

The Canadian Society of Iranian Engineers and Architects Magazine

MOHANDES

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On the cover:

Snapshots of Yalda and Nowruz Gatherings

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Highlights of the MOHANDES mission are as follows:

- a. To attract, organize, inform, devise and support members and the Iranian Canadian Engineering Community at large to achieve their desired standing in the Engineering and business community in Canada.
- b. To ensure that the full cycle of Immigration/Integration of Iranian engineers to Canada is well understood, observed, monitored and measured and remedial action is taken on timely basis.
- c. To encourage members to pursue higher level of formal and informal education, promote professional activities through seminars, workshops, events and volunteer work.
- d. To provide networking opportunities in order to promote professional and cultural relations with other professional individuals and organizations and promote business opportunities.
- e. To encourage and support students of engineering disciplines, encourage and promote innovations and new engineering frontiers and recognize outstanding academics, engineers, students and entrepreneurs.
- f. To maintain and promote higher moral, ethical and professional standards, encouraging volunteer and humanitarian activities by promoting Iranian cultural, engineering and architectural history and to participate and host cultural, recreational and sports activities
- g. To establish mechanisms for acquiring budget and fundraising to enable MOHANDES to deliver its desired services.
- h. To expand activities of MOHANDES by establishment of local chapters, subsidiaries and confederation with similar organizations.



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Editorial

A Dim Light in the Darkness

The past twelve months have been full of ups and downs. Iranians of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), like others living in Iran or other places of the world, have experienced several rounds of horror and worry for their relatives in Iran and, from time to time, have endured weeks of severed communication networks.

Eventually the Iranian and the US governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and gradually the situation became more tolerable, moving towards calm and peace, while threat of falling out is still very real. After months of fighting, while mediators are trying to work with both sides, one thing is agreed upon and that is the hope for containing the destruction and working towards a long-lasting peace.

But the economic pressure on Iranians is still very severe and with little hope for the future, everybody and most importantly the younger generations are still suffering. Several thousand years of history shows that Iranians are resilient and resourceful. There is no doubt we will surmount all difficulties and move forward.

Right now, groups of people here are coming together, in order to organize pipelines of help to the motherland. We engineers and architects can also be of help, provided we find a reliable network to deliver some very needed goods and money to the people of Iran. We all hope for better days for our beloved homeland, Iran.



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Ancient Resilient Buildings

Ancient builders created surprisingly resilient structures. These structures, whether built by Mayans or Roman engineers, have one thing in common, still standing after thousands of years. If you compare those with recent structures, you will find out how fragile the modern structures are. Concrete has a life span of 50 to 100 years which is obviously much less than similar mortars poured in Coliseum, Persepolis and Caracol.

What is the reason for such resilience of old buildings? Scientists have tried to answer this question by cracking samples of the old structures and examining them in the material lab. First thing they could find was extra ingredients like volcanic ash, rice, beer, tree bark and even urine. These strange additives might be the key to the important ability to harden over time and even mend cracks when they appear.

Considering global effects of climate change in the background, these add-ons might help us to build better modern buildings. A recent report by UN estimates a staggering number of almost one third of the CO₂ emissions, come from the building industry.

Carlos Rodriguez- Navarro, a cultural heritage researcher at Spain's University of Granada says: "If we can improve basic qualities of building materials by using ancient Chinese or Mayan construction technics, we will improve sustainability of the industry."

Some ancient concrete have endured 2000 years of different climates and even those in the harbors have been successful in coping with the sea water.

The answer might be in the way Romans spread studded chunks of limestone throughout the concrete. After analyzing concrete samples from Privernum — an ancient city outside of Rome — the scientists found that the chunks could fuel the material's "self-healing" abilities. When cracks form, water is able to seep into the concrete. That water activates the leftover pockets of lime, sparking up new chemical reactions that can fill in the damaged sections.



Privernum Archaeological Area, Priverno

At the University of Utah, Marie Jackson, geologist, has a different take. Her research has found that the key could be in the specific volcanic materials used by the Romans.

In parts of the central America like Honduras, even today, masons use a special recipe used in ancient days. They use certain local plants like Chukum and Jiote, boil chunks of the stem in water and add the resulting juice to the lime mix. The outcome is that the plaster becomes more durable against physical and chemical damage.

A thorough study showed that bits and chunks of the organic matter were incorporated into

molecular structure of the plaster, similar to some sturdy natural structures like seashells and sea urchin spines.



Copan, a Maya site in Honduras

Following this train of thought revealed that in the ancient structures, you could find trace of fruit extracts, milk, cheese, beer even dung and urine. Talking about China, study shows that in some ancient structures like the great wall of China and the forbidden city, starch coming from rice was incorporated into the mortar.

There is a belief among some scientists that ancient masons put whatever was around and cheap in the mortar. Those with no benefit have long gone along with the structure they made and those that remained, were just lucky.

Thirumalini Selvaraj, a civil engineer and professor at India's Vellore Institute of Technology has a different opinion. He has studied a lot of structures in different areas of India and has come up with some basic guidelines that shows ancient masons knew, to some extent, the role of different additives. According to Selvaraj's research, in humid areas of India, builders used local herbs that helped structures deal with moisture. Along the coast, they added jaggery, an unrefined

sugar, which could help protect from salt damage, and in areas with higher earthquake risks, they used superlight "floating bricks" made with rice husks.

"They know the region, they know the soil condition, they know the climate," Selvaraj said. "So they engineer a material according to this." But these technics which helped some structures withstand for millennia, can not be used in modern building industry just because the concrete will not be strong enough. Nevertheless, we can use some of those additives in a modern concrete mix to make it more durable.



The Great Wall of China

One start up, Masic, is trying to implement the ancient Roman technique to make a self healing concrete and another team in cooperation with a corps of engineers, is trying to use some other ancient technique to make a concrete resistant against sea water to be used in harbors and any coastal line structures.

We don't expect to build structures to last thousands of years. If we could add only 50 or 100 years to the life of the concrete, we shall reduce the need for demolition and need for new material which eventually will lead to less carbon emission.

Derived from an article published in Los Angeles Times

Beyond Buildings

Reflections from: Doors Open Toronto 2026

By: Sahba Tavakoli, Ph.D, MRAIC*

As an architectural researcher and heritage professional, I have always been interested in how contemporary design practices balance innovation, sustainability, and cultural preservation. Doors Open Toronto 2026 provided a unique opportunity to explore these themes firsthand by visiting several leading architecture and heritage organizations across the city.

This year, I visited HOK, DIALOG, Conservation+Culture, and Guido Costantino Projects. Although each organization approaches the built environment from a different perspective, together they offered valuable insight into the evolving role of architecture, heritage conservation, and design in shaping Canadian cities.

HOK: Design at a Global Scale

My first visit was to HOK, one of the world's leading architecture, engineering, and planning firms. The studio showcased a diverse portfolio of projects ranging from workplace environments and institutional buildings to large-scale urban developments.

What stood out most was the highly collaborative nature of contemporary practice. Architects, engineers, planners, sustainability specialists, and digital design professionals work together to address increasingly complex challenges facing our cities.

The visit demonstrated how architecture today extends beyond the design of individual buildings. Environmental performance, technological innovation, and user experience have become essential components of the design process, reflecting a broader commitment to creating resilient and sustainable communities.



DIALOG: Designing for People and Place

The visit to DIALOG revealed another important aspect of architectural practice in Canada.

As a multidisciplinary design firm, DIALOG integrates architecture, engineering, urban planning, landscape architecture, and sustainability consulting into a unified approach. Their projects emphasize not only physical design but also community well-being, environmental stewardship, and long-term resilience.



What I found particularly inspiring was the firm's focus on the relationship between people and place. The projects presented demonstrated how thoughtful design can improve everyday experiences while contributing to healthier and more sustainable communities.

The visit reinforced the idea that architecture is ultimately a public profession—one that carries significant responsibility for the quality of our shared environments.

Conservation+Culture: Expanding the Meaning of Heritage

One of the most thought-provoking visits took place at Conservation+Culture, located within Toronto's renowned 401 Richmond building.

The organization specializes in cultural heritage conservation, heritage planning, research, interpretation, and community engagement. Their work challenges traditional assumptions that heritage conservation is solely about preserving historic buildings.

Instead, Conservation+Culture approaches heritage as a broader cultural framework that includes memory, identity, cultural landscapes, Indigenous perspectives, and community values. This interdisciplinary approach recognizes that places are meaningful not only because of their physical fabric but also because of the stories and experiences they embody.

As someone with a strong interest in heritage conservation, I found this perspective especially valuable. It highlighted how conservation can help guide future development while ensuring that communities remain connected to their cultural histories.



Guido Costantino Projects: Restoration and Adaptive Reuse

My final visit was to Guido Costantino Projects, a practice recognized for its expertise in restoration, adaptive reuse, and heritage architecture.

The firm's work demonstrates the careful balance required when adapting historic structures for contemporary use. Successful restoration projects demand extensive research, technical expertise, and a deep respect for existing architectural character.

Discussions during the visit highlighted the importance of preserving cultural resources while accommodating changing needs. Rather than viewing older buildings as obstacles to progress, the firm approaches them as valuable assets that can serve future generations.



In an era increasingly concerned with sustainability, adaptive reuse offers an important reminder that preserving existing buildings is often both environmentally responsible and culturally meaningful.

401 Richmond: A Model of Creative Reuse

Beyond the individual studios, the setting itself became part of the experience.

Located in a former industrial building, 401 Richmond has become one of Toronto's most successful examples of adaptive reuse. Today it houses artists, designers, architects, cultural organizations, and creative entrepreneurs, creating a vibrant environment that celebrates both heritage and innovation.



Walking through the building revealed how historic structures can be successfully transformed without losing their character. The project demonstrates that preservation and contemporary use are not opposing ideas but complementary strategies that contribute to the vitality of urban life.

Looking Forward

Although each organization had a distinct focus, a common theme emerged throughout the day: the future of architecture depends on collaboration, sustainability, cultural awareness, and community engagement.

Whether designing new developments, creating resilient public spaces, conserving cultural heritage, or restoring historic buildings, today's professionals are helping shape environments that respond to both present needs and future challenges.

Events such as Doors Open Toronto provide valuable opportunities for the public to engage directly with the people and ideas shaping our cities. They also remind us that architecture is far more than the creation of buildings. It is a profession rooted in culture, history, innovation, and the ongoing pursuit of better places for people to live, work, and connect.

* MRAIC (Member of Royal Architectural Institute of Canada)



Sudoku Answer Key

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

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



Kaferin Gorge- Illam province - IRAN

A Friendly Conversation with Lily Cheng

Councillor of Willowdale, Ward 18 of the city of Toronto

Lily Cheng is a long-time Willowdale resident and a dedicated community builder who has spent more than a decade bringing neighbours together in moments of crisis, healing, and collective action.

At City Hall, Lily serves as the Mayor's Champion to Eradicate Intimate Partner Violence and Gender-Based Violence. Her top priority is empowering residents to participate in local democracy.

She has a bachelors' degree in Arts and Science from McMaster University and a postgraduate degree in "Radio and Television" from Toronto Metropolitan University (formerly Ryerson).

She is married with two children and began her career as a community leader by creating "North York Moms" just after having her first child.

We sat down in Lily's office in the "North York Civic Centre" on a busy Wednesday and talked about almost everything, thanks to Atefeh Javadian for coordinating this meeting.

Q- First and foremost, I would like to thank you for this opportunity.

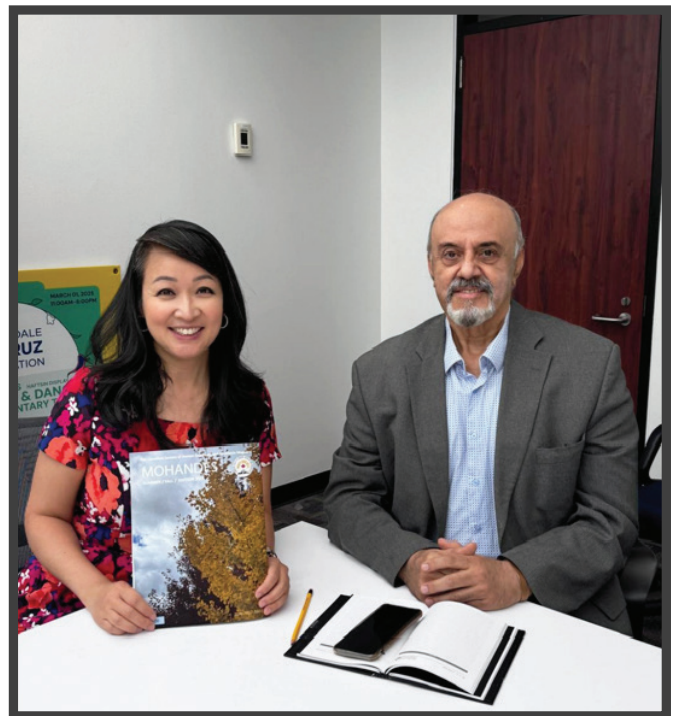
A- You are most welcome.

Q- Let's begin from the beginning, I mean, your childhood.

A- Sure, I was born in Toronto, shortly after my parents immigrated from Chicago, where my father was working with a work permit. They came to Canada with \$300 and worked hard to establish our family. My father was a civil engineer, and my mother worked in a factory.

Q- What do you remember about your school years?

A- I often struggled with feeling accepted because my school was not very diverse, and I did encounter racism. However, I was very involved in extracurricular activities, which was the beginning of my learning about leadership. I connected to my cultural identity



on Saturdays, going to Chinese school and going to Toronto Chinatown regularly to enjoy Chinese food and buy cultural food products.

Q- What stands out from your high school years?

A- I played saxophone, and being part of a 100-member concert band was my first experience of belonging to a larger community. There is a special kind of rush that comes from performing alongside 100 musicians committed to the same journey.

Q- What kind of student were you?

A- I was a high-achieving student with an average of 97, but now that I look back, I realize that I had a great skill of memorizing material for exams, which helped me to excel. However, I do not think my education was focused on fostering deeper learning. That is why I strongly advocate for teaching methods that inspire imagination and encourage innovation, with less focus on rote memorization.

Q- It seems schools are implementing some of those ideas today.

A- Yes, to some extent. However, one of the challenges today is the risk of overdependence on artificial intelligence in completing homework assignments. Education should be about much more than memorization or learning facts. We should be teaching our children to love learning and, more importantly, how to learn. These are skills that can help students leverage rather than depend on AI.

Q- What about university?

A- I attended McMaster University and studied Arts and Science, which exposed me to a wide variety of courses.

Q- Did you continue with graduate studies?

A- Yes. I went on to Toronto Metropolitan University, then known as Ryerson University. I studied Radio and Television there.

By the end of the program, I realized that I needed to reconnect with my roots and learn more about myself.



Q- Didn't your parents help with that?

A- My parents invested in building a strong foundation of cultural identity. However, there is nothing like immersion to truly understand a culture. Furthermore, I had many relatives with whom I did not have a relationship.

Q- So what did you do?

A- I moved to Taiwan, connected with my extended family, and immersed myself in Chinese culture.

Q- Were you happy there?

A- Very much so. I almost did not return to Canada. I built a thriving career, strong relationships with my relatives and was connected to a vibrant community.

Everything changed when I learned that my mother was terminally ill and nearing the end of her life. I returned to Toronto to be with her and care for her. My mother was a fighter. Although her illness was incurable, she faced death with incredible courage and faith, never expressing hopelessness or depression and instead inspiring everyone who visited her. I learned so much from her through how she faced death.



Q- It seems that you were very close. Do you remember anything specific about those last months?

A- There are many bittersweet memories, but one thing that stands out is the strength of her faith. It gave her peace and even joy in her heart despite the difficult prognosis. I remember her saying, “If God chooses to heal me, my life will be like heaven. If God chooses to take me, I will go to Heaven. Either way, I will end up in Heaven.”

Q- That is very powerful. Now let’s change the subject. How did you decide to go into politics?

A- I did not pursue or even think of politics; the invitation came to me. I had my first child shortly after my mother passed away. At the time, I was living in a condominium on Yonge Street. I didn’t know many people and had very little support.

They say: “It takes a village to raise a child”. I didn’t have that village, so I built one myself.

Q- That’s interesting, please describe how?

A- I thought to myself, “I can’t be the only mom who feels lonely”. So I decided to build a community of moms who were in a similar situation. At the time I was going to “Moms and Babies, North York” classes, so I started a Facebook group for moms like myself. At the beginning we were 10 moms in the group, but it grew rapidly and in just three months we passed the 100-member threshold.

Q- Wow, I as a community activist understand how significant that is. How did the group grow so quickly?

A- As I was walking up and down the Yonge street with my baby in a stroller, I approached other moms pushing strollers who looked as lonely as I felt and asked, “Do you want to join my Facebook community?” Every mom I met was eager to be part of a village. The group soon took on a life of its own.

Q- How so?

A- One day I was in the elevator and met a mom with twin babies. I introduced her to the Facebook group and to my surprise, she told me that she was already a member. That was when I realized the Facebook group had become viral and was spreading through word of mouth.

Q- Is the group still active?

A- Yes, although I’m no longer that active on it,, the membership has grown to over 13000 members.

Q- So that was the beginning of your community work, I guess.

A- Yes, and I sort of discovered my love of building communities and mobilizing people for advocacy and service.

Q- What happened next?

A- In that group of moms, there were several ethnicities like Japanese, Chinese, Iranian etc. So I used my connection to the church and organized playdates with each cultural group using a room to let toddlers play and sing songs in their native languages. It was very popular. So much so that I wish there were someone who could continue organizing these multicultural playdates.



Q- Very interesting, I am particularly curious to know more about the Iranian moms.

A- In fact that was one of our most active groups. There was a young mom called Azadeh Zereskian who helped in organizing events and we held our first Nowruz celebration in 2016. In that event dads dressed like “Haft-Seen” elements and everybody had a wonderful time.

Q- You know what, I actually know this lady and her family. She is a professional engineer and her father serves on the board of trustees of Mohandes.

A- Oh, small world! we also had Thursday lunch meet-ups in the farmers’ market and through the Iranian group, I had my first Iranian dish in a restaurant called “North”. That was when I fell in love with “Fesenjoon”.

Q- Yes, that is a dish to remember. What other activities emerged from that group?

A- One program that I am very proud of, is focused on supporting single moms. Toronto is a very expensive city and for many single moms managing work and raising a child is not an easy climb. We support them in many ways; one of them was a “Single Mom Mother’s Day Banquet,” during which volunteers donated time, resources, and professional services such as makeup, childcare, massage, and photography to give single mothers a break, even for a day. I no longer run this program; however, the program is still active and very popular. People can connect with it through “NeighbourLink.org”.

Q- So, how did you decide to engage in politics?

A- You may remember the tragedy on Yonge street when a man drove a van onto the sidewalk, killing and injuring several people. That evening, I met with a group of neighborhood activists and community leaders, many of them pastors, and after some brainstorming we started a movement called “We Love Willowdale” to bring healing to our neighbourhood. Afterwards, something remarkable happened. People visited the memorials that were set up along Yonge Street. They put away their phones and started talking to one another. People asked strangers questions like “how are you doing?” or “where were you that day?” and so on.

That was when I realized that something beautiful had emerged from a terrible tragedy and we should not simply return to life as it had been before. Part of the “We Love Willowdale” movement was a “Reclaim Yonge” March down Yonge Street to reclaim our sense of safety down our busy corridor.

Continued on page 25

Roberta Bondar

Canada's First Female Astronaut and Pioneer in Space Medicine

By: Mozhdeh Gilandoust, MS.CE

Abstract

Dr. Roberta Bondar is one of the most influential scientists and astronauts in Canadian history. In 1992, she became the first Canadian woman to travel into space and the first neurologist in the world to fly in space. Beyond her achievements in astronautics, Bondar made important contributions to medicine, neuroscience, environmental science, and photography. Her life represents perseverance, scientific excellence, and inspiration for women in STEM fields.

Introduction

The twentieth century witnessed major advancements in science, medicine, and space exploration. However, women often faced significant barriers in entering scientific and technical professions. Dr. Roberta Bondar emerged as one of the pioneers who challenged these limitations. Through her accomplishments as an astronaut, physician, researcher, and educator, Bondar became a symbol of Canadian scientific achievement and female empowerment.

Early Life and Family Background

Roberta Lynn Bondar was born on December 4, 1945, in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada. She grew up in a supportive family that encouraged curiosity, education, and creativity. From an early age, Bondar developed a strong interest in science, nature, astronomy, and photography.

During high school, Bondar excelled academically and athletically. She captained her basketball team and won several science fair awards. Her fascination with space exploration began during childhood and remained one of her lifelong dreams.



Roberta Bondar on the Space Shuttle Discovery on mission STS-42

Education and Scientific Training

Bondar pursued an exceptional educational path in science and medicine. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology and agriculture from the University of Guelph in 1968, a Master of Science degree in experimental pathology from the University of Western Ontario in 1971, a doctorate in neurobiology from the University of Toronto in 1974, and a medical degree from McMaster University in 1977. She later specialized in neurology and neuro-ophthalmology and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Entry into the Canadian Space Program

In 1983, the Canadian government selected its first official group of astronauts. More than 4,300 applicants competed for only six positions, and Roberta Bondar was the only woman selected. She underwent extensive astronaut training in cooperation with NASA and focused her research on the effects of microgravity on the human nervous system.



Roberta Bondar has a Ph.D in Neurobiology and also she is a Medicine Doctor

Historic STS-42 Space Mission

The most important moment of Bondar's career occurred in January 1992, when she flew aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery on mission STS-42. This mission was part of the International Microgravity Laboratory project, designed to study the effects of weightlessness on the human body and various scientific materials. During the mission, Bondar conducted more than forty scientific experiments. The shuttle orbited Earth 129 times and traveled over five million kilometers in space. Bondar became the first neurologist in the world to travel into space, and her research contributed significantly to space medicine.

Medical Research and NASA Collaboration

After returning from space, Bondar led an international research team working with NASA for more than a decade. The team studied how microgravity affects the brain, balance, and nervous system of astronauts. The results of these studies improved scientific understanding of both astronaut health and neurological disorders on Earth.

Environmental Work and Photography

Another important aspect of Bondar's life was her dedication to environmental awareness and photography. After observing Earth from space, she became deeply committed to environmental conservation. Her nature photography projects documented Canadian landscapes and ecosystems, and her photographs have been displayed in exhibitions across North America.



Receiving an honorary doctorate from Brock University

Awards and Legacy

Roberta Bondar received numerous honors, including the Order of Canada, the Order of Ontario, NASA's Space Medal, and more than twenty-eight honorary degrees. Today, she remains one of Canada's most respected scientists and continues to inspire future generations of women in science and engineering.

Conclusion

Dr. Roberta Bondar's life represents a powerful combination of scientific achievement, determination, and public service.

She entered scientific and aerospace fields at a time when women remained underrepresented in these professions and succeeded in becoming one of Canada's most influential scientific figures.

Her historic journey into space demonstrated that women could excel in the highest levels of science, medicine, and space exploration.

Her contributions to medical research, education, environmental awareness, and public inspiration continue to leave a lasting impact.



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CHANGE IS CERTAIN

How You Deal with it Defines You

By: Payam Zahedi, Ph.D.

"When the winds of change blow, some people build walls and others build windmills." – Chinese proverb

Change is inevitable. It is hard. Maintaining the status quo is safe. It is easy. Even when it is doing more harm to us than good.

I am not a risk-taker by nature; I don't want to go down the road less traveled; I feel secure with the same. Yet I find myself again choosing to move toward big changes in my life.

Change can be purposeful (e.g. hiring more staff to support expansion) or drop on you with little notice (e.g. pivoting to remote work due to COVID-19). Regardless of the circumstances they shape us and reveal our character.

I recently made a big career change. I gave up a very comfortable situation and a great team, and threw myself into something new. I'm nervous; the imposter within is rearing its head, yet, for the first time in my life, I'm ok with it. Change is good, I tell myself each day. In the short term it will seem difficulty, but the lasting rewards are well worth it.

This new journey has prompted me to look even more closely at change. At work, change is ever-present, knocking on our doors at all hours.

Some choose to face it head on, others see only danger, while some believe if you look away long enough it will just go away on its own. So what is different for me this time? I realize I have a different toolkit for change, which entails looking through the lens of various stakeholder.

You

If the captain is not there to steer the ship with uncertainty looming, they probably should have stayed on shore. You cannot implement change or deal with the unexpected if leadership is missing. Your team will look to you. Your partners will want assurances, plans.

It has been my experience that the number one reason change doesn't take hold or creates a fissure too big to repair is that the leader is nowhere to be found. Calmness is needed in these times, and as the leader we need to be the calm, we need to master our own battles with doubt, regret, and worry. Calm yourself, roll up your sleeve, be on the front lines, get your hands dirty.

Next strategize, you cannot maneuver the ship without a plan, it is like navigating without a GPS.

Do not do this in a silo; consult with others. No change, regardless of its potential impact, should be hinged on a one-person derived blueprint. The plan does not need to be a hundred pages long, it can be a framework, but you cannot head into change without a game plan.

Team

Supporting the team during change is vital, it should be your next stop once you have centred yourself and set out a stratagem. I have noticed that most planned changes are implemented without ever consulting the team. Your team is there for a reason. You gathered these people precisely for their experience, expertise and skills. By engaging your team early on, you are more likely to succeed in rough waters.

Ultimately your team cannot be left on their own. We talk about change management freely, praising its structure, spending hours on end going through the steps, trying to download it to our team as a way to help. However, at the core are people, they are the ones being impacted. Empowering them, hearing their concerns and ideas, going on the journey with them, and being nimble during the process are all needed foundational principles.

Partners

You have set yourself straight, devised a plan, included and supported your team, now look to your partners. We rarely operate in bubbles, even though it feels like we do at times. Connect with a couple colleagues that you trust, and get their input on what's coming down the pipeline. We often face the same challenges when changes are brought to our doorsteps. Time and time again we forget that working collaboratively and inclusively among our various stakeholders starts with

open and frequent communication. We do not have the ability to read each other's minds nor can we predict the future (thought wouldn't it be cool if we could? Maybe not), so let's not assume our partners will know our long term goals or immediate tactics in the overall strategy.

When you are confronted with change many will tell you it will result in failure. Some mentors and colleagues will tell you to stay the course. Your loved ones will support you regardless. Change is not bad, even if it is out of our hands at times. It's how we meet change that will decide the outcome. And remember, you should never meet it alone.



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Newcomers Committee Annual Report (2025–2026)

By: Samira Ghasempour

The Newcomers Committee continued its mission throughout the 2025–2026 term by providing practical education, career development opportunities, and professional networking for newly arrived engineers and professionals. The committee focused on helping newcomers successfully integrate into the Canadian workforce by offering structured training programs, career-oriented workshops, and valuable community partnerships.

One of the committee's major achievements during the year was the successful delivery of an extensive series of professional development courses. Several planned educational programs were completed, covering topics that directly support newcomers in advancing their careers in Canada. These included comprehensive training in Revit, Project Delivery Methods, Coordinator and Project Manager Responsibilities, Microsoft Office (Word and Excel), and Professional Engineer (P.Eng.) licensing. In addition, the committee delivered an extensive Resume Writing, Networking, and Interview Preparation Program, which became one of the most successful initiatives of the year by helping participants improve their job-search skills.



To further strengthen professional development opportunities, the committee launched a long-term plan to organize additional professional courses. These courses are intended to provide continuous learning opportunities that respond to the evolving needs of newcomers entering the engineering and construction industries.

Recognizing the importance of accessible education, the committee also expanded its online learning initiatives. Monthly online professional courses enabling participants from different locations to attend training sessions remotely and benefit from expert instruction regardless of geographical limitations.



The committee also placed considerable emphasis on continuously improving the quality and relevance of its educational programs. Initial research was completed to evaluate newcomer needs and identify areas for curriculum enhancement.

Working closely with CCSYR, the committee began developing updated course materials that better address current labour market demands and newcomer challenges. This collaboration resulted in a strengthened relationship with CCSYR, recognition through an award, and access to two boardrooms for conducting afternoon in-person classes, significantly improving the committee's ability to deliver educational programs in a professional learning environment.



Supporting newcomers in securing employment remained one of the committee's highest priorities. Beginning in June 2025, the committee launched a weekly job posting initiative, sharing approximately 50 employment opportunities each week, for a total of nearly 1,000 job postings during the reporting period. This initiative has become an important resource for members by providing consistent access to relevant employment opportunities across engineering, construction, and related professional fields.

Financial support from community partners also contributed to the committee's success. During the year, LifeLine Group sponsored the committee toward the Yalda Night event. This sponsorship demonstrated the value of community partnerships in supporting newcomer integration and expanding access to professional networking opportunities.

Overall, the Newcomers Committee made substantial progress toward its strategic objectives during the 2025–2026 term. Through high-quality educational programming, career development workshops, online learning initiatives, strategic partnerships, employment support, and enhanced community outreach, the committee continued to strengthen its role as one of MOHANDÉS' most active and impactful committees. Its ongoing commitment to supporting newcomers not only contributes to the professional success but also strengthens the broader engineering community by facilitating knowledge sharing, collaboration, and successful integration into the Canadian workforce.

The committee remains committed to expanding its educational offerings, strengthening industry partnerships, and continuing to develop innovative programs that respond to the changing needs of newcomers in the years ahead.



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Continued from page 16



Q- How was that event received?

A- Better than expected. The Prime Minister, the Premier and the Mayor all came along with close to 20 thousand people. There was also a vigil at Mel Lastman Square, where the previous councillor asked me to speak on behalf of the community.

Q- So how did you get involved in politics after all?

A- The councillor who had represented Willowdale for many years was preparing to retire. He approached me and encouraged me to run for the position. My initial response was, “No, thank you.” It was at the Yonge Street Tragedy vigil that I reconsidered. I looked out at the 20,000 people who filled Mel Lastman Square and thought about how the tragedy inspired all of us to do something different, to check in with strangers and to care for each other. I thought about my role in catalyzing the community and considered that perhaps this is something positive that I could bring to politics. My “A-ha” moment happened in front of 20,000 people.

Q- How did it go?

A- After some time, the incumbent changed his mind and decided to run again. He suggested that, since he was returning, it might be wise for me to step aside.

Q- How did you respond?

A- By then, I had received tremendous encouragement from community members. I felt a responsibility to continue. I told myself, “I am going to finish this race with dignity, even if I lose.”

Q- Did you win?

A- No, I didn’t but I finished second among 18 candidates. He was very well known in the community and also had some professional support from established political networks.

Q- Did any political party support your campaign?

A- No, I had a group of volunteers who helped me, all of them were either moms or church volunteers. On many days, I went door to door myself and even when someone told me they were not planning to vote for me, I took the time to try to understand their concerns.

Q- Bravo. What else grew out of those efforts?

A- During the Covid pandemic, we organized a volunteer network to help senior citizens in their day to day life, like grocery shopping and helping them with other essential errands, it was called “Willowdale Covid Response network”. That activity became very popular in the Willowdale area and beyond, and through interaction with residents, we realized that many needs were not tied to COVID, but to struggles with poverty. That is what led to starting a food bank.

Q- Oh my god, as you go forward I see that the tree you planted has grown so many branches.

A- That’s true, but once you get engaged in community service, it is inevitable. There is a saying that “love is spelled T-I-M-E” and in reality all of our volunteers donate, among other things, the most valuable commodity: their time. as a result of that movement,

we established a food bank that still is active, although I am no longer involved in its operations due to my current responsibilities.

Q- What about the following election?

A- I lost the election in 2018, and the next election took place in 2022. In between, the Covid Pandemic happened and as I said, I got engaged in different community initiatives. When election time arrived again, I relied on the same network of volunteers and supporters. This time, we won.

Q- I noticed that you used the pronoun “we” rather than “I.”

A- Yes, because that is the truth. It was never about me alone. Once the result was announced everybody on my election team was in tears. We all felt that it was our collective win.

Q- Now let’s jump ahead to the present. How do you see your role today as a councillor for the City of Toronto?

A- I am someone who values innovation and agility. Cities today face rapidly evolving challenges, and the emergence of artificial intelligence is accelerating the pace of change. Government systems and bureaucracies are often not designed to move at that speed. So over the past three and a half years, my main challenge has been learning to navigate the bureaucracy while amplifying the need for innovation and modernization. I have built a reputation for advocating for new ideas and innovative approaches.

Q- Now let’s go deeper into your relationship with the Iranian community.

A- I have genuinely fallen in love with the Iranian community. Over the years, we have shared so many celebrations and meaningful moments together, including Nowruz

festivities at the North York Civic Centre. Two groups, in particular, stand out to me. The first is the Iranian senior community. They know how to care for one another, celebrate life, and dance together. It’s incredible to see volunteers in their 80s giving back to the community. The second is the Iranian artistic community. I have met so many talented and inspiring artists whose work enriches our city.

Q- Recently we learned that you brought the designation of “Little Iran” to Toronto City Council.

A- Yes I did.

Q- How did you get involved in that initiative?

A- When I was growing up, my family regularly visited Chinatown. I remember the sense of comfort and belonging that came from being surrounded by people who shared your language, culture, and traditions. So when members of the Iranian community, including David Mousavi, approached me with the idea of creating a recognized cultural district, I immediately understood its importance. I connected with the vision right away because I knew firsthand how meaningful those cultural spaces can be. The rest, as they say, is history.

Q- We have been talking much longer than expected, and I am grateful for your kindness in postponing your other engagements to answer all of my questions. Before we finish, however, I would like to ask a more personal question.

A- Okay, please, go ahead.

Q- How did you meet your husband?

A- We first met at Ryerson University (TMU). At the time, he was the president of the Hong

Kong Students' Association, and I was the vice-president of the Taiwanese Students' Association, so we had a rather professional relationship. Then I went to Taiwan and he went to Hong Kong for a couple of years. When I can back because of my mother's illness, I needed help setting up a computer that would allow my mother to write in Mandarin. I reached out to my old friend for assistance. He helped me with the computer, and two months later, he proposed.

Q- That is a wonderful story. This has been one of the most interesting interviews I have ever conducted. Thank you from the bottom of my heart for your time, your openness, and your warmth.

A- You are very welcome. I enjoyed our conversation as well, and I appreciate the opportunity to share my story with your readers.



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از ناصر چشم آذر نوازنده ، آهنگ ساز و تنظیم کننده ، آثار هنری متعددی در زمینه آهنگ های پاپ ، موسیقی متن و موسیقی فیلم و سریال برجا مانده. او تا سال ۱۳۹۷ مجموعاً ۷۴ موسیقی فیلم برای کارگردانانی چون تهmine میلانی ، مهدی فخیم زاده ، پوران درخشنده ، رسول ملاقلی پور ، مهدی صباغ زاده ، ناصر تقوایی و بسیاری دیگر نوشت.

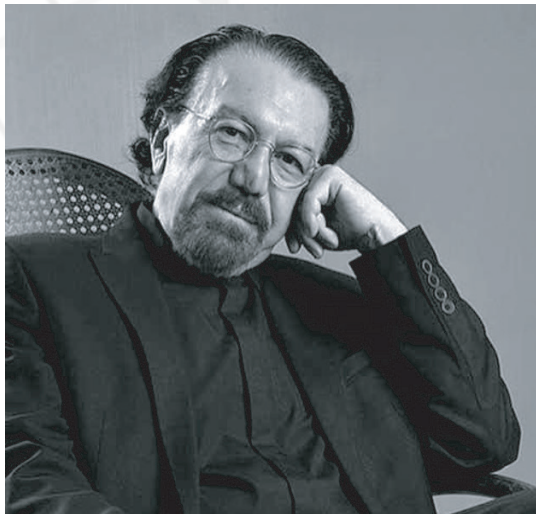
از این میان موسیقی متن فیلم هایی چون "هامون" و "اجاره نشین ها" به کارگردانی داریوش مهرجویی و "خواهران غریب" ساخته کیومرث پوراحمد به یاد ماندنی تر هستند.



ناصر چشم آذر در ۱۴ اردیبهشت سال ۱۳۹۷ نا باورانه و بدون مقدمه ، در سن ۶۸ سالگی ، بر اثرسکته قلبی در تهران درگذشت. در مراسم خاکسپاری او جمع کثیری از دوستان ، هنرمندان و هنر دوستان شرکت کردند.

دنیای موسیقی ناصر چشم آذر مخصوص به خودش و مالا مال از عشق و شور و زندگی بود. نمونه معروف این دنیا شاهکارش قطعه "باران عشق" است که اغراق نیست اگر بگوییم به اندازه سازنده اش معروف است.

ناصر چشم آذر موسیقیدانی منحصر به فرد



ناصر چشم آذر فرزند استاد اسماعیل چشم آذر، از نوازنده گان صاحب نام تار و کمانچه در آذربایجان و برادر کوچکتر منوچهر چشم آذر از پیش گامان موسیقی پاپ در ایران است. ساز اصلی او آکاردئون بود که در سیزده سالگی جایزه ویژه موسیقی در سطح دبیرستان را بدست آورد و همراه با پدرش به ارکستر آذربایجانی رادیوایران وارد شد.

ناصر در ۱۷ سالگی رهبری ارکستری را که در سفارت ایران در بغداد برنامه اجرا می کرد به عهده گرفت و در سن بیست سالگی برای گذراندن دوره موسیقی جاز به آمریکا سفر کرد و البته در سال ۱۳۵۷ هم برای دومین بار برای یادگیری موسیقی فیلم به آمریکا سفر کرد تا اینکه سال ۱۳۶۳ به دلیل فوت پدرش به ایران برگشت.

بیشتر مردم او را به عنوان نوازنده پیانو می شناسند. ناصر پیانو را در نوجوانی آموزش دید و دوره های تکمیلی را نزد اساتیدی چون مرتضی حنانه و امانوئل ملک اصلانیان دید. او یکی از پیشگامان سازهای الکترونیک در ایران بود.



ریل گذاری برای آینده PEO

همگام با طرح استراتژیک سازمان نظام مهندسی اونتاریو برای سالهای 2026-2030، این سازمان بیانیه چشم انداز Vision Statement سازمان را مورد تجدید نظر قرار داد.

در این بیانیه صریح و مختصر که پس از بحث و تبادل نظر طولانی حاصل شد، مسیر حرکت سازمان نظام مهندسی اونتاریو برای دهه های آینده به شرح زیر ترسیم شده است.

- پیشگامی در اعمال مقررات Leading Regulator - با هدف قرار دادن سازمان در موقعیت وضع مقررات مطمئن و فعال.
- الهام بخشی در کمال گرایی Inspiring Excellence - بیانگر استانداردهای عالی مورد انتظار از جامعه مهندسی و نقش مدیران و کارکنان PEO در حمایت از این حرکت است.
- جوامع شکوفا Thriving Community - حوزه عمل مقررات PEO را از محدوده حرفه مهندسی به سمت کلیت جامعه توسعه می دهد، با درک اینکه PEO متعهد به حفظ منافع حرفه در برابر جامعه در عین محافظت از آن جامعه است.

کاهش حداقل سابقه کار مورد نیاز

از سال 2023 که سازمان نظام مهندسی روش "سنجش توانایی" (CBA) را برای ارزیابی توانمندی های متقاضی دریافت پروانه اشتغال، معرفی و اعمال کرد، بحث حداقل سابقه کار مورد نیاز مورد توجه بوده است.

سابقه تاریخی امر به این ترتیب است که تا حدود 30 سال قبل، حداقل سابقه کار مورد نیاز در PEO دو سال بود اما در این سال برای افزایش توانایی مهندسان عضو PEO در قبول مسئولیت در ایالات متحده آمریکا، حداقل سابقه کار به 4 سال ارتقا داده شد.

در سالهای اخیر، در سایر استانهای کانادا، تصمیماتی برای تعیین حداقل سابقه کار مورد نیاز گرفته شده از جمله استان مانیتوبا کلاً سابقه کار را از شرایط پذیرش حذف کرده و استان کبک هم آن را از سه سال به دو سال کاهش داده است.

به این ترتیب در نوامبر سال گذشته شورای عالی سازمان نظام مهندسی اونتاریو (PEO) حداقل سابقه کار مورد نیاز برای عضویت در سازمان را از 4 سال به 2 سال تقلیل داد.

دخالت اشخاص غیرمجاز در حرفه مهندسی

در اونتاریو، مهندس علاوه بر استفاده از سواد فنی و آموزش و تجربه ای که به آن تکیه می کند، مسئولیت هایی را در قبال جامعه برعهده می گیرد که از حفاظت از جان و مال مردم تا ملاحظات زیست محیطی را در بر می گیرد.

به این جهت دخالت در امور مهندسی تنها در صلاحیت مهندسی است که برای کلیه امور فوق آموزش دیده و از ارزیابی ها سربلند بیرون آمده باشد. به چنین مهندسی پروانه اشتغال مهندسی P.Eng اعطا می شود که طبق قانون، دخالت افراد فاقد پروانه اشتغال در امور مهندسی، اکیدا ممنوع است.

در سالهای اخیر سخت گیری در این زمینه شدیدتر شده و فرد خاطی از طریق جریمه های قابل ملاحظه، تنبیه می شود. اگر به شخصی برخورد کردید که در صلاحیت او به عنوان "مهندس" تردید کردید، موارد زیر راهنمای شما خواهد بود.

- در مرحله اول نام شخص را در وبسایت PEO جستجو کنید.
- اگر احتمال می دهید از نام، امضا یا مهر مهندسی شما سوء استفاده می شود، مراتب را کتباً به تیم Enforcement team سازمان نظام مهندسی اونتاریو اطلاع دهید.
- در گزارش شما باید نام شخص یا شرکت مشکوک، توصیف نوع سوء استفاده، آدرس و شماره تلفن شخص یا شرکت مورد نظر و مدارک نشاندهنده قانون شکنی از جمله مدارک تبلیغاتی و آگهی در شبکه های اجتماعی را اعلام کنید.
- PEO ممکن است از شما برای مصاحبه دعوت کند. البته شما می توانید از سازمان نظام مهندسی درخواست کنید نام شما محرمانه بماند.

(برگرفته از نشریات PEO)

اخبار گروه

اخبار سازمان نظام مهندسی اونتاریو

در پی نامه مهم کمیسر عدالت مورخ سال 2014 که در آن چند اشکال مهم در عملکرد PEO تذکر داده شده بود، مجموعه بررسی ها و مطالعاتی انجام شد که به تدریج نتایج آن عملیاتی می شوند. اهم این موارد که در یکسال گذشته به نتیجه رسیده اند به شرح زیر هستند:

لغو محدودیت زمانی برای امتحان NPPE

تا قبل از ماه اکتبر سال 2025، متقاضیان پروانه اشتغال مهندسی فقط وقتی می توانستند در امتحان قانون و اخلاق حرفه ای NPPE شرکت کنند که قبلاً مراحل ارزیابی مدرک تحصیلی را گذرانده و 48 ماه سابقه کار مفید آنها به تایید رسیده بود.

این شرط به خودی خود موجب طولانی شدن فرآیند صدور پروانه اشتغال بود و می بایست اصلاح شود.

از اول اکتبر سال گذشته این اشکال برطرف شده و متقاضیان می توانند در حین رسیدگی به مدارک علمی و سوابقشان، در هر زمانی، امتحان NPPE را بگذرانند.

تسهیل در انتقال پروانه اشتغال از سایر استانها

به دنبال اعلام مقررات جدید دولت اونتاریو در سپتامبر گذشته، مبنی بر حذف ممانع کار و معاملات خارج از استان، قانون مربوطه به تصویب مجلس رسید و از اول ژانویه اجرا می شود.

در جهت همراهی با این قانون، به مهندسانی که پروانه اشتغال آنها در استان یا سرزمین دیگری صادر شده باشد، ظرف مدت 10 روز از تاریخ ثبت درخواست، یک پروانه اشتغال موقت با اعتبار شش ماهه داده می شود تا در حین رسیدگی کامل به پرونده و صدور پروانه اشتغال دائم در استان اونتاریو، بتوانند موقتاً از مزایای آن بهره مند شوند.

قبل از ابلاغ این قانون، مدت زمان لازم برای صدور پروانه اشتغال این گروه از متقاضیان حداکثر 30 روز بود که این زمان هم اکنون به یک سوم کاهش پیدا کرده است.

ما مهندسين عمران يکي از گروه هاي اصلي تشکيل دهنده کانون مهندس و زير مجموعه کمیته تخصصهای ویژه (SIC) هستیم. فعالیت این گروه همواره از نظر کمی و کیفی چشمگیر بوده و ما علاوه بر انتشار این نشریه که هر دو ماه یکبار منتشر می شود، در شبکه های اجتماعی نیز فعال هستیم. گروه تلگرامی گروه عمران در حال حاضر دارای بیش از ۶۰۰ نفر عضو است. همچنین گروه ما در لینکدین با رشد چشمگیری رو برو است و هم اکنون بیش از ۴۷۰ نفر عضو آن هستند. فعالیت صفحه گروه در فیسبوک هم چشمگیر است.

فعالیت این گروه شامل برگزاری جلسات سخنرانی تخصصی بصورت حضوری و برخط (Online) می باشد.

به اطلاع همکاران می رسانم که اخیراً یک تفاهم نامه همکاری بین کانون مهندس و بنیاد پریا به امضا رسیده که به زودی شاهد نتایج این همکاری خواهیم بود.

در اینجا یکبار دیگر متذکر می شویم که کانون مهندسين و آرشیتهای ایرانی (مهندس) یک تشکیلات غیر انتفاعی است که قریب به چهل سال از تاسیس و خدمت رسانی آن به ایرانیان مقیم اونتاریو می گذرد.

لطفاً برای ملاحظه فعالیت های این کانون و درخواست عضویت به وبسایت ما به آدرس mohandes.com مراجعه و برای مکاتبه از ایمیل kanoon@mohandes.com استفاده فرمایید.



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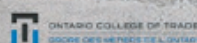
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طلا نه فقط یک فلز زینتی، بلکه بخشی جدایی‌ناپذیر از نظام اقتصادی جهان است. از دوران باستان تا اقتصاد دیجیتال امروز، این فلز همواره معیار ارزش، اعتماد و ثبات بوده است. با توجه به نقش آن در سرمایه‌گذاری، صنعت و ذخایر ملی کشورها، می‌توان گفت که طلا همواره در قلب تحولات اقتصادی باقی خواهد ماند.

در نهایت، آنچه تاریخ به ما نشان داده این است که هر زمان اقتصاد جهانی بی‌ثبات شود، طلا دوباره می‌درخشد.



Gilan Province, Iran

- معدن زرسوران طی سال‌های اخیر شاهد افزایش قابل‌توجه ذخایر قطعی بوده که ظرفیت تولید بلندمدت آن را تقویت کرده است.
- مناطق طلادار متعددی در استان‌های آذربایجان غربی و شرقی، کردستان، کرمان و همدان شناسایی شده‌اند و چندین معدن فعال در این مناطق در حال بهره‌برداری هستند.

اهداف آینده

- بر اساس برنامه‌های توسعه ملی، ایران قصد دارد با توسعه معادن موجود و راه‌اندازی پروژه‌های جدید، تولید سالانه طلا را تا سال ۲۰۲۷ به حدود ۲۵ تن افزایش دهد.
- صنعت معدن ایران برای توسعه زیرساخت‌ها و افزایش ظرفیت استخراج، سرمایه‌گذاری‌های قابل‌توجهی را هدف‌گذاری کرده است.



ذخایر طلا

- برآوردها نشان می‌دهد ذخایر شناسایی‌شده طلای ایران (قابل استخراج) در حدود ۳۰۰ تا ۳۴۰ تن است و با ادامه فعالیت‌های اکتشافی، امکان افزایش این رقم وجود دارد.

جایگاه ایران در مقایسه جهانی

- در مقایسه با تولیدکنندگان بزرگ جهان مانند چین، استرالیا و روسیه، میزان تولید طلای ایران نسبتاً محدود است؛ با این حال، با توجه به ظرفیت‌های زمین‌شناسی و برنامه‌های توسعه‌ای، انتظار می‌رود سهم ایران در تولید طلا در سال‌های آینده افزایش یابد.

۲. بزرگ‌ترین شرکت‌های استخراج طلا در جهان

بزرگ‌ترین تولیدکنندگان طلا در سطح شرکتی، شرکت‌های بزرگ و چندملیتی معدن‌کاری هستند، از جمله:

- شرکت نیومونت (Newmont Corporation) — که معمولاً به‌عنوان بزرگ‌ترین شرکت استخراج طلای جهان از نظر میزان تولید سالانه شناخته می‌شود.
- شرکت بریک گلد (Barrick Gold) — یکی از بزرگ‌ترین شرکت‌های استخراج طلا در جهان که دفتر مرکزی آن در کانادا قرار دارد.
- شرکت اگنیکو ایگل ماینز (Agnico Eagle Mines) — یکی دیگر از تولیدکنندگان بزرگ طلای کانادایی.

این شرکت‌ها در چندین قاره فعالیت دارند و معادنی در آمریکای شمالی، آفریقا، استرالیا و سایر مناطق جهان اداره می‌کنند.

۳. صنعت استخراج طلا در کانادا

نقش جهانی کانادا

- کانادا همواره یکی از بزرگ‌ترین تولیدکنندگان طلا در جهان بوده و اغلب در رتبه چهارم جهانی قرار دارد.
- در سال ۲۰۲۳، کانادا نزدیک به ۲۰۰ تن طلا استخراج کرد که حدود ۶ تا ۷ درصد از تولید جهانی را تشکیل می‌دهد.
- طلا از نظر ارزش اقتصادی، مهم‌ترین ماده معدنی استخراج شده در کانادا محسوب می‌شود.
- بخش عمده تولید طلای کانادا از معادن استان‌های انتاریو و کبک تأمین می‌شود (حدود ۷۰٪ از کل تولید کشور).



۴. شرکت‌های بزرگ استخراج طلای کانادا

برخی از مهم‌ترین تولیدکنندگان طلا که در کانادا مستقر هستند یا در این کشور تأسیس شده‌اند عبارت‌اند از:

- شرکت اگنیکو ایگل ماینز (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd)
- یکی از بزرگ‌ترین تولیدکنندگان طلا در جهان
- دارای چندین معدن فعال در کانادا، فنلاند و مکزیک
- شرکت بریک گلد (Barrick Gold Corporation)
- از نظر تاریخی یکی از بزرگ‌ترین شرکت‌های استخراج طلا در کانادا و جهان
- توجه: این شرکت در سال‌های اخیر بخشی از فعالیت‌های خود را به خارج از کانادا منتقل کرده و از برخی معادن داخلی خارج شده است.

- شرکت آلاموس گلد (Alamos Gold Inc)
- تولیدکننده متوسط (Mid-tier) با معادن فعال در کانادا و مکزیک

- شرکت یامانا گلد (Yamana Gold Inc)
- شرکت استخراج طلای مستقر در کانادا با فعالیت در چندین کشور

- شرکت گلدکورپ (Goldcorp) — تاریخی
- در گذشته یکی از بزرگ‌ترین شرکت‌های استخراج طلا بود که در حال حاضر با شرکت نیومونت ادغام شده است.

علاوه بر این‌ها، تعداد زیادی شرکت‌های معدنی کوچک (Junior Miners) در کانادا در حال اکتشاف و توسعه پروژه‌های جدید طلا هستند. این شرکت‌ها ممکن است در آینده به تولیدکنندگان بزرگ تبدیل شوند، اما در حال حاضر سهم کمتری از تولید کل نسبت به شرکت‌های بزرگ دارند.

استخراج و تولید طلا در ایران

تولید فعلی

ایران در حال حاضر سالانه حدود ۱۲ تن طلا از معادن خود تولید می‌کند.

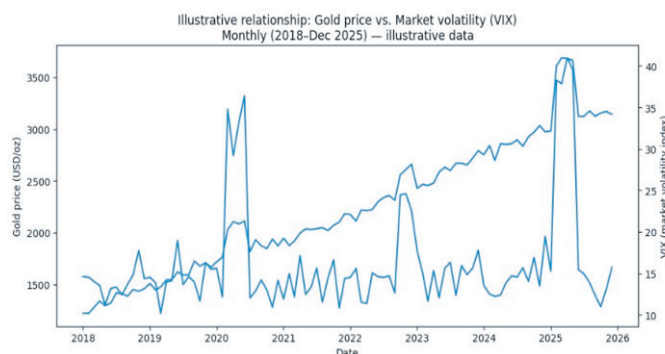
- یکی از مهم‌ترین معادن طلا، معدن زرشوران در استان آذربایجان غربی است که به‌عنوان بزرگ‌ترین معدن طلای ایران شناخته می‌شود و به‌تنهایی حدود ۱ تن در سال تولید دارد.

بی‌ثباتی اقتصادی را می‌توان با شاخص‌های مختلفی اندازه‌گیری کرد، از جمله شاخص‌های عدم قطعیت سیاست‌گذاری، تنش‌های بانکی یا نوسانات بازار کار. با این حال، شاخص VIX به دلیل دسترسی آسان و بازتاب سریع نگرانی‌های بازار، یکی از رایج‌ترین معیارها برای سنجش بی‌ثباتی مالی محسوب می‌شود. شواهد تجربی نشان می‌دهد که رابطه میان قیمت طلا و شاخص VIX اغلب مثبت است، اما این رابطه همواره ثابت نیست. در دوره‌های بحران شدید، طلا معمولاً عملکرد بهتری دارد، اما در برخی شرایط، دارایی‌های امن دیگر مانند اوراق قرضه دولتی آمریکا یا نقدینگی نیز می‌توانند مقصد اصلی سرمایه باشند.

نمودار ماهانه ارائه شده برای دوره ۲۰۱۸ تا دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ (به صورت داده‌های نمونه و شبیه‌سازی شده) نشان می‌دهد که:

- در مقاطع تنش شدید اقتصادی، مانند بحران همه‌گیری سال ۲۰۲۰، شوک‌های مالی سال ۲۰۲۲ و افزایش نااطمینانی در اوایل ۲۰۲۵، هم‌زمان با جهش شاخص VIX، قیمت طلا نیز افزایش قابل‌توجهی را تجربه کرده است.
- همبستگی کلی میان قیمت طلا و بی‌ثباتی بازار مثبت اما ناپایدار است؛ به این معنا که اگرچه نااطمینانی معمولاً به افزایش تقاضا برای طلا منجر می‌شود، شدت و زمان‌بندی این واکنش در دوره‌های مختلف متفاوت است.

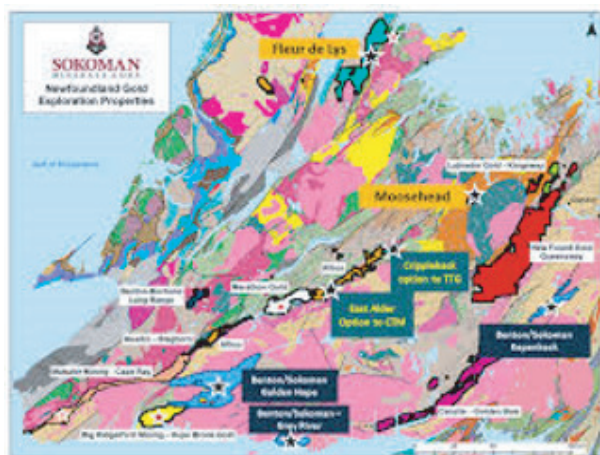
توجه: داده‌های نمودار ارائه شده صرفاً برای نمایش الگوی رایج بازار طراحی شده‌اند. برای تحلیل دقیق و قابل استناد، استفاده از داده‌های واقعی ماهانه قیمت طلا و شاخص VIX از منابع رسمی توصیه می‌شود.



۱. مدیریت پرتفوی: از آنجا که طلا در دوره‌های بحران رفتار متفاوتی نسبت به سهام و اوراق قرضه اسمی دارد، تخصیص محدود و هدفمند به طلا می‌تواند ریسک کلی پرتفوی را کاهش دهد. با این حال، طلا خود دارایی پرنوسانی است و ممکن است در دوره‌های رشد پایدار بازار سهام عملکرد ضعیف‌تری داشته باشد.

۲. اهمیت زمان‌بندی: نقش طلا به‌عنوان پوشش ریسک تورم یا دارایی امن به شرایط کلان اقتصادی بستگی دارد. برای مثال، افزایش شدید نرخ‌های بهره واقعی می‌تواند حتی در شرایط تورمی نیز فشار نزولی بر قیمت طلا وارد کند.

۳. پایش متغیرهای کلان: تصمیمات بانک‌های مرکزی، تحولات ژئوپلیتیکی، سیاست‌های مالی دولت‌ها و تغییرات شاخص‌های نوسان‌پذیری بازار از مهم‌ترین عوامل پیش‌بینی‌کننده نوسانات قیمت طلا هستند



۱. بزرگ‌ترین تولیدکنندگان طلا در جهان (کشورها) بر اساس جدیدترین داده‌های جهانی تولید

- چین — بزرگ‌ترین تولیدکننده طلا در جهان
 - روسیه — دومین تولیدکننده بزرگ طلا
 - استرالیا — سومین تولیدکننده طلا در سطح جهانی
 - کانادا — چهارمین تولیدکننده بزرگ طلا از نظر استخراج معدنی
 - ایالات متحده آمریکا — پنجمین تولیدکننده طلا در جهان
- این کشورها در مجموع سهم قابل‌توجهی از تولید جهانی طلا را به خود اختصاص می‌دهند (حدود ۴۵٪ از کل تولید جهان مربوط به پنج کشور نخست است).

طلا جایگاهی منحصر به فرد در نظام مالی جهانی دارد. این فلز گران بها که در گذشته نقش ستون اصلی نظام های پولی را ایفا می کرد، امروزه بیشتر به عنوان یک کالای سرمایه ای و ابزار مالی شناخته می شود که سرمایه گذاران از آن برای تنوع بخشی به پرتفوی، پوشش ریسک تورم و حفظ ارزش دارایی در دوره های نااطمینانی اقتصادی و ژئوپلیتیکی استفاده می کنند. تقاضای طلا به طور کلی از سه منبع اصلی ناشی می شود:

تقاضای مصرفی (به ویژه جواهرات و مصارف فرهنگی)، کاربردهای صنعتی و فناوری (سهمی محدودتر)، و تقاضای سرمایه گذاری که شامل شمش و سکه، صندوق های قابل معامله در بورس (ETF)، قراردادهای آتی و خریدهای بانک های مرکزی است. در سال های اخیر، بانک های مرکزی نقش پررنگ تری به عنوان خریداران خالص طلا ایفا کرده اند و جریان های سرمایه گذاری اغلب موجب تشدید نوسانات قیمتی در دوره های بی ثباتی می شوند.

عوامل اصلی تعیین کننده قیمت طلا

- نرخ های بهره واقعی و ارزش دلار آمریکا: کاهش نرخ های بهره واقعی، هزینه فرصت نگهداری دارایی بدون بازدهی مانند طلا را کاهش می دهد و معمولاً با تضعیف دلار همراه است؛ هر دو عامل از افزایش قیمت طلا حمایت می کنند. در مقابل، افزایش نرخ های بهره واقعی فشار نزولی بر قیمت طلا وارد می کند.
- انتظارات تورمی: زمانی که سرمایه گذاران نگران تداوم تورم هستند، بخشی از دارایی های خود را به طلا اختصاص می دهند تا از کاهش قدرت خرید جلوگیری کنند.
- ریسک های ژئوپلیتیکی و مالی: تشدید تنش های ژئوپلیتیکی، سقوط بازارهای سهام یا نگرانی های مربوط به نظام بانکی معمولاً موجب افزایش تقاضا برای طلا به عنوان دارایی امن می شود. شاخص نوسان پذیری بازار (VIX) که بیانگر انتظارات نوسان در بازار سهام است، اغلب به عنوان معیاری برای سنجش نااطمینانی کوتاه مدت بازار به کار می رود و در بسیاری از دوره ها افزایش آن هم زمان با رشد قیمت طلا مشاهده شده است.
- محدودیت های عرضه: تولید معادن و بازیافت طلا به آهستگی تغییر می کند؛ بنابراین شوک های ناگهانی در تقاضا معمولاً به سرعت خود را در قیمت نشان می دهند.



روند بازار جهانی و سهام طلا

بازار جهانی طلا از دهه های گذشته دستخوش نوسانات فراوانی بوده است. تا دهه ۱۹۷۰ میلادی، قیمت طلا توسط دولت ها کنترل می شد، اما پس از فروپاشی نظام «استاندارد طلا»، قیمت آن آزاد شد و بر اساس عرضه و تقاضا تعیین می شود.

امروزه طلا یک دارایی استراتژیک است که توسط سرمایه گذاران، بانک های مرکزی، و صندوق های سرمایه گذاری مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد. سهام شرکت های معدنی طلا (مانند Newmont و Barrick Gold) نیز به طور مستقیم با قیمت جهانی طلا در ارتباط هستند. زمانی که قیمت طلا افزایش می یابد، ارزش سهام شرکت های استخراجی نیز معمولاً رشد می کند.

بازار طلا: نقش، عوامل اثرگذار و ارتباط آن با بی ثباتی اقتصادی

یکی از ویژگی های جالب بازار طلا، رابطه مستقیم میان افزایش قیمت طلا و ناپایداری اقتصادی است. در دوره هایی که اقتصاد جهانی دچار رکود، تورم، یا بحران های سیاسی می شود، سرمایه گذاران برای حفظ ارزش دارایی های خود به سمت خرید طلا حرکت می کنند. به همین دلیل، طلا اغلب به عنوان «پناهگاه امن سرمایه» شناخته می شود.

در شرایطی که ارزهای ملی با کاهش ارزش مواجه می شوند یا بازار سهام بی ثبات است، تقاضا برای طلا افزایش می یابد و همین امر باعث رشد قیمت آن می شود. از این رو، بالا رفتن قیمت طلا معمولاً نشانه ای از بی اعتمادی در اقتصاد جهانی است.

طلا؛ فلزی گران بها با نقشی چند وجهی در اقتصاد و صنعت

رضا حسین نژاد – دکتر در مهندسی معدن

طلا، از زمان‌های بسیار قدیم تا امروز، جایگاه ویژه‌ای در زندگی بشر داشته است. این فلز درخشان نه تنها به عنوان نمادی از ثروت و قدرت شناخته می‌شود، بلکه نقش بسیار مهمی در اقتصاد جهانی، سرمایه‌گذاری، و حتی امنیت مالی کشورها دارد. ویژگی‌های فیزیکی بی‌نظیر، مقاومت در برابر خوردگی و کمیابی طبیعی آن باعث شده طلا به یکی از پرازشترین فلزات در طول تاریخ تبدیل شود.

تاریخچه و جایگاه طلا در تمدن‌ها

طلا احتمالاً نخستین فلزی بود که انسان‌ها آن را شناسایی و مورد استفاده قرار دادند. آثار باستانی نشان می‌دهد که در حدود ۴۰۰۰ سال قبل از میلاد در مصر و بین‌النهرین از طلا برای ساخت جواهرات و اشیای زینتی استفاده می‌شد. در طول تاریخ، امپراتوری‌هایی مانند روم، ایران باستان و تمدن‌های آمریکای جنوبی از طلا به عنوان واحد پول یا پشتوانه اقتصادی بهره می‌بردند.

در قرون میانه و دوران استعمار، جست‌وجوی طلا انگیزه‌ای برای سفرهای اکتشافی بزرگ شد و حتی بسیاری از جنگ‌ها و مهاجرت‌ها به دلیل منابع طلایی شکل گرفت. در قرن نوزدهم، «تب طلا» در آمریکا و استرالیا موجی از مهاجرت و توسعه اقتصادی را به همراه داشت.



زمین‌شناسی، اکتشاف و استخراج طلا

از دید زمین‌شناسی، طلا در سنگ‌های آذرین، دگرگونی و رسوبی یافت می‌شود. معادن طلا به طور کلی به دو دسته تقسیم می‌شوند: طلاهای اولیه (در سنگ میزبان) و طلاهای ثانویه (در رسوبات آبرفتی).

فرآیند اکتشاف طلا شامل چند مرحله است:

۱. پژوهش و بررسی زمین‌شناسی ناحیه با استفاده از نقشه برداری، مطالعات ژئوشیمیایی و ژئوفیزیکی؛
۲. نمونه‌گیری و تجزیه آزمایشگاهی برای تعیین عیار طلا؛
۳. حفاری اکتشافی و ارزیابی اقتصادی ذخیره.

پس از اثبات اقتصادی بودن معدن، نوبت به استخراج می‌رسد. در معادن روباز، باطله‌برداری گسترده و خردایش سنگ صورت می‌گیرد، در حالی که در معادن زیرزمینی از تونل‌زنی و چاه‌های استخراجی استفاده می‌شود.

فرآوری طلا معمولاً شامل چند مرحله اصلی است:

- خردایش و آسیاب کردن سنگ؛
- غلظت‌دهی با روش‌های ثقلی یا فلوئاسیون برای جدا کردن ذرات طلا؛
- انحلال شیمیایی (به روش سیانوراسیون) برای استخراج طلا از کانی‌های همراه؛
- و در نهایت ذوب و ریخته‌گری برای تولید شمش‌های طلای خالص.

در سال‌های اخیر، استفاده از فناوری‌های دوستدار محیط زیست و کاهش مصرف مواد سمی مانند سیانید اهمیت زیادی یافته است.

جلسه دید و بازدید نوروزی

در تاریخ ۲۲ ماه مارس ، جلسه دید و بازدید نوروزی به همت کانون فنی اونتاریو و همراهی و پشتیبانی کانون مهندس و انجمن سوتا (دانشگاه شریف) در محل کلوپ گلف تورن هیل با حضور قریب به ۲۰۰ نفر از اعضای سه انجمن مذکور و دوستان و اعضای خانواده شان ، برگزار شد.

سایه وقایع اسف بار دی ماه سال ۱۴۰۴ و حمله نظامی آمریکا و اسرائیل به ایران ، که در آن تاریخ همچنان ادامه داشت ، جو جلسه را از حالت جشن و سرور نوروزی خارج کرده و بیشتر جلسه همدلی و هم اندیشی بود. در پایان ، شرکت کنندگان ، ضمن ابراز رضایت از نحوه اجرا و مدیریت جلسه ، با روحیه بهتری نسبت به آغاز برنامه ، جلسه را ترک کردند.



پروژه پارک ایرانیان

همانگونه که در شماره قبلی مجله گزارش شد، با همت انجمن سازندگان ایرانی - کانادایی و نماینده ویلودیل در انجمن شهرتورنتو خانم لیلی چنگ و حمایت نمایندگان ایرانی پارلمان های استانی و فدرال، آقایان مایکل پارسا و علی احساسی ضمن نامگذاری محدوده ای از خیابان یانگ مابین خیابان های استیلز و فینچ به Little Iran و تغییر وضعیت پارک محلی سنتر با تم Persian Garden نیز به تصویب شهرداری تورنتو رسید.

در راستای این پروژه، جلسه مشورتی با حضور جمعی از معماران شاخص ایرانی، مدیران انجمن سازندگان ایرانی - کانادایی، نمایندگان کانون مهندس و چند نفر از سایر افراد شاخص و تاثیرگذار جامعه ایرانیان تورنتو از جمله آقای دکتر رضا میردی و خانم افخم مردوخ، توسط خانم چنگ و مدیر دفتر ایشان خانم عاطفه جوادیان، در تاریخ ۹ ماه مه تشکیل شد.

در این جلسه ضمن بحث و تبادل نظر اولیه، یک طرح مقدماتی تهیه شده توسط آقای کامران دیبا آرشیکت صاحب سبک و صاحب نام ایرانی، با رعایت خصوصیات عمومی سبک باغ ایرانی Persian Garden عرضه شد. در این جلسه همچنین موضوع نامگذاری این پارک نیز مطرح شد و ضمن بررسی مقدماتی دو نام "پارک ایرا نیا ن" و "باغ ایرانی" ادامه بحث به جلسه آتی موکول شد.

حضور حدود ۴۰ نفر از ایرانیان شاخص و خوش نام تورنتو بزرگ و پی گیری نماینده انجمن شهر حوزه ویلودیل و همراهی آقایان مایکل پارسا و علی احساسی در این جلسه موجب امیدواری است و انتظار می رود که این پروژه مراحل اولیه طوفان ذهنی، طراحی های اولیه و کسب مجوز ساخت را طی کرده به مرحله اجرا برسد.



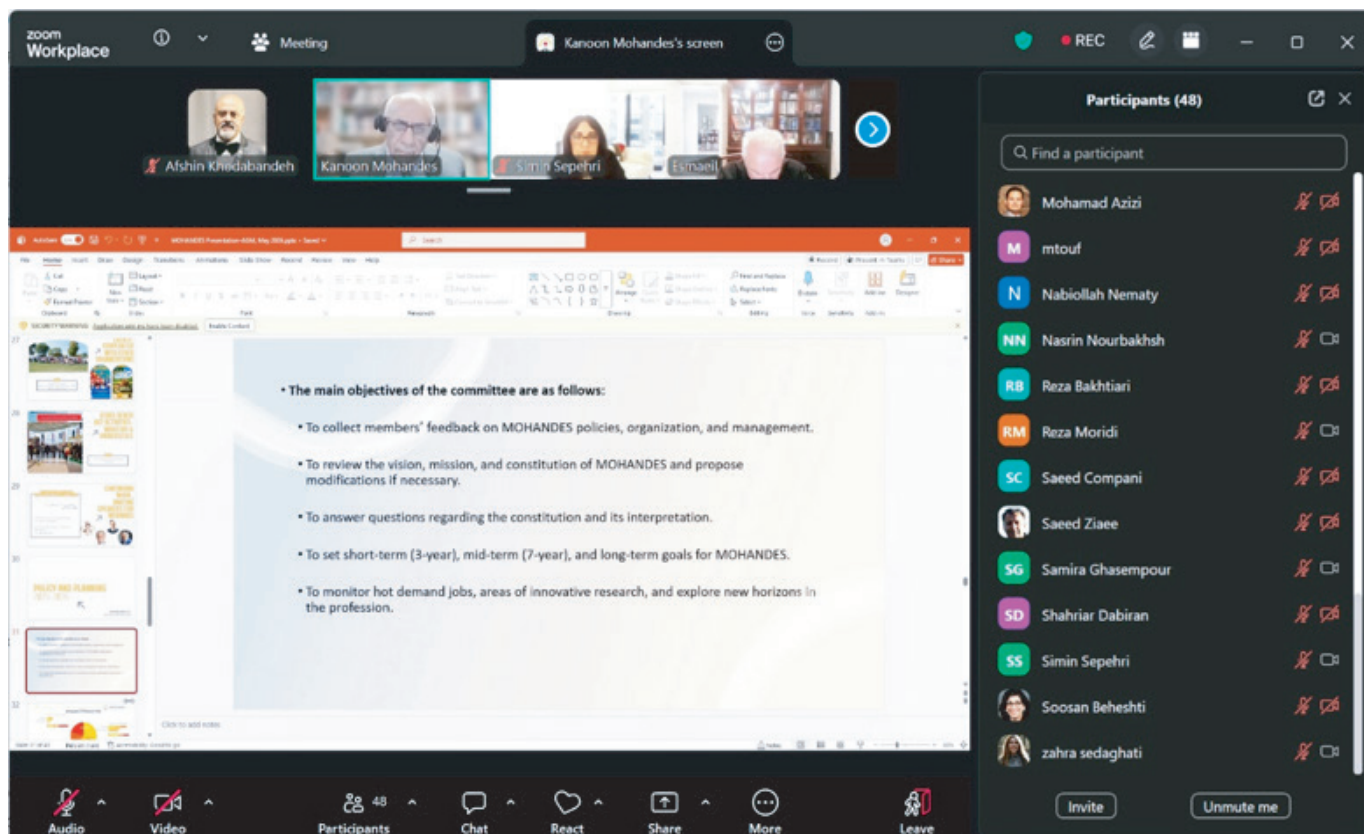
مجمع عمومی عادی سالیانه AGM

جلسه مجمع عمومی سالیانه کانون مهندس راس ساعت ۶ بعدازظهر روز چهارشنبه سوم ماه مه بصورت برخط (Online) در محیط نرم افزار ZOOM برگزار شد. ریاست جلسه را آقای اسماعیل زاهدی و نظارت بر آن را آقایان حسین زرشکیان و رحیم حبیب زمانی به عهده داشتند.

در این جلسه پس از استماع گزارش هیت مدیره و مدیر امور مالی، پیشنهادات هییت مدیره در مورد اصلاح اساسنامه مورد بحث و بررسی قرار گرفت و در نهایت با اصلاحاتی تصویب شد. در ادامه داوطلبان عضویت در هییت مدیره مختصرا خود را معرفی کردند و از اعضا تقاضای رای نمودند.

رای گیری برای انتخاب سه نفر اعضای هییت مدیره بصورت کتبی، مخفی توسط موسسه Simply Voting از طریق ایمیل انجام شد که نتایج به شرح زیر است:

در این انتخابات قریب به ۷۰ درصد واجدان شرایط رای دادن شرکت کردند و سه نفر بیشترین تعداد رای را داشتند که بر این اساس آقایان علیرضا زاهدی راد و رضا حسین نژاد و خانم سمیرا قاسم پور به عنوان اعضای اصلی هییت مدیره انتخاب شدند. همچنین آقایان احمد کشفی، معین معمارزاده، بابک فدوی و خانم ها آزاده درخشان و زهرا صداقتی به عنوان اعضای علی البدل انتخاب شدند.



سرمقاله

کورسوی امید در دل تاریکی

دوازده ماه پرجنب و جوشی را پشت سر گذاشتیم. ایرانیان ساکن کلان شهر تورنتو همراه با سایر ایرانیان ساکن ایران و دیگر نقاط جهان ، در این مدت چند دور وحشت و دلهره را همراه با نگرانی از وضعیت بستگانشان در ایران ، در حالی که گاهی راههای ارتباط بین المللی نیز قطع می شد ، تجربه کردند.

نهایتاً یک تفاهم نامه بین ایران و ایالات متحده آمریکا به امضا رسید و از آن پس اوضاع به تدریج قابل تحمل شد و کم کم امیدواری برای صلح و آرامش پدید آمد. اوضاع پیرامون این تفاهم نامه هم ناپایدار است و تا کنون چندین بار تا مرز لغو پیش رفته است. پس از ماه ها جنگ همراه با تلاشهای میانجیگران در ارتباط با دو طرف دعوا ، آنچه مسلم است همه ، شامل دو کشور درگیر و همچنین همسایگان ایران ، به کنترل خرابی ها و رسیدن به یک صلح پایدار امیدوارند.

در عین حال مردم ایران همچنان دچار فشار اقتصادی شدید هستند و امید کمی به بهتر شدن شرایط در آینده نزدیک دارند. در این وضعیت همگان و به ویژه جوانان ، در رنج و زحمتند. با این حال تاریخ چند هزار ساله ما نشان می دهد که ایرانیان مقاوم و با استعداد هستند. بدون شک در طی زمان ، ما بر تمام مشکلات غلبه کرده و به پیش خواهیم رفت.

در حال حاضر ، بعضی از مردم ساکن اینجا یعنی جنوب اونتاریو، برای ایجاد کانال های کمک رسانی به سرزمین مادری ، گرد هم آمده اند. در این میان ، ما مهندسين و معماران هم ، به شرط یافتن یک شبکه ارتباطی مطمئن ، می توانیم در زمینه ارسال کمکهای نقدی و جنسی به ایران ، مساعدت کنیم.

همه ما در آرزوی روزهای بهتری برای وطن دوست داشتنی خودمان ، ایران عزیز هستیم.



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