

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

Nuclear issue should be resolved 'via diplomacy'



Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi speaks in a meeting with ambassadors, chargés d'affaires, and heads of foreign and international missions residing in the capital Tehran on October 5, 2025.

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said on Sunday that a recent cooperation agreement signed with the UN nuclear agency is no longer relevant following the reimposition of international sanctions on Iran. Speaking to reporters after a meeting with ambassadors, chargés d'affaires, and heads of foreign and international missions residing in the capital Tehran, Araghchi said currently, the deal can no longer serve as the basis for Tehran's cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and that Iran will soon announce its new decision regarding the manner in which cooperation will proceed

with the agency.

On September 9, Iran and the IAEA reached an agreement aimed at paving the way for resumption of cooperation, which had been suspended following the unprovoked Israeli-American attacks against key Iranian nuclear facilities in June.

The agreement with the IAEA was signed as a goodwill gesture by Iran to prevent the activation of the snapback mechanism by the three European parties to the 2015 nuclear deal.

Despite Iran's efforts to prevent the activation of the mechanism, the three countries — France, Germany and Britain — activated the mechanism which paved the way for the

reimposition of international sanctions that had been removed under the 2015 nuclear agreement.

Araghchi said Iran has endeavored to achieve a fair and balanced negotiated solution to its nuclear issue, but the Western countries rejected the efforts due to their excessive and unreasonable demands.

The Iranian foreign minister underlined that a decades-old dispute over Iran's nuclear program should be resolved through diplomatic means, saying that neither military attacks nor snapback mechanism resolved the problem.

"Three European countries have clearly undermined their standing in the diplomatic process and

have largely forfeited the rationale for engaging in negotiations with them. In any prospective resolution based on dialogue, Europe's role will be considerably more diminished than in the past."

He said the European trio considered the snapback a new leverage to put pressure on Iran, but now they see that the activation of the mechanism resolved no problems and only made diplomacy more difficult and complex.

"Diplomacy never ends; it is always present. The question, however, is under what conditions, with which parties, and based on what balance it continues. The current circumstances are entirely different from the past," he added.

Anti-Israel indignation sweeps anew across Europe



A demonstrator holds a placard during a rally in solidarity with Palestinians and to protest the interception by the Israeli navy of the Global Sumud Flotilla in Istanbul, Turkey, on October 5, 2025.

● AFP

in the north of Spain, were among the largest, with several thousand attendees. In Gijon, a group of women marched carrying white bundles symbolizing the bodies of children killed in Gaza.

Sunday's demonstrations came a day after hundreds of thousands marched in Rome, Barcelona and Madrid in a show of growing international outrage at Israel's two-year military campaign in Gaza. Smaller rallies took place in Paris, Lisbon, Athens and Skopje, North Macedonia, and in London and Manchester.

Truce deal

The protests came as Hamas movement in Gaza has accepted some elements of a plan laid out by US President Donald Trump to end the war, which has left Gaza's largest city in famine and stirred accusations of genocide against Israel.

Hamas on Sunday called for a swift start to a hostage-prisoner exchange with Israel, as negotiators from the two warring sides were set to meet in Egypt for crucial talks aimed at ending the war.

Foreign ministers of several countries, including Egypt, said the talks were a "real opportunity" to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable cease-fire.

US Secretary of State Marco Rubio said Israel needs to stop bombing Gaza for an eventual release of captives by Hamas to take place.

"I think the Israelis and everyone acknowledge you can't release hostages in the middle of strikes, so the strikes will have to stop," Rubio told CBS News talk show "Face the Nation."

"There can't be a war going on in the middle of it."

the second anniversary of Operation al-Aqsa Storm on October 7, 2023, by Hamas against Israel, which has since killed more than 67,000 Palestinians. In the Turkish capital of Ankara, protesters held up flags and placards condemning the "genocide" in Gaza. "This oppression, which began in 1948, has been continuing for two years, turning into genocide," Recep Karabal of the Palestine Support Platform told crowds in the northern city of Kirikkale.

Anniversary of Oct. 7 operation

In Britain, meanwhile, hundreds of people rallied to mark Hamas' 2023 operation and mourn the victims of an attack on a synagogue in Manchester.

In Paris, protesters and relatives of the French nationals, who took part in a flotilla carrying pro-Palestinian activists and aid for Gaza and are still detained in Israel, marched with Palestinian flags towards the Hotel Matignon, the French prime minister's official residence.

In Africa, demonstrators in Morocco called for an end to war in the Gaza Strip and protested the normalization of relations between Morocco and Israel.

A day after mass demonstrations across Spain, thousands of people held smaller marches in several cities, calling for an "end to genocide" and trade relations with Israel.

Rallies in Santiago and Gijon, both

International Desk

Hundreds of thousands of people once again took to the streets in several European cities on Sunday to show their anger at Israel's genocidal war in the Gaza Strip.

In the Netherlands, an estimated 250,000 people, most dressed in red, gathered in the capital Amsterdam to press the government to take tougher action against Israel.

After packing the central Museum Square, the protesters walked through the city center, holding Palestinian flags and peace emblems. One placard read, "Ashamed of the government."

The Dutch government has long been a staunch supporter of Israel but has in recent months been more critical as international support for Israel has ebbed. On Friday, Foreign Minister David van Weel said it was unlikely he would grant an export license to send parts for F-35 fighter jets to Israel.

"The bloodshed must stop. And that we unfortunately have to stand here because we have such an incredibly weak government that doesn't dare to draw a red line. That's why we are here. In the hope that it helps," protester Marieke van Zijl said.

Istanbul held the largest of multiple demonstrations being staged in Turkey. The marchers called for Muslim solidarity with Palestinians.

The protests were among others planned in European cities to mark

Hamas response to ...

Considering Israel's record of violating agreements and continuing its occupation, how likely is it that Tel Aviv will break commitments during implementation of this plan?

For now, Israeli officials have largely kept quiet, with only Netanyahu's office issuing a statement. Yet the language of Israeli media, citing sources, indicates Israel is ready to go along with the first stage. That stage involves halting the war and exchanging prisoners—something both Hamas and Israel want.

Recent reports have suggested a slowdown of attacks, with some Israeli units halting or even pulling back in parts of Gaza. The message is that these steps are meant to prepare the ground for prisoner swaps. But moving to the second phase—negotiating the broader terms—is far more serious.

Here, Palestinians insist that the strongest guarantee against Israel backtracking lies in US hands. They argue that Washington calls the shots, under both [former US president Joe] Biden and Trump. From Hamas's perspective, the fact that the war was not stopped under Biden was due to America's lack of sincerity. The view is that if Trump wants the war to stop, it will stop. For this reason, Hamas intends to rope Trump in as a guarantor. Given Trump's influence and his personal characteristics, such involvement could indeed make it harder for Israel to slide back into conflict.

But there is also the risk of a repeat of past experience: the first stage of a ceasefire being implemented, only for talks to stall before reaching the second phase.

One clause in Trump's plan calls for removing Hamas from Gaza's future gov-

ernance. Is Hamas ready to step aside from executive power? And if so, what would its political future look like?

Hamas's stance—both before and after October 7—has consistently been that it is willing to hand over governance to a national unity government or one formed through national dialogue. This has been a longstanding position and was reiterated again in its recent statement. But Hamas added one condition: that this decision must stem from Palestinian consensus.

During the "Al-Aqsa Flood" period, intra-Palestinian dialogue was held in Cairo and even in Beijing, with all factions participating. Hamas had no objection to the Palestinian Authority taking charge of Gaza's administration. Israel, however, rejects this because any Palestinian government in Gaza still means Hamas remains alive as a political and security actor.

The major challenge after the war is reconstruction. Hamas understands that rebuilding Gaza will require a different government, and it does not oppose the idea—it has accepted such arrangements in previous talks and initiatives. The sticking point remains Israel's search for its favored alternative capable of running Gaza.

So far, Israel has tried to break Gaza down neighborhood by neighborhood, tapping into the role of clans, which are highly influential in Palestinian society. Each clan often dominates a particular district. Recent clashes between Hamas and a clan in Khan Younis, illustrate this struggle. Israel has attempted to empower certain clans by giving them local authority, but Hamas, aware of the implications, has moved swiftly to eliminate rivalries.



Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist



Iranian MPs welcome decision to join CFT

National Desk

Several Iranian lawmakers welcomed the country's decision to join the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (CFT).

On Wednesday, Iran's Expediency Council approved the country's conditional accession to the CFT, a council spokesperson said.

Mohsen Dehnavi said on X that after four full sessions and joint committee meetings, the council approved Iran's conditional accession to the CFT. The ratification is a key step toward

improving Iran's position with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as accession to the CFT remains the final requirement for the country's membership in the taskforce.

Iranian lawmaker Javad Arian Manesh said the first and most important impact of approving the CFT in the Expediency Council is getting out of the FATF blacklist.

He said Iran's presence on the FATF blacklist has prevented banks and international financial institutions from cooperating with Iran.

The removal of Iran from the blacklist can facilitate Iran's international

banking and financial relations. Seyyed Farid Mousavi, another lawmaker, said that given the return of UN sanctions on Iran, no one should expect that Iran's accession to the CFT will remove all the obstacles facing Iran's economy.

"Our problem isn't just the sanctions — even non-Western banks are unwilling to cooperate due to Iran's presence on the FATF high-risk list."

Another parliamentarian Ahmad Nikfar called the FATF a "tool" in the hands of powerful countries used to undermine the rights of other nations.