

TEHRAN – President Masoud Pezeshkian has expressed hope for stronger ties between Iran and Algeria, marking the 71st anniversary of Algeria's Liberation Revolution and National Day.

In a message to Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune, Pezeshkian highlighted the historical bonds and shared values between the two nations, emphasizing that both sides can further expand relations by leveraging existing capacities to serve their national interests. He also praised Algeria's anti-colonial struggle, noting that the courage and determination of its people and leaders during decades of resistance have long inspired freedom-seeking nations and leaders worldwide.

TEHRAN – Iran's under-17 robotics team won the Asian Robotics Championship in Thailand on Sunday, claiming the overall title ahead of China and South Korea.

The nine-member team secured two bronze medals in the Navigation League and one gold, four silvers, and one bronze in the Creativity League, clinching the championship. This marks Iran's second consecutive Asian championship, following a previous win in Malaysia, and underscores the country's growing presence in international youth robotics competitions.

VOL NO: LV 12667 TEHRAN / Est.1959

Monday, November 3, 2025, Aban 12, 1404, Jamadi al-Awwal 12, 1447, Price 500,000 Rials

Viewpoint

US Piracy Destabilizing Caribbean Sea

UNESCO Adds Bayazid Bastami, Allameh Tabatabaei to Honor List



Grand Master Tabatabaei Wins Gold at Cap d'Agde 2025



Israel Pounds Gaza Despite Truce as Death Toll Nears 69,000



President: Our Nuclear Goal Is to Meet Needs of Our People

TEHRAN – President Masoud Pezeshkian on Sunday visited the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, highlighting the peaceful applications of nuclear technology and its role in public welfare, while reaffirming that Iran has no plans to develop nuclear weapons.

During his visit, Pezeshkian toured an exhibition showcasing the latest innovative achievements of Iranian nuclear scientists, particularly in healthcare, treatment, and the production of radiopharmaceuticals. He later held a meeting with senior managers of the organization to discuss developments in the sector.

Pezeshkian paid tribute to the memory of Iran's war martyrs, especially those in the nuclear sector, and described the work of nuclear scientists as "scientific jihad" and "sincere service to the nation."

He said the production of radiopharmaceuticals and the development of advanced medical technologies address critical needs and must be pursued with greater speed and strength.

Iran, he noted, occupies a prominent position in the production of radiopharmaceuticals, which not only support public health but also contribute to national wealth and participation in global markets.

"For the country today, utilizing advanced technologies and actively engaging in global competition is vital," Pezeshkian said.

He said major powers are attempting to prevent independent nations, including Iran, from accessing advanced technologies, aiming to keep them reliant on imported products and subject to high prices.

Pezeshkian stressed the importance of strategic planning to secure a share of the global radiopharmaceutical market.

While acknowledging the value of current domestic activities, he emphasized that production for export and professional marketing efforts should accompany efforts to meet internal needs.

According to the president, "quality, effectiveness, and reasonable pricing will place our products ahead in competition."

20,000 MW Nuclear Power Plans Move Forward



Iran's Vice President and Atomic Energy Organization head Muhammad Eslami briefs President Masoud Pezeshkian during a visit to the country's nuclear facilities, Tehran, November 2, 2025.

TEHRAN – Iran is moving forward with plans to construct eight nuclear power plants in collaboration with Russia, aiming to produce 20,000 megawatts of clean nuclear electricity, the head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran said here Sunday.

Muhammad Eslami, vice president and chief of Iran's nuclear agency, said that the first unit of the Bushehr nuclear power plant was commissioned in 2013 after a long and complex process. Following that milestone, a new agreement between the Iranian

and Russian governments outlines the construction of four nuclear units in Bushehr and another four units in other locations, to be announced by the Iranian government.

"Based on our planning, nuclear power plants will be constructed in different parts of the country so that sustainable and clean nuclear energy can supply the electricity needs of the nation," Eslami said.

He noted that the construction of a nuclear power plant in Darkhovin, in Iran's southwestern Khuzestan prov-

ince, began before the 1979 Islamic Revolution and has recently resumed as a fully domestically developed project.

Eslami also highlighted efforts to establish a nuclear power plant on the northern coast of the country in Golestan province, saying that land has been allocated and construction work has begun.

Eslami said that once operational, the new nuclear power plants across the country could contribute up to 20,000 megawatts of electricity.

(Continued on Page 7)

Addressing concerns over Iran's nuclear program, Pezeshkian said foreign attempts to portray Iran as seeking nuclear weapons are unfounded.

He attributed attacks and assassinations targeting Iranian scientists to fears among powerful nations about Iran's scientific and technological independence.

"We have repeatedly stated that nuclear weapons are not on our agenda, and they know this," he said, adding that such false claims are used as a pretext to hinder Iran's progress.

Pezeshkian said Iranian youth and experts possess the capability to solve domestic challenges and meet national needs without relying on foreign industries.

He underlined that the country's nuclear scientists have aligned their expertise with national priorities and are advancing their work with determination.

The president highlighted the broad applications of nuclear technology across healthcare, agriculture, and environmental protection.

He criticized the insufficient efforts to publicize these achievements internationally, stating that "we have fallen short in introducing these accomplishments and countering the false narratives of our adversaries." He called for effective mechanisms to promote and market nuclear products.

Pezeshkian criticized the waste of national resources, particularly fossil fuels, noting that millions of barrels of oil and gas are burned daily, causing environmental harm and underutilizing scientific capacity to generate value.

He called on Iranian scientists and innovators to tackle these challenges, saying, "It is precisely these capabilities that worry our adversaries and lead to hostility against our scientists."

He also highlighted the role of fourth-generation universities in addressing major national challenges. According to Pezeshkian, such institutions prioritize problem-solving, interdisciplinary collaboration, and practical impact. Nuclear

(Continued on Page 7)

Iran's Exceptional Status in Russia's West Asia Strategy

TEHRAN/MOSCOW -- From 19 to 23 October 2025, Moscow hosted the fifth International Research and Expert Forum, "Russia—the Middle East," bringing together researchers and experts from Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Jordan, the UAE, Kuwait, Türkiye, Iran, Iraq, and Russia.

Among the many discussions, Iran emerged as a central focus, reflecting its significance in Moscow's West Asia strategy. Russian researchers and academics emphasized Tehran's importance to Russian leaders, repeatedly affirming that Iran represents a cornerstone of co-operation in the region.

They highlighted that while the partnership is extensive in political and economic fields, the security and defense dimension remains carefully calibrated, given the regional balance Russia seeks to maintain.

Russia's relationship with Iran is embedded in a comprehensive strategic partnership, formalized in January 2025. Russian officials, including President

Vladimir Putin and Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, have described the agreement as a major achievement and a step toward elevating bilateral relations to a qualitatively new level.

Analysts at the Moscow forum stressed that despite regional complexities and external pressures, the partnership continues to develop dynamically.

Iran's alignment with Russia extends across multiple domains: it is a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and BRICS, participates in the North-South economic corridor connecting Russia to India, and is among the most anti-American actors in the region, making it a key strategic partner.

The forum highlighted that Russia views Iran as a partner with "no limits" in economic and political cooperation. Analysts noted that Moscow seeks to strengthen relations with Tehran, not only through high-level dialogues but also via initiatives that integrate Russian and Iranian economic, technological, and infra-

structure projects.

This includes energy cooperation, civilian nuclear projects, and broader trade and logistics arrangements, reflecting the depth and durability of the partnership.

At the same time, Russian researchers clarified that security and defense support is constrained by broader regional considerations. Moscow's involvement in conflicts such as the June 12-day Israeli-Iran war was limited to rhetorical calls for restraint, offers to mediate, and public warnings about instability; no tangible military support was provided.

Analysts explained that Russia is cautious about actions that could escalate tensions with Israel or the United States, illustrating the careful balance Moscow seeks while maintaining its strategic alliance with Iran. Nevertheless, they emphasized that this does not diminish Iran's central role in Russia's regional calculations.

Iran's importance to Russia is further reinforced by its role in regional networks

and strategic corridors. Analysts at the forum pointed out that the North-South corridor and Iran's position in regional multilateral organizations enable Moscow to engage indirectly with broader West Asian dynamics.

Through its partnership with Iran, Russia sustains high-level contacts with multiple actors in the region, including Persian Gulf states, Türkiye, and Syria, while preserving avenues for dialogue and cooperation.

The forum also reflected a consensus that Iran is distinct among Moscow's West Asian partners. While Russia's role in the region overall has declined, particularly in Syria and other arenas where its influence has been reduced, Iran remains a reliable strategic partner.

Researchers noted that Russia no longer seeks to manage regional balances as it did in the past; instead, Tehran provides a stable axis through which Moscow maintains presence and influence.

Russian analysts described the Iran-

Russia relationship as a cornerstone for broader regional engagement, emphasizing that the partnership supports both political and economic objectives while mitigating the risks of deep military involvement elsewhere.

In sum, the Moscow forum underscored that Iran occupies a unique and central place in Russia's West Asia strategy. Analysts consistently portrayed Tehran as the principal partner through which Moscow pursues economic, political, and strategic goals.

The partnership encompasses multilateral engagement, infrastructure and energy cooperation, and high-level dialogue, forming the backbone of Russia's presence in the region.

As discussions at the forum made clear, Russia's strategic relationship with Iran remains robust and multifaceted, providing Moscow with a durable platform for influence in West Asia even as its broader regional footprint has contracted.