

SPRI



Sharif Policy
Research Institute

Newsletter

International Edition



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Sharif Policy Research Institute



Preface



This Issue of the Sharif Policy Research Institute (SPRI) International Newsletter covers activities and achievements during December 2025 & January 2026 providing English highlights for global readers. This newsletter is published in collaboration with the Sharif Policy Research Institute and Khana House. It showcases our commitment to bridging academic research, policy development, and practical implementation across critical domains, including demographic transitions, industrial policy, and strategic energy planning.

Iran is currently undergoing a significant economic transformation, facing complex challenges that underscore the pressing need for social cohesion. The aftermath of the “Targeted Subsidies Reform” initiative provides critical policy lessons, particularly emphasizing the need for transparent communication, strategic engagement with the people and private sector, and the importance of maintaining public trust in the government. Drawing on global best practices, it is evident that structural price reforms must be accompanied by robust social safety nets. Specifically, advance support mechanisms, such as direct payments or targeted vouchers, should be implemented to shield vulnerable households from inflationary pressures before the reform measures fully take effect.

The economy is steadily working to overcome deep-rooted structural imbalances to realize the full potential of a resilient national economy. However, for decades, the indiscriminate distribution of energy subsidies, intended to support the people, has inadvertently created a cycle of injustice. This approach has fostered a culture of unrestrained consumption and waste, channeling a large portion of national wealth into the pockets of high-consuming groups rather than the underprivileged. Reports indicate that these subsidies, among the highest globally, have become a hemorrhage of public assets. Instead of fueling national development and infrastructure, these vital resources are being depleted, necessitating a courageous shift toward fair allocation and the preservation of Iran’s energy security for future generations.

President Pezeshkian has emphasized that the government is committed to listening to the people’s demands, deploying formal channels of dialogue and instructing ministries to engage with representatives from various sectors to address economic and social concerns. He has made it clear that tackling inflation, stabilizing markets, and preserving livelihoods remain at the forefront of his administration’s agenda, urging both officials and citizens to collaborate toward these goals. Today, the 14th Government seeks to align structural reform with social stability and long-term economic resilience. While previous energy subsidies aimed to secure affordable access, they ultimately provided disproportionate benefits to high-consumption groups, undermining equity and amplifying inefficiencies. Rationalizing these systems, through gradual

price adjustments, strengthened safety nets, and improved resource management, is not only an economic necessity to preserve vital resources and energy security but also a foundational step toward advancing broader social equity and sustainable development.

However, while addressing these imbalances is a crucial “economic imperative,” it must be undertaken within a complex geopolitical context. For over forty years, the United States has waged a prolonged campaign of economic pressure against Iran, relying on sanctions, financial isolation, and banking restrictions rather than military strikes. This approach aims to weaken Iran’s resilience to external pressure without direct military confrontation. Analysts warn that these dynamics are susceptible to manipulation by external actors seeking to deepen internal divisions within Iranian society. It is crucial to differentiate between genuine economic grievances arising from internal policies and external interventions designed to destabilize the country. Such external efforts often seek to divert attention from broader regional crises, further complicating Iran’s efforts to navigate both internal and external challenges.

Resolving issues in energy, pensions, and banking requires the participation of all stakeholders, as well as a shared national commitment to reform. Recognizing the challenges of top-down governance, this newsletter aims to act as a bridge between academic researchers and policymakers, encouraging evidence-based, actionable solutions for “socially sustainable economic reforms.” Through collective expertise, we have an opportunity to not only address the current crisis but also build a foundation for long-term stability and development, driven by broad-based participation and mutual trust. We interpret the unrest in light of broader geopolitical pressures, noting that external forces have at times sought to exploit economic discontent. In response, we call for national unity in the face of these challenges.

Moving forward, strengthening social capital requires evolving toward a model of “Collaborative Governance.” Resolving structural issues in energy, pensions, and banking requires a shared national commitment and multi-stakeholder engagement. Recognizing the magnitude of this undertaking, this newsletter aims to bridge the gap between academic expertise and executive policy-making. We invite researchers to contribute operational, evidence-based solutions for socially sustainable economic reforms, helping to steer the nation through this transition toward development and stability.

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Events

A policy-oriented dialogue on Iran’s cultural power and the future of creative industries exports

The specialized session “The Outlook for Iran’s Cultural Power: Barriers and Pathways for Developing Exports of Cultural and Creative Industries” was held on December 15 at the Ministry of Sports and Youth.

Conceptually designed by the Culture and Arts Committee of the Youth Diplomacy Center, the session created a space for dialogue among creative industry practitioners, legal experts, and cultural policy actors.



Cultural Power and its Role in National Image and Foreign Policy

The discussions were moderated by Ali Moradi, a member of the Culture and Arts Committee, and were structured around conceptual and policy-driven questions that moved beyond general statements. Moradi framed cultural power as a component of national image-making and a functional layer of foreign policy, arguing that it can only take shape through sustained cultural production and export capacity. He stressed that cultural diplomacy detached from the economics of culture is reduced to symbolic action, and called for a reassessment of dominant cultural policy models.

According to Moradi, one of Iran’s core structural challenges is institutional centralization in cultural production and distribution. In contrast, international experiences show that cultural exports grow primarily through decentralized, network-based ecosystems built on independent actors. This analytical lens guided the trajectory of the session’s exchanges.

Barriers and Pathways for Developing Iran’s Cultural and Creative Industries Exports

Responding to this framework, Mohammad-Hossein Habibnejad, Head of the Creative Industries Group at the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, reviewed current trends and existing export capacities, referring to the National Creative Industries Working Group as a coordination mechanism and emphasizing targeted support and empowerment tools for sustainable market entry.

From an investment perspective, Morteza Miri of the Iran Chamber of Commerce highlighted the need for long-term planning, regulatory stability, and realistic return-on-investment horizons in cultural exports. In the legal segment, Rahimeh Kamel pointed to weak intellectual property protection and inadequate contractual frameworks as persistent barriers.

Focusing on market logic, Mohammad-Hossein Nakhchi, Director of the Toy Manufacturers Export Consortium, emphasized market research, audience analysis, and cultural adaptation of products, noting the strategic role of national branding.

In closing, participants agreed that the main challenge facing Iran's cultural and creative exports is not limited capacity, but insufficient policy guidance and effective, decentralized implementation models. The session concluded with a brief Q&A and an emphasis on continuing these discussions toward practical outcomes.



First Annual RegTech Iran Conference

December 2025

The first Annual RegTech Iran Conference was held today, Tuesday, December 16, 2025, with the presence of a group of enthusiasts and active professionals in the technology and IT industry at the Faculty of Economics, Sharif University of Technology.

According to EghtesadTehran, Noosh-Afarin Momen-Vaqefi, Deputy of New Technologies at the Central Bank, pointed out that developments in artificial intelligence and digital transformation are happening slowly but steadily in our country. She emphasized that conditions must be such that by moving from a traditional environment toward digital transformation, more operational and practical steps can be taken.

She stated that heavy costs of non-compliance are among the main challenges in this field and mentioned that the emergence of modern financial technologies and business models—such as open banking, crypto-asset platforms, LendTech, and InsurTech—have completely changed the playing field so that the accumulation of old regulations alongside exploding data forces regulators to migrate from traditional supervision toward intelligent models.

Momen Vaqefi also noted that modern technologies make traditional supervision of technology-driven businesses obsolete and that regulators have no choice but to change. She said that in addition to AI, blockchain—as an alternative infrastructure—has intrinsic potential for distributed and transparent supervision. However, she warned that replacing traditional infrastructures with these technologies without planning can be challenging. She stressed heavy data processing and a 360-degree view of the ecosystem, where complex financial crimes such as rented accounts, cloned devices, and fictitious transactions have rendered traditional approaches ineffective.



Moving Toward Intelligent Models

According to the report, in the opening of this event, Dr. Mohammad-Reza Rezvan, Vice-President for Research and International Relations at Sharif University of Technology, looked at the topic from an academic perspective and warned that many existing studies in the field of regulation lack the freshness and depth needed. He pointed out the lack of precise and practical studies and emphasized that when RegTech integrates with the payment system—a topic being comprehensively examined at this conference for the first time—its impact extends beyond specialized circles and directly ties to the everyday lives of citizens.

He described Iran’s payment system as one of the most advanced systems globally and added that due to its massive scale, diversity of services, and ongoing changes, there is no global model to benchmark against. Therefore, its development requires serious and innovative research. He emphasized the necessity of addressing the complexities of Iranian society and stated that regulation in such a context requires deep investigations, which further underscores the necessity of research.

The Inseparable Link Between Development and Transparency

The report adds that Dr. Seyed-Reza Mirnezami, Head of the Policy Research Institute at Sharif University of Technology, focused on the inseparable connection between “development” and “transparency” in RegTech and warned that if technology is to be the driver of regulation, we must simultaneously pave the way for both its development and transparency. He highlighted three key areas where Sharif University plays a prominent role: advanced research, training specialized human resources, and serving as a reference in decision-making and policymaking.



Mirnezami described regulation as more than technical tools and said that regulation is not just about using technology to enforce rules, but also about turning those rules into transparent, defensible, and operational decisions. He noted that global experience shows that the lack of a common language between regulations, data, and systems has led to the failure of many technological initiatives. He emphasized the need to define standards of transparency and distributability and added that mechanisms must be designed to

make transparency measurable. Academic research must be built on valid indicators so decisions carry scientific credibility, and with its rich research background, Sharif University can lead this transformation.

In the research domain, Mirnezami referred to successful experiences of the university and said: “We have executed at least three sandbox projects (innovation testing environments) that have yielded practical and valuable results for the industry.” These environments provide a safe platform to test innovative ideas and reduce market entry risks. He called this approach key to synergy between academia and industry and noted that sandboxes not only accelerate innovation but also strengthen trust between regulators and stakeholders.

In terms of training human resources, the head of the research institute stated that Sharif University, by attracting the country’s elite at bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels, has always been the main source of specialized talent for the industry. However, this alone is not enough; a dynamic environment must be created so that graduates connect directly with the industry. Joint educational programs, targeted internships, and applied projects will solidify this bridge. He stressed the importance of interdisciplinary education—combining technical knowledge with policy—saying skilled human resources are the backbone of RegTech, and the university can bridge the skills gap by focusing on data-driven skills and artificial intelligence.

At the conclusion, Mirnezami expressed optimism about the future of the conference and said he hopes RegMeet becomes a space for sustainable networking between academics and industry professionals. Such interactions not only translate knowledge into practice but also accelerate intelligent financial governance in Iran. This event, supported by Sharif’s Policy Research Institute and financial institutions, showed that universities can be the main driver of transformation in digital regulation—a role that extends beyond academic walls and deepens the society’s economic life.

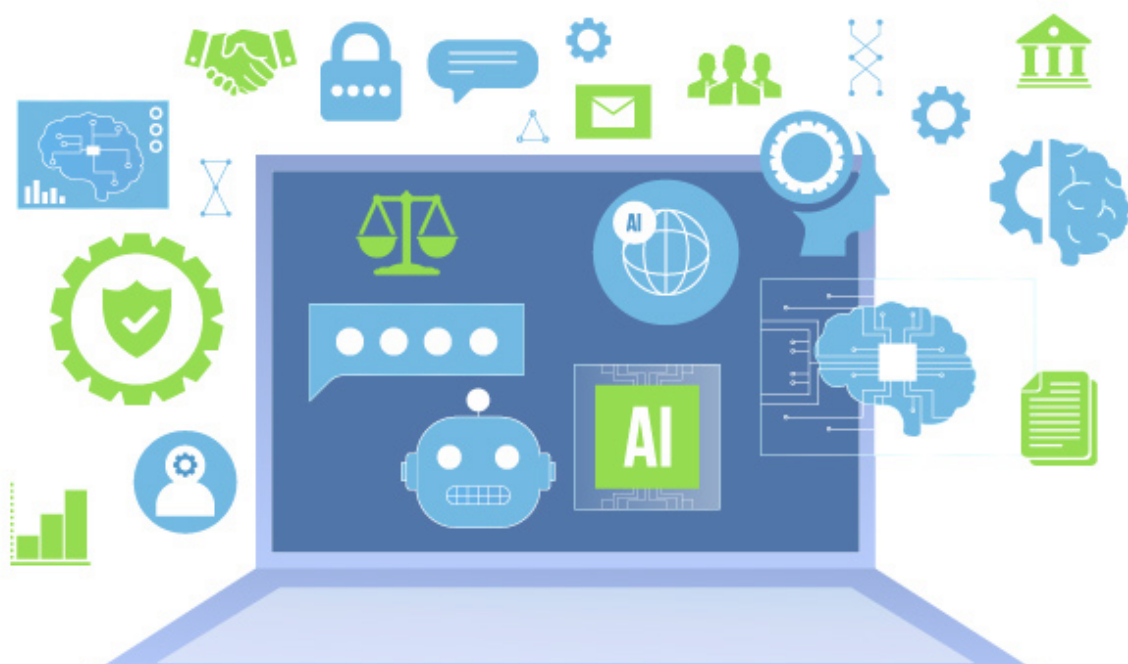


Specialized Panels and Sponsors

.It is noteworthy that holding specialized panels was another part of this ceremony, which was welcomed by attendees

This event was held with the support of Sharif University of Technology (as host and through the Policy Research Institute), the Central Bank of Iran, Bank Mellat, Shaparak, and Kish Electronic Payment Company (SEP). Pardakht Electronic Sepehr also, as a supporter, emphasized modern practices in the payment industry and highlighted its role in promoting RegTech innovations.

Events like RegMeet not only strengthen the consensus on ending traditional supervision but also provide a platform for cooperation between academia, industry, and regulators. With a focus on training specialized personnel, developing algorithmic models, and using sandboxes, Iran can build its “economic iron dome” to detect fraud and manage risk. This transformation not only increases competitiveness but will also rebuild public trust in the financial system. Ultimately, RegMeet marks a milestone toward intelligent regulation—an irreversible path that ensures the country’s financial future.



International Freight Transport and Services; Challenges and Opportunities



About Event

The 143rd policy event of Sharif University, titled «International Freight Transport and Services: Challenges and Opportunities,» was held on Monday, December 22, 2025, from 4:00 to 5:30 PM. This event was organized by the Policy Research Institute at Sharif University of Technology. The panelists included Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Sarlak, Managing Director of International Transport Holding 777, Mr. Behzad Ra'naii, Chairman of DKM and former National Sales Director of DHL, and Dr. Seyed Morteza Ghadamgahi, President of the Supply Chain and Logistics Commission of the Iranian Youth Industrial, Mining, and Trade House. Mr. Amir Shahraini, a policy researcher at Sharif University of Technology, served as the event's moderator.

This specialized session aimed to realistically analyze the current state of the international freight transport market, examining the challenges and opportunities faced by professionals in the field. The panel aimed to highlight, through field experience, the gap between policy-making and execution, offering a precise picture of structural bottlenecks, market risks, and potential reform pathways.

Mr. Shahraini began the session by introducing the topic and the panelists. He then provided an overview of the key issues and topics to be discussed. Each panelist subsequently introduced themselves and their areas of expertise.

Key Issues Discussed

Operational Challenges

The panelists, based on their operational experience, emphasized that the major challenges faced by professionals in this field are not found in official documents but arise in execution processes and inter-institutional interactions. Unstable procedures, the multiplicity of decision-making bodies, and unpredictability significantly increase the cost and time of transport operations.

Sanctions and their Impact

Widespread sanctions remain one of the most significant daily challenges for professionals in international transport. The inability to obtain foreign insurance for shipments due to sanctions is another serious challenge. Additionally, the instability of exchange rates and unpredictable rates create problems for both transport companies and their customers.

Cost Fluctuations and Planning Difficulties

The fluctuations in transport rates and ancillary costs make long-term planning challenging for companies. Risk management, more than relying on official tools, depends on experience, networking, and operational flexibility. It was noted that the logistics industry operates as a chain from origin to destination, and transferring all risk to the customer or operator in the long term could weaken market trust.

Competitive Advantage through Trust

Contrary to traditional markets, in the international transport sector, competitive advantage is not solely determined by pricing. Instead, trust, performance history, and problem-solving ability in critical situations play a more significant role in attracting and retaining customers. Moreover, the professional history of key personnel in the companies is crucial for customer acquisition. Entering new markets without an in-depth understanding of local regulations and players is one of the reasons companies fail in this field.

Technology as a Supportive Tool

In the field of logistics, delivery time and transport costs are key competitive elements. For some manufacturing companies, the speed of delivery of specific parts is of greater importance. Furthermore, one of the main missions of international transport companies is to provide advisory services to customers who need guidance in choosing the appropriate transport services.

Adoption of Technology in Operations

Technology was discussed as a supportive tool in operations, not as an independent solution. Experiences indicate that digitalization is effective when paired with process redesign and human resource training. Isolated use of technology without institutional coordination has limited impact.

Uncertainty and Adaptability

The panel emphasized that companies must always be prepared for uncertain conditions. Successful companies have turned uncertainty into a management variable and, rather than waiting for stability, have designed alternative scenarios and flexible pathways for emergency situations.

Experience in Crisis

The panelists shared their experiences from the 12-day war and its effects on transportation company processes. During this critical period, transport companies exerted every effort to prevent the disruption of the supply chain. Due to the uncertain conditions, necessary predictions regarding the logistics of essential goods during similar future crises were discussed.

Customs Clearance Challenges

In the final part of the panel, customs clearance was identified as one of the main bottlenecks in the transport chain. Differences in the interpretation of regulations, lack of coordination between agencies, and hidden costs were highlighted as primary factors causing delays and increasing operational risks. The quality of interaction with customs brokers was also deemed crucial in evaluating the efficiency of customs operations.

Policy Innovations in Transboundary Water Resource Management”

SPRI POLICY EVENTS #141

Policy Innovations in Transboundary Water Management

Wednesday, December 3rd, 2025

18:00 IRAN - 14:30 UK - 15:30 CET

Maysoun Zoubi
Blue Peace Middle-East Managing Committee Member Senior Program Manager at FAO
Jordan

Isabela Espindola
South American Transboundary Waters Expert, Senior Officer International Water Association
UK

M. Reza Alizadeh
Research Associate at MIT Research Fellow at UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health
USA

Amir Shahraini
Innovation Policy Researcher Sharif Policy Research Institute (SPRI) MODERATOR #
Iran

David Heberj-Coleman
Senior Program Manager at Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
Austria

<https://vc.sharif.edu/ch/spri>

LIVE

Sharif University of Technology (SUT) Sharif Policy Research Institute (SPRI) KHANA

Introduction

The fourth event in the international series “Water Governance”, titled “Policy Innovations in Transboundary Water Resource Management”, was held on Wednesday, December 3, 2025, from 18:00 to 19:30 Iran time. It was organized by the Policy Research Institute of Sharif University of Technology in collaboration with the House of Thinkers. Audiences from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Jordan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Iran participated in this event.

In this session, Dr. Reza Alizadeh, a researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT); Dr. Isabel Spindewald, senior researcher at the International Water Association from the United Kingdom; Ms. Mason Zobi, board member of the East Middle Peace Blue Research Institute from Jordan; and Mr. David Coleman, Senior Program Manager at the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) from Austria, presented their viewpoints under the topics of the meeting. Mr. Amir Shahraini, a policy innovation researcher at the Policy Research Institute of Sharif University of Technology, was the

host and moderator of this session.

In this session, the panel members examined a set of key topics that each form part of the puzzle of effective management of water resources beyond national borders in today’s world.

At the beginning of this session, Mr. Shahraini, while introducing the topic of the event and the panel members, provided explanations regarding this series of events. The topics raised in this session were generally under these six sections:

Section One: National and Regional Policy Challenges in Conditions of Water Scarcity

This section opened with questions about how climate change, population pressures, and developmental demands affect water policies. Highlights of this discussion included:

» • Dual Nature of the Water Crisis:

On one hand, physical pressures (resource reduction, temperature increases, drought), and on the other hand, institutional pressures (lack of governance, weak coordination, conflicting interests).



» • **Contradiction between Development and Sustainability:**

The experts explained that many countries often have to temporarily prioritize one over the other — e.g., food security vs. protection of water resources.

» • **Need for Climate-Responsive Policies:**

Such as reforming crop patterns, demand management, water pricing, and limits on withdrawal.

» • **Synergy of National Systems with Regional Cooperation:**

It was emphasized that no domestic policy can reach sustainable results without coordination with neighbors in a shared basin.



Section Two: Frameworks of Transboundary Water Governance

In this section, legal, diplomatic, and technical frameworks of transboundary cooperation were examined in detail. Main points of discussion included:

- » • **The role of international agreements in reducing tensions**
- » • **Mechanisms such as joint basin commissions**
- » • **The importance of “flexibility” in treaties to adapt to climate variations**
- » • **The necessity of integrated and basin-focused management**
- » • **Use of hydro-diplomacy tools (Hydro-Diplomacy)**

Experts also presented examples of successful basins such as the Rhine, Senegal, and Mekong, explaining how multi-decade collaborations have been able to reduce historical tensions.

Section Three: Green Water Governance; The Role of Evaporation Sheds and Precipitation Sheds

This section was one of the most innovative topics of the meeting and addressed a topic that many policymakers are not yet familiar with.

The main idea of this topic — proposed by Mr. David Coleman, who also gave a presentation on it — is that countries influence each other through hidden water flows such as evaporation and precipitation, even if they do not share a common watershed. The main points of his presentation included:

- » • **Concepts of Evaporationsheds and Precipitationsheds**
- » • **Impact of human activities on precipitation cycles**
- » • **The role of deforestation, land-use change, and agriculture in altering precipitation patterns of other countries**
- » • **The necessity of introducing these concepts into regional water negotiations**
- » • **New opportunities for cooperation between countries that did not think they had hydrological connections**

This section presented a new perspective to the attendees, showing that water governance goes far beyond managing a shared water source.

Section Four: Institutional Trust-Building and Data Transparency

Experts emphasized that transboundary cooperation is not possible without “trust,” and trust does not form without shared and credible data. Topics raised in this section included:

- » • **Joint monitoring systems**
- » • **Open data platforms**
- » • **The role of universities and scientific centers in producing unbiased bilateral data**
- » • **Importance of creating a common language among experts from different countries**

In this section, examples of successful data-driven cooperation were presented from North America, Europe, and Africa.



Section Five: Innovative Policy Tools for Sustainable Water Allocation

In this section, experts introduced new policy tools; examples of policy innovations included:

- » • **Water markets and transferable allocations**
- » • **Tiered pricing and incentives for consumption reduction**
- » • **Public–private partnerships for basin management**
- » • **Financial tools for ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation**
- » • **Local participatory mechanisms in decision-making**

In many countries, a combination of these tools has increased water productivity and can also serve as inspiration for our region.

Section Six: Role of Technology in Managing Shared Waters

In the final section of the panel, experts presented technologies that are shaping the future of water governance:

- » • **AI-based predictive systems**
- » • **Modeling climate change at basin scales**
- » • **Satellite monitoring of unauthorized withdrawals**
- » • **Digital decision-support tools for governments**
- » • **Collaborative platforms for data sharing**

This section emphasized that technology can fill gaps in trust, transparency, and efficiency, especially in situations where political dialogues have reached a deadlock.



Publications

Academic Papers

Artificial Intelligence and Brand Engagement: The Moderating Role of Digital Knowledge in Emerging Markets



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Iman Ghasemi hamedani ²

Mohammad Reza Qeta ³

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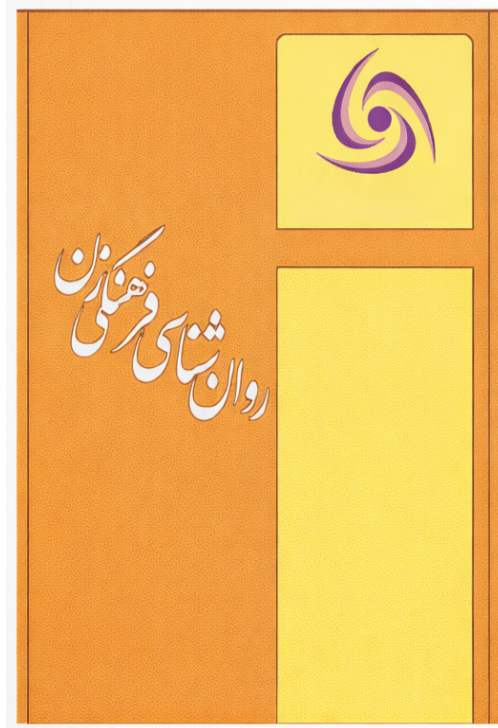
2 PhD in Marketing, Department of Business Management, Faculty of Social Sciences, University Of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran

3 M.Sc. Student in Cognitive Science, Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

This research investigates the influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on Brand Engagement (BE) in emerging markets, focusing specifically on Iran. The study analyzes the roles of System Performance Expectation (SPE), Human Behavior Recognition/Identification (HBRA), AI Understanding/Perception (IQA), and Adaptive Portfolio Strategy (AIS). Furthermore, it evaluates Digital Knowledge (DK) as a moderating variable. Data were collected from 386 active users of financial digital platforms (e.g., Aap, DigiPay) and brand-focused platforms (e.g., Digikala, Snapp) in major Iranian cities using a 5-point Likert questionnaire. The data was analyzed via Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) in SmartPLS 3, following a stratified cluster sampling method. The validated results indicate that SPE has a significant and positive effect on both HBRA and IQA. HBRA positively influences IQA, AIS, and BE. IQA significantly enhances BE, yet its effect on AIS is found to be negative and negligible. Importantly, Digital Knowledge (DK) positively moderates the relationship between HBRA and IQA, but has no significant moderating effect on the relationship between HBRA and BE. This study underscores the critical importance of system transparency and digital literacy, providing a vital framework for managers operating in emerging markets.

Narrative Marketing and the Cultural Psychology of Women in Transitioning Markets



Iman Ghasemi Hamadani¹, Nina Shaddeli²

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Abstract

The study was aimed to investigate the marketing narrative role in relation to women cultural psychology in transition markets in empowering women and redefining their identity in the context of social and economic changes. The research universe included all texts, scientific articles, books, and previous research related to narrative marketing, cultural psychology, women's studies, and transition markets. The sample was selected from written and digital references that were directly related to narrative in marketing and its role in representing women's identity and empowerment. The research method was descriptive-analytical. To collect data, a systematic study and analysis of scientific sources, including articles, books, and reputable databases, was used. The results showed that narrative marketing could create deep emotional bonds between the brand and the consumer through three main mechanisms of transmission, identification, and authenticity. Also, in transition markets context, this process was intertwined with cultural, economic, and gender challenges; and it could lead to the representation of new roles for women as active cultural and economic actors. From cultural psychology perspective, authentic and culturally appropriate narratives could strengthen women's self-efficacy, self-confidence, and entrepreneurial ambition and pave the way for their individual and social empowerment. Also, the findings indicated that the digital space and social media provided an effective platform for women's direct participation in the creation of narratives and personal branding. Finally, it could be reported that the success of narrative marketing in transitional societies depends on cultural authenticity, gender sensitivity, and women's active participation in the production of narratives.

Academic Journal

The Journal of Science and Technology Policy Letters

ABOUT

The Journal of Science and Technology Policy Letters (JSTPL) is a peer-reviewed, open-access, quarterly scientific journal that provides a professional and scholarly venue for discussion of ‘public policies for science, technology, research, and innovation’ as well as ‘science, technology, and innovation for policy’ at the local, national, and international levels.

The JSTPL seeks to advance public policy and governance expertise in a variety of fields via the use of evidence and experiences from Iran and developing nations, as well as to propose innovative solutions to public and social problems. The journal, which focuses on the dynamics of Iranian public policy, encourages a diverse range of social science methodologies, both qualitative and quantitative. The JSTPL embraces a broad definition of public policy and is open to novel ideas and approaches.



Types of articles and topics

It publishes original research, literature and book reviews, methodology, policy analyses and reports, case studies, approaches to education and training, strategy and practice reports, translations, and conference reports. It frequently publishes articles in Persian with an English abstract and title. It does, however, accept articles written in English.



Sharif Policy Research Institute (SPRI) owns the JSTPL published by the Sharif University of Technology in Tehran, Iran. The Iranian government issued the publishing license in 2008 and later reissued it in 2019 as a Scientific Journal. This quarterly is indexed in Iran’s Civilica, Noormags, Magiran, SID, ISC, and Ensani national databases.

Current Issue:

Volume 15 Number 4 - Serial Number 53



Number of Articles: 6

» **Identification and Ranking of Strategic Management Office Indicators Using the Simultaneous Evaluation of Criteria and Alternatives Algorithm: A Case Study of an Active ICT Company**

Mohammad Kazem Sayyadi; Maliheh Khorsi Damghani

» **Artificial Intelligence Companies in Iran: A Qualitative Study of Business Barriers and Issues**

Hamid Heydari; Vahid Mirshafiei; Arman Khaledi

» **Exploring Models for Enhancing Transparency in the Public Sector: A Scoping Review**

Hossein Buzarjomehri; Mohammadreza Maleki; Yasaman Harandi; Mohammad Ranjbar; Iravan Masoudi-Asl

» **Design of a Blockchain Supply Chain Network in Iran's Pharmaceutical Industry Using System Dynamics Modeling and Multi-Criteria Decision Making**

Javad Rezaeian; Parsa Monfared; Babak Shirazi

» **Identifying Challenges and Solutions for Policy Labs on the Path to Upgrading Industrial Enterprises**

Parvaneh Gholipour; Amir Atardiyari; Hojat Zoghi Koudehi; Hadi Motee'i

» **Providing a Model of Entrepreneurial Orientation in Nonprofit Organizations with a Trans-Integration Approach**

Zahra Arasti; Zeynab Esfandiari; Kamal Sokhdari

This newsletter demonstrates SPRI's continued commitment to producing high-quality policy research, facilitating meaningful stakeholder engagement, and contributing to Iran's policy development processes. Through our diverse portfolio of events, publications, and research initiatives, we strive to address critical challenges facing Iranian society and provide evidence-based recommendations for policy improvement.

Our collaboration with the Iran Think Tanks Community strengthens our capacity to reach broader audiences and contribute to the collective advancement of policy research in the world. We remain committed to maintaining the highest standards of academic excellence while ensuring that our research outputs remain relevant and actionable for policy practitioners.

Looking ahead, we will continue to expand our research portfolio, strengthen our partnerships, and enhance our contribution to development ecosystem. We thank all our collaborators, participants, and supporters who make these achievements possible.



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