

## No, a Ceasefire With Iran Is Not a ‘Good Thing’

### THE LIE

A ceasefire with Iran is a great opportunity to engage in diplomacy with Iran and a negotiated end to the conflict.

### THE TRUTH

A ceasefire gives Iran time to regroup, rebuild its nuclear and military capabilities, and rearm its proxy networks — increasing the likelihood of a stronger, more dangerous conflict later.

### BACKGROUND

- On April 8, 2026, President Trump announced a ceasefire with Iran.
- The ceasefire was extended on April 21 while the White House waited for Iran to submit a proposal. That proposal was rejected outright by Trump on May 10, leaving the future of the ceasefire uncertain.
- European leaders and UN officials have encouraged a ceasefire as a “very good thing” and a pathway to an “enduring solution” to the conflict.

### TRUTH EXPLAINED

- Ceasefires do not automatically create peace. They can actually prolong conflicts by giving the weakened side—in this case, Iran—time to recover.
- The ceasefire gives Tehran breathing room to repair military infrastructure, stabilize its economy, rearm proxy groups, and reposition strategically while its adversaries like the U.S. and Israel face rising oil prices, political fatigue, and international divisions. ([The Hill](#))
- Iran followed this playbook after the 12-Day War with Israel in 2025, quickly repairing damaged missile facilities and moving launchers underground once the fighting stopped. The current ceasefire risks repeating the same cycle. ([124 News](#)), ([Jack Keane](#))
- Iran’s nuclear threat has not disappeared. Tehran has already enriched uranium to 60% purity — dangerously close to weapons-grade — and experts believe it has enough material for multiple nuclear weapons if enrichment reaches 90%. Despite U.S. and Israeli strikes in 2025, Iran’s centrifuges, underground facilities, scientific expertise, and much of its nuclear infrastructure survived. ([Independent](#))
- A ceasefire interrupts pressure on Iran’s nuclear program at exactly the wrong moment, giving Tehran time to repair facilities, move assets, conceal operations, and potentially expand covert nuclear work. The 2015 JCPOA showed the same pattern: sanctions relief gave Iran room to continue advancing centrifuge technology and preserve its breakout capability through gradual “salami tactics.” Every pause shortens the timeline for a future Iranian nuclear weapon. ([Washington Institute](#))
- Iran’s regional power depends heavily on its “Axis of Resistance” network, including Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Houthis, Iraqi militias, and other Iranian-backed groups across the Middle East. A ceasefire gives Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps time to rearm, resupply, reorganize, and prepare these groups for future conflict. ([Congress](#)), ([Belfer Center](#)), ([The Conversation](#))

### QUOTES

“The country that benefits from the ceasefire is Iran. They have been getting pounded, and now they’ve had two to three weeks of relief from it, and the prospect of more in store if negotiations get started.” — Former National Security Adviser John Bolton

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### TAKEAWAY

A ceasefire with Iran gives the regime time to recover from recent damage, repair its nuclear sites, rearm its terrorist proxies like Hezbollah and the Houthis, and refill its coffers with sanctions relief or oil revenue. Far from bringing peace, this break would let Iran grow stronger and more confident, ready to launch new attacks later when it feels it has the advantage. History shows that pauses in pressure have repeatedly allowed Iran to regroup instead of change its behavior. True security requires seeing the war to its completion.