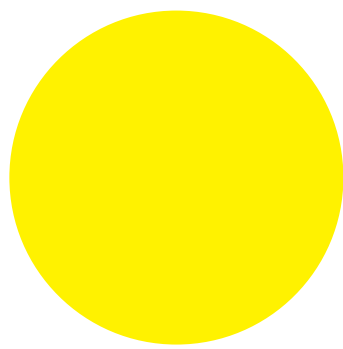




Pezeshkian:
Armed Forces' capabilities can help gov't tackle shortages



Deputy FM: Iran will reconsider ties with IAEA if new resolution adopted

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Enrichment or not, the West won't shift its policy on Iran

INTERVIEW
EXCLUSIVE



Iran's nuclear issue has evolved into a major flashpoint between Tehran and the West. The concessions both sides made under the 2015 nuclear deal, known as the JCPOA, failed to settle the dispute for good, and even the military confrontation that the international community tried hard to ward off eventually broke out in June. Today, Washington's insistence on a complete halt to enrichment in Iran and Tehran's insistence on its inherent right under the NPT have made any kind of compromise look unattainable. Meanwhile, Western pressure through the International Atomic Energy Agency continues, with reports suggesting plans to push through a draft resolution at the IAEA Board of Governors, citing Iran's alleged lack of cooperation. In this highly sensitive and tense climate, every step Iran takes in its foreign policy carries significant weight and could have far-reaching consequences. International affairs analyst Afifeh Abedi has told Iran Daily that the West's hostile approach has persisted even when enrichment was halted, and that Western governments will always find a way to pile on pressure regardless of Iran's actions.

IRAN DAILY: Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi has said that enrichment in Iran is currently halted due to the June attack on nuclear facilities, but that Iran will continue to pursue its undeniable right to enrichment. Under current circumstances, does Iran intend to restart enrichment, and what impact would such a move have on international tensions?

ABEDI: From Iran's perspective, the right to enrichment is indisputable, and therefore a swift resumption of enrichment is very likely. While this step would certainly ratchet up tensions in the short term, Tehran sees its right to enrichment and the continuation of its peaceful nuclear program as non-negotiable. Restarting enrichment is essentially viewed as protecting decades of investment in peaceful nuclear technology.

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Iran favors diplomacy to resolve nuclear standoff: Araghchi

US not eager to engage in 'equal and fair' talks despite new requests

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Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi (R) addresses an international conference, titled "International Law Under Attack: Aggression and Defense," in Tehran, Iran, on November 16, 2025.
● ANA

Intersecting narratives of Iran, West

From power politics to ethics, culture

INTERVIEW
EXCLUSIVE

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Iran's message at WTDC-25: Tech diplomacy returns to forefront



By Seyyed Sattar Hashemi
Iran's ICT minister

OPINION

The World Telecommunication Development Conference 2025 (WTDC-25), which begins on Monday hosted by the Republic of Azerbaijan in Baku is considered an ongoing and specialized event for many countries, a venue to exchange technical views, share experience, and review telecommunications development trends. However, for the Islamic Republic of Iran, this year's event carries a completely different meaning. After the 12-day US-Israel imposed war last June that targeted the country's critical cyber infrastructure and exposed us to the most sophisticated digital attacks, WTDC-25 was the first international stage where Iran could present its narrative of resilience.

We are not simply a technical and specialized delegation representing Iran at this summit; rather, we are the bearers of the narrative of national resilience and the representative of our country's digital resistance model, which we are narrating

in plenary meeting as well as on its sidelines, in a series of high-level and intensive meetings with the Ministers of Communications of Russia, India, Malaysia, Algeria, Azerbaijan, as well as with the Secretary General and senior managers of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

1) Digital resilience

In modern world, technology is no longer on the margins of economy, culture, politics, and security; it is at the center of national power. As recent developments have shown, cyber borders are sometimes more important than land borders. The 12-day cyber war against Iran, in addition to the losses and pressures, revealed an important reality: The Islamic Republic of Iran has reached a stage of capability that not only remains resilient against large-scale attacks, but is also capable of sustaining and rebuilding the country's communications chain by relying on indigenous infrastructure.

This experience has become the backbone of Iran's technology diplomacy strategy today, as we arrived in Baku with full hands, with practical experience, not theoretical discourse.

2) Technology diplomacy

In today's interconnected world, countries are more successful that can, in addition to domestic development, gain negotiating power, active presence in the technology value chain, and participate in global markets.

Technology sanctions have tried to keep Iran away from this chain over the past years, but the result was exactly the opposite: Iran continued its march on the endogenous path with strength, and we have reached a point where we are able to export technology, cloud services, network equipment, software, and digital solutions.

In such circumstances, participation in international events is not a option but a strategic necessity. WTDC-25 was an opportunity for Iran to transform itself from a beneficiary of international examples to an influential player and global model.

3- Intensive negotiations

On the sidelines of the summit, a series of important meetings are on the agenda with the ministers of communications of Russia, India, Malaysia, Algeria, Azerbaijan, as well as with the Secretary General

and senior managers of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

In all these discussions, we will emphasize a common principle: Protecting the rights of nations and vital infrastructure in modern wars, and at the same time developing technical, commercial and research cooperation as a definitive path to global stability.

These meetings are taking place in line with redefining the new regional and international arena with the objective of expanding the export markets of Iranian companies, connecting to the knowledge and innovation exchange network, creating paths for participation in regional project, and interacting with countries that want to transfer and use Iran's achievements and experiences.

This process has made Iran in Baku, not just a country present at the conference, but an active actor in the field of technology diplomacy. The West also anticipates such a move, which is why it is trying to open the door to renewed negotiations. A revived enrichment program will almost certainly heighten Western political and diplomatic pressure and could even lead to political or military threats.

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