



and Iran. The crisis was supposed to be transferred to our country. This was a plan drawn on a macro level for the region and for us. Each of the countries of the region entered into the story based on their understanding of the issue.”

In the field of regional diplomacy, after “Operation Al-Aqsa Storm”, as well as the war in Gaza and Israeli crimes in this area, he was always looking for a way to end the crimes in Gaza and help the Palestinian people. He traveled many times to the countries of the region and during his last trip to Gambia, he gave an important speech at the summit of Islamic countries.

He was deeply passionate about “Palestine”. All his efforts were dedicated to supporting the freedom of Palestine and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. In addition to his ministerial roles, he also led the Secretariat of the Palestinian Intifada Support Headquarters. This secretariat’s primary responsibility was to advocate for Palestinian freedom and emphasize the significance of this issue on the global political stage. Amir-Abdollahian’s regional and international trips to different

countries always brought good news. One of his most important activities during his ministry was to restore relations with Saudi Arabia. He also made significant progress in renewing the relationship with Egypt. In terms of the JCPOA and nuclear issues, he successfully navigated nuclear negotiations by following the nuclear strategic law. Amir-Abdollahian was involved in negotiations for the exchange of prisoners and the return of 6 billion dollars from Iran’s blocked money in South Korea. Additionally, he aimed to improve relations with Eastern countries, reduce tensions with regional nations, and foster positive connections with independent countries worldwide. Many of these initiatives were successfully implemented, contributing to a positive legacy for him.

Martyr Amir-Abdollahian’s consultations before and after “Operation Wadiah Sadiq” (True Promise) were very prominent in the course of which he created political and diplomatic support for Iran. A clear example of this was his meeting with the UN Security Council in front of the representative of

the Zionist regime. In the last 8 months, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian was one of the most productive foreign ministers in the region and the world, who consulted and talked with his counterparts to stop the war in Gaza and implement a ceasefire. He had a difficult time during this period, especially in relation to the Israeli regime’s attack on the Iranian consulate in Damascus and Operation True Promise.

In order to enhance foreign policy capabilities and play an effective role in regional and global developments, the Raisi Administration had prioritized the doctrine of neighborhood and convergence. This aims to restore balance to the country’s foreign policy. The diplomatic system focused on three main areas: neighbor-oriented policy, balanced foreign policy, and active economic diplomacy. Amir-Abdollahian had been chosen as the key figure to pursue the goals set for these three areas. One of Amir-Abdollahian’s significant achievements was Iran’s membership in the Shanghai Pact, which aimed to strengthen ties with eastern countries.



**Martyr
President**