

FM says US policies pushing world toward 'law of jungle'

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said the US policy of "peace through strength" was steering global affairs toward "the law of the jungle."

"When the concept of peace through strength is invoked, it effectively means victory goes to whoever has greater power, while the real peace should be achieved through diplomacy," Araghchi said in an interview with the program Ma' Moosa Al Farei in Oman's capital, Muscat which was published late Monday night.

"But if the goal is to establish peace through force, it will only lead to more wars and more confrontations, as each side tries to become stronger to impose its will. This American approach effectively undermines all human achievements since the end of World War II", he added.

The foreign minister noted that all countries had been trying to establish international relations based on law for

more than eight decades, "but today these relations are unfortunately moving toward ties based on force; something that is called the law of the jungle."

Israel's plots in region

Referring to Israel's acts of aggression against regional countries in recent years, Araghchi said that the regime had invaded seven countries in the past two years and was occupying the territories of three regional states. However, it still enjoyed complete immunity from the US and some European countries.

"The amount of territory that the Zionist regime has occupied in Syria since the fall of Bashar al-Assad is greater than the entire area of the Gaza Strip. And what is more regrettable is that we are witnessing plans to divide Syria into several parts. We consider this issue to be very dangerous, a danger to the entire region, because it can completely destroy its stability. The Zionist regime seeks to destabilize the region and



Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi speaks during an interview with the program Ma' Moosa Al Farei in Oman's capital, Muscat, which was published on December 1, 2025.

● IRNA

divide it into small units and fragmented states".

He also pointed to the Israel's June aggression against Iran, saying that the war, conducted with direct US involvement, occurred in the middle of the nuclear negotiations between Tehran and Washington, which was an attack not only on Iran but on diplomacy itself.

Asked whether direct dialogue between Tehran and Tel Aviv could ever be possible, Araghchi said Iran "does not recognize any legitimacy for the Zionist regime."

The occupation entity "does not belong to this region," he said, adding that it was established through "the usurpation of Palestinian land" and maintained by "crimes, killings, and genocide."



Qalibaf: SCO's drill sends clear message of collective resolve against dominating powers

Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said the ongoing large-scale "Sahand 2025" counter-terrorism exercise, involving SCO member states, sends a clear message of collective resolve against dominating powers.

Speaking during an open session of the parliament on Tuesday, Qalibaf stated that the drill reflects the continuous improvement of Iran's defense cooperation and joint anti-terror measures with other nations, Press TV reported. Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) has hosted a major counter-terrorism drill code-named Sahand 2025 involving various military units from member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in the north-western province of East



Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf speaks during a session of the parliament in Tehran, Iran, on December 2, 2025.

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Azarbaijan. The extensive exercise kicked off in Shabestar County on Monday, and is scheduled to wrap up on December 5. Qalibaf noted that Iran's defensive cooperation and joint counterterrorism efforts with other countries are continually advancing, and their operational results will be evident in "neutralizing threats against Iran and dismantling terrorist groups."

"Holding this exercise

sends an important message to the dominating powers, showing that there is a serious will among independent countries to defend themselves against unjust global practices," he added.

The commander of the joint anti-terrorism exercise Sahand 2025, Brigadier General Vali Ma'dani noted that the primary objectives of the drill are to enhance the military knowledge of commanders and

personnel in countering terrorism, and to facilitate the comprehensive transfer of expertise among member states.

"The exercise aims to enable member countries to synergize their efforts toward a common goal of combating terrorism," he underlined.

General Madani stated that the SCO member states — Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Russia, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Kazakhstan, Iran, India, and Belarus — are participating as official members in the drill, adding that neighboring countries, including Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Oman, and Iraq, are taking part as observers. Throughout all five phases, live ammunition will be used, and the main drill will last about three hours, added the commander.

UNSC president: Guterres to report on JCPOA-related resolution

International Desk

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres is expected to represent a report to the UN Security Council on the implementation of Resolution 2231, which endorsed the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, known as the JCPOA, Slovenia's UN Ambassador Samuel Zbogor, president of the 15-member body, said on Monday.

Responding to a question about next steps for the so-called snapback mechanism triggered by the three European parties to the JCPOA to reinstate UN sanctions on Iran, Zbogor said the Security Council would receive a report from Guterres on the implementation of Resolution 2231 this month and a meeting would likely be called afterward.

Zbogor, whose country holds the rotating presidency of the UN Security Council, said a committee would be formed early in 2026 regarding the sanctions.

"That might be challenging [...] because you need a consensus," he said, noting that council members did not agree among themselves on that issue.

Resolution 2231 endorsed the historic nuclear agreement between Iran and world powers. Upon ratification, it mandated suspension of nuclear-related sanctions against Iran.

The United States, though, unilaterally withdrew from the deal in 2018 and reimposed



Samuel Zbogor

● un.org

and reinforced its sanctions on Iran and forced the European parties to the deal — France, Germany and Britain — to abide by them.

On August 28, the European trio instigated the snapback mechanism, which led to reimposition of international sanctions on Iran.

Iran, China, and Russia in a joint letter to Guterres in October affirmed termination of the resolution, saying that they "affirm that in accordance with operative paragraph 8 of Resolution 2231, all its provisions are terminated after 18 October 2025."

The date, therefore, "marks the end of the Security Council's consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue," the countries' envoys added.

Israel's 20-year plot failed to disintegrate nation: Top commander



Ali Jahanshahi

● IRNA

The commander of the Iranian Army's Ground Forces said a plot hatched by the Israeli regime over more than 20 years and deployed during Tel Aviv and Washington's 12-day war on Iran in June failed to cripple fracture the country.

Speaking on Tuesday during an event in the northeastern city of Mashhad, Brigadier General Ali Jahanshahi said the war, which was backed militarily and technologically by the US-led military alliance of NATO, had been engineered by the re-

gime with strategic goals, including disarmament and political collapse, none of which materialized.

"The Zionist regime imposed this war to eliminate Iran's missile power and pursue disintegration of the nation, but it did not reach its ominous goals," he said, pointing to sustained defense readiness, missile deterrence, and drone operations as key pillars of Iran's response during the assault.

"Iran stood against the West during the 12-day aggression" Jahanshahi placed the war within a broader campaign of pressure that followed Iran's Sacred Defense (1980-1988), noting its similarity to the Western-backed conflict imposed on the country by Iraq.

He noted that adversaries have since used "cultural infiltration, human-rights

accusations, the nuclear case, punitive sanctions, and finally the direct military confrontation [from June 23 to 25]" to attempt to destabilize the Islamic Republic.

On June 13, Israel launched an unprovoked war against Iran, assassinating many high-ranking military commanders, nuclear scientists, and ordinary civilians.

More than a week later, the United States also entered the war by bombing three Iranian nuclear sites in a grave violation of the United Nations Charter, international law, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

In response, the Iranian Armed Forces targeted strategic sites across the occupied territories as well as the Al-Udeid air base in Qatar, the largest American military base in West Asia.

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