

Pezeshkian: Iran-US talks fully coordinated with Leader

'Tehran will stand by deal only if Washington does so'



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian speaks during a meeting with clerics in central city of Qom on June 30, 2026.
● president.ir

the rights of the Iranian people "from a position of dignity, strength and safeguarding national interests" and had neither accepted nor would accept demands imposed by what he called Iran's enemies, IRNA reported. Speaking at a meeting with a group of clerics in the central city of Qom, the president described the agreement as "another achievement of the Iranian nation in the field of diplomacy" and said Iran had entered the negotiations with the US "from a position of strength," crediting public resistance, the capabilities of the country's armed forces and the preservation of domestic unity.

He said every stage of the negotiations had been carried out in line with the Islamic Republic's overarching policies, in continuous coordination with Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Mojtaba Khamenei and

through the country's legal mechanisms.

Despite security constraints and considerations, the final text of the agreement underwent expert and security reviews by the relevant authorities before receiving what Pezeshkian said was strong backing from members of Iran's Supreme National Security Council.

Pezeshkian accused some political currents of trying to chip away at the diplomatic achievement by attacking Iran's negotiating team and questioning national decisions.

He said stronger coordination among different branches of the state and greater internal cohesion were essential to resolving the country's problems, adding that reaching national objectives would remain difficult "until we reach a common language and a shared understanding of the issues." The president again underscored the need to preserve national unity.

"Wherever national solidarity has been strengthened, the country has moved along the path of progress and strength, and wherever divisions have widened, the ground has been pre-

pared for enemies to exploit," he said. In a post on X late on Monday, Pezeshkian also referred to recent military threats by the US president against the Islamic Republic, saying that any agreement between Tehran and Washington must be based on "mutual respect and reciprocal commitments", not threats or one-sided pressure.

"Mutual understanding is a two-way street. If the American side adheres to the agreement, we will also fulfill our commitments," he wrote.

"Our approach to unreasonable saber-rattling and baseless threats is to rely on rationality and human dignity in decision-making, and to defend decisively and fearlessly when it comes time to act," he added.

His remarks came as Iran and the United States work toward implementing a Pakistan-mediated Memorandum of Understanding aimed at ending the recent cycle of US-Israeli aggression and easing regional tensions.

Iran has repeatedly said it remains ready for serious diplomacy based on justice and equality while rejecting coercion and what it describes as empty promises.

International Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian said on Tuesday that all stages of Tehran's recent negotiations with the United States were conducted in full coordination with the country's Lead-

er and within Iran's legal framework, adding that Tehran would not bow to "imposed demands" as both sides work to implement a recently reached agreement.

Pezeshkian said the government had pursued the negotiations to secure

Iran to hold talks with Qatar on blocked funds; denies US meeting

International Desk

Iran will hold talks with mediator Qatar on Wednesday regarding its frozen assets, the Iranian Foreign Ministry said, denying that any meeting with the United States was planned in the Persian Gulf state, where delegations from both sides were expected.

"What is expected to take place in Doha, probably tomorrow, will be discussions regarding the implementation of provisions of the memorandum of understanding, including the provision concerning the release of Iran's restricted assets, and these discussions will be held with the Qatari side," Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baqaei told reporters at a weekly press conference on Tuesday. "Therefore, I emphasize that we have not planned any meeting with the American side at any level for the next few days," Baqaei added.

While there is no official figure for the total amount of frozen Iranian assets, media reports have estimated the sum at between \$100 billion and \$123 billion.

His remarks came after US President Donald Trump claimed on Monday that a meeting would be held in Qatar's capital at Iran's request on Tuesday.

According to Qatar's Foreign Ministry,



US envoys Jared Kushner and Steve Witkoff have also arrived in the country's capital, Doha, despite having no meetings with Iranian officials scheduled.

Tehran and Washington have signed a Pakistan-mediated 14-point memorandum of understanding to end a recent aggression by the US and Israel against Iran.

They have also set a 60-day period to discuss further issues including sanctions imposed on Iran as well as the country's nuclear program in order to reach a comprehensive agreement between the two countries.

However, Iran has insisted full implementation of the provisions of the Islamabad memorandum, especially a cessation of military operations on all fronts, including Lebanon, as preconditions for the resumption of negotiations. But the Israeli regime has never stopped its attacks on Lebanon despite the Iran-US agreement which

requires the cessation of such attacks. Baqaei stressed that Tehran will monitor the US's compliance with the memorandum "moment by moment" and warned that Tehran will not implement its commitments unilaterally. Baghaei said Tehran had never expected the diplomatic process to proceed without challenges, given the deep mutual mistrust and bitter past experiences of US breaches of commitments and Israeli obstruction.

He called the cessation of military operations on all fronts the most critical provision of the agreement, saying that, the United States, as the other party to the memorandum, must adhere to its commitments and do whatever is necessary regarding Lebanon to ensure that Israel's military aggression against Lebanon is halted.

Baghaei warned that if the US fails to rein in Israeli violations, Iran will not hesitate to use all available tools to protect its national security and interests.

Qatar, alongside Pakistan, has acted as a mediator in talks between Iran and the United States aimed at ending the war in the Middle East.

The most recent discussions between Tehran and Washington took place in Switzerland on June 21 with the attendance of delegations from all four countries.

Tehran rejects France-proposed Hormuz demining plan

Deputy FM: Mine clearance to be carried out exclusively by Iran

International Desk

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs Kazem Gharibabadi rejected France's bid to demine the Strait of Hormuz in collaboration with its allies, saying the operation will exclusively be carried out by the Islamic Republic.

Gharibabadi made the remarks on Monday after French President Emmanuel Macron said that his country and Oman had decided to work jointly, in coordination with partners, on demining the Strait of Hormuz to secure maritime routes and ensure free and unconditional passage through the strategic waterway.

"Under the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) demining [the strait] will be carried out solely by Iran and not by any other country," he said.

The deputy foreign minister also noted that Iran will not allow any foreign meddling in the removal of mines from the Strait of Hormuz given the current "sensitive and complex" situation in the critical energy chokepoint.

"We strongly advise France not to make the situation more complicated with its provocations," he added.

His remarks came after Macron said in a post on X that France and Oman had decided to work jointly, in coordination with partners, on demining the Strait of Hormuz to secure

maritime routes and ensure "free and unconditional" passage through the strategic waterway.

Macron made the remarks following talks in Paris with Oman's Sultan Haitham bin Tariq during his first official visit to France.

Iran has repeatedly maintained that navigation management, demining operations and temporary maritime arrangements in the Strait of Hormuz are governed by Article 5 of the Islamabad memorandum and remain under Iranian coordination as a coastal state. Iran restricted transit through the Strait of Hormuz, responsible for a fifth of global oil demand, in response to the illegal US-Israeli aggression on the country that began on February 28 and came to a halt under a ceasefire on April 8.

On July 18, Iran and the US signed the Pakistan-brokered MoU, which calls for a permanent end to hostilities across all fronts and includes a commitment from both sides to hold further talks on a final agreement in the next 60 days.

Under the 14-point deal, Iran is required to ensure toll-free passage for commercial vessels for at least 60 days, with full restoration of traffic in the Strait of Hormuz within 30 days.

Iran has stressed that the strait will not return to prewar conditions, emphasizing its legitimate right to sovereignty over the waterway.

Iran's capital market ...

Contrary to perceptions outside Iran, the country's capital market has made significant progress in

developing its financial infrastructure. Today, a broad network of online brokerages, asset management firms, investment advisory companies, investment funds and a wide range of financial instruments operates within the market. Investors can choose among equity funds, fixed-income funds, gold-based funds and other exchange-traded funds according to their individual risk tolerance. Risk-management instruments such as futures and options contracts are also available, while younger generations have shown strong interest in online investing.

From a regulatory standpoint, Iran's capital market also allows foreign investors to participate by obtaining trading codes. Foreign companies may likewise receive licenses to establish financial institutions in Iran when the right conditions are in place. The period following the 2015 nuclear agreement also demonstrated considerable interest among foreign investors in exploring opportunities in Iran's market. However, because the agreement was never fully implemented and political risks persisted, that interest never translated into large-scale investment.

If the political and economic environment becomes more stable, the capital market could become one of

the country's principal gateways for foreign capital as well as investment from Iranians living abroad. New instruments, including foreign currency-denominated investment funds, could also be introduced to reduce investors' concerns over exchange-rate volatility. After years of underinvestment, compounded by the damage caused by the recent war, Iran's economy needs fresh financial resources more than ever. If political stability, economic reforms and greater alignment with international standards come together, Iran's capital market has the potential to become one of the country's most important financing channels for economic reconstruction and long-term development.

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