

Russia: JCPOA to 'pass into history' as Resolution 2231 expires

Remaining UN restrictions on Iran will 'formally expire on Oct. 18'

International Desk

Russia's Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Friday that with the expiration of UN Security Council Resolution 2231 on October 18, the 2015 nuclear deal "will finally pass into history".

The statement said that all remaining United Nations restrictions on Iran would also formally expire on October 18 when the Resolution 2231 that endorsed the 2015 Iran nuclear deal – known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), ends too.

"The validity of all provisions of Resolution 2231 will cease, including its restrictions and related procedures," the ministry said, adding that the Security Council must close the file on Iran's nuclear issue and remove it from the non-proliferation agenda.

According to the statement, the expiration date was built into the original JCPOA and remains binding under international law.

The statement noted that Russia's presidential decree implementing the resolution "remains in force strictly until the established deadline," after which cooperation with Iran "will continue in full accordance with nation-

al legislation and international obligations." The ministry also highlighted that the 20-year comprehensive strategic partnership treaty between Russia and Iran, which entered into force on October 2, 2025, provided "a solid foundation" for deepening bilateral ties in multiple sectors.

Moscow denounced Britain, France, and Germany for their "aggressive" attempt to revive previous UN sanctions against Iran, calling it a blatant breach of Resolution 2231 and the procedures meant to prevent manipulation.

Unfounded claims

"Despite their insistent but unfounded claims to the contrary, the process of restoring the previous sanctions regime on Iran cannot be considered valid due to the serious procedural violations committed by the European trio."

The European countries have been "trampling over everything that stood in their way" in pursuit of a confrontational course, said the ministry, adding, "Under international law, a party that systematically violates an agreement cannot benefit from its mechanisms and privileges."

The statement added that the United States, which unilaterally withdrew from the JCPOA in 2018, and "unfortunately, the UN Secretariat," had politically supported the European move.

Moscow said such "legally and procedurally defective steps" cannot impose any obligations on "law-abiding members of the international community."

Reimposition of sanctions

The ministry said it had formally demanded that the UN secretary-general withdraw "false information" posted on the organization's website regarding the alleged reimposition of sanctions.

With the expiration of Resolution 2231, Moscow said the 2015 nuclear deal itself "will finally pass into history," though it credited the deal as "a major diplomatic achievement" that allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency to resolve all outstanding questions about Iran's peaceful nuclear activities.

"The successful implementation of the JCPOA was intended to enable Tehran to fully exercise its right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy under the Non-Proliferation



Russian Foreign Ministry

Treaty," the ministry said. In August, the European trio triggered the "snapback" mechanism to restore UN sanctions — a move Iran rejected as illegitimate.

Despite diplomatic efforts by Russia and China in September, the Security Council failed to reach consensus, and Western powers declared sanctions reinstated.

Tehran ready for talks with all countries but won't give in to 'excessive demands': Veep



Iran's First Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref (c) addresses a meeting with a group of industrialists and entrepreneurs from central province of Yazd on October 17, 2025.
● fvpresident.ir

The strikes came as Iran and the US were scheduled to hold sixth round of negotiations over Iran's nuclear program in Oman. The aggression derailed the talks which had been underway since April.

Since then, the US has outlined specific conditions for the resumption of nuclear talks that mainly focus on Iran's uranium enrichment activities and the broader scope of negotiations.

The US seeks a comprehensive agreement that addresses not only Iran's nuclear program but also its regional activities and missile development.

Tehran has rejected the US demands and underlined that it will only negotiate on the nuclear issue and that it will never give up enrichment of uranium in the country — the main point of disagreement between the two countries during the five rounds of the negotiations.

However, he said, the Islamic Republic would not accept the US approach toward negotiations.

Aref noted that Washington always portrayed itself as supporter of talks with Iran but this country in the middle of nuclear negotiations launched strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities in June to force Tehran to surrender.

Back in June, the US joined an aggression by the Israeli regime against Iran, targeting three nuclear sites.

International Desk

Iran's First Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref said on Friday Iran had always been ready to enter negotiations with all countries but it "would not give in to excessive demands".

Addressing a meeting with a group of industrialists and entrepreneurs from central province of Yazd, Aref said that the United States wanted Iran to accept its preconditions for negotiations to get underway.

Iran welcomes cease-fire between Afghanistan, Pakistan, calls for talks

International Desk

Iran on Thursday welcomed the cease-fire between its eastern neighbors Pakistan and Afghanistan, urging dialogue and diplomacy after days of deadly clashes.

In a statement, foreign ministry spokesman Esmail Baqaei expressed concern over civilian casualties and called for stronger regional cooperation to combat terrorism, while reaffirming Tehran's readiness "to assist in any effort to maintain calm and reduce tensions between the two neighboring Muslim countries".

Last week, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi had urged both sides to exercise restraint during the clashes, stressing that regional security was closely tied to stability between Pakistan and Afghanistan, as well as to Iran's own interests. Pakistan and Afghanistan agreed on Friday to extend their 48-hour cease-fire

until the conclusion of talks in Doha, according to three Pakistani security officials and one Afghan Taliban source.

A Pakistani delegation had already arrived in Doha while an Afghan delegation was expected to reach the Qatari capital on Saturday, said the sources, who did not want to be named as they were not authorized to speak to the media.

Kabul has instructed its forces to maintain a cease-fire as long as Pakistan refrained from any attack, Afghan Taliban spokesperson Zabihullah Mujahid told Ariana News, a Pashto language local television news channel.

A temporary truce between the South Asian neighbors on Wednesday paused days of fierce fighting that killed dozens and wounded hundreds.

The violence escalated dramatically from Saturday, days after explosions rocked the Afghan capital, Kabul, just as the Taliban's foreign minister began an unprecedented

visit to India, Pakistan's longtime rival. The Taliban then launched an offensive along parts of its southern border with Pakistan, prompting Islamabad to vow a strong response of its own.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan said 37 people were killed and 425 wounded on the Afghan side of the border.

Security issues are at the heart of the tensions, with Pakistan accusing Afghanistan of harboring militant groups led by the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) — the Pakistani Taliban — on its soil, a claim Kabul denies.

"Pakistan has repeatedly shared its concerns" related to the presence of militant groups operating from Afghan soil, spokesman Shafqat Ali Khan said in a weekly press briefing Friday.

"Pakistan expects concrete and verifiable actions against these terrorist elements by the Taliban regime."

Araghchi: Iran committed to cementing economic ties with NAM

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said on Thursday that Tehran remained committed to strengthening economic partnerships with all members of the Non-Aligned Movement. Araghchi made the remarks in an interview with Uganda's BBEG media outlet on the sidelines of the Non-Aligned Movement foreign ministers' meeting in Kampala.

"We welcome unity and economic partnerships among Non-Aligned Movement countries to promote effective diplomacy and sustainable development within our group. This solidarity is vital for all our partners," Araghchi said. He hailed Iran's significant capacity to share expertise with developing nations in areas such as oil and gas and called for greater South-South cooperation. The top diplomat also referred to the economic restrictions imposed on Iran, saying that the "illegitimate sanctions" imposed by the United States and the European Union have limited Tehran's ability to expand economic cooperation with other nations. Speaking in the 19th Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on Wednesday, Araghchi urged the member states to reject attempts by the United States and the three European countries known as the E3 — Britain, France and Germany — to reimpose United Nations sanctions on Iran.

"Just last month, the United States and the European permanent members of the Security Council tried to misuse the UN Security Council to reinstate terminated UN Security Council resolutions against Iran — a clear breach of the provisions laid out in Resolution 2231," Araghchi said.



Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi talks with reporters on the sidelines of the Non-Aligned Movement foreign ministers' meeting in Kampala, Uganda, on October 16, 2025.
● IRNA

The Resolution 2231, which endorses the 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and world powers, expires on October 18. The 15-member Security Council on September 19 failed to adopt a resolution that would have prevented the re-imposition of UN sanctions on Iran after the three European parties to the nuclear deal triggered the "snapback" mechanism of the agreement, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Subsequently, the UN reinstated the sanctions on September 28. Britain, France and Germany initiated the return of sanctions over accusations Iran had violated the JCPOA. The Islamic Republic has denounced the European measures as "unlawful, unjustified and provocative". Pointing to the date when the resolution expires, the Iranian top diplomat said that "the revival of these terminated measures is completely groundless and illegitimate, amounting to nothing more than a means of political extortion."



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