

Qalibaf: Islamabad MoU document for consolidating Iran's victory in diplomatic front

International Desk

Iran's Parliament Speaker described a memorandum of understanding between Iran and the United States as a "document of honor and victory" aimed at consolidating Iran's success on the diplomatic front, saying Washington and Israel failed to achieve any of their objectives in the war.

"In one of my interviews during the war, I said that I did not mean that we had destroyed the US army and the Zionist regime. Rather, I meant that the United States and Israel attacked us with nine specific goals that were officially announced and documented, but they did not achieve any of their objectives at any level. This was the greatest defeat for the United States and the Zionist regime and a great victory for us," Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said.

Speaking at a meeting with a group of journalists on Satur-

day, Qalibaf said Iran is now engaged in an "unjust war" led by the United States and Israel. Iran's top parliamentarian said Iran "truly" won the war "militarily and politically".

Referring to the Pakistan-mediated Memorandum of Understanding reached between Tehran and Washington to end the US-Israeli aggression against Iran, Qalibaf said the agreement represented a "document of honor and victory" in line with consolidating the country's success in diplomacy.

He said the achievements on the military and diplomatic fronts had been made possible by the Iranian people, who had taken to the streets from the first day of the war to support the Islamic Republic of Iran and defend the country's territory and revolution.

Iran and the US signed the 14-point memorandum of understanding in June to end the cycle arising from the latest



Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf speaks at a meeting with a group of journalists in Tehran on August 15, 2026.

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bout of unprovoked American-Israeli aggression against Iran, which had begun on February 28.

They 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, the United States' violation of the agreement from its very first days has effectively rendered the deal invalid.

The two sides have stopped negotiations with the Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi saying on Saturday that Tehran is still undecided about resuming talks with the US amid disagreements about ceasefire



violations and the future of the Strait of Hormuz.

Araghchi said on August 10 that Iran will not engage in new ne-

gotiations with the US as long as it keeps violating the MoU.

Armed Forces vow no retreat until 'complete defeat' of US, Israel



International Desk

The General Staff of Iran's Armed Forces vowed not to back down until securing the country's legitimate rights and delivering a complete defeat to the aggressors — the United States and the Israeli regime — in the region.

It made the remarks in a statement on Sunday, marking the anniversary of the return of Iranian prison-

ers of war (POWs), who were held captive during the 1980s imposed war waged against the country by former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein, Press TV reported.

"Appreciating the iron will, as well as the firm and steadfast determination of the resilient and patient people of Iran, the General Staff of the Armed Forces assures them that it will not back down from the legitimate demands of the

nation and the beloved Leader of the Islamic Republic in confronting the aggressive United States, until completely defeating the American-Zionist adversaries in the region, upholding the rights of the heroic Iranian nation, and forcing the enemy to surrender," it said.

The United States and Israel launched their illegal war of aggression against Iran on February 28 by assassinating the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, along with senior military commanders.

Forty days later, on April 8, the enemies were forced to accept a ceasefire amid Iran's resistance, decisive retaliatory operations, and powerful grip on the Strait of Hormuz.

Tehran and Washington signed the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on June 17, but the US effectively violated the deal, prompting Iran to conduct devastating attacks against strategic American targets across West Asia. For more than 160 days since the beginning of the war, Iranians have held street rallies in support of the country's Armed Forces.

Iran urges Qatar to allow fact-finding team to launch probe into missing pilots

International Desk

Iran urged Qatar to allow a fact-finding team to enter the Persian Gulf country to launch an investigation into the whereabouts of the three Iranian pilots missing after an operation against a US base in the Arab country in March.

"The Qatari government should allow and facilitate the entry of the Iran Air Force fact-finding team rather than deny the detention of Iranian pilots," Commander of the Missing-in-Action Search Committee of Iran's Armed Forces General Staff, Brigadier General Seyyed Mohammad Bagherzadeh, said on Sunday. He added that a team of elite experts from the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force (IRIAF) has been waiting for months to obtain permission to enter Qatar and conduct a field investigation.

The senior Iranian military commander further advised the Qatari government to allow the IRIAF fact-finding team to depart for Doha, rather than deny the matter and block the revelation of the truth. He once again called upon the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to follow up on the cases of the Iranian fighter pilots.

On Saturday, Bagherzadeh said Qatari forces captured three Iranian pilots alive during an operation in response to the recent US-Israeli war of aggression against Iran.

He made the remarks in a letter ad-



dressed to the President of the ICRC, Mirjana Spoljaric.

According to Bagherzadeh, following the start of the US and Israeli strikes against Iran in late February, some of which were launched from US bases in the region, two Iranian Army Sukhoi Su-24 fighter jets flew to Qatar on March 2 to conduct a military mission.

The fighter jets were hit by the "enemy's air defense" on the way back, and the pilots ejected, he said.

While one of the four Iranian pilots in the jets died, the rest were captured alive by Qatari forces.

The body of the fallen Iranian pilot, Majid Kazemi, was returned to Iran and buried in the southern city of Shiraz in late July.

Qatari Foreign Ministry spokesperson Majed al-Ansari later denied the assertions, stating that Doha is surprised by the statements and reaffirmed that Qatari forces are not holding any surviving aircrew.

US maximum pressure ...

Can intensified US economic pressure accelerate the development of mechanisms independent of the Western financial system and deepen cooperation with non-Western partners?

Intensified US economic pressure could unintentionally accelerate Iran's move toward more independent financial and economic mechanisms. When a country has limited access to financial structures dominated by the West, it has greater reason to develop alternative tools such as regional cooperation, the use of national currencies, new trade agreements and independent financial networks.

From a critical perspective, the US policy of extensively using financial sanctions has gradually pushed more countries to seek ways to reduce their dependence on the financial system

under Washington's influence. However, creating an economic system completely independent of global structures is a complex and time-consuming process and will require multilateral cooperation, strong financial infrastructure and trust among partners.

The US speaks of the "economic isolation" of Iran. Can Washington really cut Iran off from the regional economy and international markets, or will Iran's economic interdependence with regional countries and Asian partners stand in the way of such a goal?

The US's stated goal of "economic isolation of Iran" faces serious limitations. Given its geopolitical position, energy resources, population, domestic market and role in regional transportation networks, Iran is not a country that can be completely re-

moved from the regional and international economy.

Today's global economy is built on interdependence, and even countries aligned with US policies have direct economic interests in engaging with Iran in many areas.

Efforts to completely cut Iran off from the global economy face not only geographical and economic obstacles but could also strengthen the trend toward the emergence of non-Western economic blocs.

From this perspective, the US policy of economic isolation faces a strategic contradiction: the more pressure is brought to bear to remove a country from existing structures, the greater the incentive for that country and its partners to create alternative routes. Therefore, sanctions can impose costs, but achieving the long-term goal of completely isolating Iran economically faces serious obstacles.



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