

# Deputy FM: High time for E3, UNSC to make right choice, give diplomacy chance

## International Desk

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Kazem Gharibabadi said on Tuesday that it is time for the Europe and the UN Security Council to make the right choice and give diplomacy a chance after representatives from Iran, Britain, France and Germany held another round of nuclear talks in Geneva.

"Dr. Takht-Ravanchi and I held another meeting with the political directors of the three European countries in Geneva. Both sides outlined their views regarding UN Security Council Resolution 2231," Gharibabadi wrote on X.

"Iran remains committed to diplomacy and to seeking a mutually beneficial diplomatic solution. It is time for the three European countries and the UN Security Council to make the right choice and give diplomacy the time and space it needs."

France, Britain and Germany – known as the E3 – have long threatened to

trigger a "snapback" of sanctions at the UN security council before October 18, when a nuclear deal struck 10 years ago between Tehran and major powers expires.

Western officials have said they would wait until the end of August to decide whether Iran was serious about further negotiations, with a six-month extension only on the condition that Iran showed seriousness about the talks with the US.

"We are going to see whether the Iranians are credible about an extension or whether they are messing us around. We want to see whether they have made any progress on the conditions we set to extend," one E3 official said before the negotiations in Geneva.

Russia and China – two of the security council's five permanent members – cannot veto the snapback if Europe decides to take the step.

On Tuesday, Iranian Foreign Ministry's spokesman Ismaeil Baqaei reiterated

Iran's assertion that the European trio lacked all legal and moral authority to try to have the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) restore its sanctions on Iran.

However, Tehran was, at the same time, aware of the "unfavorable" outcome of the bans' potential return, he said, adding that the country was sparing no efforts to prevent realization of the prospect.

Baqaei noted that Iran has a "clear plan" in store to deploy to either avert the likelihood or contain its fallout. He, meanwhile, underlined that the country had to be wary of efforts aimed at abusing the situation to wage "psychological warfare" against the Iranian people.

In 2018, the United States left the nuclear agreement, officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), in an illegal and unilateral move that was followed by Washington's return to its sanctions against Iran.



The European trio not only failed to live up to their promise of returning the US to the deal, but also followed in Washington's footsteps by returning their own economic bans targeting the Islamic Republic.

Now, they are trying to trigger the mechanism, accusing the Islamic Republic of "diverting" its peaceful nuclear energy activities towards "military purposes," despite the lack of all justifying evidence.

## Tehran vows to retaliate Australia's expulsion of ambassador



The Iranian national flag flies over the Iranian Embassy in Canberra, Australia, on August 26, 2025.  
● HILARY WARDHAUGH/AFP

## International Desk

Iran's Foreign Ministry said on Tuesday that Tehran will respond to Australia's decision to expel Iran's ambassador over "anti-Semitism" allegations, stressing that the concept of anti-Semitism has no place in the nation's culture and history.

Australia declared Iranian Ambassador Ahmad Sadeghi "persona non grata" and ordered him and three other officials to leave the country within seven days after accusing the Islamic Republic of being behind antisemitic arson attacks in Sydney and Melbourne. The incident marks the first time Australia has expelled an ambassador since World War II.

The country's Prime Minister Anthony Albanese said intelligence services reached the "deeply disturbing conclusion" that Iran was behind the torching of a kosher cafe in Sydney's Bondi suburb in

October 2024 and a major arson attack on the Adass Israel Synagogue in Melbourne in December 2024.

"They were attempting to undermine social cohesion and sow discord in our community," he claimed.

Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmaeil Baqaei denied the accusations and vowed "reciprocal reaction" to any such "improper and unjustifiable diplomatic" action by Australia.

Dismissing the existence of any anti-Semitic inclinations in Iran's time-honored cultural, historical, and religious background, the spokesman said, "This phenomenon is [rather] a Western and European one."

"If you look at history, persecution of Jews because of their religion is a matter rooted in Europe; and it is they who must be held accountable for their historical past, which has continued to this day." It seems that the decision is made to compensate recent rare criticisms in Australia against Israel's actions in the Gaza Strip, the Iranian official said.

## Australia advised not to appease war criminals

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi also reacted to Canberra's decision.

"I am not in the habit of joining causes with wanted War Criminals, but Netanyahu is right about one thing: Australia's PM is indeed a 'weak politician,'" he said in a post on X on Tuesday.

"Iran is home to among the world's oldest Jewish communities including dozens of synagogues. Accusing Iran of attacking such sites in Australia while we do our utmost to protect them in our own country makes zero sense. Iran is paying the price for the Australian people's support for Palestine. Canberra should know better than to attempt to appease a regime led by War Criminals. Doing so will only embolden Netanyahu and his ilk," the Iranian foreign minister said.

On Sunday, tens of thousands of Australians held nationwide rallies against Israel's devastating war in the Gaza Strip, urging sanctions on Israel and an end to Australia's arms trade with the regime.

Meanwhile, a recent decision by the country's prime minister to recognize the Palestinian state had led to a war of words between the two countries.

## Top general: Iran ready to cooperate with Pakistan against terrorism



Abdolrahim Mousavi



Asim Munir

## International Desk

The Chief of Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces Major General Abdolrahim Mousavi said on Tuesday that Iran is ready to cooperate with the neighboring Pakistan to eradicate terrorism and secure the two countries common border.

"Unfortunately, the movements of terrorist groups on both sides of the border have increased, and we are ready to cooperate to eradicate terrorism in this region and secure the common borders," Mousavi said.

Mousavi made the remarks in a phone conversation with his Pakistani counterpart Field Marshal Asim Munir as Iran's Sistan and Baluchestan Province, which borders Pakistan, has witnessed several terror attacks over the past years.

On Friday, a terrorist attack on two police patrol units in southeastern Iran claimed

the lives of five law enforcement officers. Grateful for Pakistan's support during the 12-day US-Israeli aggression, the top Iranian general emphasized that tangible actions against terrorists are expected as a result of this mutual collaboration.

"Of course, some steps have been taken in the past that should be increased and the shortcomings compensated," he added.

Field Marshal Munir, for his part, expressed his condolences for the martyrdom of Iranian police personnel in Sistan and Baluchestan.

The Pakistani official expressed complete agreement on the issue of border security, emphasizing the necessity of transforming the Pakistan-Iran border into one defined by friendship, brotherhood, and economic development.

He affirmed that the stated goal would undoubtedly be achieved through mutual cooperation.

## Russia-Ukraine crisis ...

But the concessions sought by Moscow are in no way simple or acceptable for Kyiv. Russia flatly refuses to withdraw from territories seized by force and has set conditions that Ukraine will find extremely hard to swallow.

Europe's role in the Ukraine crisis should not be overlooked, as European states hold both a complicated and decisive position. They are strongly opposed to any Russian success in this conflict and are doing all they can to ensure the war does not end up in Moscow's favor.

For the Americans—and for Trump personally—the outcome of the battle is not the top priority. Rather, the focus is on securing a diplomatic victory that could be added to Trump's record of managing international

crises, regardless of how critical the geopolitical consequences might be for Europeans. Since the start of Trump's second term in January, Washington has worked to cement its role as the chief arbiter and a key player in resolving global conflicts—a stance fundamentally different from that of the Democrats.

While the Democratic approach emphasized defeating Russia at any cost, Trump appears motivated by a mix of personal ambition and a desire to showcase American supremacy on the world stage. One of his personal incentives has even been the prospect of winning a Nobel Peace Prize through a role in the Ukraine crisis.

Still, it must be stressed that the Ukraine crisis differs sharply from

other conflicts that Trump has claimed to resolve. The reality is that a significant part of Ukrainian territory is now under Russian control, and Moscow has no reason to give up those lands. On the contrary, the Russian constitution frames these regions as an integral part of Russia, making any retreat equivalent to surrendering sovereign territory.

Ukraine, for its part, will not easily agree to cede those areas to Russia unless forced by the United States—something that seems highly unlikely.

Taken together, it is improbable that the Russia-Ukraine crisis will lead to a lasting peace or a final settlement anytime soon. At best, Trump's success might be confined to brokering a temporary cease-fire.



Mohammad Ali Rajabi  
Cartoonist

