

Pezeshkian: UNGA chance for Iran to present 'clear, principled positions'

National Desk

President Masoud Pezeshkian commended on Tuesday the UN General Assembly as an excellent opportunity for Iran to present its "clear and principled positions." Pezeshkian made the remarks before leaving Tehran for New York to take part in the 80th session of the UN General Assembly on September 23-29, where he will also hold meetings with leaders of various countries and will also meet with Iranians and experts abroad. Since the United States' withdrawal from the 2015 nuclear agreement between Iran and world powers in 2018, relations between Tehran and Western countries, mainly the European parties to the nuclear agreement, have seen a significant decline due to the West's non-compliance with its commitments under the deal and its pressure on Iran to accept their excessive demands. Since then, the West has resorted to illegal sanctions to reach its goals. The restrictions caused by the sanctions on Iran have creat-

ed many economic problems for the country. During his speech at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, Pezeshkian said that Iran's position is clear. He said that the Islamic Republic insists on the principles of peace, security, justice, and humanity. The Iranian president noted that while this year's theme is 'Convergence and Progress', what the world actually observes in global affairs and the conduct of major powers is "nothing but unilateralism and hegemony." Pezeshkian expressed the "truly painful" reality of children dying in Gaza, condemning the nations that "readily" support and supply arms to Israel's daily bombardment. He questioned the international response to such crimes, asking if "convergence" means everyone must be killed to conform to the will of a single power, and affirmed that all people have the right "to utilize and benefit from everything God has given." Pezeshkian said that while nations "must sit together and engage in dialogue to understand



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian waves as he boards a plane to leave Tehran for New York to attend the UN General Assembly on September 23, 2025.
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one another," it is impossible to talk to someone who "wants to be coercive, bullying, mischievous, or destructive." "It is not the case that only Israel should have security; the security of the entire world's people must be preserved," he said, vowing to use the "exceptional opportunity" of the UN to ensure Iran's beliefs are "heard clearly by the world in New York." The theme of this year's debate, "Better together: 80 years and more for peace, development and human rights," reflects the anniversary of the UN's foundation and underscores the call for renewed global commitment to multilateralism, solidarity, and shared action for people and planet. In an X post on Sunday, Mehdi Sanaei, the Iranian president's



political advisor, said Pezeshkian is set to deliver his speech at the UNGA on Wednesday morning local time.

Earlier on Tuesday, the Iranian president also attended a ceremony at a school in Tehran to mark

the beginning of the new school year in the country.

He said students should help build the country by acquiring knowledge, science, and skills, and added that the government will strive to provide all the nec-

essary conditions for the success of all students in the country.

The new school year in Iran begins the first day of Mehr — the seventh month of the Iranian calendar year, which usually falls on September 23.

Araghchi urges E3's 'responsible response' to Iran-IAEA deal

Top security chief says Tehran will accept reasonable, fair proposal



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi (2nd R), flanked by his deputies, meets his counterparts from France, Britain and Germany as well as the European Union's top diplomat in New York City, the US on September 23, 2025.
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International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi on Tuesday urged a "reciprocal and responsible response" from the European powers to Iran's recent agreement with the UN nuclear agency to put an end to a dispute over Iran's nuclear program. The Iranian top diplomat, who has travelled to New York to attend the 80th session of the UN General Assembly, held last-ditch talks with his counterparts from France, Germany and Britain as well as the EU foreign policy chief to resolve the dispute and prevent the revival of UN sanctions on Tehran. On September 9, Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency reached a deal to resume cooperation suspended by Iran following June's attacks by the US and Israel's on Iran's nuclear facilities. Referring to the agreement, the Iranian foreign minister emphasized the necessity of a "reciprocal and responsible response" from the European parties in this regard. The Iranian delegation also presented some ideas and proposals for continuing diplomacy and it was agreed that consultations with all involved parties would continue. The meeting came after the UN Security Council on Friday voted not

to permanently lift sanctions under European pressure.

A resolution put forth by South Korea, the current president of the 15-member council, did not garner the support of the nine countries required to halt the series of sanctions from taking effect at the end of the month, as outlined in the 2015 nuclear deal with world powers, which is known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The Security Council's move came after Britain, France and Germany launched a 30-day process last month to reimpose sanctions, accusing Tehran of failing to abide by the 2015 deal with world powers. Iran has rejected their claims and says that it is Europe that failed to fulfil its commitments under the deal after the US unilaterally withdrew from the agreement in 2018. Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian said on Saturday that Iran will never surrender in the face of excessive demands after the UN Security Council vote. He vowed that Iran would overcome any reimposition of sanctions on it through a so-called "snapback" process triggered by the European parties to the nuclear agreement. The snapback would reimpose an arms embargo, a ban on uranium

enrichment and reprocessing, a ban on activities with ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, a global asset freeze and travel ban on sanctioned Iranian individuals and entities.

On Monday, Araghchi called on the European powers to choose "cooperation or confrontation."

"They have tested Iran repeatedly and know we do not respond to the language of pressure and threat... I hope we can find a diplomatic solution in the coming days, otherwise Tehran will take appropriate measures," Araghchi said.

Iran's Secretary of Supreme National Security Council Ali Larijani said on Tuesday that Tehran is not opposed to negotiations if they serve the country's interests.

"It is a lie that Iran does not negotiate. If a reasonable and fair proposal is presented that preserves Iran's interests, we will accept it," Larijani said.

He said Iran had "pursued all possible ways" to resolve the dispute over the "snapback mechanism" through dialogue, but that the other side has been greedy and obstructive.

Larijani cited France as an example, saying, "They sent a message through the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency that if Iran reached a certain arrangement with the agency, Europe will withdraw the snapback request... However, they did not keep their promise."

The European powers have offered to delay reinstating sanctions for up to six months – to allow space for talks on a long-term deal on Tehran's nuclear program – if Iran restores access for UN nuclear inspectors, addresses concerns about its stock of enriched uranium, and engages in talks with the United States.

If Tehran and the E3 fail to reach a deal on an extension by the end of September 27, then all UN sanctions will be reimposed on Iran.

Gov't spox says Iran seeks no permission to defend nation

National Desk

Government spokeswoman Fatemeh Mohajerani emphasized on Tuesday that Iran will not seek permission from anyone to defend its people.

She said that during the previous 12-day aggression on Iran by Israel and the United States, it was "our missile power that defended our people." Meanwhile, during the eight years of the imposed war by Iraq on Iran in 1980s, it was proven that no country can sustain its existence without the necessary military forces. "We neither seek permission from anyone for our missile power nor will we compromise on it, because we will not swap the security of our people with anything."

Back in June, Iran responded to the US-Israel aggression by firing missiles at Israeli targets in the occupied territories as well as the largest US military base in the West Asia, which is Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar.

Since then, the Western powers have been further pressuring Iran to limit its missile program.

After the war on the Islamic Republic, Iran's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Amir Saeid Iravani said in June 28 that the Islamic Republic will not acquiesce to any restrictions imposed on its missile power.

"Iran will not accept any restrictions on its missile activities. The recent aggression demonstrated clearly that without Iran's mil-



Fatemeh Mohajerani
● [IRNA](#)

itary capabilities, the other side would never have been compelled to request a cease-fire," Iravani said.

"One of the key reasons a cease-fire has not been observed in Gaza — or has not been enforced by the occupying regime in Lebanon — is that the retaliatory power of the resistance groups has not yet reached a level sufficient to bring the real heat on the regime or make it vulnerable," he said.

"By contrast, Iran's forceful military response inflicted serious pain on the regime's social, political and economic sections," Iravani added.

The Iranian ambassador touched on US President Donald Trump's acknowledgement that the damage inflicted on Israel was "so severe, in fact, that it became one of the decisive factors prompting the regime to request that the United States expedite a ceasefire."

"Therefore, Iran will never agree to relinquish such an effective strategic lever, nor will it allow itself to be disarmed in the face of potential future attacks," Iravani said.



Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist

