

Iran-Russia-China letters to UN, IAEA proof of shift in global power balance: *Speaker*



Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf addressed a Parliament session on in Tehran on October 26, 2025.
● ICANA

Sunday, Qalibaf said that a letter sent by the foreign ministries of Iran, Russia and China to the UN secretary-general and the Security Council president was as a symbol of the "strategic solidarity" among the three countries, who clearly stated that the European powers' efforts to trigger the so-called snapback mechanism fundamentally lacked any legal validity, IRNA reported.

In their letter, Iran, Russia, and China affirmed that October 18 marked the termination of Resolution 2231, which endorsed the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, and thus the end of the Security Council's consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue.

Nations and its nuclear agency were not only a "legal victory" for Iran but a proof of a shift in the balance of global power. Addressing a Parliament session on

National Desk

Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said recent joint letters sent by Iran, Russia and China to the United

The allies also denounced as "legally and procedurally flawed" the attempt by the UK, Germany, and France – collectively known as the E3 – aimed at restoring all UN Security Council sanctions against Iran previously lifted under the nuclear deal.

On August 28, the E3 invoked the 30-day snapback process. Tehran rejected the move as illegitimate, citing the US's unilateral withdrawal from the agreement in 2018 and the Europeans' decision to align with unlawful anti-Iran sanctions.

On September 28, the US and the Europeans alleged that the anti-Iran UN resolutions and the associated sanctions were reimposed, urging all UN member states to implement the restrictive measures.

Under Paragraph 8 of Resolution 2231, all the provisions and restrictions stipulated in the resolution have come to an end and with the formal recognition of Iran's right to uranium enrichment,

the Iranian nuclear case has been taken off the Security Council's agenda, the Iranian speaker said.

He also referred to a separate letter sent by the representatives of China, Iran, and Russia to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Rafael Mariano Grossi, on Saturday.

Stressing the illegality of the snapback activation, the three allies in their letter stated that with the expiration of Resolution 2231, the IAEA head's mandate to report on the verification and monitoring of Iran's nuclear activities has come to an end.

Qalibaf said the IAEA is now obligated to adhere to the Board of Governors' December 2015 decision, which authorized verification for up to 10 years or until the agency issued a broader conclusion on Iran's nuclear program, whichever came first, rather than following the unilateral interpretations of Western countries.

US preventing efforts toward multipolarity: *Deputy FM*



Saeed Khatibzadeh
● jamaran.ir

International Desk

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Saeed Khatibzadeh said the United States is a "hegemonic power" that "bullies" other nations or uses "naked force" to block the global shift toward multipolarity. Speaking to RT during an official visit to Moscow, he said many nations are striving for a multipolar system of equal participation, while the US and its allies and

pursuing the opposite and are hindering that goal.

"There are contradictory trends happening in the world right now. There are those trying to establish a multipolar order, but unfortunately... the Americans are not sharing this idea. They want to be the sole hegemonic power over other countries," he said.

Khatibzadeh cited decades of "illegal" US sanctions on Iran as a proof Washington believes it "can impose its will over other countries."

"After the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979, the United States imposed the first sanctions against us, freezing assets and restricting trade with Iran, and later expanded these measures under the pretext of links to terrorism and Iran's nuclear program. This

is while we emphasize that Iran's nuclear program is entirely peaceful," he said.

Khatibzadeh said that many restrictions were lifted under the 2015 nuclear deal but the US reimposed the sanctions in 2018 after it unilaterally withdrew from the agreement.

He accused the US of undermining sovereignty and reshaping the global order through force, and denounced the US President Donald Trump's campaign promise that "he's coming for peace."

"It is clear for everybody that it is not peace, it is hegemony, and it is not strength, it is use of naked force against others... Force will not bring peace. Radicalism only breeds more radicalism, and war brings more violence and bloodshed," the diplomat said.

Iran signs first UN treaty to fight cybercrime

International Desk

Iran signed a landmark United Nations treaty aimed at tackling cybercrime – a move Secretary-General Antonio Guterres hailed as a historic step toward a safer digital world.

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Vahid Jalalzadeh participated in the signing ceremony on behalf of Iran, which was held in Vietnam's capital, Hanoi, on Saturday.

"Iran today witnessed the global determination to stand up to unilateralism in combating cybercrime. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a responsible member of the international community, has played a constructive role over the past four years in the drafting process of this convention," Jalalzadeh said in a post on X. Adopted by the General Assembly in December 2024 after five years of negotiations, the convention against cybercrime establishes the first universal framework for investigating and prosecuting offenses committed online – from ransomware and financial fraud to the non-consensual sharing of intimate images.

"The UN Cybercrime Convention is a powerful, legally binding instrument to strengthen our collective defenses against cybercrime," said Guterres at the signing ceremony.

"It is a testament to the continued power of multilateralism to deliver solutions. And it is a vow that no country, no matter their level of development, will be left defenseless against cybercrime."



Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Vahid Jalalzadeh (r.) shakes hands with an unnamed official after signing a United Nations treaty aimed at tackling cybercrime in Hanoi, Vietnam, on October 25, 2025.
● IRNA

Sixty-five countries signed the treaty in Hanoi.

While creating opportunities, the internet has also brought about challenges and threats that everyone has felt in various sectors, the Iranian official said in a televised interview on Saturday.

"Today, Hanoi was the center of manifestation of this political will against unilateralism, in which Iran also played its constructive role," Jalalzadeh added.

The Iranian official noted that Tehran has made it clear that the treaty must not violate its national sovereignty or domestic laws.

Iran, Afghanistan agree on convicts' extradition, prisoners consular rights

International Desk

Iran and Afghanistan on Sunday reached understandings on extradition of convicts as well as addressing the consular rights of imprisoned Iranian nationals in the neighboring country. The agreements were reached during a meeting between Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Kazem Gharibabadi and Taliban's Head of the General Directorate of Supervision and Implementation of Lead-



ership Decrees Shamsuddin Shariati in Kabul, IRNA reported.

The two officials also discussed on legal and judicial cooperation between the two countries.

Upon his arrival in Kabul, Gharibabadi outlined his goals for the trip to Afghanistan, saying that water, border, and legal issues will be the focus of his talks with Afghan officials.

The Iranian official added that there were opportunities for cooperation between the two neighbors in the three areas.

Return of UN sanctions ...

Even if, for the sake of argument, the snapback's instigation was not procedurally illegal, it was still "unjust and, politically, a clear blunder." At the time, the European trio had failed to fully honor their own commitments, while the United States, having withdrawn from the JCPOA, was in a state of total non-compliance. Such actions have inflicted damage on these countries' political credibility and soft power on the world stage.

If Iran and its partners' interpretation of paragraph 8 is correct, then the entire debate over the legality of the snapback is moot. Once Resolution 2231 expired on October 18, 2025, any pre-2015 sanctions that

might have been reinstated via this mechanism lost all legal standing. Not long ago, Iran's Leader said that negotiating with a party seeking to impose its own version of an agreement through coercion is meaningless. I share that sentiment. US President Donald Trump repeatedly demonstrated that he was never an honest broker in search of balance but rather a negotiator intent on forcing submission.

The realistic path forward for Iran, at this juncture, lies in strengthening and deepening ties with non-Western powers such as China, Russia, and its regional neighbors. While this strategy may prolong economic pressure and unilateral sanctions, it remains the most pragmatic option

amid deep mutual distrust.

It is essential that Iran maintain its membership in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and continue its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under its safeguards agreement. Such a course can help preserve the confidence of non-Western states and bolster Iran's credibility in the international community. From the standpoint of international law, the US and Israeli strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities in June were wholly illegitimate. No authorization was ever granted by the Security Council. Consequently, Israel's military action against Iran constituted an act of aggression and a violation of the UN Charter.

Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist

CARTOON

