

Pezeshkian calls for concerted efforts to fight off unilateralism

China honors Iran's right to nuclear energy, nixes coercive measures: Xi

International Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian on Tuesday met Chinese President Xi Jinping in Beijing, urging the need to stand up to oppression, aggression, and unilateralism. "Iran seeks a world where the rule of law and relations between nations are based on equality, not on force, coercion, or violations," he said. Pezeshkian said Washington was pursuing unilateral policies without restraint, accusing the US president Donald Trump of giving himself a free hand to intervene in countries across the globe. The high-level meeting took place on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit 2025, against the back-

drop of heightened tensions between Tehran and the West over Iran's nuclear program. In June, Israel launched strikes against Iranian targets, sparking a 12-day conflict in which the United States also hit nuclear sites. More recently, the UK, France, and Germany triggered the UN "snapback" mechanism to restore sanctions on Iran, a move opposed by China and Russia. Xi condemned the strikes on Iran as a blatant violation of international law, stressing that "force is never the way to solve problems." He said Beijing respects Iran's right to peaceful nuclear energy, noting China values Tehran's commitment not to pursue nuclear weapons. "China will continue to uphold fairness and justice ... and back political negotiations as the path

forward," Xi said, adding that Beijing is determined to help shape a solution to the nuclear issue that takes all sides' concerns into account. Pezeshkian, further described China as Iran's "comprehensive strategic partner," vowing to deepen ties regardless of global shifts. Xi echoed the sentiment, highlighting that despite years of Western sanctions, the two countries have managed to keep their partnership alive and are now ready to expand it on a "win-win" basis. In an earlier interview with China Central Television (CCTV), Pezeshkian slammed Europe's snapback move as a "double standard," saying those who broke the 2015 nuclear deal now blame Iran for non-compliance. He stressed



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian (6th R) and his entourage meet Chinese President Xi Jinping (6th L) and his cabinet members in Beijing on September 2, 2025.

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the importance of rallying states aligned with China in resisting unilateralism and not letting Western pressure or sanctions knock them off course. On the same day, Pezeshkian also held talks with Wang Huning, a senior member of China's Communist Party leadership, and a day earlier he met Russian President Vladimir Putin on the SCO sidelines. Pezeshkian told Putin that Washington and its allies were bent on entrenching unilateral-



ism, stressing that bodies like the SCO offered a platform to promote multilateralism. Putin underlined

ongoing Moscow-Tehran cooperation, including on Iran's peaceful nuclear activities.

FM spox: E3 leveraging diplomacy as cover for pressure tactics

Parliament vows 'decisive' payback to snapback of sanctions



Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baghaei addresses a press conference in the capital Tehran on September 2, 2025.

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said Iran would soon announce a unified decision. While details remain under wraps, some lawmakers had previously floated the possibility of Tehran pulling out of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Government spokeswoman Fatemeh Mohajerani, however, cautioned that any withdrawal from international treaties would require comprehensive deliberation by specialized bodies and ultimately the Islamic Republic establishment as a whole.

SNSC chief says Iran pursues rational negotiations

Ali Larijani, the secretary of the Supreme National Security Council (SNSC), asserted in a post on X on Tuesday that it is the United States that continues to obstruct the resumption of stalled nuclear talks with Iran by introducing "unrealizable" demands. "The path for negotiations with the US is not closed; yet these are the Americans who only pay lip service to talks and do not come to the table; and they wrongfully blame Iran for it," he wrote. "WE INDEED PURSUE RATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS. By raising unrealizable issues such as missile restrictions, they set a path which negates any talks." Iran had been engaged in indirect negotiations with the United States before the Israeli aggression on June 13, which was followed shortly by US attacks targeting Iranian nuclear facilities. The 12-day escalation effectively torpedoed the high-stakes talks, leaving the negotiations in a state of limbo ever since. Signaling its willingness to the dialogue, Iran has conditioned the resumption of talks with Washington on receiving assurances of non-aggression throughout the negotiation process, an appeal that, so far, has gone unanswered.

working closely with Moscow and Beijing to secure outcomes aligned with Iran's national interests. Meanwhile, in a joint letter to the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council president on Monday, the foreign ministers of Iran, China, and Russia rejected the European effort to revive the annulled UN sanctions. The letter argued that the European notification runs counter to the procedures set out in both the JCPOA and Resolution 2231, lacks legal standing, and should be deemed "null and void." In a related development, Iran's Parliament convened a 90-minute closed session on Tuesday to weigh the implications of the snapback. Abbas Goudarzi, the spokesperson of the Iranian Parliament's presiding board, said the legislative body's National Security Committee would hold intensive meetings with lawmakers in the coming days to hammer out reciprocal and strategic responses. "On this matter, all political factions in the Parliament, are in agreement that Iran's response must be decisive, reciprocal, and regret-inducing, so that the cost of the enemy's actions is imposed upon them," Goudarzi added. "All these plans and proposals will be reviewed in the foreseen meetings, and ultimately, the necessary decision will be made." Ahead of the session, Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf

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Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman accused on Tuesday the three European signatories — the European troika or E3 — to the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), of weaponizing diplomacy, saying their real goal is to push Tehran into giving in to one-sided and excessive demands. At a press briefing, Esmail Baghaei stated that France, Germany and Britain have begun proceedings to restore UN sanctions on Iran at the behest of Israel and the United States. The European troika, citing Iran's failure to uphold JCPOA commitments, launched on August 28 the so-called "snapback" mechanism that could reimpose UN sanctions within 30 days. Tehran has denounced the move as illegal, insisting that its scaled-back compliance was a direct response to US sanctions following Washington's withdrawal from the agreement, and to Europe's inability to make up for the economic fallout. Russia and China, also parties to the deal, voiced opposition to the European initiative and instead floated a proposal to extend the current timeline in order to give diplomacy more breathing space. Baghaei said any technical extension of Resolution 2231 falls under the jurisdiction of the UN Security Council, stressing that Tehran is

Tehran rejects Arab states claims to Persian Gulf trio islands, Arash gas field

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Ministry categorically dismissed on Tuesday "baseless and legally invalid" claims made in the final communiqué of the 165th meeting of Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers, reiterating Tehran's sovereignty over the three Persian Gulf isles, its rights to the Arash gas field, and the peaceful nature of its nuclear program. The ministry rejected in a statement the GCC's repeated comments regarding Abu Musa, Greater Tunb, and Lesser Tunb claimed by the United Arab Emirates, stressing that the islands are "inseparable parts of Iranian territory."

Pointing to the Arash gas field, the ministry reaffirmed Iran's historical rights and said unilateral claims by Kuwait lacked legal basis. It added that a lasting and fair settlement required "bilateral dialogue, joint efforts, and a constructive environment." On the nuclear issue, Tehran reiterated its "legitimate and legal right" to peaceful nuclear energy under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), dispelling doubts about the nature of its program as unfounded. The GCC, in its final communiqué issued after a ministerial meeting in Kuwait, had repeated claims over the islands, rejected Iran's rights to Arash, and called for any future nuclear negotiations to address the security concerns of its member states.

Tehran stands by Caracas amid flaring US military tensions: *Envoy*

International Desk

Iranian Ambassador to Venezuela, Ali Chegini, expressed the Islamic Republic's solidarity with the Latin American country in the face of growing US military threats in the Caribbean region. During a meeting with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Yvan Gil Pinto, the Iranian diplomat conveyed Tehran's message of support against threats to peace and security in Venezuela and the wider Latin America-Caribbean sphere. Following the talks, Gil wrote on social media that the two sides had reaffirmed their "strategic alliance, friendship, and cooperation in defense of sovereignty, development, and a multipolar world." He added that both countries trust each

other and remain committed to strengthening bilateral ties and joint action in multilateral forums. The expression of solidarity comes as tensions mount between Caracas and Washington. The US has deployed warships, guided-missile destroyers, and thousands of troops near Venezuelan waters, claiming the move is part of an anti-drug trafficking campaign. Venezuela dismisses that explanation, calling the buildup a direct threat to its sovereignty. President Nicolas Maduro has mobilized more than 4.5 million militia members, warning that any attack would spark an "armed struggle." He has described the US show of force as the gravest security challenge Latin America has faced in a century.



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