

US must face consequences of anti-Iran onslaught in June: *Qalibaf*



Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf speaks during an open parliamentary session in Tehran on November 9, 2025.
● ICANA

International Desk
Iran's Parliament speaker reacted to US president's

confession that he was "very much in charge" of Israel's war against Iran in June, saying that Washington must

face the legal and political consequences of the aggression.
Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf

made the remarks during an open session of Parliament on Sunday, three days after US President Donald Trump acknowledged that he was "very much in charge of" June's Israeli-American aggression against Iran. "Following the US president's explicit admission of direct responsibility in the Zionist regime's aggression against Iran — which constitutes a blatant violation of international law, the United Nations Charter, and our national sovereignty — I, on behalf of the noble and honorable people of Iran, strongly condemn this heinous act," he said. "I declare that, under international law, the US government must accept the legal, politi-

cal, and military consequences of this blatant aggression, which has led to the martyrdom of many of our citizens." Trump on Thursday claimed responsibility for Israel's attacks on Iran, contradicting previous statements that the regime acted unilaterally. "Israel attacked first. That attack was very, very powerful. I was very much in charge of that," Trump told reporters. But in the early hours of the aggression, Washington stressed that Israel had acted on its own and warned Tehran against retaliating against US troops and interests in the region. Israel launched the unprovoked aggression against Iran on June 13, triggering a 12-day war that killed at least 1,064 people in the country, including military commanders, nuclear scientists, and civilians. The United States also entered the war by bombing three Iranian nuclear sites. 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. On June 24, Iran, through its successful retaliatory operations against both the Israeli regime and the US, managed to impose a halt to the terrorist aggression. On Friday, Iran's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Amir Saeid Iravani, in a letter to the UN Security Council said the US president's admission confirms Washington's direct involvement in Israel's aggression against Iran. Iravani said Trump's statement provides "clear and irrefutable evidence" of US leadership, orchestration, and command responsibility in the attacks which killed many high-ranking military commanders, nuclear scientists, and ordinary civilians.

Iraq's forces, displaced vote early ahead of parliamentary elections

Members of Iraq's security forces and its internally displaced population cast their ballots in early voting on Sunday ahead of upcoming parliamentary elections. Polls opened at 0400 GMT for members of the armed forces, who account for 1.3 million of the more than 21 million eligible voters and would be deployed for security purposes on election day, according to the state Iraqi News Agency. More than 26,500 internally displaced people are also eligible for early voting. The November 11 elections will be the sixth since the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq that toppled former dictator Saddam Hussein. More than 7,740 candidates, nearly a third of them women, are running for the 329-seat parliament. An old electoral law, which parliament revived in 2023, will apply to the elections, with many seeing it as favoring larger parties. While around 70 independents won seats in the 2021 election, only 75 independents are contesting in the upcoming ballot. There were widespread accusations of corruption and vote-buying before the elections, and 848 candidates

were disqualified by election officials, sometimes for obscure reasons, including insulting religious rituals or members of the armed forces. Past elections in Iraq have been marred by violence, including assassinations of candidates, attacks on polling stations, and clashes between the supporters of different blocs. While overall levels of violence have subsided, a candidate was assassinated in the run-up to this year's election. Influential Shia cleric Moqtada Sadr has urged his followers to boycott what he described as a "flawed election." Since the US-led invasion, Iraq's Shia majority has dominated politics. Shia figures including former Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki and cleric Ammar al-Hakim will play a central role in the election. Current Prime Minister Mohammed Shia al-Sudani, elected in 2022, is seeking a second term and is expected to secure a sizeable bloc. By convention in post-invasion Iraq, a Shia Muslim holds the powerful post of prime minister and a Sunni that of parliament speaker, while the largely cere-



Members of Iraq's Kurdish security forces take part at a polling station to vote ahead of the November 11 parliamentary election in Arbil, the capital of the autonomous Kurdish region of northern Iraq, on November 9, 2025.
● AFP

monial presidency goes to a Kurd. The next prime minister will be voted in by whichever coalition can negotiate allies to become the biggest parliamentary bloc. The current parliament began its term on January 9, 2022, and will last four years, ending on January 8, 2026.

FM rules out possibility of nuclear talks with US 'for now'

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said there is no possibility of resumption of nuclear talks between Tehran and Washington at present due to the lack of "constructive approach from the American side" toward the negotiations. "The reality is that there is no possibility for now, because we do not see any positive or constructive approach from the American side," Araghchi told reporters on the sidelines of a cabinet meeting on Sunday. "Whenever they are ready for negotiations based on an equal footing, aimed at reaching a mutually beneficial agreement, such talks could be possible, and Iran could consider them. But the approach we see from the Americans does not indicate such a willingness." Iran and the US held five rounds of Oman-mediated indirect negotiations in the Italian and Omani capitals early this year before Israel derailed the diplomatic efforts by waging a war in June.



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi speaks to reporters on the sidelines of a cabinet meeting on November 5, 2025.
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More than a week into the war, the US joined the aggression and bombed Iran's nuclear facilities that were under the International Atomic Energy Agency's watch. The US attacks damaged Iran's nuclear facilities in Fordow, Natanz and Isfahan. The US-Israeli strikes also claimed the lives of more than 1,000 people Iran, including military commanders, nuclear scientists, and civilians. Since then, the two sides have repeatedly expressed their interest to resume the negotiations but the US excessive demands, including zero uranium enrichment in Iran and limits on its range

of missile, have become a barrier in resumption of negotiations. Iran has repeatedly said it will not give up its right to uranium enrichment and will not negotiate on its defense capabilities. Iran's nuclear program has been a source of contention with Western countries for more than two decades. While Iran insists that its nuclear activities are entirely peaceful and aimed at civilian purposes such as energy production and medical research, Western powers — particularly the US, UK, France, and Germany — have long expressed concern that Tehran could be seeking the capability to develop nuclear weapons.

US sanctions clear example of full-scale war against Iranians: *Official*

International Desk

The Director-General for Women and Human Rights at Iran's Foreign Ministry described the United States' "unilateral, illegal, and cruel sanctions" against Iran as a clear example of a full-scale war against ordinary people in Iran. Speaking at the unveiling ceremony of Iran's Foreign Ministry's annual report on human rights violations by the US and the United Kingdom on Sunday, Forouzandeh Vadiati underscored that the main sources of the report were the information contained in the reports and news of international human rights bodies and mechanisms, particularly those of the United Nations. Vadiati said that a year-long monitoring of the human rights situation in the UK

and the US showed the human rights restrictions imposed by these countries on innocent people — both internally and beyond their borders — had sharply increased and reached an "alarming level." "These restrictions, accompanied by repression, have targeted civil liberties and peaceful gatherings, particularly those held by protesters condemning the shameful genocide of innocent children, women, and men in Gaza and other countries of the West Asia region by the Zionist regime [of Israel]," she added. Referring to the US-Israel's aggression against Iran in June, the Iranian official said that the war stood as a "clear example of a crime against humanity" and a direct threat to regional and global security.

Regarding the human rights situation in the UK, she said that the report presented a "concerning and alarming picture" of the human rights situation there, including xenophobia, inhumane policies toward refugees, institutionalized Islamophobia and Iranophobia, the systematic restriction of civil liberties and freedom of expression, the suppression of the right to protest, and crackdown on peaceful demonstrations held in support of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. Vadiati also pointed to the London's support for Israel's war on Gaza, saying that report documented how British military and political support for the "child-killing Israeli regime" fueled instability and widespread human rights violations in other parts of the world, including the West Asia region.

Time for international ...

In this new era, Iran requires active diplomacy, not a passive one. Effective governance is essential, one that boosts public satisfaction, strengthens social capital, makes the economy more inclusive, respects in-

dividual freedoms and privacy, ensures justice, and tackles inefficiency and inequality. Domestic governance must be rooted in the goal of improving the satisfaction of younger generations. Foreign policy is the continuation

of domestic policy. if the people stand firmly behind their government, Iran's leverage on the global stage will multiply. On this basis, the nation's future appears strong, and its prospects remarkably bright.

Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist

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