

**Statement by Mr. Hassan Rahimi Majd  
Second Counselor of the Permanent Mission  
of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations  
Before the UNGA First Committee - General Debate  
New York, 15 October 2025**

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*In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful*

**Mr. Chair,**

I wish to extend my congratulations on your election as Chairperson of this Committee and assure you of my delegation's full cooperation. We also align ourselves with the statement delivered by Uganda on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

**Mr. Chair,**

As we convene here to advance the noble objective of promoting international peace and security, it is imperative to confront the root causes of global instability. Foremost among these are the deliberate and systematic violations of the UN Charter and international law, as well as the imposition of unlawful measures through power rather than legitimate legal authority.

Allow me to highlight two very recent and alarming manifestations of this dangerous trend:

**First**, the persistent aggression and occupation by the Israeli regime have, for decades—and with unprecedented brutality in the past two years in Palestine and neighboring countries—resulted in mass civilian casualties, forced displacement, and acts of genocide, in flagrant defiance of the UN Charter, international law, and the Geneva Conventions. This aggression escalated to an extremely dangerous level between 13 and 24 June 2025, when the Israeli regime, with the full and active support of the United States, launched unprovoked and premeditated terrorist and military

attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the deliberate targeting of Iran's IAEA-safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities. These unlawful acts represent a clear and serious breach of the UN Charter, fundamental principles of international law, the IAEA Statute, and the NPT. They also severely undermine diplomacy, and the credibility and integrity of the NPT and its safeguards regime.

**Second**, the illegitimate, politically irresponsible, and procedurally abusive attempt by the E3 to invoke the so-called "snapback" mechanism is another clear manifestation of the same disregard for international law. Following the unilateral and unlawful U.S. withdrawal from the JCPOA in 2018, the E3 not only failed to honor their obligations to preserve the core bargain of the agreement but also lost any standing to claim "significant non-performance," particularly as Iran's response consisted of lawful and proportionate remedial measures fully consistent with its rights under the JCPOA and Resolution 2231. Their 28 August communication to the President of the Security Council is therefore devoid of any legal validity, and the coordinated attempts by Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States to revive terminated sanctions are legally null and void. Moreover, the draft resolution of 19 September flagrantly contravenes Resolution 2231 and cannot, under any circumstances, restore sanctions that have already been lawfully and permanently terminated. Neither Iran nor the international community bears any obligation to recognize or implement such illegal measures. All nuclear-related restrictions under Resolution 2231 will thus permanently expire on 18 October 2025, strictly in accordance with the timeline agreed upon and endorsed by the Security Council.

This is also the clear and unequivocal position of the Non-Aligned Movement, which represents two-thirds of the UN member states, as stated on the very first day of this session, and I quote:

“NAM reaffirms the continued significance of the spirit of collaboration and multilateralism that led to the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), and underscores that its provisions and timelines must be strictly respected. NAM further stresses that all provisions of the resolution should be terminated in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 2231 thereof.” *End of quote.*

**Mr. Chair,**

Since Hiroshima, nuclear weapons have posed an existential threat to humanity. Yet, some States continue to pursue policies that directly undermine the multilateral frameworks intended to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Instead of fulfilling their disarmament obligations, nuclear-weapon States are modernizing their arsenals, expanding production and testing capabilities, and increasing their warheads and delivery systems.

Moreover, five NATO States, including **Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands**, continue to host U.S. nuclear weapons, and more than forty countries, including **Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and Spain**, rely on extended U.S. nuclear deterrence. The AUKUS partnership between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia further undermines the non-proliferation regime, breaching Article 14 of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and weakening the NPT.

A genuine commitment to disarmament also requires compelling Israel—an outlaw regime with a clandestine nuclear arsenal and a record of threatening others with nuclear annihilation—to renounce its nuclear weapons, join the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon party, and place all its facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. Iran is deeply concerned by the prolonged delay in implementing the 1995 resolution and the 2010 Plan of Action on establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear

weapons, a proposal first put forward by Iran in 1974. This process has been persistently obstructed by the Israeli regime with full U.S. support.

**Mr. Chair,**

Iran firmly supports the full, effective, and non-discriminatory implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention. As the largest victim of chemical weapons in modern history, Iran categorically condemns any use of such weapons by anyone, anywhere, under any circumstances.

We stress the importance of achieving universality of both Conventions, particularly in the Middle East, where the Israeli regime's WMD arsenal remains a grave source of concern and a direct threat to regional and international peace and security.

Iran strongly rejects discriminatory measures, including unilateral coercive measures, and misuse of export control regimes that obstruct scientific and technological exchange, particularly targeting developing countries. Such practices violate international law, undermine the letter and spirit of both Conventions, and erode confidence in multilateralism.

**Mr. Chair,**

Iran remains firmly committed to the promotion of international peace and security. We will continue to work with all Member States to advance this shared objective.

**I thank you.**