ordered to resign from the cabinet by the supreme leader.

In 2009, Ahmadinejad dismissed Intelligence Minister Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i, an opponent of Mashaei. In April 2011, another Intelligence minister, Heydar Moslehi, resigned after being asked to by Ahmadinejad, but was reinstated by the supreme leader within hours.^{[154][158]} Ahmadinejad declined to officially back Moslehi's reinstatement for two weeks and in protest engaged in an "11-day walkout" of cabinet meetings, religious ceremonies, and other official functions.^{[32][158]} Ahmadinejad's actions led to angry public attacks by clerics, parliamentarians and military commanders, who accused him of ignoring orders from the supreme leader.^[33] Conservative opponents in parliament launched an "impeachment drive" against him,^[157] four websites with ties to Ahmadinejad reportedly were "filtered and blocked",^[154] and several people "said to be close" to the president and Mashaei (such as Abbas Amirifar and Mohammed Sharif Malekzadeh) were arrested on charges of being "magicians" and invoking djinns.^[32] On 6 May 2011, it was reported that Ahmadinejad had been given an ultimatum to accept the leader's intervention or resign,^[159] and on 8 May, he "apparently bowed" to the reinstatement, welcoming back Moslehi to a cabinet meeting.^[160] The events have been said to have "humiliated and weakened" Ahmadinejad, though the president denied that there had been any rift between the two,^[33] and according to the semiofficial Fars News Agency, he stated that his relationship with

the supreme leader "is that of a father and a son".^[157]

In 2012, Khamenei ordered a halt to a parliamentary inquiry into Ahmadinejad's mishandling of the Iranian economy.^[161] In 2016, Khamenei advised Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, his former ally with whom his relationship was strained after Ahmadinejad accused his son Mojtaba Khamenei of embezzling from the state treasury,^[162] to not run for president again.^{[163][164][165][166][167]}

Hugo Chávez's funeral

Ahmadinejad was criticised by the religious and political groups in Iran for photographs taken of him embracing Elena Frias de Chávez, the mother of recently deceased Venezuelan president Hugo Chávez, at his funeral. In the image, Ahmadinejad was thought to be holding her hands and in a cheek-to-cheek embrace; such an act, touching an unrelated woman, is considered haraam (forbidden) in some interpretations of Islam.^{[168][169]} Iranian government officials responded by stating that the image was a fake, then released a second photo showing Ahmadinejad in the same pose, but in this case hugging a man.^[170] This later photograph was debunked when it was discovered that the other man was Egyptian opposition leader Mohamed ElBaradei, who had not been at the funeral.^[170]

Nepotism

One of the most frequent criticisms about Ahmadinejad was the nepotism in his governments. Nepotism was one of his habits in appointing senior government officials.^{[171][172]} His elder brother, Davoud, was appointed chief inspector at the presidency in 2005 and was in office until 2008.^{[173][174]} His sister, Parvin, served at the presidential's women's center.^[171] His nephew, Ali Akbar Mehrabian, served as the mining and industry minister in his cabinet.^[171] His daughter's father-in-law, Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei, served at several senior positions.^{[174][175]} His brother-in-law, Masoud Zaribafan, served as cabinet secretary.^[173]

Foreign relations

During Ahmadinejad's tenure as President of Iran the foreign policy of the country took a different approach from the previous administration. Relations with developed countries generally soured while relations with less-developed countries, including those in Africa and Latin America, rose. In light of the calls for sanctions on Iran for its nuclear weapons programme, Ahmadinejad and his foreign minister, Manouchehr Mottaki, traveled extensively throughout the two regions, as well as hosted other leaders. Relations with the ALBA states, and Venezuela, Bolivia, and Ecuador, in particular, were most strengthened. Relations with America during the Bush administration and Israel deteriorated further.



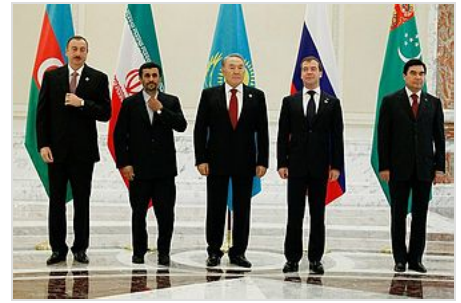
Countries visited by President Ahmadinejad during his terms in office

Ahmadinejad is an outspoken critic of the Western world and is often criticized for his hostility towards the United States, Israel, the United Kingdom and other Western nations.^{[176][177]}

Israel

Ahmadinejad abides by Iran's long-standing policy of refusing to recognize Israel as a legitimate state, and wants the Jewish people who immigrated to Israel to return to their "fatherlands" (*translated*).^[178]

In 2005, Ahmadinejad, in a speech praising the Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khomeini, was translated by Iranian state-run media as saying that "Israel must be wiped off the map."^{[179][180][181]} A controversy erupted over the translation, with specialists such as Juan Cole of the University of Michigan and Arash Norouzi of the Mossadegh Project pointing out that the original statement in Farsi did not say that Israel should be wiped off the map, but instead that it would collapse.^{[182][183][184]} The words 'Israel', 'map', and 'to wipe off' are non-existent in the Iranian speech's original. According to another IRNA translation, on the occasion of a commemoration of the anniversary of Khomeini's death on 3 June 2008, Ahmadinejad stated that "The corrupt element will be wiped off the map."^[185] Contextually, Ahmadinejad was quoting Khomeini's words about the imminent disappearance of the Soviet Union and the Shah's regime, and tacked on his remarks concerning Israel. In Katajun Amirpur's analysis, there is no implication in the text that Iran intended destroying Israel or annihilating the Jewish people, any more than Khomeini was suggesting with his words that the Russians, or the Iranian people themselves under the Shah would be extinguished.^[185] Ahmadinejad is on the record as stating that Iran had no plans to attack Israel.^[185] The statement itself was in fact a citation, with a minute verbal variation, of a remark made by Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979, which had created no furor at the time, but did so when Ahmadinejad quoted them in 2005.^[186]



Ahmadinejad with leaders of the Caspian sea bordering nations



Ahmadinejad meeting with Brazilian president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in Tehran

Dan Meridor, Israel's minister of intelligence and atomic energy said during an Al Jazeera interview that Ayatollah Ali Khamenei had repeatedly said "that Israel is an unnatural creature, it will not survive. They didn't say, 'We'll wipe it out,' you're right, but, 'It will not survive.'" adding "If Iran says this, and continues to pile up uranium that they enrich, and build missiles in big numbers, and have a nuclear military plan—if you put all this together, you can't say, they don't really mean it."^[187] The Washington Post's fact-checker editor Glenn Kessler says the interpretation gets murkier when Ahmadinejad's quote is set against other Iranian propaganda.

Karim Sadjadpour, an Iranian specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, cites proof that the Iranian government releases propaganda that clearly says Israel should be "wiped off". Joshua Teitelbaum of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs discovered pictures of Iranian propaganda banners that clearly say in English: "Israel should be wiped out of the face of the world."^{[188][189]} In March 2016, Iran tested a ballistic missile painted with the phrase "Israel should be wiped off the Earth" in Hebrew. The missile is reported to be capable of reaching Israel.^{[190][191][192][193]}

The Official Web site of the President of Iran quoted Ahmadinejad as saying on 15 May 2011 "The reason for our insistence that the Zionist regime should be wiped out and vanished is that the Zionist regime is the main base for imposing oppression and harbors the main terrorists of the

world."^[194]

Holocaust denial controversy

He was strongly criticized after claiming that the Jews invented the Holocaust^[195] and making other statements influenced by "classic anti-Semitic ideas",^[196] which has led to accusations of antisemitism.^[197] Ahmadinejad denied that he was an antisemite, saying that he "respects Jews very much" and that he was not "passing judgment" on the Holocaust.^{[177][198][199][200]} Later, Ahmadinejad claimed that promoting Holocaust denial was a major achievement of his presidency; he stated that "put[ting] it forward at the global level ... broke the spine of the Western capitalist regime". The comments appeared on the Arabic but not on the English version of Fars News Agency's website.^[201]

Palestine

Ahmadinejad advocates "free elections" for the region, and believes Palestinians need a stronger voice in the region's future.^[202] On Quds Day in September 2010 he criticized the Palestinian Authority over its president's decision to renew direct peace talks with Israel saying the talks are "stillborn" and "doomed to fail", urging the Palestinians to continue armed resistance to Israel.^{[203][204]} He said that Mahmoud Abbas had no authority to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.^{[205][206]} Nabil Abu Rudeineh, a spokesman for the Palestinian Authority, fired back, saying, Ahmadinejad "does not represent the Iranian people, ..., is not entitled to talk about Palestine, or the President of Palestine".^{[207][208]}



Demonstration against Ahmadinejad during the Rio+20 conference in Brazil

United States

In September 2010, Ahmadinejad made a contentious assertion at the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly by claiming that most people believe the United States government was behind the 9/11 attacks and later called for an inquiry, stating: "The fact-finding mission can shed light on who the perpetrators were, who is al-Qaeda ... where does it exist? Who was it backed by and supported? All these should come to light."^{[209][210]} The speech triggered many countries' United Nations representatives to walk out, and US President Barack Obama described the claims as "inexcusable", "offensive" and "hateful".^[211] In 2010, Ahmadinejad reiterated the 9/11 conspiracy, and wrote:

Establishing an independent and impartial committee of investigation, which would determine the roots and causes of the regrettable event of 9/11, is the demand of all the peoples of the region and the world. ... Any opposition to this legal and human demand means that 9/11 was premeditated in order to achieve the goals of occupation and of confrontation with the nations.^[212]

He made similar comments at the 66th session in September 2011.^{[213][214]}

Venezuela

Ahmadinejad is said to have "forged a close public friendship" with Venezuelan president Hugo Chávez. On Chavez's death in March 2013, Ahmadinejad posted a condolence message on his website stating, "I have no doubt that he [Chavez] will return alongside Jesus Christ and Mahdi to establish peace and justice in the world".^[215]

Ahmad Khatami a senior Iranian cleric said that Ahmadinejad went "too far" with his comments. Hossein Rouhaninejad of Iran's Islamic development organisation said the president's remarks were against Shia Islam beliefs. Another senior cleric, Seyed Mahdi rebuke Ahmadinejad saying his comments were "legally and religiously wrong".^{[216][217]}

Post-presidency (2013–present)

Ahmadinejad left his office at Pasteur St. on 3 August 2013 and returned to his private house in Narmak.^[218]

In an interview with CNN, Ahmadinejad said that, after the end of his presidency, he would return to the university and retire from politics; however, Ahmadinejad announced from Russia on the sidelines of an OPEC summit on 2 July 2013 that he might stay involved with politics by creating a new party or non-governmental organization.^[219] In late July, *Mehr news agency* reported that Ahmadinejad obtained permission from the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council to launch a university for post-graduate studies in Tehran.^[220] On 5 August 2013, the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei issued a decree appointing Ahmadinejad as a member of the Expediency Council.^[221] On 15 June 2015, a number of Ahmadinejad's cabinet ministers established a new political party, called YEKTA Front. The party published list for 2016 legislative election and some of Ahmadinejad's cabinet members (like Hamid-Reza Haji Babaei, Sadeq Khalilian, Mohammad Abbasi and Mahmoud Bahmani) registered for the election, but Ahmadinejad did not support any list in the election.

2017 presidential election

It was rumored that Ahmadinejad would run for presidency again in 2017 after he did not deny plans when questioned by the media in 2015.^[222] Ahmadinejad remained mostly out of the public eye since leaving office, but his anti-Western rhetoric and combative style remained popular among many Iranian Principlists, and he was widely viewed as among the most formidable political figures capable of unseating Hassan Rouhani. In December 2015, it was reported that he had begun his presidential campaign by appointing his campaign's chiefs. He also began provincial travels in April 2016 by traveling to Amol. Travels were continued until September 2016, when he traveled to Gorgan.^[223] Ahmadinejad's advisors said his travels were not



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Hugo Chávez in July 2006



Ahmadinejad in his presidential museum, known as Office of the Former President of Islamic Republic of Iran

electoral and he only delivered speeches due to public demand.^[224] In September 2016, it was rumored that Ahmadinejad had asked Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader of Iran, for permission to run for the office and was rejected by Khamenei, who said that it was not in the best interests of Iran.^{[225][226]} On 26 September 2016, Ayatollah Khamenei confirmed the news, stated that it was only advice, not an order.^[227] It was the first time since Khamenei's election as Supreme Leader in 1989 that he advised a person to not run for election. Formerly, some candidates had asked him for advice (former president Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani for his campaign in 2005 and 2013), but Khamenei chose to not give his opinion on those occasions. The following day, Ahmadinejad officially announced he would not run in the upcoming 2017 presidential election.^[228] He later supported Hamid Baghaei's candidacy.^[229] However, Ahmadinejad registered as presidential candidate on 12 April 2017.^[36] He was disqualified by the Guardian Council on 20 April 2017, making him the second person after Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to be barred from running the office for a third term.^[230]

2017-18 Iranian protests

During the 2017–18 Iranian protests Ahmadinejad criticized the current government of Iran and later supreme leader Ali Khamenei.^[231]

2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine

On 2 March 2022, Ahmadinejad expressed his support for Ukraine and the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy during the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. On Twitter, he stated that Iran stands with Ukraine and expressed his admiration of the Ukrainian resistance while claiming that "the resistance uncovered the Satanic plots of enemies of mankind." He also warned the President of Russia Vladimir Putin that if he failed to stop the invasion, he would have "no achievement" to show for it, only remorse. Ahmadinejad's views on the Russian invasion are in stark contrast to the official pro-Russian stance of the Government of Iran, which blamed NATO and the United States for instigating the war.^{[232][233][234]}

U.S. sanctions

On 19 August 2023, following a prisoner swap between Iran and the United States, the United States Department of the Treasury sanctioned Ahmadinejad under Executive Order 14078 in September for his involvement in detaining several U.S. citizens.^[235] According to the Treasury Department, Ahmadinejad had provided material support to the Ministry of Intelligence and Security and during his presidency was involved with the detention of Robert Levinson and three U.S. hikers by appointing Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i and Heydar Moslehi in 2005 and 2009 as the Minister of Intelligence respectively, who oversaw the detention of U.S. citizens during their tenures. Ahmadinejad was also being considered for further sanctions under Executive Order 13599.^[236]

Party affiliation

Ahmadinejad has been an active and prominent member of the right-wing Islamic Society of Engineers since its establishment until 2005.^[237] As of 2014, he is still a member of the party but is

not active since 2005.^[238] He was also a founding member of the Society of Devotees of the Islamic Revolution,^[239] but left in 2011.^[240]

Since 2005, Ahmadinejad has introduced himself as non-partisan, even anti-party and did not try to gain support of political parties despite being supported by the conservative camp. A National Democratic Institute report published in 2009 states that Ahmadinejad is a self-described "principlist".^[241]

Public image

Ahmadinejad is known for his vulgarism, undiplomatic language and usage of slang terms.^[242] He is active on Twitter, where he engages his followers primarily in English and tweets about sports, the United States, and current events.^{[243][244]}

According to a poll conducted by Information and Public Opinion Solutions LLC (iPOS) in March 2016, Ahmadinejad was the least popular political figure in Iran. He had 57% approval and 39% disapproval ratings, thus a +18% net popularity.^[245]

Polls conducted by Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland (CISSM) and IranPoll with $\pm 3.2\%$ margin of error shows his approval rating as follows:^[246]

Date	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Don't recognize the name	DK/NA
July 2014	34%	33%	14.0%	16.0%	1.0%	3.0%
August 2015	27.5% ▼	33.5% ▲	13.0% ▼	22.8% ▲	0.2%	3.0%
January 2016	24.2% ▼	32.8% ▼	15.0% ▲	23.9% ▲	0.4%	3.7%
June 2016	28.0% ▲	37.3% ▲	14.9% ▼	16.1% ▼	0.4%	3.3%
December 2016	27.2% ▼	33.6% ▼	13.9% ▼	19.5% ▲	0.4%	5.4%

Electoral history



Ahmadinejad casting his vote in 2016 elections

Year	Election	Votes	%	Rank	Notes
1999	<u>City Council of Tehran</u>				Lost
2000	<u>Parliament</u>	280,046	9.55	68th	Lost
2005	<u>President</u>	5,711,696	19.43	2nd	Went to run-off
	<u>President run off</u>	▲ 17,284,782	▲ 61.69	1st	Won
2009	<u>President</u>	▲ 24,527,516	▲ 62.63	1st	Won
2017	<u>President</u>		—		Disqualified
2021	<u>President</u>		—		Disqualified

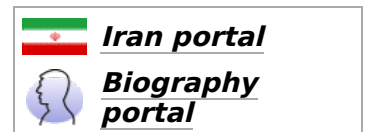
Personal life

Ahmadinejad is married, and has one daughter and two sons.^[247] His elder son married a daughter of Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei in 2008.^{[248][249]}

Supporters of Ahmadinejad consider him a simple man who leads a modest life.^[250] As president, he wanted to continue living in the same house in Tehran his family had been living in until his security advisers insisted that he should move. Ahmadinejad had the antique Persian carpets in the Presidential palace sent to a carpet museum, and opted instead to use inexpensive carpets. He is said to have refused the VIP seat on the presidential plane, and that he eventually replaced it with a cargo plane instead.^{[47][251]} Upon gaining Iran's presidency, Ahmadinejad held his first cabinet meeting in the Imam Reza shrine at Mashhad, an act perceived as "pious".^[252] He also used to lay an extra place for the 12th Imam at his weekly cabinet briefings.^[253]

See also

- 2006 Iranian sumptuary law controversy
- Advisors to the president: Hamid Mowlana, Mohammad-Ali Ramin, Ali Akbar Javanfekr
- Ayatollah Mohammad-Taqi Mesbah-Yazdi
- Politics of Iran
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Israel
- Electoral history of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
- Foreign policy of the Mahmoud Ahmadinejad administration



References

1. "Ex-Iranian President appointed to new post" (<https://www.azernews.az/region/57787.html>). *Azernews.az*. 5 August 2013. Retrieved 9 July 2022.
2. Smith, Matt (16 May 2011). "Ahmadinejad losing ground in Iran power struggle, analysts say" (<http://www.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/meast/05/25/iran.politics/>). *CNN*. Retrieved 3 June 2016.

3. Milani, Abbas (3 August 2009). "Inside The Civil War That's Threatening The Iranian Regime" (<https://newrepublic.com/article/407/inside-the-civil-war-thats-threatening-the-iranian-regime>). *The New Republic*. Retrieved 3 June 2016.
4. "New Mayor of Tehran appointed" (<https://images.hamshahrionline.ir/hamnews/1382/820231/news/shari.htm#s37230>). *Hamshahri* (in Persian). No. 3055. 21 May 2003.
5. داستان داوود و محمود: داوود احمدی نژاد چرا علیه محمود احمدی نژاد سخنرانی می کند؟ (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130820143612/http://www.asemanweekly.com/article/772/%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF--%D9%88-%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%8A%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%DA%86%D8%B1%D8%A7-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%87-%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%8A%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%B3%D8%AE%D9%86%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%85%D9%8A%E2%80%8C%D9%83%D9%86%D8%AF%D8%9F>) [The Story of Davoud and Mahmoud: Why Davoud Ahmadinejad Speaks Against Mahmoud Ahmadinejad?]. *Aseman Weekly* (in Persian) (7). 19 November 2011. Archived from the original (<http://www.asemanweekly.com/article/772/%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF--%D9%88-%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%8A%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%DA%86%D8%B1%D8%A7-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%87-%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%8A%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%B3%D8%AE%D9%86%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%85%D9%8A%E2%80%8C%D9%83%D9%86%D8%AF%D8%9F>) on 20 August 2013. Retrieved 11 July 2016.
6. Lucas, Scott (5 January 2015). "Iran Feature: Signs of an Ahmadinejad Comeback & a Hard-Line Challenge to Speaker of Parliament Larijani" (<http://eaworldview.com/2015/01/iran-feature-another-sign-ahmadinejad-comeback/>). *EA WorldView*. Retrieved 3 June 2016.
7. Peterson, Scott (2010). *Let the Swords Encircle Me: Iran: A Journey Behind the Headlines* (https://archive.org/details/isbn_9781416597285). Simon and Schuster. pp. 279–280 (https://archive.org/details/isbn_9781416597285/page/279). ISBN 978-1416597391.
8. Ehteshami, Anoushiravan; Zweiri, Mahjoob (2007), *Iran and the Rise of Its Neoconservatives: The Politics of Tehran's Silent Revolution*, I.B.Tauris, p. 55, ISBN 978-0857713674
9. Afshon Ostovar (2016). *Vanguard of the Imam: Religion, Politics, and Iran's Revolutionary Guards*. Oxford University Press. p. 124. ISBN 978-0190491703.
10. Team, Forvo. "Pronunciations for محمود احمدی نژاد (from محمود احمدی نژاد to احمدی نژاد)" (<https://www.forvo.com/search/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AF+%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF/>). *Forvo.com*.

11. Windfuhr, Gernot (1979). *Persian Grammar: History and State of Its Study* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131028134018/https://books.google.com/books?id=0g8n9mmnjKgC&pg=PA145>). Walter de Gruyter. p. 145. ISBN 9789027977748. Archived from the original (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0g8n9mmnjKgC&pg=PA145>) on 28 October 2013. "... stress is word-final in simple, derived, and compound nouns and adjectives ..."
12. [1] (http://www.diplomaticobserver.com/news_read.asp?id=1871)
13. "Mahmoud Ahmedinejad on Facebook" (<https://archive.today/20121217065904/http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mahmud-Ahmedinejad/8613283977?v=info&viewas=0>). Facebook. 24 July 2001. Archived from the original (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Mahmud-Ahmedinejad/8613283977?v=info&viewas=0>) on 17 December 2012. Retrieved 27 July 2009.
14. Biography of H.E. Dr. Ahmadi Nejad, Honourable President of Islamic Republic of Iran (<http://www.president.ir/eng/ahmadinejad/bio/>). Retrieved 27 January 2008. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080103010101/http://www.president.ir/eng/ahmadinejad/bio/>) 3 January 2008 at the Wayback Machine
15. Avidah Mayville, "The Religious Ideology of Reform in Iran" in J. Harold Ellens (ed.), *Winning Revolutions: The Psychosocial Dynamics of Revolts for Freedom, Fairness, and Rights [3 volumes]*, ABC-CLIO (2013), p. 311
16. "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (http://www.iranchamber.com/history/mahmadinejad/mahmoud_ahmadinejad.php). Iran Chamber Society. Retrieved 28 July 2009.
17. McCormick, John (3 February 2009). *Comparative Politics in Transition* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qLjwQdJnov4C&pg=PA520>). Cengage Learning. p. 520. ISBN 978-0-495-56852-0.
18. Axworthy, Michael (10 March 2016). *Revolutionary Iran: A History of the Islamic Republic* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=c0YSDAAAQBAJ&pg=PA372>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-046896-5.
19. "Hardline mayor with a humble man-of-the-people image" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2005/jun/20/iran.roberttait>). *The Guardian*. 20 June 2005. Retrieved 2 October 2023.
20. "Ahamd Bozorgian (MP): 'The Separation of men and women's elevators is an advantageous policy. It would help to grow.' " (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060114020232/http://entekhab.ir/display/?ID=2648>). Archived from the original (<http://entekhab.ir/display/?ID=2648>) on 14 January 2006. Retrieved 20 June 2005. Entekhab News. Retrieved 31 August 2006.
21. "Ahmadinejad Sworn in as Iran's New President" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090129182648/http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-08/2005-08-06-voa8.cfm>). *Voice Of America*. 6 August 2005. Archived from the original (<http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-08/2005-08-06-voa8.cfm>) on 29 January 2009. Retrieved 23 December 2008.
22. "Iran hardliner becomes president" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4740441.stm). *BBC*. 3 August 2005. Retrieved 6 December 2006.
23. Hafezi, Parisa. "Influential Iran cleric slams Ahmadinejad on economy (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-economy-cleric-idUSHAF34205520080813>)" Reuters, 13 August 2008

24. Memarian, Omid (17 September 2010). "Activists Warn of Rights Crisis Ahead of Ahmadinejad Visit | Inter Press Service" (<http://www.ipsnews.net/2010/09/activists-warn-of-rights-crisis-ahead-of-ahmadinejad-visit/>). *Ipsnews.net*. Inter Press Service. Retrieved 4 March 2020. "The event was organised by two New York-based rights groups, the International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran and Human Rights Watch, as well as the Nobel Women's Initiative. ... His group, "Amnesty International ..."
25. Tait, Robert (25 May 2007). "Iran interest rate cut sparks panic selling" (<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2007/may/25/iran.internationalnews>). *The Guardian*. Tehran. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
26. "مدیریت و برنامه‌ریزی منحل شد" (https://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/story/2007/07/070710_ka-mpo.shtml) (سازمان), BBC Persian. Retrieved 29 July 2007. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070817164633/http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/story/2007/07/070710_ka-mpo.shtml) 17 August 2007 at the Wayback Machine
27. "Assembly of Experts to study economic reform plan: Rafsanjani" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080912183345/http://www.tehrantimes.com/index_View.asp?code=175959). *Tehran Times* (in Persian). 23 August 2008. Archived from the original (http://www.tehrantimes.com/index_View.asp?code=175959) on 12 September 2008. Retrieved 23 August 2008.
28. "Iran clerics defy election ruling" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8134904.stm). *BBC News*. 5 July 2009. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
29. "Is this government legitimate?" (https://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2009/07/090704_op_brief_majma_qom.shtml). BBC. 7 September 2009. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
30. Landry, Carole (25 June 2009). "G8 calls on Iran to halt election violence" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140303113954/http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jSWPwBGmOByDmvG6OPfquesxj2O7Q>). AFP. Archived from the original (<https://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jSWPwBGmOByDmvG6OPfquesxj2O7Q>) on 3 March 2014. Retrieved 18 June 2011. "The West has expressed alarm over Tehran's crackdown ... The Group of Eight leading powers on Friday deplored post-election violence in Iran ... Divergences appeared when Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov warned that isolating Iran was the "wrong approach" ..."
31. Erdbrink, Thomas (3 April 2013). "Power Struggle Is Gripping Iran Ahead of June Election" (https://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/04/world/middleeast/ahmadinejad-of-iran-reshapes-image-ahead-of-june-vote.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1&). *New York Times*. Retrieved 4 April 2013. "It is all part of a power struggle ahead of the June election between Mr. Ahmadinejad's faction and a coalition of traditionalists, including many Revolutionary Guards commanders and hard-line clerics."
32. Dehghan, Saeed Kamali (5 May 2011). "Ahmadinejad allies charged with sorcery" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/may/05/ahmadinejad-allies-charged-with-sorcery>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110510144655/http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/may/05/ahmadinejad-allies-charged-with-sorcery>) from the original on 10 May 2011. Retrieved 18 June 2011.

33. Dareini, Ali Akbar (20 April 2011). "Iranian lawmakers warn Ahmadinejad to accept intelligence chief as political feud deepens" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131217073724/http://www.stalbertgazette.com/article/GB/20110420/CP01/304209937/-1/sag0806/iranian-lawmakers-warn-ahmadinejad-to-back-intelligence-chief-as%26template%3DcpArt>). *StAlbertGazette.com*. Associated Press. Archived from the original (<http://www.stalbertgazette.com/article/GB/20110420/CP01/304209937/-1/sag0806/iranian-lawmakers-warn-ahmadinejad-to-back-intelligence-chief-as&template=cpArt>) on 17 December 2013. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
34. "Iran's president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad summoned to parliament" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2012/mar/14/iran-ahmadinejad-appears-parliament>). *The Guardian*. 14 March 2012. Retrieved 18 December 2012.
35. Ahmadinejad critic Larijani re-elected Iran speaker (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-18328882>). BBC (5 June 2012). Retrieved on 18 December 2012.
36. "Hard-Line Ex-Leader Ahmadinejad Stuns Iran With Election Bid" (https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2017/04/12/world/middleeast/ap-ml-iran-elections.html?_r=0). *The New York Times*. 12 April 2017.
37. "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad 'disqualified' from Iran elections" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/04/mahmoud-ahmadinejad-disqualified-iran-elections-170420190716061.html>). 20 April 2017.
38. "Iran's Ahmadinejad disqualified from running for the president" (<http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/20/iranian-president-hassan-rouhani-and-hardline-rival-ebrahim-rasi-cleared-to>). 20 April 2017.
39. Motamedi, Maziar. "Iran approves 7 for presidential vote; bars reformists" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/5/25/irans-guardian-council-disqualifies-most-presidential-candidates>). *Aljazeera.com*. Retrieved 26 July 2021.
40. Melman, Yossi; Javedanfar, Meir (2007). *The Nuclear Sphinx of Tehran: Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the State of Iran* (<https://archive.org/details/nuclearsphinxoft00melm/page/1>). Basic Books. pp. 1–3 (<https://archive.org/details/nuclearsphinxoft00melm/page/1>). ISBN 9780786718870.
41. Tait, Robert (2 July 2005). "A humble beginning helped to form Iran's new hard man" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2005/jul/02/iran.roberttait>). *The Guardian*. Tehran. Retrieved 27 July 2009.
42. Naji, Kasra (2008). *Ahmadinejad: The Secret History of Iran's Radical Leader* (https://archive.org/details/ahmadinejadsecre00naji_785). University of California Press. p. 4 (https://archive.org/details/ahmadinejadsecre00naji_785/page/n18). ISBN 9781845116361.
43. "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad revealed to have Jewish past" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/6256173/Mahmoud-Ahmadinejad-revealed-to-have-Jewish-past.html>). *Daily Telegraph*. 3 October 2009. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20220112/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/6256173/Mahmoud-Ahmadinejad-revealed-to-have-Jewish-past.html>) from the original on 12 January 2022.
44. "Ahmadinejad has no Jewish roots" (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/oct/05/mahmoud-ahmadinejad-jewish-family>). *The Guardian*. 5 October 2009. Retrieved 10 January 2017.
45. Enteshami, Anoushiravan; Zweiri, Mahjoob (2007). *Iran and the rise of Neoconservatives, the politics of Tehran's silent Revolution*. I. B. Tauris. p. 53.

46. "Iran's president launches weblog" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4790005.stm). BBC. 14 August 2006. Retrieved 28 July 2009.
47. Lee, Jon (7 January 2009). "Can Iran Change? High stakes in Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's reelection campaign" (https://newyorker.com/reporting/2009/04/13/090413fa_fact_anderson). *New Yorker*. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
48. Bozorgmehr, Najmeh (30 May 2008). "Interview transcript: Mojtaba Samareh-Hashemi" (https://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/3c04bcbc-2d9e-11dd-b92a-000077b07658,dwp_uuid=be75219e-940a-11da-82ea-0000779e2340.html?nclick_check=1). *Financial Times*. Retrieved 28 July 2009.
49. Hassan, Hussein D. (16 January 2007). "Profile and Statements of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100106163238/http://brownback.senate.gov/public/legissues/foreignpol_crsreportiranprofilestateofpres.pdf) (PDF). Library of Congress. Archived from the original (http://brownback.senate.gov/public/legissues/foreignpol_crsreportiranprofilestateofpres.pdf) (PDF) on 6 January 2010. Retrieved 28 July 2009.
50. "The 2005 World Mayor finalists" (http://www.worldmayor.com/results05/worldmayor_finalists05.html). World Mayor. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
51. Wright, Robin (2008). *Dreams and Shadows: The Future of the Middle East* (<https://archive.org/details/dreamsshadowsfut00wrig>). Penguin Press. ISBN 9781101202760.
52. Aneja, Atul (2006). He was also known as tir khalas zan before becoming president. "New Dynamics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071016202546/http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2326/stories/20070112001105500.htm>). Archived from the original on 16 October 2007. Retrieved 5 February 2010. Frontline. Retrieved 28 July 2007.
53. Dehghan, Saeed Kamali; Borger, Julian (19 May 2011). "Ahmadinejad's enemies scent blood in Iran power struggle" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/may/19/ahmadinejad-iran-power-struggle>). *The Guardian*.
54. Vick, Karl (19 June 2005). "Hard-Line Figure In Iran Runoff" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/06/18/AR2005061801226_pf.html). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 28 July 2009.
55. Tunisia, Babnet (2005). "More on Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090626204105/http://persianmirror.com/community/2005/opinion/MahmoudAhmadinejad.cfm>). *Persian Mirror*. Archived from the original (<http://persianmirror.com/community/2005/opinion/MahmoudAhmadinejad.cfm>) on 26 June 2009. Retrieved 2 August 2009.
56. Moubayed, S. (19 January 2006). "Iran and the art of crisis management" (https://web.archive.org/web/20060220060411/http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Middle_East/H A19Ak03.html). *Asia Times*. Archived from the original on 20 February 2006. Retrieved 28 July 2009.
57. Brea, Jennifer. "Profile: Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, President of Iran." (<http://worldnews.about.com/od/iran/p/ahmadinejad.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110707075150/http://worldnews.about.com/od/iran/p/ahmadinejad.htm>) 7 July 2011 at the Wayback Machine. Retrieved 31 August 2006.
58. Ansari, Nazenin (25 June 2006). "Divide and empower" (https://web.archive.org/web/20081207110527/http://www.prospect-magazine.co.uk/article_details.php?id=7487). *Prospect Magazine*. Archived from the original (http://www.prospect-magazine.co.uk/article_details.php?id=7487) on 7 December 2008. Retrieved 2 August 2009.

59. Slackman, Michael (8 September 2006). "Behind Ahmadinejad, a Powerful Cleric" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/09/08/world/africa/08iht-khamenei.2748833.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
60. "Clip Drlman CNN – at Tofoiran" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110715032350/http://tofoiran.packdeal.com/clips/Drlman/20060906-Drlman-CNN-225.aspx>). 6 September 2006. Archived from the original (<http://tofoiran.packdeal.com/clips/Drlman/20060906-Drlman-CNN-225.aspx>) on 15 July 2011. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
61. Kasra, Naji (2008). *Ahmadinejad: The Secret History of Iran's Radical Leader*. Berkeley: University of California Press. pp. 20–23. ISBN 978-0520256637.
62. "New Iran interior chief approved" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7735947.stm). *BBC News*. 18 November 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
63. "Article 133" (http://www.servat.unibe.ch/icl/ir00000_.html#A133_). *Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran*. International Constitutional Law. 1992. Retrieved 2 August 2009.
64. "اخبار ریاست جمهوری" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060111212405/http://president.ir/ahmadinejad/cronicnews/1384/06/02/index-f.htm>). 11 January 2006. Archived from the original (<http://president.ir/ahmadinejad/cronicnews/1384/06/02/index-f.htm>) on 11 January 2006. Retrieved 9 July 2022.
65. "Depleted Iran cabinet meets after rejection of four by parliament" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110608214526/http://www.khaleejtimes.com/DisplayArticle.asp?xfile=data%2Fmiddleeast%2F2005%2FAugust%2Fmiddleeast_August739.xml§ion=middleeast&col=). *Khaleej Times Online*. 26 August 2005. Archived from the original (http://www.khaleejtimes.com/DisplayArticle.asp?xfile=data/middleeast/2005/August/middleeast_August739.xml§ion=middleeast&col=) on 8 June 2011. Retrieved 2 August 2009.
66. Blair, Edmund (18 December 2006). "Results in Iranian Vote Seen as Setback for Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/12/17/AR2006121700772.html>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
67. Mansharof, Y.; Savyon, A. (26 December 2008). "Renewed Power Struggle in Iran as the Presidential Elections Approach: Part I – Ahmadinejad's Revolutionary-Messianic Faction vs. Rafsanjani-Reformist Alliance" (<https://www.memri.org/reports/renewed-power-struggle-iran-presidential-elections-approach-part-i-%e2%80%93-ahmadinejads>). The Middle East Media Research Institute. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
68. "Ahmadinejad 'leads in Iran election' " (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8098305.stm). BBC. 13 June 2009. Retrieved 13 June 2009.
69. "Defiant Iran president takes oath" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8184240.stm). BBC. 5 August 2009. Retrieved 5 August 2009.
70. "Iran The Presidency" (http://www.photius.com/countries/iran/government/iran_government_the_presidency.html). *Photius.com*. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
71. "Iran poll critics shun ceremony" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8180811.stm). BBC. 3 August 2009. Retrieved 5 August 2009.
72. "Iran's opposition calls for inauguration protests" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131217062002/http://www.journal-news.net/page/content.detail/id/523324/Iran-s-opposition-calls-for-inauguration-protests.html>). Associated Press. 4 August 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.journal-news.net/page/content.detail/id/523324/Iran-s-opposition-calls-for-inauguration-protests.html>) on 17 December 2013. Retrieved 5 August 2009.

73. Daragahi, Borzou; Mostaghim, Ramin (27 July 2009). "Iran president clashes with conservatives" (<https://articles.latimes.com/2009/jul/27/world/fg-iran27>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
74. Deshmukh, Jay (26 July 2009). "Ahmadinejad 'sacks four Iran ministers' " (<https://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jYm2jkM3p-MmD8B1Oh9ZDXNG6xw>). Retrieved 7 September 2010.
75. "آفتاب - باهنر: جلسات دولت نهم از این پس غیرقانونی است" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101225034858/http://www.aftabnews.ir/vdchzinw.23nzmdfft2.html>). *Aftab News*. Archived from the original (<http://aftabnews.ir/vdchzinw.23nzmdfft2.html>) on 25 December 2010. Retrieved 7 September 2010.
76. "Iran backs first woman minister" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8235264.stm). BBC. 3 September 2009. Retrieved 28 November 2009.
77. MacFarquhar, Neil (4 March 2012). "Elections in Iran Favor Ayatollah's Allies, Dealing Blow to President and His Office" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/05/world/middleeast/iran-elections-deal-blow-to-ahmadinejad-and-the-presidency.html>). *The New York Times*.
78. "Iran's unemployment falls to 10.3 pct -minister" (<http://in.reuters.com/article/iran-unemployment-idINDAH13987520080331>). *Reuters*. 31 March 2008. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
79. Bakhtiar, Abbas. "Ahmadinejad's Achilles Heel" (<http://www.payvand.com/news/07/jan/1295.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171010061417/http://www.payvand.com/news/07/jan/1295.html>) 10 October 2017 at the [Wayback Machine](#)
80. Secor, Laura (2 February 2009). "Letter from Tehran, The rationalist". *The New Yorker*. p. 31.
81. "Economics is for donkeys" (<http://www.newstatesman.com/economy/2008/09/iran-economic-ahmadinejad>). *New Statesman*. 11 September 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
82. "Iranian economists lash out at Ahmadinejad's policies" (<http://www.dailystar.com.lb/Business/Middle-East/2006/Jun-16/72571-iranian-economists-lash-out-at-ahmadinejads-policies.ashx>). *Daily Star*. Libya. 16 June 2006. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
83. Lynch, David J. (5 September 2006). "Geopolitics casts pall on hobbled Iranian economy" (http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/money/world/2006-09-04-iran-economy-usat_x.htm). *USA Today*. Tehran. Retrieved 26 January 2008.
84. Sanati, Kimia. "Ahmadinejad held to election promises" (https://archive.today/20120718075722/http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Middle_East/IH24Ak03.html). *Asia Times*. Retrieved 1 February 2008.
85. Dareini, Ali Akbar (17 January 2007). "Iran's Discontent With Ahmadinejad Grows" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/01/17/AR2007011701335.html>). *The Washington Post*. Associated Press. Retrieved 28 August 2007.
86. "Ahmadinejad slammed by outgoing economy minister" (<https://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jPjMFDWR5wix280l0R7irdv5THEg>). *AFP*. 22 April 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
87. "Martyrdom would solve Iran's economic woes: Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jelVVHDZfukEAIK80qF88B6Q1Tpg>). *AFP*. 24 April 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.

88. "جامعه خبری تحلیلی الف" (https://web.archive.org/web/20141018132405/http://www.alef.ir/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=26085&Itemid=99999999). Archived from the original (<https://www.alef.ir/>) on 18 October 2014. Retrieved 9 July 2022.
89. Leyne, Jon (24 October 2008). "Iran economy facing 'perfect storm' " (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7687107.stm). *BBC*. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
90. "Assembly of Experts to study economic reform plan: Rafsanjani" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080912183345/http://www.tehrantimes.com/index_View.asp?code=175959). *Tehran Times*. 23 August 2008. Archived from the original (http://www.tehrantimes.com/index_View.asp?code=175959) on 12 September 2008. Retrieved 23 August 2008.
91. "Iran: Debate heats up over restructuring of Management and Planning Organization" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190120052220/http://www.payvand.com/news/06/oct/1192.html>). *Payvand*. 18 October 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.payvand.com/news/06/oct/1192.html>) on 20 January 2019. Retrieved 27 April 2009.
92. "Iran's leader taking over Oil Ministry temporarily, news agency says" (<http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/meast/05/16/iran.ahmadinejad.oil/index.html?hpt=Sbin>). *CNN*. 16 May 2011.
93. Peterson, Scott (22 November 2010). "Ahmadinejad calls on Iranian girls to marry at 16" (<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Middle-East/2010/1122/Ahmadinejad-calls-on-Iranian-girls-to-marry-at-16>). *The Christian Science Monitor*.
94. Tait, Robert (23 October 2006). "Ahmadinejad urges Iranian baby boom to challenge West" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/oct/23/iran.roberttait>). *The Guardian*. Tehran. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
95. "Ebadi protests against Iran's polygamy bill" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131208204301/http://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/ebadi-protests-against-iran-s-polygamy-bill/article1-328872.aspx>). *Hindustan Times*. 4 August 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/ebadi-protests-against-iran-s-polygamy-bill/article1-328872.aspx>) on 8 December 2013. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
96. " "Reza's Compassion Fund" project archived" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061021113903/http://roozonline.com/01newsstory/012137.shtml>). *Rooz* (in Persian). Archived from the original (<http://roozonline.com/01newsstory/012137.shtml>) on 21 October 2006. Retrieved 17 October 2006.
97. "Video of Imam Reza Love Fund" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120306113836/http://irannegah.com/Video.aspx?id=593>). *IranNegah.com*. Archived from the original (<http://irannegah.com/Video.aspx?id=593>) on 6 March 2012. Retrieved 18 May 2008.
98. Human Rights Watch (2011). *World Report 2007: Events of 2006* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1UbK1st63cgC&q=%22Since+President+Ahmadinejad+came+to+power%22%2C+%22treatment+of+detainees+has+worsened%22&pg=PA464>). Seven Stories Press. ISBN 9781583229583.
99. گزارش اختصاصی رجویوز از حاشیه های مراسم امروز دانشگاه امیرکبیر (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080307115938/http://www.rajanews.com/News/?3739>) [Exclusive report from the margins of today's ceremony Amir Kabir University]. *Rajanews.com* (in Persian). 7 March 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.rajanews.com/News/?3739>) on 7 March 2008. Retrieved 11 January 2017.

- L00. [مَشْرُوحِ سَخْنانِ بَسِيارِ مَهْمِ اَحْمَدِي نَزادِ دَرِ دَانِشْگاهِ اميرِ كَبيرِ](https://web.archive.org/web/20080307115933/http://www.rajanews.com/News/?3737) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080307115933/http://www.rajanews.com/News/?3737>) [Detailed critical remarks of Ahmadinejad at Amir Kabir University] (in Persian). Archived from the original (<http://www.rajanews.com/News/?3737>) on 7 March 2008. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L01. Fathi, Nazila (12 December 2006). "Students disrupt speech by Iran chief" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/650214386/Students-disrupt-speech-by-Iran-chief.html>). *Deseret News*. Tehran. The New York Times News Service. Retrieved 12 December 2006.
- L02. [انتقادِ مَشاورِ رَيسِ جُمهورِ ازِ طَرَحِ مَبارَزِهِ باِ بَدجايي](https://web.archive.org/web/20081207120901/http://www.baztab.com/news/65372.php) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081207120901/http://www.baztab.com/news/65372.php>) [Ahmadinejad's adviser criticizes hijab enforcement issue]. *Baztab.com* (in Persian). Archived from the original (<http://www.baztab.com/news/65372.php>) on 7 December 2008. Retrieved 23 April 2007.
- L03. Vahdat, Ahmad (18 January 2012). "HIV created by West to enfeeble third world, claims Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/9023777/HIV-created-by-West-to-enfeeble-third-world-claims-Mahmoud-Ahmadinejad.html>). *The Daily Telegraph*. London. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20220112/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/9023777/HIV-created-by-West-to-enfeeble-third-world-claims-Mahmoud-Ahmadinejad.html>) from the original on 12 January 2022. Retrieved 19 January 2012.
- L04. "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on homosexuality" (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qt_xxqMT2JY). *YouTube*. CNN. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/varchive/youtube/20211103/qt_xxqMT2JY) from the original on 3 November 2021. Retrieved 14 April 2017.
- L05. Park, James (24 September 2012). "President Ahmadinejad: Gays are ugly and are like thieves" (<http://www.pinknews.co.uk/2012/09/24/president-ahmadinejad-gays-are-ugly-and-are-like-thieves/>). *pinknews.co.uk*. Retrieved 28 September 2012.
- L06. "neYous Social Headline News Aggregator" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101019060335/http://www.neyous.com/>). *Neyous.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.neyous.com/>) on 19 October 2010. Retrieved 7 September 2010.
- L07. "Protest against the second cultural revolution" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061021111440/http://roozonline.com/01newsstory/016196.shtml>). Archived from the original (<http://roozonline.com/01newsstory/016196.shtml>) on 21 October 2006. Retrieved 21 October 2006. Rooz. Retrieved 18 October 2006.
- L08. Irani, Hamid. "Cleansing in the Name of Retirement" (<http://roozonline.com/english/016235.shtml>). Retrieved 18 October 2006. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061021093546/http://roozonline.com/english/016235.shtml>) 21 October 2006 at the Wayback Machine
- L09. "Khoshchehreh (MP) protests against the unwanted retirement of university professors" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120224051511/http://www.aftabnews.ir/vdcco4q2boqe0.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.aftabnews.ir/vdcco4q2boqe0.html>) on 24 February 2012. Retrieved 2 December 2012. Aftab News. Retrieved 18 October 2006.
- L10. "Different aspects of the unwanted retirement of university professors" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061004224951/http://www.aftabnews.ir/vdcdnf0yt509o.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.aftabnews.ir/vdcdnf0yt509o.html>) on 4 October 2006. Retrieved 2 December 2012. Aftab News. Retrieved 18 October 2006.

- l11. "صدر حکم بازنشستگی برای ۵۳ استاد دانشگاه علم و صنعت، ادوار نیوز" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070927221850/http://news.gooya.eu/politics/archives/2006/11/055304.php>) Gooya. Retrieved 26 January 2008.
- l12. Theodoulou, Michael. "Protesters condemn Holocaust conference" (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/world/protesters-condemn-holocaust-conference-1-733917>). *The Scotsman*. Retrieved 1 February 2016.
- l13. "President: Students are pioneers of revolutionary movements – Irna" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070929102830/http://www.irna.com/en/news/view/line-17/0612111551150517.htm>). Archived from the original (<http://www.irna.com/en/news/view/line-17/0612111551150517.htm>) on 29 September 2007.
- l14. "Films of yesterday protest in Iran are leaking out « Connections پیوست" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070913232130/http://peyvast.blog.com/1353199/>). Peyvast.blog.com. 12 December 2006. Archived from the original (<http://peyvast.blog.com/1353199/>) on 13 September 2007. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
- l15. "Freedom and Liberty" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130430185511/http://www.ahmadinejad.ir/en/freedom/>). Ahmadinejad's English Blog. Archived from the original (<http://www.ahmadinejad.ir/en/freedom/>) on 30 April 2013.
- l16. Fathi, Nazila (12 December 2006). "Students disrupt speech by Iran chief" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/650214386/Students-disrupt-speech-by-Iran-chief.html>). *Deseret News*. New York Times News Service.
- l17. "Ahmadinejad: We will reach the nuclear energy in near future." (https://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/story/2006/01/060111_mj-ir-nuke-ahmadinejad.shtml) BBC News. Retrieved 29 October 2006.
- l18. "Ahmadinejad Claims Iran Has 3,000 Centrifuges" (<http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1078476.html>) Missile Defense Advocacy. Retrieved 4 September 2007. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131217082817/http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1078476.html>) 17 December 2013 at the Wayback Machine
- l19. "Excerpts: Ahmadinejad conference." (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4613644.stm) BBC News. Retrieved 29 October 2006.
- l20. "Ahmadinejad: Iran can now talk to world from vantage point of a nuclear state" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060422084214/http://www.arabicnews.com/ansub/Daily/Day/060413/2006041301.html>). *ArabicNews.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.arabicnews.com/ansub/Daily/Day/060413/2006041301.html>) on 22 April 2006. Retrieved 29 October 2006.
- l21. "Ahmadinejad: Iran nuke right non-negotiable" (http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Security-Industry/2006/04/13/AhmadinejadIran-nuke-right-non-negotiable/UPI-84261144938178/). UPI. 13 April 2006. Retrieved 12 June 2006.
- l22. Ravid, Barak (12 June 2011). "Sources: UN watchdog hiding evidence on Iran nuclear program" (<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/sources-un-watchdog-hiding-evidence-on-iran-nuclear-program-1.282217>). *Haaretz*. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
- l23. Dareini, Ali Akbar (6 February 2006). "Nuclear Inspections Are Curbed by Iran" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/02/05/AR2006020500877.html>). *The Washington Post*. Tehran. Associated Press. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- l24. "Iran's Nuclear Program" (http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/iran/nuclear_program/index.html). *The New York Times*.

- L25. "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad: 'Nuclear Issue of Iran Is Now Closed' " (<http://www.foxnews.com/story/2007/09/26/mahmoud-ahmadinejad-nuclear-issue-iran-is-now-closed/>). Fox News. Associated Press. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L26. Sanger, David E.; Fathimay, Nazila (20 May 2009). "Iran Test-Fires Missile With 1,200-Mile Range" (https://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/21/world/middleeast/21iran.html?_r=1). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L27. Recknagel, Charles (27 June 2005). "Iran: Election Of Ahmadinejad Unlikely To Affect Nuclear Negotiations" (<http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1059517.html>). Radio Free Europe. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L28. "Iran rebukes its prez over N-policy" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/Iran-rebukes-its-prez-over-N-policy/articleshow/1319950.cms>). *The Times of India*. 19 January 2007. Retrieved 26 January 2008.
- L29. "Ahmadinejad: Nations jealous of nuclear progress" (<http://edition.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/meast/02/23/iran.jealous/index.html>). CNN. 11 February 2008. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L30. "Iran 'ready for nuclear agreement' - Middle East" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2009/10/2009102984633409448.html>). Al Jazeera. 29 October 2009. Retrieved 7 September 2010.
- L31. "Iran proposes big changes to draft atom deal: report" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-idUSLT25626120091029>). *Reuters*. 29 October 2009.
- L32. "Iran: Ahmadi-Nejad's Tumultuous Presidency" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080709030746/http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4647&l=1>). International Crisis Group. 6 February 2007. Archived from the original (<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4647&l=1>) on 9 July 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
- L33. Bozorgmehr, Najmeh (5 June 2014). "Iran: Rogue trader" (<https://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/8df9c092-ca2f-11e3-bb92-00144feabdc0.html>). *Financial Times*. Retrieved 20 March 2015.
- L34. "Iran's President Threatens Crackdown on Christianity" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080504173742/http://www.cbn.com/cbnnews/CWN/121605iran.aspx>). Archived from the original (<http://www.cbn.com/cbnnews/CWN/121605iran.aspx>) on 4 May 2008. Retrieved 5 February 2010. *CBN News*. Retrieved 27 January 2008.
- L35. آفتاب، دفاع از اظهارات احمدی نژاد علیه مسیحیت و یهود، (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070619174926/http://news.gooya.eu/politics/archives/2007/06/060469.php>) (in Persian). Gooya. 7 June 2007. Archived from the original (<http://news.gooya.eu/politics/archives/2007/06/060469.php>) on 19 June 2007. Retrieved 31 May 2009.
- L36. Harrison, Frances. "Iran police move into fashion business" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6213854.stm). Retrieved 16 April 2007.
- L37. "روزنامه هاشمی": بوسه احمدی نژاد بر دست معلم سالخورده اش، اشکال شرعی دارد" (<http://www.ansarnews.com/?usr=news/detail&nid=993>) *Ansar News*. Retrieved 27 January 2008.
- L38. "Ahmadinejad accused of indecency" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6619077.stm) BBC News. Retrieved 28 January 2008.
- L39. Bruno, Greg (11 July 2008). "The Iranian political structure" (<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/The+Iranian+political+structure.-a0182127664>). *Iran Times International*. Washington DC. Retrieved 3 August 2013.
- L40. Majd, Hooman (2008). *The Ayatollah Begs to Differ: The Paradox of Modern Iran* (<https://archive.org/details/ayatollahbegstod00hoom/page/79>). Doubleday. p. 79 (<https://archive.org/details/ayatollahbegstod00hoom/page/79>). ISBN 978-0767928014.

- L41. "Ahmadinejad Attacks Haddad Adel" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190512215127/http://www.iran-press-service.com/ips/articles-2008/april-2008/ahmadinejad-attacks-haddad-adel.shtml>). *Iran-Press-Service.com*. April 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.iran-press-service.com/ips/articles-2008/april-2008/ahmadinejad-attacks-haddad-adel.shtml>) on 12 May 2019. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
- L42. "ياسخ رئيسمجلس به رئيسجمهور الف" (<http://www.alef.ir/vdgcg3z9x.ak9nt4prra.html?25046>) *Alef* Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141018125358/http://www.alef.ir/vdgcg3z9x.ak9nt4prra.html?25046>) 18 October 2014 at the *Wayback Machine*
- L43. "Statement: Mr Ali Kordan" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080817131229/http://www.ox.ac.uk/media/news_stories/2008/080815.html). The University of Oxford. 15 August 2008. Archived from the original (http://www.ox.ac.uk/media/news_stories/2008/080815.html) on 17 August 2008. Retrieved 17 August 2008.
- L44. "سوابق اخلاقي" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080822005850/http://www.roozonline.com/archives/2008/08/post_8726.php). *Rooz online*. 14 August 2008. Archived from the original (http://www.roozonline.com/archives/2008/08/post_8726.php) on 22 August 2008. Retrieved 14 August 2008.
- L45. "News" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081207134205/http://www.africasia.com/services/news/newsitem.php?area=mideast&item=081104102917.yxb25ese.php>). *Africasia*. Archived from the original (<http://www.africasia.com/services/news/newsitem.php?area=mideast&item=081104102917.yxb25ese.php>) on 7 December 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
- L46. Erdbrink, Thomas (4 November 2008). "Scandal, Fistfight Erupt Over Impeachment Move in Iran" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/11/03/AR2008110301757.html?hpid=moreheadlines>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
- L47. "Iran minister sacked over forgery" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7707963.stm). *BBC News*. 4 November 2008. Retrieved 21 June 2009.
- L48. "Iran examines missing oil revenue" (http://www.upi.com/Energy_Resources/2009/02/16/Iran_examines_missing_oil_revenue/UPI-25891234800966/). *United Press International*. 16 February 2009. Retrieved 23 February 2009.
- L49. High level feud bares tensions in Iran (<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/05/world/middleeast/high-level-feud-bares-tensions-in-iran.html>) *The New York Times*, 5 February 2013
- L50. "Oil Money Report Rejected" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090311004645/http://www.payvand.com/news/09/feb/1229.html#s364827>). *Iran newspaper*. 21 February 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.payvand.com/news/09/feb/1229.html#s364827>) on 11 March 2009. Retrieved 23 February 2009.
- L51. Ghajar, Shayan (25 May 2011). "Is Ahmadinejad on His Way Out?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110725083453/http://www.insideiran.org/domestic-relations/is-ahmadinejad-on-his-way-out/>). *InsideIran.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.insideiran.org/domestic-relations/is-ahmadinejad-on-his-way-out/>) on 25 July 2011. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L52. Erdbrink, Thomas (15 May 2011). "Ayatollah: Iran's president 'bewitched' by senior aide" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/ayatollah-irans-president-bewitched-by-senior-aide/2011/05/15/AF7vOG4G_story.html). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.

- L53. Fathi, Nazila (7 January 2008). "Ahmadinejad loses favor with Khamenei, Iran's top leader" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2008/01/07/world/africa/07iht-tehran.4.9063096.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110629111911/http://www.nytimes.com/2008/01/07/world/africa/07iht-tehran.4.9063096.html>) from the original on 29 June 2011. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
- L54. Abdo, Geneive (26 April 2011). "Clash Over Mashaei Reveals Fissures Within the Iranian Regime" (https://huffingtonpost.com/geneive-abdo/clash-over-mashaei-reveal_b_853329.html). *The Huffington Post*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L55. Ahmadinejad gets key endorsement as Iran president (http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-08/04/content_8513716.htm), *China Daily*, 4 August 2009
- L56. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei backs Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in address at Friday prayers (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/5576925/Ayatollah-Ali-Khamenei-backs-Mahmoud-Ahmadinejad-in-address-at-Friday-prayers.html>), *The Telegraph*, Damien McElroy, 19 June 2009
- L57. Daragahi, Borzou (2 May 2011). "Spy flap weakens Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (<https://articles.latimes.com/2011/may/02/world/la-fg-iran-intelligence-20110502>). *Los Angeles Times*. Beirut. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L58. Peterson, Scott (9 May 2011). "Iran's Ahmadinejad survives worst storm of his presidency" (<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Middle-East/2011/0509/Iran-s-Ahmadinejad-survives-worst-storm-of-his-presidency>). *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L59. Dehghan, Saeed Kamali (6 May 2011). "Iran's supreme leader tells Ahmadinejad: accept minister or quit" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/may/06/iran-supreme-leader-ahmadinejad-minister>). *The Guardian*.
- L60. Erdbrink, Thomas (8 May 2011). "Iran's Ahmadinejad affirms Khamenei decision, tensions remain" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle-east/irans-ahmadinejad-affirms-khamenei-decision-tensions-remain/2011/05/08/AFpK82QG_print.html). *The Washington Post*.
- L61. "Iran calls off Ahmadinejad parliament probe" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2012/11/2012112119588529396.html>). Al Jazeera. 21 November 2012. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L62. "Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170826030859/https://english.alarabiya.net/articles/2012/01/15/188461.html>). Archived from the original (<https://english.alarabiya.net/articles/2012/01/15/188461.html>) on 26 August 2017. Retrieved 18 April 2017.
- L63. "Khamenei puts stop to Ahmadinejad's return" (<https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2016/09/mahmoud-ahmadinejad-khamenei-candidacy-letter.html>). 27 September 2016.
- L64. "Iran's Ayatollah Khamenei blocks Ahmadinejad's comeback" (<http://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/middle-east/iran-s-ayatollah-khamenei-blocks-ahmadinejad-s-comeback-1.2807835>). *Irish Times*.
- L65. Dehghan, Saeed Kamali (28 September 2016). "Ahmadinejad blocked from running in Iran presidential elections" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2016/sep/28/ahmadinejad-blocked-running-iran-presidential-elections-ali-khamenei>). *The Guardian*.

- L66. "Ahmadinejad Prohibited to Run for President ... based on Khamenei's Orders" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20161018083743/http://english.aawsat.com/2016/09/article55359128/ahmadinejad-prohibited-run-presidential-elections-based-khameneis-orders>). *Asharq Al-awsat*. 27 September 2016. Archived from the original (<http://english.aawsat.com/2016/09/article55359128/ahmadinejad-prohibited-run-presidential-elections-based-khameneis-orders>) on 18 October 2016. Retrieved 1 April 2017.
- L67. "Ahmadinejad vows to follow Khamenei's order not to run" (<http://english.alarabiya.net/en/2016/09/26/Ahmadinejad-told-stay-out-of-election.html>). 26 September 2016.
- L68. National Post Staff and The Associated Press (11 March 2013). "'Lost control:' Iran's Ahmadinejad under fire from conservative critics for picture of him consoling Hugo Chavez's mother" (<http://news.nationalpost.com/news/irans-ahmadinejad-under-fire-from-conservative-critics-for-picture-of-him-consoling-hugo-chavezs-mother>). *National Post*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
- L69. "NBC News, Ahmadinejad's scandalous moment with Hugo Chavez's mother" (http://web.archive.org/web/20130314004548/http://worldnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2013/03/11/17272211-ahmadinejads-scandalous-moment-with-hugo-chavezs-mother?lite). 11 March 2013. Archived from the original (http://worldnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2013/03/11/17272211-ahmadinejads-scandalous-moment-with-hugo-chavezs-mother?lite) on 14 March 2013. Retrieved 17 March 2013.
- L70. "Ahmadinejad's hug and the future of Chavez's alliance" (<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/03/13/opinion/gmez-chavez-ahmadinejad-america/index.html>). CNN. 13 March 2013. Retrieved 17 March 2013.
- L71. "Ahmadinejad's 'Family Justice' " (http://www.rferl.org/content/Ahmadinejads_Family_Justice/1749454.html). *Radio Free Europe*. 8 June 2009. Retrieved 28 July 2013.
- L72. Williams, Carol J. (15 July 2013). "Iran president-elect hints at need for nuclear sanctions relief" (<https://latimes.com/news/world/worldnow/la-fg-wn-iran-rouhani-nuclear-sanctions-20130715,0,7966474.story>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved 28 July 2013.
- L73. Rubin, Michael; Alfoneh, Ali (10 May 2009). "Iran Presidential Election Round Up" (<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/181567/iran-presidential-election-round/michael-rubin>). *National Review*. Retrieved 28 July 2013.
- L74. Hannun, Marya (14 May 2013). "Wait, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's brother is running for president of Iran?" (http://blog.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2013/05/13/mahmoud_ahmadinejads_brother_davood_is_running_for_president_of_iran). *Foreign Policy*. Retrieved 28 July 2013.
- L75. Molavi, Reza; Gandolfo, K. Luisa (Winter 2010). "Who Rules Iran?" (<http://www.meforum.org/2586/who-rules-iran>). *The Middle East Quarterly*. **XVII** (1): 61–68. Retrieved 14 August 2013.
- L76. "Ahmadinejad blames West for AIDS" (<http://www.jpost.com/International/Ahmadinejad-blames-West-for-AIDS>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Associated Press. 29 July 2008.
- L77. President Ahmadinejad, Part 2 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QW1DItEt5z4>) on YouTube, CBS
- L78. "Iran president says UN sanctions unlikely" (http://edition.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/middleeast/04/24/iran.nuclear/index.html?_s=PM:WORLD). CNN. 24 April 2006.
- L79. "Ahmadinejad: Israel must be wiped off the map" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070927213903/http://www.iribnews.ir/Full_en.asp?news_id=200247), IRIB News, 26 October 2005.

- l80. Nazeela, Fathi (27 October 2005). "Iran's New President Says Israel 'Must Be Wiped Off the Map' " (<https://www.nytimes.com/2005/10/27/world/middleeast/irans-new-president-says-israel-must-be-wiped-off-the-map.html>). *The New York Times*.
- l81. "Iran leader's comments attacked" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4378948.stm). BBC. 27 October 2005. Retrieved 22 July 2015.
- l82. Kessler, Glenn (5 October 2011). "Did Ahmadinejad really say Israel should be 'wiped off the map'?" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker/post/did-ahmadinejad-really-say-israel-should-be-wiped-off-the-map/2011/10/04/gIQABJIKML_blog.html). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 22 July 2015.
- l83. Friedman, Uri (5 October 2011). "Debating Every Last Word of Ahmadinejad's 'Wipe Israel Off the Map' " (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150722225210/http://www.thewire.com/global/2011/10/debating-every-last-word-ahmadinejads-wipe-israel-map/43372/>). *The Wire*. Archived from the original (<http://www.thewire.com/global/2011/10/debating-every-last-word-ahmadinejads-wipe-israel-map/43372/>) on 22 July 2015. Retrieved 22 July 2015.
- l84. Steele, Jonathan (14 June 2006). "Lost in translation" (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2006/jun/14/post155>). *The Guardian*.
- l85. Amirpur, Katajun (2012). "Iran's Policy towards Jewish Iranians and the State of Israel. Is the Present Iranian State Islamofascist?". *Die Welt des Islams*. **52** (3/4): 387. doi:10.1163/15700607-201200a6 (<https://doi.org/10.1163%2F15700607-201200a6>).
- l86. Hooglund, Eric (2013). "Decoding Ahmadinejad's rhetoric on Israel" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=YNzFBQAAQBAJ&pg=PT206>). In Hooglund, Eric; Stenberg, Leif (eds.). *Navigating Contemporary Iran: Challenging Economic, Social and Political Perceptions*. Routledge. pp. 198-206. ISBN 9781136488375.
- l87. "Meridor: Ahmadinejad didn't say, 'Wipe Israel off the map' " (http://www.israelhayom.com/site/newsletter_article.php?id=3984). *Israel Hayom*. 17 April 2012.
- l88. "Israeli Minister Agrees Ahmadinejad Never Said Israel 'Must Be Wiped Off the Map' " (http://thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/04/17/israeli-minister-agrees-ahmadinejad-never-said-israel-must-be-wiped-off-the-map/?_r=0). *The New York Times*. 17 April 2012.
- l89. "Did Ahmadinejad really say Israel should be 'wiped off the map'?" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker/post/did-ahmadinejad-really-say-israel-should-be-wiped-off-the-map/2011/10/04/gIQABJIKML_blog.html). *The Washington Post*. 4 October 2011.
- l90. "Reports: Iran fires missile marked with 'Israel should be wiped' " (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/03/09/reports-iran-fires-missiles-marked-israel-must-wiped-out/81517488/>). *USA Today*. 9 March 2016.
- l91. Gladstone, Rick (14 March 2016). "Israel Calls on U.N. to Punish Iran for Missile Tests" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/15/world/middleeast/iran-israel-un-missile-tests.html>). *The New York Times*.
- l92. Case, Spencer (26 September 2016). "Unthinking the Thinkable: Iran and the Bomb" (<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/440377/iran-nuclear-arms-dangers>). *National Review*.
- l93. "Iran tests missile capable of reaching Israel" (<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/iran-ballistic-missile-test-launch-nuclear-deal-israel-middle-east/>). CBS News. Associated Press. 9 May 2016. Retrieved 11 January 2017.

- L94. "President Calls Zionist Main Terrorist Hub in World" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150722225325/http://www.president.ir/en/28177>). Archived from the original on 22 July 2015. Retrieved 26 February 2015. Access date 30 July 2016. Both this link and the corresponding Farsi page have been removed from the official web site of the Iranian President. The Farsi original has not been re-discovered.
- L95. * "Holocaust comments spark outrage" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4529198.stm), BBC News, Retrieved 14 December 2005.
- "Iran leader's comments attacked" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4378948.stm), BBC News, Retrieved 27 January 2008.
 - Esfandiari, Golnaz. "Iran: President's Latest Comments About Israel Spark Further Condemnation" (<http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1063690.html>). Radio Free Europe. Retrieved 28 January 2008.
 - Vick, Karl; Jordan, Mary (28 October 2005). "World Leaders Condemn Iranian's Call to Wipe Israel 'Off the Map' " (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/10/27/AR2005102702221.html>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
 - "NCC Condemns Ahmadinejad's Holocaust Statement" (<http://www.nccusa.org/news/051216Ahmadinejad.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090417214619/http://www.nccusa.org/news/051216Ahmadinejad.html>) 17 April 2009 at the Wayback Machine. National Council of Churches. Retrieved 16 December 2007.
 - Slackman, Michael. "In Tehran, a riposte to the Danish cartoons" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/24/world/africa/24iht-iran.2585075.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 24 September 2007.
 - "Germans Protest Against Ahmadinejad, Racism As Cup Opens" (<http://www.dw.de/germans-protest-against-ahmadinejad-racism-as-cup-opens/a-2051820-1>). *Deutsche Welle*, Retrieved 11 June 2006.
 - "Annan: 'Dismay' over Iranian comments on Israel" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080726023233/http://www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/meast/10/27/ahmadinejad.reaction/>). CNN. Retrieved 27 September 2007.
 - Fathi, Nazila. "Text of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's Speech" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2005/10/30/weekinreview/30iran.html?ex=1161230400&en=26f07fc5b7543417&ei=5070>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 17 October 2006.
 - "Iran vote seen as referendum on Ahmadinejad" (http://www.boston.com/news/world/articles/2006/12/15/iran_vote_seen_as_referendum_on_ahmadinejad/). *The Boston Globe*. Retrieved 27 December 2006.
 - Bronner, Ethan (10 June 2006). "Just How Far Did They Go, Those Words Against Israel?" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/06/11/weekinreview/11bronner.html?ex=1307678400&en=efa2bd266224e880&ei=5088>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 11 June 2006.
 - "Ahmadinejad misunderstood, says Iran" (http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2006%5C02%5C22%5Cstory_22-2-2006_pg4_15) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070930180643/http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2006%5C02%5C22%5Cstory_22-2-2006_pg4_15) 30 September 2007 at the Wayback Machine. *The Daily Times of Pakistan*. Retrieved 22 February 2006.

- L96. "Diplomats walk out as Ahmadinejad rails against Israel in UN" (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomats-walk-out-as-ahmadinejad-rails-against-israel-in-un-1.7322>). *Haaretz*. 24 September 2009.
- L97. * Harding, Luke; Campbell, Denis (10 June 2006). "Iran team face mass protest" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/jun/11/worldcup2006.iran>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 11 June 2007.
- "Eurovision may ban Israeli entry due to lyrics on nuclear war" (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/eurovision-may-ban-israeli-entry-due-to-lyrics-on-nuclear-war-1.214448>). *Haaretz*. Associated Press. 1 March 2007. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
 - "Iran's Rhetoric on Holocaust Anger German Muslims" (<http://www.dw.de/irans-rhetoric-on-holocaust-anger-german-muslims/a-1907670-1>), *Deutsche Welle*. Retrieved 18 February 2007.
 - Smith-Spark, Laura. "Racism fears dog World Cup build-up" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5012182.stm>). *BBC News*. Retrieved 26 May 2006.
 - "Annan condemns Holocaust denial" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4653666.stm>). *BBC News*. Retrieved 27 January 2006.
 - Rosenberg, Joel C. (2006). *Epicenter: Why the Current Rumblings in the Middle East Will Change Your Future*. Tyndale House Publishers, Inc. p. 109. ISBN 9781414311357. "He was defeated by the even more hard-line and anti-Semitic Mahmoud Ahmadinejad ..."
 - Erlanger, Steven (13 January 2006). "Israel Wants West to Deal More Urgently With Iran" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/01/13/international/middleeast/13israel.html>). *The New York Times*. Tel Aviv. Retrieved 28 March 2008.
 - "NCC Condemns Ahmadinejad's Holocaust Statement" (<http://www.nccusa.org/news/051216Ahmadinejad.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090417214619/http://www.nccusa.org/news/051216Ahmadinejad.html>) 17 April 2009 at the *Wayback Machine*, National Council of Churches. Retrieved 16 December 2005.
- L98. Namiech, Ophelie (2 October 2009). "How a nice Jewish girl met Iranian madman Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (<http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/nice-jewish-girl-met-iranian-madman-mahmoud-ahmadinejad-article-1.381816>). *Daily News*. New York. Retrieved 7 September 2010.
- L99. "Ahmadinejad's speech @ Columbia university - a transcript" (<http://ahmadinejadspeech.blogspot.com/2007/09/ahmadinejads-speech-columbia.html>). 25 September 2007. Retrieved 2 February 2009.
- L200. "Iranian leader 'not anti-Semite' " (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5368458.stm). *BBC*. 21 September 2006. Retrieved 8 April 2007. "'Some people think if they accuse me of being anti-Jew they can solve the problem. No, I am not anti-Jew. I respect them very much.'"

201. *Davidovitch, Nitza; Dana, Nissim (28 February 2017). "The Holocaust paradox: Holocaust denial and its use in the Arab world". *Israel Affairs*. **23** (2): 411–426. doi:10.1080/13537121.2016.1274507 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F13537121.2016.1274507>). ISSN 1353-7121 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1353-7121>). S2CID 151730193 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:151730193>).
- Jewish Telegraph Agency, staff (8 July 2013). "Ahmadinejad says Holocaust denial was his major achievement" (<https://www.timesofisrael.com/ahmadinejad-says-holocaust-denial-was-his-major-achievement/>). *Times of Israel*. Retrieved 3 September 2018.
 - Winograd, Zoe (9 July 2013). "Ahmadinejad: my main achievement was Holocaust denial" (<https://www.thejc.com/news/world/ahmadinejad-my-main-achievement-was-holocaust-denial-1.46683>). *The Jewish Chronicle*. Retrieved 3 September 2018.
 - Rubin, Michael (19 January 2015). "Iran to Host Holocaust Cartoon Contest - Commentary Magazine" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180904084620/https://www.commentarymagazine.com/foreign-policy/middle-east/iran/iran-host-holocaust-cartoon-contest/>). *Commentary Magazine*. Archived from the original (<http://www.commentarymagazine.com/foreign-policy/middle-east/iran/iran-host-holocaust-cartoon-contest/>) on 4 September 2018. Retrieved 3 September 2018.
202. Fathi, Naila (15 January 2006). "UN Scrutiny Won't Make Iran Quit Nuclear Effort, President Says" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/01/15/international/middleeast/15tehran.html?ex=1294981200&en=aa775eeb6ae97fbd&ei=5088>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
203. Black, Ian (3 September 2010). "Middle East peace talks are 'doomed to fail', says Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/sep/03/ahmadinejad-middle-east-talks-fail>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
204. Iran's Ahmadinejad calls on Palestinians to fight on (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-israel-palestinians-idUSTRE6821EX20100903>). Reuters. Retrieved on 3 February 2011.
205. Bowen, Jeremy (3 September 2010). "Mid-East talks doomed, says Iranian leader Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-11175834>). Bbc.co.uk. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
206. Video: Ahmadinejad pours scorn on Middle East peace talks (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100907041210/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/7980335/Ahmadinejad-pours-scorn-on-Middle-East-peace-talks.html>). Telegraph (3 September 2010). Retrieved on 2011-02-03.
207. CNN Wire Staff (5 September 2010). "Iran continues back-and-forth barbs with Palestinians over peace talks" (<http://edition.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/meast/09/05/iran.west.bank.comments/index.html>). CNN. Retrieved 11 January 2017. {{cite news}}: |author= has generic name (help)
208. Lyons, John (6 September 2010). "Progress of Middle East peace talks 'a surprise' " (<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/progress-of-middle-east-peace-talks-a-surprise/story-e6frg6so-1225914498801>). *The Australian*. Retrieved 11 January 2017.
209. "YouTube: Full speech by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad at UN" (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k4phNuwx8Hs>). Russia Today. 23 September 2010. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/varchive/youtube/20211103/k4phNuwx8Hs>) from the original on 3 November 2021. Retrieved 24 September 2010.

23. "سفرهای انتخاباتی احمدی نژاد به ایستگاه آخر رسید" (<http://www.fardanews.com/fa/news/570920/%D8%B3%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA%DB%8C-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B3%D8%AA%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%87-%D8%A2%D8%AE%D8%B1-%D8%B1%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%AF>). *Fardanews.com*. 24 September 2016. Retrieved 14 January 2017.
24. "سفرهای اخیر احمدی نژاد انتخاباتی نیست" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210308121944/http://shohadayeiran.com/fa/news/74736/%D8%B3%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A7%D8%AE%DB%8C%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA%DB%8C-%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%B3%D8%AA>). Archived from the original (<https://www.shohadayeiran.com/fa/news/74736/%D8%B3%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%A7%D8%AE%DB%8C%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C%E2%80%8C%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA%DB%8C-%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%B3%D8%AA>) on 8 March 2021. Retrieved 13 July 2022.
25. Bengali, Ramin Mostaghim and Shashank (26 September 2016). "Iran's supreme leader tells former president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad not to run again" (<https://latimes.com/world/la-fg-iran-ahmadinejad-20160926-snap-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved 14 January 2017.
26. "Iran's top leader tells Ahmadinejad not to run for president again" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/irans-leader-ahmadinejad-too-divisive-for-political-comeback/2016/09/26/0ea4e1e8-83da-11e6-ac72-a29979381495_story.html). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 14 January 2017.
27. "Iran's Supreme Leader Advises Ahmadinejad Not to Run for President" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/27/world/middleeast/iran-ayatollah-ali-khamenei-mahmoud-ahmadinejad.html>). *The New York Times*. 27 September 2016. Retrieved 14 January 2017.
28. "دکتر احمدی نژاد در نامه ای خطاب به مقام معظم رهبری اعلام کرد: برنامه ای برای حضور در عرصه دولت بهار :: هواداران دکتر محمود" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200127122618/http://www.dolatabahar.ir/view-314639.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.dolatabahar.ir/view-314639.html>) on 27 January 2020. Retrieved 27 January 2020.
29. "احمدی نژاد از یقایی حمایت کرد" (<http://www.isna.ir/news/95122918012/%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C-%D9%86%DA%98%D8%A7%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D8%B2-%D8%A8%D9%82%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%AA-%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%AF>). 20 March 2017.
30. "Iran disqualifies Ahmadinejad from bid to regain presidency" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/apr/20/iran-disqualifies-ahmadinejad-from-bid-to-regain-presidency>). *The Guardian*. 20 April 2017.
31. Faghihi, Rohollah. "The Reincarnation of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (<https://foreignpolicy.com/2018/08/10/the-reincarnation-of-mahmoud-ahmadinejad/>). *Foreign Policy*. Retrieved 13 October 2018.
32. Lucente, Adam (3 March 2022). "Former Iranian president Ahmadinejad praises Ukraine's 'resistance,' rebukes Islamic Republic's support for Russia" (<https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2022/03/former-iranian-president-ahmadinejad-praises-ukraines-resistance-rebukes-islamic>). *Al-Monitor*. Retrieved 21 July 2022.

233. Harounoff, Jonathan (14 March 2022). "Tehran Supports Putin, but Some Iranians Admire Ukraine's Resistance" (<https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/iran/2022-03-14/ty-article/.highlight/tehran-supports-putin-but-some-iranians-admire-ukraines-resistance/00000180-5b8d-d97e-a7fb-7bdf11cf0000>). *Haaretz*. Retrieved 21 July 2022.
234. Klaiman, Shahar (6 March 2022). "Former Iranian president defies regime, expresses support for Ukraine, calls on Russia to end war" (<https://www.israelhayom.com/2022/03/06/former-iranian-president-defies-regime-expresses-support-for-ukraine-calls-on-russia-to-end-war/>). *Israel Hayom*. Retrieved 21 July 2022.
235. "US-Iran ties remain adversarial but door for nuclear diplomacy remains open, US says" (<https://www.reuters.com/world/us-iran-ties-remain-adversarial-door-nuclear-diplomacy-remains-open-us-says-2023-09-18/>). *Reuters*. 18 September 2023. Retrieved 18 November 2023.
236. "Treasury Designates Former President of Iran" (<https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1739>). *United States Department of the Treasury*. 18 September 2023. Retrieved 18 November 2023.
237. Asayesh, Hossein; Halim, Adlina Ab.; Jawan, Jayum A.; Shojaei, Seyedeh Nosrat (March 2011). "Political Party in Islamic Republic of Iran: A Review" (<http://www.ccse.net.org/journal/index.php/jpl/article/download/9606/6898>). *Journal of Politics and Law*. **4** (1): 221–230. doi:10.5539/jpl.v4n1p221 (<https://doi.org/10.5539%2Fjpl.v4n1p221>). ISSN 1913-9047 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1913-9047>).
238. "جامعه اسلامی مهندسين"؛ حزبی که پس از انحلال حزب جمهوری اسلامی ایجاد شد (<http://alef.ir/vdcb5ab58rhbsgp.uiur.html?254021>) ["Islamic Society of Engineers", a party established after dissolution of Islamic Republican Party] (in Persian). Young Journalists Club. 27 March 2014. Retrieved 11 July 2016.
239. Bill Samii (7 November 2005). "Iran: A Rising Star In Party Politics" (<http://www.rferl.org/a/1062727.html>). Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Retrieved 1 March 2017.
240. جایگزین احمدی نژاد در جمعیت ایثارگران مشخص شد (<http://alef.ir/vdcb5ab58rhbsgp.uiur.html?254021>) [Ahmadinejad's replacement in Society of Devotees anticipated] (in Persian). Alef. 28 December 2014. Retrieved 11 July 2016.
241. "Presidential Candidates" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170826071114/https://www.ndi.org/es/node/5495>), *National Democratic Institute*, 21 May 2009, archived from the original (<https://www.ndi.org/es/node/5495>) on 26 August 2017, retrieved 8 June 2017
242. Golnaz Esfandiari (11 August 2010), *The Language of Ahmadinejad: 'The Bogeyman Snatched the Boob'* (https://www.rferl.org/a/The_Language_Of_Ahmadinejad_The_Boogeyman_Snatched_The_Boob/2125263.html), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, retrieved 1 August 2017
243. "Iran's Mahmoud Ahmadinejad can't stop responding to tweets today" (<https://www.dailydot.com/layer8/ahmadinejad-twitter/>). *The Daily Dot*. 16 October 2018. Retrieved 16 October 2018.
244. "The curious case of 'woke' Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/The-curious-case-of-woke-Ahmadinejad-569537>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved 16 October 2018.
245. ظریف محبوبترین چهره سیاسی ایران (<http://www.ipos.me/polls/2016/05/24/zarif/>) (in Persian). Information and Public Opinion Solutions LLC. 24 May 2016. Retrieved 24 May 2016.

246. "Iranian Public Opinion on Key National and International Issues" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170409125601/http://www.cissm.umd.edu/sites/default/files/Iranian%20Attitudes%20in%20the%20Trump%20Era%20-%20Questionnaire%20-%20FINAL.pdf>) (PDF). Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland (CISSM) & IranPoll.com. January 2017. Archived from the original (<http://www.cissm.umd.edu/sites/default/files/Iranian%20Attitudes%20in%20the%20Trump%20Era%20-%20Questionnaire%20-%20FINAL.pdf>) (PDF) on 9 April 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
247. "Bio: Ahmadinejad" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110718232931/http://fr.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1145961353570&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>). *JPost*. 16 May 2006. Archived from the original (<http://fr.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1145961353570&pagename=JPost/JPArticle/ShowFull>) on 18 July 2011. Retrieved 18 June 2011.
248. Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei: Iran's Next President? (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/tehranbureau/2011/03/esfandiar-rahim-mashaei-irans-next-president.html#ixzz1c6ojsZKf>) Kourosh Rahimkhani PBS 31 March 2011
249. "A loyal liability" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131021151324/http://www.majalla.com/eng/2010/12/article55220236>). *The Majalla*. 22 December 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.majalla.com/eng/2010/12/article55220236>) on 21 October 2013. Retrieved 29 June 2013.
250. "Khamenei offers implicit support to Ahmadinejad" (<https://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hJCaleo2jqxiNDPX4-zKk3baqpog>). AFP. 12 May 2009. Retrieved 7 September 2010.
251. "Africa can Learn from President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110707101117/http://www.africanexecutive.com/modules/magazine/articles.php?article=4368>). *The African Executive*. Archived from the original (<http://www.africanexecutive.com/modules/magazine/articles.php?article=4368>) on 7 July 2011.
252. Escobar, Pepe (15 September 2015). "Travels in Ahmadinejadland" (https://web.archive.org/web/20051213234500/http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Middle_East/GI15Ak02.html). *Asia Times*. Archived from the original on 13 December 2005.
253. "A modern history of Iran" (<https://www.economist.com/news/books-and-arts/21731375-abbas-amanat-looks-role-cultural-literary-and-intellectual-ideas-have-played>). *The Economist*. 18 November 2017. Retrieved 18 November 2017.

Notes

- a. At the time, Revolutionary Guards rejected official ranks for its members and commanders were simply referred to with honorifics such as "brother" or "*pasdar*" (guard).^[9]
- b. The *-[e]* is the *lżāfa*, which is a grammatical marker linking two words together. It is not indicated in writing, and is not part of the name itself, but is pronounced in Persian language when a first and last name are used together.
- c. Kasra Naji says that the name was 'Sabaghian,' which means 'dye-masters' in Persian.^[42]
- d. In 2009, some media reports claimed that Sabourjian is a common Iranian Jewish name, and that *Sabor* is the name for the Jewish *tallit* (prayer shawl) in Persia.^[43] Meir Javedanfar, a blogger at *The Guardian*, disputed this claim, citing experts.^[44]

Further reading

- *Encyclopedia of World Biography: Supplement #27* (Thomson-Gale, 2007) pp 7–9
- Harris, David (2004), *The Crisis: the President, the Prophet, and the Shah—1979 and the Coming of Militant Islam* (<https://archive.org/details/crisispresidentp00harr>), New York: Little, Brown, ISBN 978-0-316-32394-9
- "Referral of Iranian President Ahmadinejad on the Charge of Incitement to Commit Genocide" (<http://www.jcpa.org/text/ahmadinejad-incitement.pdf>) by Justus Reid Weiner, Esq., with Amb. Meir Rosenne, Prof. Elie Wiesel, Amb. Dore Gold, Irit Kohn, Adv., Amb. Eytan Bentsur, and MK Dan Naveh
- Ali Rahnema, *Superstition as Ideology in Iranian Politics: From Majlesi to Ahmadinejad* (<http://www.themontrealreview.com/2009/Superstition-as-Ideology-in-Iranian-Politics-From-Majlesi-to-Ahmadinejad-by-Ali-Rahnema.php>), Cambridge University Press, 2011 (Reviewed in *The Montréal Review* (<http://www.themontrealreview.com/2009/Superstition-as-Ideology-in-Iranian-Politics-From-Majlesi-to-Ahmadinejad-by-Ali-Rahnema.php>)) ISBN 978-0-521-18221-8

External links

- Blog of Former President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071003013439/http://www.ahmadinejad.ir/>)
- Biography (http://www.cidob.org/es/documentacion/biografias_lideres_politicos/asia/iran/mahmoud_ahmadinejad) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20071201005411/http://www.cidob.org/es/documentacion/biografias_lideres_politicos/asia/iran/mahmoud_ahmadinejad) 1 December 2007 at the [Wayback Machine](#) (in Spanish) at CIDOB Foundation
- Video Archive of Ahmadinejad during his presidency (http://www.irannegah.com/video_browse.aspx?keyword=ahmadinejad) at *Irannegah.com*
- Appearances (<https://www.c-span.org/person/?1016060>) on C-SPAN
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (<https://twitter.com/Ahmadinejad1956>) on Twitter
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on Telegram (https://t.me/drahmadinejad_ir)
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/drahmadinejad.ir/>)
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (<https://www.imdb.com/name/nm2258253/>) at IMDb
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/mahmoud-ahmadinejad>) collected news and commentary at *The Guardian*
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (<http://www.haaretz.com/meta/Tag/Mahmoud%20Ahmadinejad>) collected news and commentary at *Ha'aretz*
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (http://www.jpost.com/topic/Mahmoud_Ahmadinejad) collected news and commentary at *The Jerusalem Post*
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/a/mahmoud_ahmadinejad/index.html) collected news and commentary at *The New York Times*
- People Who Mattered: Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (<http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1570840,00.html>) *Time*, 16 December 2006

- [The Results As They Came In \(https://www.theatlantic.com/daily-dish/archive/2009/06/the-results-as-they-came-in/200527/\)](https://www.theatlantic.com/daily-dish/archive/2009/06/the-results-as-they-came-in/200527/), Andrew Sullivan, *The Atlantic*, 13 June 2009
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mahmoud_Ahmadinejad&oldid=1192304944"

-