

President launches thousands of housing units, infrastructure projects nationwide

3 >



Iran Daily

Vol. 7944 ● Monday, October 06, 2025 ● Mehr 14, 1404 ● Rabi' al-Thani 13, 1447 ● 100,000 rials ● 8 pages



> irandaily.ir

| newspaper.irandaily.ir

| IranDailyWeb

Araghchi: Iran-IAEA deal 'no longer relevant' after UN sanctions

Nuclear issue should be resolved 'via diplomacy'

2 >



IRNA

Iran women claim historic first gold at regional volleyball tournament

Sports Desk

Iran's women's volleyball team captured their first-ever gold medal on Sunday, defeating hosts Uzbekistan in straight sets to win the 2025 CAVA Women's Volleyball Championship.

The Iranians, coached by South Korean Lee Do-hee, produced a flawless display, brushing aside Uzbekistan in a 3-0 victory (25-14, 25-14, 25-19) to seal the Central Asian crown without dropping a single set throughout the whole tournament, IRNA reported.

They had earlier beaten Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in the group stage.

The title ends a 62-year wait for gold since the women's national program was first established.

The win has also propelled Iran up the FIVB world rankings, climbing 15 places from 62nd to 47th with 74.24 points — breaking into the top 50 for the very first time. The regional event was held in Uzbekistan's capital Tashkent from October 1-5.

Anti-Israel indignation sweeps anew across Europe

2 >



Demonstrators including some holding a banner reading "Stop Genocide" take part in an anti-Israel protest demanding "government action to stop the genocide in Gaza" in Amsterdam, the Netherlands on October 5, 2025.

AFP

Hamas response to Trump's Gaza proposal, a step toward talks, not deal

INTERVIEW
EXCLUSIVE



The new peace plan, unveiled by US President Donald Trump with the stated aim of ending Israel's bloody conflict in the Gaza Strip, lays out a package

of proposals for a ceasefire, reconstruction of devastated areas, and the creation of channels for dialogue among the parties involved. Hamas, in a statement, welcomed some parts of the plan, describing it as a step toward easing the suffering of Gaza's population.

Regional countries such as Qatar, Egypt, and Turkey have also thrown their weight behind the initiative, signaling readiness to act as mediators. With Gaza still grappling with

the humanitarian and infrastructural fallout of the war, Trump's plan could offer a fresh opportunity to get back to the negotiating table and launch a more durable path toward peace.

Nevertheless, since both sides express reservations about key provisions, the path to implementation remains riddled with uncertainties. On this subject, Iran Daily spoke with Mohsen Faezi, a Palestinian affairs analyst.

IRAN DAILY: Given Hamas's positive stance toward Trump's proposed Gaza peace plan, how feasible is its full implementation?

FAEZI: Assuming Hamas's response was positive—because Trump chose to read it that way—does not necessarily reflect the group's actual position. The wording of Hamas's reply was crafted so that Trump could interpret it as approval, but in reality, this has been Hamas's standard tactic with every ini-

tiative over the past year. Virtually no plan has been flatly rejected; instead, Hamas has always said "yes, but..." followed by specific reservations.

With this strategy, Hamas managed to make Trump and others perceive its response as a step forward. Yet, the plan also included elements absent from earlier US rhetoric—most notably the acceptance of a Palestinian presence in Gaza. Only about six months ago, the talk was of forced displacement and even of setting up some sort of international administration in Gaza. But this plan rules out deportation altogether and defines a Palestinian state, albeit one placed under international oversight through what is now labeled the "Peace Council."

Hamas deferred many key points to negotiations: how the state should be formed, how much independence Palestinians would actually have, and above all, the principle that "all decision-making about Palestine's future must remain a Palestinian matter."

That single clause effectively crosses out half of Trump's blueprint, sidelining much of what Washington proposed for supervising Gaza's reconstruction and the governance of a Palestinian state, without directly mentioning them.

In other words, what has just begun is not the implementation of a peace plan but the start of a negotiation process. Hamas neither rejected the proposal outright nor accepted it wholesale. It left the door open by recognizing its positive aspects.

What potential obstacles lie ahead? Could Hamas's refusal to disarm be a stumbling block?

The main issue is what kind of Palestinian governance Israel is willing to accept in Gaza. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has consistently argued—and from Israel's perspective, not without logic—that any form of Palestinian statehood, whether emerging from the Palestinian Authority,

Hamas, or even the so-called independents and technocrats mentioned in Trump's plan, ultimately preserves Hamas's influence. That means control over Gaza neighborhoods and, crucially, control over arms.

So, the central question is what the post-war state will look like. The clause in Trump's plan about a Palestinian state monitored by a peace council does not seem likely to satisfy Israel. Even if the plan explicitly required Hamas to hand over its weapons to a new government, and even if Hamas accepts that, the reality on the ground would not change. With continued presence of arms in Gaza, Israel would inevitably fear a repeat of October 7.

The real dilemma is Israel's own unresolved vision for Gaza's future. For two years, it has struggled to come up with a viable alternative to Hamas, trying out different ideas but failing to find a substitute authority.

Page 2 >