

# 'Politically motivated': Tehran blasts US-backed IAEA draft resolution

## International Desk

Iran dismissed a joint draft resolution submitted by the United States, Britain, France, and Germany to the UN nuclear watchdog's Board of Governors as "politically motivated and provocative," accusing its sponsors of seeking to shift responsibility for aggression from the perpetrators to the victim. The US is lobbying other countries on the UN nuclear watchdog's Board of Governors to back the draft resolution demanding Iran to provide "precise" information on its enriched uranium stockpile and give the UN nuclear agency access to its nuclear sites "without delay."

In a non-paper distributed to the board's members ahead of a possible vote on the resolution, seen by IRNA, Iranian mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) argued that its compliance with safeguards obligations cannot be assessed in isolation from the current security environment and the unprece-

dent circumstances created by US and Israeli attacks on Iran's nuclear facilities. According to the document, the IAEA director general's own report shows the current situation is a direct consequence of military strikes against Iran. It cited the report's second paragraph, which states that the agency halted verification activities in Iran following the onset of military actions and, citing safety concerns, withdrew all its inspectors from the country by the end of June 2025. Iran stressed that the suspension of inspections at certain sites was the IAEA's own response to the aggressive acts and exceptional security conditions caused by the US-Israeli aggression against Iran. Nonetheless, the draft resolution describes the situation as if conditions were completely normal and no attacks had occurred, according to the Iranian delegation. The Iranian delegation said that the current security environment was created by the same country that is now proposing the draft resolution. In other



Chairperson of the IAEA's Board of Governors for 2025-2026 David Grainger Biggs, is seen on two screens (C) as he opens the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors' Meeting at the agency's headquarters in Vienna, Austria on June 8, 2026.

JOE KLAMAR/AFP

words, Iran said, the United States, after creating the crisis by attacking Iran's nuclear facilities, is now seeking to use the consequences of the crisis as allegations against Tehran before the IAEA board. Iran's Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Vienna on Monday warned against any anti-Iran move at the IAEA, saying that "coercion and confrontation" undermine prospects of a diplomatic solution. Last week, the IAEA in a confidential report reiterated that the lack of access to nuclear sites in Iran constituted a "proliferation concern." During the previous 12-day aggression



by the US and Israel against Iran in June 2025, three Iranian nuclear facilities were heavily bombed by the US military. Nuclear facilities have also been hit in the latest war, which erupted on Febru-

ary 28. Prior to US strikes in June 2025, the IAEA calculated that Iran possessed approximately 440 kilograms of uranium enriched to 60 percent.

## Iran, US press ahead on text of possible deal: UN envoy

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Iran's Ambassador to the United Nations Amir-Saeid Irvani said on Monday that Tehran and Washington are still exchanging views to finalize the text of a possible agreement to end the US-Israeli aggression against Iran. Speaking to reporters after a UN Security Council meeting in New York, Irvani said that both sides have yet to reach consensus on the final document, expressing hope that negotiations could yield a conclusion in the near future. Asked whether an agreement could be reached by the end of the month, he replied, "We hope so." On Sunday, Pakistan's Interior Minister Mohsin Naqvi, whose country is mediating negotiations between Iran and the US, delivered a message from the country's Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif



Amir-Saeid Irvani  
AFP

addressed to Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Mojtaba Khamenei. Talks have been at an impasse due to the US excessive demands in recent weeks. However, the mediator Pakistan is trying to revive the negotiations which aim to produce a memorandum to end the joint US-Israeli aggression against Iran, end a blockade on Iran's ports, and secure the release of frozen Iranian assets. US President Donald

Trump on Tuesday said negotiations are in their final stages, after Iran and Israel halted fresh attacks that threatened to reignite the months-long conflict. Iran fired missiles at Israel on Sunday in response to strikes against Lebanon's Hezbollah in the southern suburbs of Beirut, before Israel struck back despite Trump's efforts to dissuade Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu from doing so. Iran and Israel "were going back and forth and

now they both agreed through me to stop and we're in the final throes of what will be a very, very good deal," the US leader told reporters on his return from an NBA Finals game. When asked whether a deal would be a matter of days or weeks, he said it would take "two or three days." Tehran is insisting a halt to the conflict between Iran and the US must include a truce in Lebanon. In the recent escalation of attacks, Iran fired nearly 30 missiles at Israel, according to the Israeli military, while Israel struck military and industrial sites in Iran. Iran said on Tuesday that two members of the "Army Air Defense Force" were killed in Israeli strikes a day earlier. And despite Iranian demands, Israel has kept up its attacks on Lebanon, where it is fighting Hezbollah.

## President felicitates Armenian PM on parliamentary election victory

### International Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian congratulated Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan and his Civil Contract Party on their victory in Armenia's parliamentary elections, expressing confidence that bilateral ties will continue to expand in the coming years. In a message addressed to the Armenian prime minister on Monday, President Pezeshkian described the renewed support of the Armenian people for Pashinyan's government as a sign of their desire to pursue policies aimed at strengthening peace, development, stability and regional cooperation in the South Caucasus region. The Iranian president said he was confident that the positive and dynamic trend that has characterized relations between



Tehran and Yerevan in recent years would be further reinforced through broader and more constructive cooperation between the two neighboring countries. Armenia's governing Civil Contract party won the elections seen as a sign of its handling of a peace deal with Azerbaijan and its growing turn to the West. Pashinyan's party won 49.8% of votes with all polling stations counted from Sunday's ballot, enough to secure a parliamentary majority under Armenia's electoral system, the Central Election Commission (CEC) said on Monday.

## Qalibaf highlights pursuit of both war, diplomacy to uphold national rights

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Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said the country's strategy to put an end to the current US-Israeli aggression is to simultaneously pursue war and diplomacy to defend the rights of the Iranian nation. In an audio message addressed to the Iranian nation released on Monday, Qalibaf said that Iran is ready to immediately resume its military operations to respond to US and Israeli violations of the ceasefire announced in early April. His comments came after Iran carried out missile attacks on the Israeli regime in response to its violations of the terms of the

ceasefire, which also include the cessation of hostilities in Lebanon. The operation came despite ongoing efforts to mediate a deal between Iran and the US that could put a permanent end to the US-Israeli aggression on the country that began in late February. Qalibaf, who has led Iran's indirect negotiations with the US, said Tehran has been serious in its pursuit of diplomacy to end the aggression. However, he insisted that military response to US violations of the ceasefire in the Persian Gulf and against Israel's attacks in Lebanon is also a firm part of Iran's strategy to reach its objectives in the current confrontation.

## Iran's response to ...

Israel has sought to push radical or maximalist demands onto the American side for pursuit at the negotiating table. Part of the responsibility for this also lies with the Trump administration, which has left the door open to the influence of the Israeli lobby, allowing Israel to capitalize on that opportunity. Beyond that, President Trump's own personal characteristics and political style have made reaching an agreement more difficult. Iran-US negotiations are not built on trust. However, for any negotiating process to reach a tangible outcome, there must at least be a degree of confidence within the negotiating framework itself—not necessarily between the parties, but confidence in the process. Because that stability and predictability have been lacking, and because the American side has not demonstrated a consistent approach, the prospects for any

agreement have become increasingly uncertain. The United States appears to be seeking an agreement that delivers gains without requiring meaningful concessions. It wants to claim that any deal it reaches is better than the Obama-era agreement—or even the best agreement ever achieved. That makes the negotiating environment even more difficult. At the same time, because Trump previously criticized the Obama administration for easing sanctions and providing funds to Iran, he remains concerned that if an understanding is reached and similar measures are taken, he will face criticism and political pressure from his rivals or even from within his own camp, and particularly from Israel. As a result, he repeatedly shifts his positions, making the prospect of an agreement even more challenging. Moreover, the two sides are still in the phase of seeking common

ground and drafting a framework, which can differ substantially from actual implementation. Reaching an understanding is not the end of the process; it is only the beginning. Yet even at this preliminary stage, no agreement has been achieved. It appeared that by making positive statements about the possibility of an understanding, the United States was primarily seeking to buy time and prolong the process. This would allow economic pressure to remain in place, enable Israel to continue its actions in Lebanon, and allow the United States to periodically take steps in the Strait of Hormuz without offering concessions. At the same time, it would help preserve stability in financial and energy markets and prevent tensions from escalating beyond a certain threshold. Taken together, these factors provide little reason for optimism about the prospects of reaching a genuine understanding.



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