



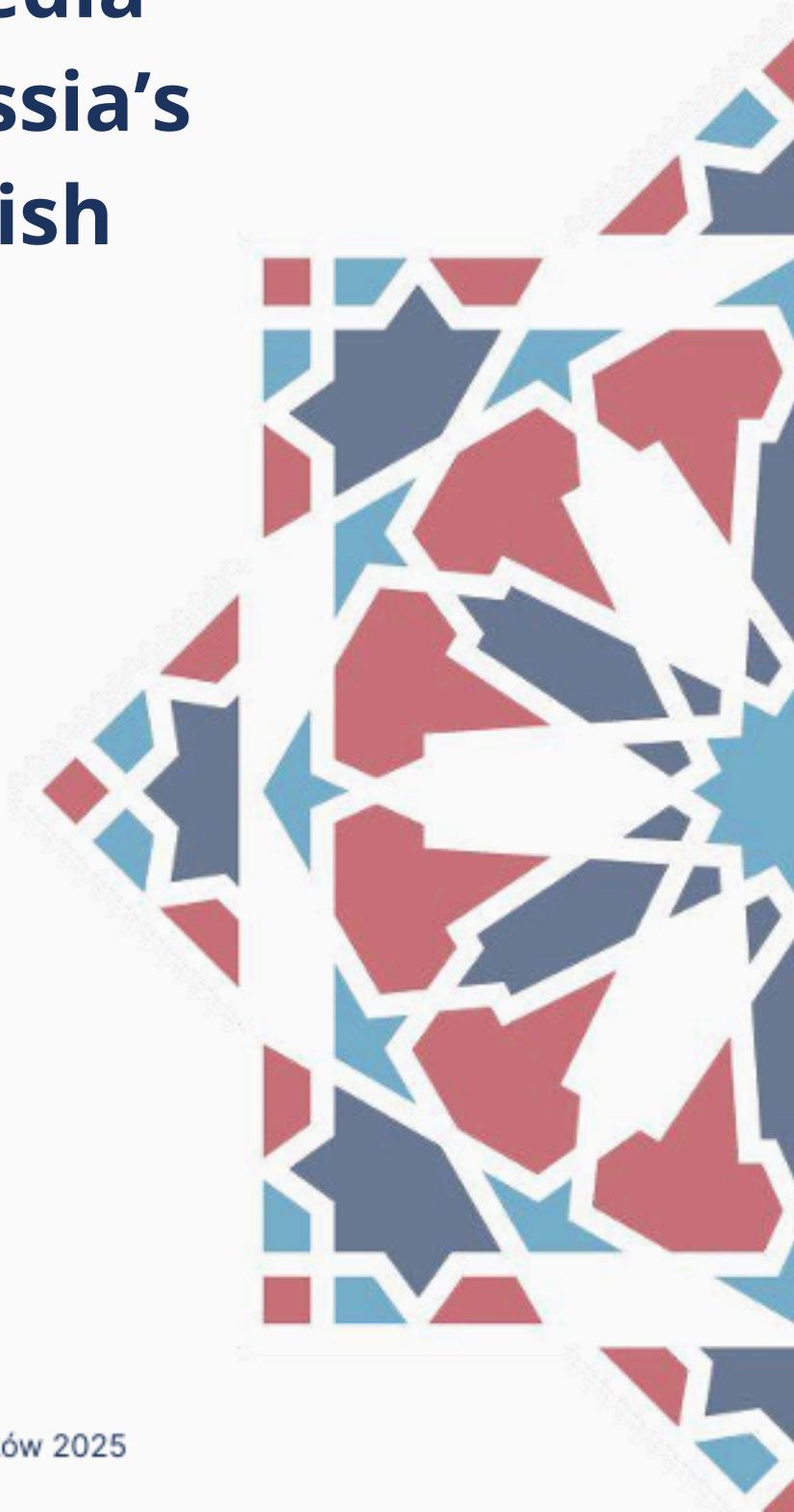
Instytut Badań
nad Turcją



Disinformation
in MENAT

Report

How Iranian Media Interpreted Russia's Violation of Polish Airspace



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About the project



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This project was funded by the state budget as part of the competition organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, "Public Diplomacy 2024–2025 – The European Dimension and Countering Disinformation."

The publication solely reflects the views of the author and should not be regarded as representing the official position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland.

Author of the publication



Marcin Krzyżanowski **Expert at the Institute for Turkey Studies**

Orientalist, entrepreneur, and former diplomat. Since 2018, he has been a lecturer at the Centre for Comparative Studies of Civilisations (CISAD) at the Jagiellonian University and, since 2020, an expert at the Warsaw Institute. Between 2008 and 2011, he served as Consul of the Republic of Poland in Kabul and headed the Political and Economic Section of the Polish Embassy there. In 2017–2018, he was a Polish-language lecturer at the University of Tehran.

Introduction

The violation of Polish airspace by unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) of the Russian Federation during the night of 9–10 September 2025 became an event of significant political and strategic importance. It triggered immediate responses from the Polish government, urgent statements from NATO, and extensive media coverage and expert analysis. From the perspective of communication studies and information security, however, the most analytically relevant aspect is not the incident itself but how it was framed—especially by media outlets in third countries, including those operating within the Persian-language information space.

Persian-language news agencies and analytical portals extensively reported on the incident. Their coverage, though succinct, included factual details about the drones' flight paths, the temporary closures of Polish airports, and information on the recovered debris, along with references to official statements issued in Warsaw and Moscow. Simultaneously, these outlets highlighted issues related to information warfare, such as competing narratives, disinformation campaigns, and the diplomatic fallout from the event. Existing research on media coverage of security incidents and armed conflicts mainly concentrates on Western, Russian, and Ukrainian media systems. In contrast, there has been relatively little focus on how similar events are portrayed in Persian-language media—especially in an environment marked by limited media pluralism and strong state control over narrative development. This gap is important both theoretically (for understanding framing mechanisms and the cross-cultural translation of strategic information) and practically (for evaluating how Iranian reporting influences regional perceptions of European security and shapes narratives across the wider Islamic world).

The purpose of this report is therefore to provide a comparative analysis that aims to:

1. Identify the primary interpretative frameworks used by chosen Persian-language media in their coverage of the incident.
2. Identify the dominant narrative types and analyse the mechanisms by which these narratives are reproduced within Iranian media ecosystems.
3. Assess the role, reach, and potential impact of disinformation-related narratives among Persian-speaking audiences.

The report starts with an overview of the theoretical background and the importance of media framing in international relations, followed by a description of the sampling strategy and text-analysis methods. The empirical section presents typical examples of coverage from Iranian media, including translated headlines, content summaries, lexical observations, and an evaluation of the implications for information policy and regional security. The report ends with key findings and suggestions for further research into the transnational circulation of narratives related to current political and military crises. This report does not thoroughly explore the broader Iranian media landscape or the methods and impacts of Russian propaganda directed at Iran. These topics are covered in a separate study: M. Krzyżanowski, *Rosyjska dezinformacja w Iranie*, Kraków 2024, available at: <https://disinfoinmenat.com/raport/rosyjska-dezinformacja-w-iranie/>

This analysis relies on both qualitative and quantitative research of articles published in Persian-language media between 9 and 30 September 2025. Its purpose is to examine how Persian-language outlets—particularly those operating within Iran—constructed and interpreted their coverage of the incident and to identify the main interpretative frames used in the analysed press material.

The research sample included news reports, commentaries, and analytical articles published by major Persian-language outlets representing Iranian state media, private platforms, and selected international services. The analysed material comprised content from:

- news agencies: IRNA, ISNA, Mehr News, Tasnim News
- news and analytical portals: Tabnak, Entekhab, Khabar Online
- international Persian-language services: Euronews Persian, TRT Persian, Radio Farda

In total, more than 80 texts were examined, all of which directly referenced the incident, the responses of Polish and Russian authorities, and NATO's stance. Due to the high level of repetition and frequent reprints by smaller outlets, 35 articles were ultimately chosen for detailed analysis. Inclusion criteria were:

1. presence of key terms such as نقض حریم هوایی لهستان پهپاد روسی ("Russian drone") and "violation of Polish airspace"),
2. publication within the defined timeframe,
3. explicit reference to the incident of 9 September 2025.

Research background

During the night of 9–10 September 2025, amid one of the largest Russian airstrikes on targets in Ukraine, several Russian unmanned aerial vehicles (reports indicate 19) entered Polish airspace; some were intercepted and shot down by Polish or NATO forces. Poland immediately requested support under relevant NATO procedures and notified its allies. The issue was subsequently raised in international forums, including the UN Security Council.

Russia denied any deliberate breach and called for clarification, while disinformation-related narratives started circulating more widely. Persian-language Iranian media covered the event extensively; however, interpretations and emphasis varied greatly depending on the outlet's profile—from straightforward, fact-based reporting, through cautiously critical commentary, to narratives minimising Russian responsibility or highlighting the risk of escalation by NATO.

“Framing” is a key concept in contemporary research on political communication and media studies. It refers to the process by which messages are constructed, organised, and contextualised to assign specific meanings to events, actors, or processes. In international politics, framing allows the media not only to convey information but also to interpret, prioritise, and evaluate the actions of global actors — through selective wording, metaphors, quotations, and information hierarchies. For example, when describing the same event, one outlet may employ a frame of “aggression” (e.g., “Russia violated Polish airspace”), another may adopt a frame of “incident” or “technical error,” while yet another may frame the situation as “NATO provocation against Russia.” Each of these frames encourages a different interpretation of reality and influences public perceptions of the event. Within international media ecosystems, framing functions as an essential instrument in narrative competition and a subtle tool of soft power. It shapes how audiences understand conflicts, sanctions, and diplomatic actions, often steering attitudes without explicitly instructing how to think. Analysing framing thus enables researchers to examine how media participate in constructing the symbolic framework of world politics — not merely describing events, but actively producing their meaning[1].

[1] For more on the concept of framing, see: Goffman, Erving. 1974. Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience. London: Harper and Row. And: J. Ziarko, *Framing w nowych mediach jako narzędzie oddziaływanego na społeczeństwo..., „Bezpieczeństwo – Teoria i Praktyka”* 2017, no. 4, Kraków <https://btjp.ka.edu.pl/pdf/2017-4/btjp2017-4-ziarko.pdf>

Chapter 1.

Description of the Incident in Persian-Language Media: Facts and Tone of Coverage

Table 1. Overview of representative examples of press articles

Title (Persian)	Title (English)	Edition	Summary
ورشو: هشدار نفوذ پهپادهای روسیه به آسمان لهستان، اشتباه بود	Warsaw: Warning of Drone Incursion — Mistake?	Khabarfarsi	Discussion of discrepancies in reports and drone numbers; accounts of shootdowns.
نقض حریم هوایی ناتو از سوی روسیه؛ ... لهستان: پهپادها را	Violation of NATO airspace by Russia; Poland: drones shot down	Euronews فارسی	Report on Polish and NATO actions in shooting down some of the drones.
لهستان به روسیه هشدار داد: هرگونه تجاوز به حریم هوایی با ...	Poland warns Russia: any violation will be met with a response	فارسی TRT	Political quotes and announcements of a firm response from Warsaw.
نقض حریم هوایی لهستان؛ پخش گسترده اطلاعات جعلی همسو با ...	Violation of Polish airspace — spreading pro-Russian disinformation	فارسی Euronews	Analysis of the information campaign and false narratives following the incident
عملیات گشت هوایی لهستان در مرز با اوکراین پس از نفوذ ...	Patrolling the Polish border following drone incursions	Khabarfarsi	Description of intensified patrols and defensive measures following the event

حمله پهپادی به لهستان: آزمون اتحاد ناتو / پوتین در حال ...	Drone Attack on Poland: A Test of NATO Unity	Khabaronline	Discussion of the implications for NATO and the political consequences of Russia's actions
حمله روسیه به لهستان شروع جنگ در کل اروپا 10 سپتامبر 2025	Russian Attack on Poland — Is This the Beginning of a Wider Conflict?	Horadi	Sensational headlines and local reports on the scale of the attack; drone numbers
روسیه حریم هوایی لهستان را نقض کرد؛ درخواست حمایت ورشو از ...	Russia Violated Polish Airspace; Warsaw Requests Support	Independent Persian	Report on Poland's request for international support and political commentary
نشست فوری شورای امنیت درباره حمله روسیه به لهستان	Emergency UN Security Council Meeting on Drone Attack on Poland	Khabarfarsi	Information on the diplomatic initiative and international deliberations
نقض بی سابقه حریم هوایی در نفوذ پهپادها به حریم هوایی لهستان	Unprecedented Violation of Polish Airspace by Drones	Tabnak	Report on the assessment of the scale of the violation and military response
سرنگونی پهپادهای «متخاصم» در لهستان؛ ورشو فعالسازی ماده ۴ ...	Shootdown of "hostile" drones; Poland Requests Activation of Article 4	Radio Farda	Details of the shootdowns and Poland's request for NATO consultations (Article 4).

جنگنده‌های لهستان، در پی حملات روسیه در نزدیکی مرز این کشور	Polish Fighter Jets After Russian Attacks at the Border	Radio Farda	Report on the involvement of Polish and allied fighter jets.
بارش پهپادها و موشک‌های روسی در غرب اوکراین؛ جنگنده‌های ناتو ...	Hail of Russian Drones and Missiles Over Western Ukraine; NATO Fighter Jets	Euronews فارسی	Report linking attacks on Ukraine with violations of Polish airspace
درگیری ارتش لهستان با پهپادهای روسیه	Clash of the Polish Army with Russian Drones	IRIB News	Social democracy, center-left, progressivism
تکرار موضع تند اروپا علیه روسیه بهانه نقض حریم هوایی ...	Repeated Firm Stances of Europe Toward Russia	ISNA	Reactions of European leaders and commentary from Iranian media
لهستان: هر شء یا پرنده‌ای که حریم هوایی ما را نقض کند	Poland: Any Object Violating Our Airspace Will Be Shot Down	Mehrnews	Quotes from Polish authorities on the policy of "shooting down anything that violates the airspace."
جزئیات ورود پهپادهای روسی به لهستان و واکنش ورشو	Details of the drones' entry into Poland and Warsaw's response	Mehrnews	Operational report on air defense actions and areas affected by the incident
روسیه ادعای هدف قرار دادن خاک لهستان را رد کرد	Russia Rejects Claims of an Attack on Polish Territory	Tasnimnews	Official denials from Moscow and calls for dialogue/evidence

حمایت تنها 46 کشور از اتهامات لهستان علیه روسیه در ماجراهی ...	Only 46 Countries Supported Poland's Allegations Against Russia	Tasnimnews	Report on UN voting/positions of countries and the division of opinions
روسیه: لهستان از گفت و گو درباره حادثه پهپادی طفره می‌رود	Russia: Poland Avoids Talks on Drone Incident	Tasnimnews	Russian Accusations Against Poland and Technical Arguments About Drone Range
ناتو در واکنش به حمله پهپادی به لهستان	NATO's Response to the Drone Attack on Poland	Mehrnews	NATO Statement on Support and Condemnation of the Violations
آخرین اخبار - نقض حریم هوایی لهستان (گردآوری خبرها)	Latest: Violation of Polish Airspace — Compilation	Vista	Collection of news items and links to local reports on the incident
نخست وزیر لهستان: پهپادهای روس را سرنگون کردیم / درخواست ...	Polish Prime Minister: We Shot Down Russian Drones / Request for Assistance	IRNA	Official statement of the Prime Minister and incident figures provided by Warsaw
لهستان: نفوذ همزمان ۲۰ پهپاد روسی امنیت منطقه را تهدید کرد	Poland: Simultaneous Entry of 20 Russian Drones Threatens Regional Security	Javan Online	Discussion of regional consequences, Baltic states' reactions, and NATO deliberations
سرنگونی پهپاد مرموز در نزدیکی پایگاه آمریکا در ...	Shootdown of a Mysterious Drone Near a US Base...	Shahrekhabar	Brief report on the drone shootdown and NATO actions following the incident in Poland

لهستان شهروندان را برای شرایط بحرانی و جنگ آماده می‌کند	Poland Prepares Citizens for Crisis and Wartime Situations	Tasnim	Article on Social and Institutional Preparations in Poland Following Series of Drone Incidents
لهستان: ابتدا ۲۰ پهپاد وارد شد، سپس روایت‌ها متغیر شد	Poland: First 20 Drones, Then the Narratives Changed	IRNA	Overview of Changes in Drone Count Reports and Baltic States' Reactions
لهستان: حق رهگیری موشک‌های روسی را داریم	Poland: We Have the Right to Intercept Russian Missiles	Fars News	Comprehensive article on the right to self-defence, referencing discussions following regional air incidents.
هستان و پهپادهای ایرانی؛ توازن بین تهدیدپنداری و ملاحظات تاریخی	Poland and Iranian Drones: Balancing Threat Perception with Historical Considerations	Mashregh News	Political Analysis of Polish-Iranian Tensions Related to Allegations of Iranian Contribution to Russia's Drone Program
ورود پهپادهای روسی به آسمان لهستان؛ جنگنده‌های ناتو وارد عمل شدند	“Russian Drones Entered Polish Airspace; NATO Fighter Jets Scrambled”	خبرگزاری تسنیم Tasnim News (Agency)	News report on the incident during the night of 9–10 September. The article describes the response of Polish air defense and the scramble of NATO fighter jets. Polish and Russian sources are cited.

پهپاد ایرانی؟ برگ برنده جنگ فرسایشی روسیه با ناتو	Iranian Drone: Russia's Winning Card in the War of Attrition with NATO	Asr Iran	Simplified analysis of the impact of Iranian drones on the war in Ukraine and the conflict with NATO
حمله پهپادی به لهستان: آزمون اتحاد ناتو / پوتین در حال ارزیابی واکنش غرب به توسعه جنگ است / اروپا نقض حریم هوایی لهستان را عمدی منداند	Drone attack on Poland: NATO Alliance put to the test / Putin assesses the West's reaction to the evolution of the war / Europe views the violation of Polish airspace as deliberate	Khabaronline	Summary of the most important information without additional commentary
پهپادهای روسی دوباره وارد آسمان لهستان شدند + ویدئو	Russian drones are flying into Polish airspace again	Hamshahri	Agency summary of the most important information without additional commentary
پهپادها در آسمان لهستان: سازمان ملل خواستار خویشتنداری شد	Drones in Polish airspace; UN calls for restraint	Nour News	A longer text focusing on the issues and international reactions
درخواست فوری لهستان از شورای امنیت درباره روسیه	Urgent appeal by Poland to the Security Council regarding Russia	Donya-e Eqtesad	Summary of Al Jazeera reports on the raising of the incident at the UN Security Council

Chapter 2.

Main Narratives Emerging in Persian-Language Media Commentary

Persian-language media extensively covered the events of the night of 9–10 September, consistently referencing the involvement of around a dozen Russian drones, approximately 19 in total, several of which were intercepted or shot down by Polish and NATO forces. Most outlets reported that the incident prompted an immediate response from Poland and NATO, including scrambling fighter jets and activating air-defence systems. A large number of articles echoed information from international agencies, particularly Reuters, Al Jazeera, and AFP. Mainstream urban and national outlets, such as Hamshahri, adopted a cautious, informational tone, focusing on presenting the positions of all parties involved—Poland, NATO, and Russia—while emphasising the potential risk of escalation. Conversely, commentary-focused portals like Fararu and Tabnak published longer analytical pieces aimed at contextualising the incident within broader geopolitical themes, often mentioning testing NATO's response, exerting pressure on the West, or contributing to a disinformation campaign.

Differences in Tone Across Outlets by Political Leaning and Location

- Pro-reform or independent services (e.g., Fararu):

Place a stronger emphasis on strategic analysis, possible scenarios, and regional implications. They raise critical questions about the incident's impact on European stability and NATO–Russia dynamics.

- Conservative or principlist outlets (e.g., Tabnak):

Combine factual reporting with strategic interpretation. Their narratives often emphasise the notion of deliberate testing or provocation. These outlets tend to portray Russia more favourably while depicting NATO's response in a negative or overly assertive light.

- International Persian-language broadcasters (Euronews Persian, TRT Farsi, Radio Farda):

Prioritise fact-checking, verification, and exposing Russian propaganda. Their coverage explicitly addresses false or misleading narratives circulating online.

Main Narratives in Persian-Language Commentary

I. “Russia is testing NATO” / applying pressure

A dominant perspective among analytical portals is that the drones are used deliberately as a tool to gauge NATO's reaction, test response times, and apply psychological or strategic pressure on the alliance. This view often references Ukrainian claims that these actions are intentional and part of a broader Russian escalation strategy.

II. Risk of escalation between Russia and NATO

Many outlets emphasise the risk of miscalculation or unintended escalation. Analytical services warn that such incidents heighten tensions and further weaken already fragile relations between Russia and the West.

III. Disinformation and pro-Russian narratives

Several outlets—and many online commentators—highlight the emergence of digital campaigns aimed at downplaying the incident, undermining its credibility, or reframing it as a NATO provocation or even a false-flag operation. International Persian-language media such as Euronews Persian and Radio Farda explicitly address this wave of misleading content and warn about its amplification.

IV. Minimisation or defence of Moscow

Some Persian-language outlets, particularly those more aligned with a neutral or moderately pro-Russian stance, highlight Russia's official denials or its declared willingness to "investigate" the incident. These media often reproduce Russian statements at length and portray the situation as ambiguous or unresolved, thereby softening perceptions of Russian responsibility.

Sentiment category	Proportion	Sample statements / reactions	Interpretation
Neutral / informational	The vast majority (70%)	چندین پهپاد وارد شدند و سرنگون شدند" (a few drones entered and were shot down)	Treating the event as a fact, without strong emotional judgment
Critical / skeptical toward Russia / NATO	Moderate (15%)	Questions: آیا این "کار عمدی بود؟ (Was this deliberate?)," و اکنیش ناتو چه خواهد "بود؟ (What will NATO's response be?)	Doubts about Russia's intentions, escalation concerns
Disinformation theories / denial	Minority but noticeable (10%)	Suggestions that the reports are exaggerated or part of a provocation	Echo of disinformation narratives; attempts to undermine the credibility of the attack

Complicit / accepting the technological version / minimizing Russia's role	Small (5%)	Citing Russian statements, suggesting a “lack of intent to attack”	Presence of defensive narratives, attempts to justify or mitigate accusations
Emotional / alarmist	Trace (<1%)	Warning :comments واکنش ندهد، امنیت منطقه به خطر ”می‌افتد”	Emphasizing the risk of escalation and the need for a NATO response

Differences Between Types of Media

A. Media Replicating or Supporting the Russian Narrative

Characteristics:

Outlets in this category tend to minimise the importance of the incident, highlight or reproduce Russian official denials, suggest the event was accidental, or frame Western reporting as exaggerated or politically motivated. Their framing often reflects a Kremlin-aligned or neutral editorial line.

Examples:

- Fars News – Focuses primarily on technical details and Russian statements, omitting critical context or competing interpretations.
- Tasnim News – Extensively quotes Russian denials and repeatedly questions the credibility of Polish and NATO sources.
- Press TV – Clearly amplifies Kremlin messaging, presenting narratives such as “Poland fabricates allegations to undermine peace efforts.”
- Raja News – Reports on UN and diplomatic reactions but adopts a tone favourable to Russia, emphasising ambiguity and downplaying responsibility.
- Misanonline – Highlights formal or legal aspects of the incident while avoiding criticism of Moscow; follows a consistently neutral–pro-Kremlin framing.

B. Neutral / Informational Media

Characteristics:

These outlets report the incident in a factual manner, primarily sourcing from international news agencies. They avoid explicit evaluative language and do not clearly position themselves within competing interpretative frameworks.

Examples:

- IRIB News – Official, neutral reporting that summarises events without interpretive commentary.
- ISNA – Maintains a balanced tone; presents available facts and raises questions about the causes without assigning blame.
- Tabnak – Although headlines may appear alarmist, the content itself usually remains descriptive and non-judgemental.
 - Hamshahri – Provides short summaries and multimedia content (e.g., videos) without deeper interpretation.
 - Mehr News – Publishes informational reports referencing NATO's response but avoids analytical or editorial conclusions.
 - Khabar Foori – Short, rapid news updates with minimal contextualisation or analysis.

C. Media Critical of Moscow

Characteristics:

Outlets in this group frame the incident as part of a broader Russian escalation, emphasise Russia's responsibility for violating Polish airspace, and highlight potential implications for NATO, European security, and regional stability. Their analyses often stress Moscow's strategic intentions and warn of increasing risks.

Examples:

- Fararu – Publishes critical analyses arguing that Russia is “testing” NATO's response and probing alliance weaknesses.
- Eghtesad News – Links the incident to wider geopolitical and economic tensions, underscoring Russia's culpability.
- Ettelaat – Emphasises European concerns and rising security risks, clearly attributing responsibility to Moscow.
- Khabar Online – Interprets the event as a deliberate “message sent to NATO” by Russia.
- Iran International – Rapid, highly critical coverage consistent with the outlet's opposition-oriented editorial stance.
- Euronews Persian – Highlights disinformation patterns and systematically exposes pro-Russian narratives circulating in the media space.
- Independent Persian – Maintains a clear critical tone toward Russia, emphasising escalation risks and strategic implications.

D. Summary

Division by type of narrative:

Pro-Russian / principled: Fars, Tasnim, PressTV, Raja News, Mizanonline.

Neutral / informational: IRIB, ISNA, Tabnak, Hamshahri, Mehr, Khabar Foori.

Critical of Moscow: Fararu, Eghtesad News, Ettelaat, Khabar Online, Iran International, Euronews Persian, Independent Persian.

General Picture of How Persian-Language Media Reported the Event

Across Persian-language media, coverage of the incident generally aligned with three broad patterns reflecting political and editorial divides within the Iranian media landscape.

- **Principi**list media (Fars, Tasnim, PressTV)

These outlets largely reproduced or supported the Russian narrative. Their alignment with Moscow, however, appears transactional rather than unconditional—rooted in shared geopolitical priorities (anti-Western rhetoric, strategic partnership) rather than ideological unity.

- **Centrist** outlets and news agencies (IRIB, ISNA, Tabnak)

These media mainly published neutral, fact-based reports, often sourced from international agencies. Although they avoided explicit evaluative language, their overall framing tended to be implicitly pro-Russian, especially in the choice of what to emphasise (Russian denials, technical explanations) and what to omit (strategic culpability).

- **Reformist**, independent, and foreign-based media outlets issued critical assessments of Russia's actions, portraying the incident as part of a pattern of unnecessary escalation and a potential threat to European security. Their reporting underscored Moscow's responsibility and contextualised the event within a broader pattern of Russian assertiveness.

This landscape reflects the wider political divides in Iranian media. Principi

list outlets maintain a narrative aligned with Russia, often supported by long-standing claims of Western hostility towards Iran. Centrist and reformist outlets, on the other hand, tend to be more critical, while diaspora media consistently take an anti-Kremlin stance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Persian-language media portrayed the incident as significant but mainly situated it within the broader context of the war in Ukraine and the Russia–NATO confrontation, rather than as a turning point in Poland–Russia relations. Poland generally appeared as a background actor, not as an independent international player shaping regional dynamics. Most reporting followed a balanced narrative structure—using phrases such as “Poland claims” and “Russia rejects the allegations.” The overall tone across Iranian media did not show clear alignment with either side, though the general emphasis tended to favour Russia, especially in state-linked outlets. Iranian media largely confined themselves to reporting the event, without drawing explicit political or legal conclusions—except to note that Poland regarded the violation as an act of aggression. References to Iran itself were secondary and mainly served as analytical context rather than headline material. The dominant coverage was neutral, measured, and descriptive, with only limited adoption of disinformation narratives. Although such narratives were a minority, their presence was noticeable and influenced some aspects of public discourse. Positive narratives about Russia did occur but were relatively rare and mainly shaped by Iran's internal political dynamics rather than international considerations.

Recommendations

The analysis shows that Iran's information space is a contested arena where Russian, Western, and domestic narratives compete for influence. Although pro-government outlets are dominant, Iranian audiences actively access content from foreign media, including Persian-language branches of international broadcasters. In this environment, introducing and maintaining a visible Polish perspective is both achievable and strategically significant.

To achieve this, the following measures are recommended:

- Strengthen Poland's narrative presence in Iran. As a NATO member regarded with a relatively moderate and non-confrontational image in the Islamic world, Poland is well placed to introduce a more balanced and credible perspective into Iranian discourse. However, this requires proactive and consistent engagement.
- Systematic monitoring of Persian-language media
Regularly track Iranian and broader Persian-language information channels to identify Russian narratives, disinformation themes, and emerging trends. This monitoring should inform both strategic messaging and rapid-response communication.
- Enhance the media presence of the Polish Embassy in Tehran by increasing its activity on Persian-language platforms (such as Telegram, Instagram, X), responding swiftly to emerging false information about Poland and NATO, and engaging with local audiences using clear, factual messaging.
- Expand cooperation with Polish international media outlets, such as TVP World, to produce, adapt, and distribute content in Persian—preferably with subtitles—to ensure accessible, reliable, and engaging coverage for Iranian audiences.
- Launch a structured programme to translate Polish analyses into Persian, including commissions to translate reports, policy analyses, and expert commentary by Polish researchers. Making such materials available in Persian would broaden sources within Iran's information landscape and introduce Polish viewpoints on various international security issues.