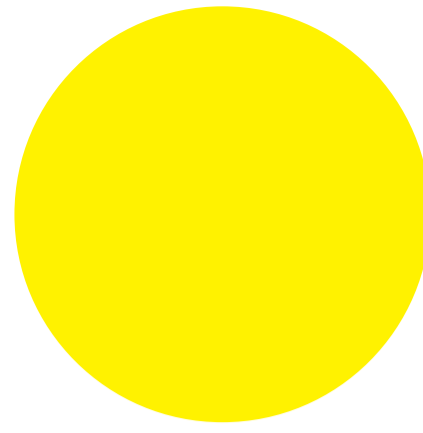


Iran becomes second producer of liquid fuel in OPEC **2** >



Take a journey through cultures in International Dolls Museum **4-5** >



# Iran Daily

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Vol. 7556 • Monday, May 13, 2024 • Ordibehesht 24, 1403 • Dhu al-Qadah 4, 1445 • 100,000 rials • 8 pages

By Ebrahim Beheshti  
Staff writer

## INTERVIEW EXCLUSIVE

**IRAN DAILY:** If Iran's existence is threatened, Kharrazi has stated that Iran's nuclear strategy may shift toward building an atomic bomb. Is this stance justifiable within the context of international relations and international law?

**AQAEI:** Indeed, such a stance does have a defensible framework. When facing threats, all countries naturally seek to utilize their capabilities to counteract or respond to them. Since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran has continually faced foreign threats, particularly from Israel and the United States, with the latter occasionally implying military force as an option, keeping "all options on the table." This statement conveys a threat to the Islamic Republic of Iran, indicating a willingness to resort to military force, if deemed necessary, against Iran.

While Iran has repeatedly emphasized that nuclear bombs do not factor into its defense strategy, the reality remains that countries resort to their full arsenal of power when their existence is threatened.

### Should Kharrazi's statement be interpreted as a shift in Iran's nuclear strategy?

No, this statement does not inherently signify a change in Iran's nuclear strategy. Technically, Tehran possesses the capability to obtain a nuclear bomb, as Mr. Kharrazi had previously indicated. Countries with nuclear facilities can potentially acquire nuclear weapons once they reach 60% or more enrichment levels. Iran holds such technical capacity, but it appears Mr. Kharrazi's announcement serves more as a response to threats against Tehran rather than an official declaration of a strategy change or a move toward building a nuclear bomb. In the same interview, Mr. Kharrazi himself emphasized that does not intend to build a nuclear bomb. His remarks should be understood as a warning or tactic against Israeli and American threats, asserting that Iran's hands are not tied against external pressure. Furthermore, it is natural for any country, including Iran, to employ all available defense and deterrence capabilities when faced with serious threats to its existence.

Following Grossi's visit to Iran, does this represent a declaration of Iran's stance on the potential revival of nuclear negotiations? **Page 7** >

# Iran Might Make Nukes If Faces Existential Threat

> Kharrazi's nuclear stance a diplomatic message

*In a recent interview with Al Jazeera, Kamal Kharrazi, the head of Iran's Strategic Council on Foreign Relations, alluded to the possibility of a shift in Iran's nuclear strategy. While the Islamic Republic maintains that it does intend to make a nuclear bomb, Kharrazi highlighted Iran's capability in this regard, suggesting a potential change in strategy should Iran's existence be under threat. To gain further insight into Iran's stance, Iran Daily had an interview with Professor Davoud Aqaei of Tehran University's international relations department.*



Pro-Palestinian protests held across world **7** >



Persian Gulf Pro League: Alekisir double sends Persepolis top **6** >



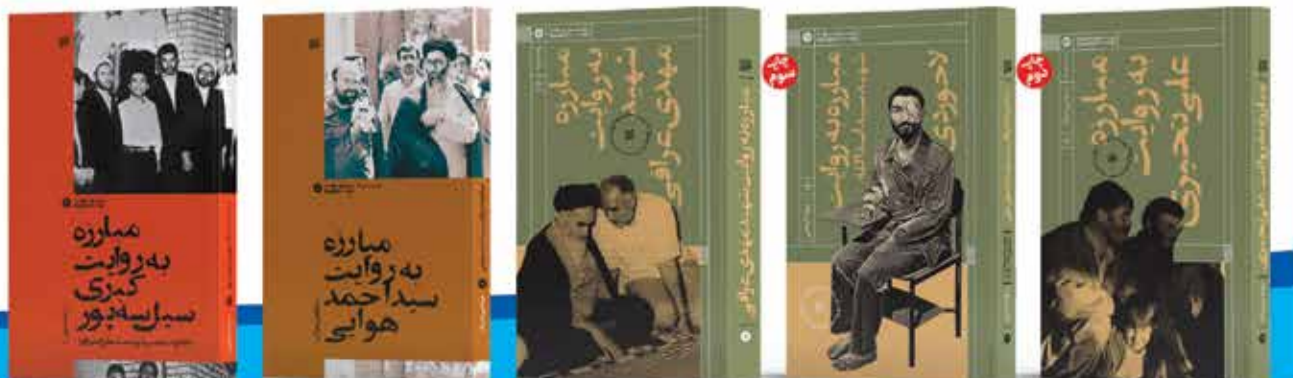
'Journey through the Embers' by Munir Shafiq unveiled **8** >



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Oral history is a vital aspect of the cultural heritage of any community. The significance of safeguarding this valuable asset becomes more pronounced when it is at risk of fading away. This is particularly critical in the context of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, as numerous prominent figures are no longer alive, making it doubly important to understand what has shaped "our present."

Iran's Cultural and Press Institute has published numerous books to safeguard the oral history of the Islamic Revolution. Among them, five notable works stand out in "Struggle as Narrated," featuring prominent figures such as Martyr Haj Mahdi Eraqi, Martyr Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi, Kobra Sil Sipour, the wife of Martyr Seyyed Ali Andarzgu, the late Seyyed Ahmad Havaei, and Commander Ali Tahayori. The narrative of Martyr Eraqi consists of memories shared among students in Novfeloushato in the second half of 1979, meticulously transcribed with necessary annotations. Martyr Lajvardi's account, recorded in 1980, has evolved into an engaging book with research-based explanations, earning itself the "Martyr Andarzgu Award." Therefore, the significance of proximity to the events in these two books surpasses that of many oral history books of the Islamic Revolution.



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