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Iran

Digest

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Iran, Russia, and China send a joint letter to the UN Secretary-General regarding the termination of Resolution 2231

On 18 October, the ambassadors of Iran, Russia, and China to the United Nations have sent a joint letter to the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council regarding the termination of UN Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015), which endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on Iran's nuclear program and provided for the termination of the provisions of previous Security Council resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue.

The letter criticised the E3— UK, France, and Germany — for what it described as a “legally and procedurally flawed” attempt to trigger the snapback mechanism to reimpose UN sanctions on Iran under UN Security Council Resolution 2231. “The attempt by the E3 to trigger the so-called ‘snapback’ is by default legally and procedurally flawed,” said the letter, adding that the European parties, “having themselves ceased to perform their commitments under both the JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) and Resolution 2231, lack the standing to invoke its provisions.” The letter reaffirmed that “in accordance with operative paragraph 8 of Resolution 2231, all its provisions are terminated after Oct. 18, 2025,” stressing that “the full and timely conclusion of Resolution 2231 marks the end of the Security Council’s consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue and contributes to strengthening the authority of the Council and the credibility of multilateral diplomacy.”

Turkey freezes assets of Iranian entities in compliance with ‘Snapback’

On 1 October, Turkish state media reported that a Presidential decree had [frozen the assets](#) of 20 Iranian individuals and 18 entities, including organizations connected to nuclear fuel production, uranium enrichment, shipping, and energy. The targeted entities include the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, several Iranian banks, research centers, and companies active in the nuclear sector. The announcement followed the activation of the ‘snapback’ of UN sanctions on Iran by European countries and a US [crackdown on Turkish companies](#), imposing new sanctions on about a dozen firms in Ankara and Istanbul for allegedly assisting sanctioned Iranian entities in procuring dual-use goods and technologies. On 6 October, the US Supreme Court declined to review an appeal by Turkey’s state-owned Halkbank seeking to dismiss charges that it helped Iran evade sanctions. Turkish President [Recep Tayyip Erdogan](#) publicly raised the issue during a meeting with US President Donald Trump in Washington in November 2025, as Ankara has been urging the US Justice Department to drop the charges.

United States extends sanctions waiver for Chabahar Port

The United States has extended the [sanctions waiver](#) for Iran’s Chabahar Port until early next year, following diplomatic efforts by New Delhi. The Chabahar Port exemption was initially valid until October 28, after a previous U.S. deadline of September 29. During intense diplomatic engagement with Washington, New Delhi argued that continued operation of the port was vital for the effectiveness of its regional connectivity

strategy, especially as an alternative trade route bypassing Pakistan. Afghanistan's foreign minister, Amir Khan Muttaqi, during his visit to India in October 2025, noted in a meeting organised by the Indian industry chamber FICCI that Afghanistan wants "[optimum utilisation](#)" of Chabahar and wants India to raise the matter with the IS. "Both countries (India and the US) should make efforts to lift restrictions," he had said. India is keen to link Chabahar Port with the International North-South Transport Corridor and Central Asian nations, especially Uzbekistan.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister visits Afghanistan

On October 26, Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs, Kazem Gharibabadi, visited Kabul, where he held meetings with Afghanistan's Minister of Borders and Tribal Affairs, Mullah Noorullah Noori; the Deputy Minister of Energy and Water; and the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, on [border, water, and legal-judicial issues](#). The two sides reviewed strengthening border controls to prevent drug trafficking, human trafficking, and terrorist elements. They agreed to resume the project to renovate border markers, which had been halted for 7 years. They also agreed to convene a joint technical and legal committee meeting to facilitate the rapid resolution of ambiguous border points. Both sides reached an understanding on the [repatriation of criminals](#) and convicts, who will be tried and serve their sentences in their country of origin. Gharibabadi also [visited Herat](#) and met with Maulvi Noor Ahmad Islam Jar, the province's governor, and discussed with him. In this meeting, the two sides emphasised expanding economic, trade, and

border cooperation between the two countries and utilising provincial capacities on both sides of the border. The governor stated, "Projects such as the Khaf-Herat railway line are a symbol of joint cooperation between Iran and Afghanistan, and we hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will also cooperate in continuing the railway line to Mazar-e-Sharif."

Pakistan's Interior Minister meets the Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council

On 28 October, Ali Larijani, Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council, met with Pakistan's Interior Minister Syed Mohsin Naqvi in Tehran. Naqvi was visiting Iran to attend the meeting of interior ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Calling for [strengthening bilateral coordination](#), Larijani noted that the current regional environment is defined by shared challenges and adversaries, stressing that Muslim nations must pursue "tangible, coordinated, and comprehensive" action to protect their collective interests. During a meeting between Iran's Minister for Roads and Urban Development, Ms. Farzaneh Sadegh, and Pakistan's Federal Minister for Communications, Abdul Aleem Khan, in Islamabad on 26 October, a [joint committee](#) was established to remove logistical bottlenecks and facilitate smoother cross-border trade between the two neighboring countries, particularly resolving issues faced by Iranian commercial trucks entering Pakistan. Notably, during President Masoud Pezeshkian's visit to Islamabad in August 2025, both countries renewed their commitment to enhance connectivity and raise trade volume to USD 10 billion.