

Army chief says missiles, drones primed as Israeli threats not over

International Desk

Iran's Army Chief Major General Amir Hatami said Iran's missile and drone capabilities remain strong and ready for operations, warning that Israel's threats should not be considered over. During a speech to the Army's Ground Force on Sunday, Hatami emphasized that the Iranian nation, through perseverance and resilience, defeated the enemy, but cautioned that a minimal threat should be treated with utmost seriousness. "We must not underestimate the enemy or consider its threat over," Hatami said, echoing Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, who said, "We must treat even a one-percent threat as a hundred-percent threat." Hatami stated that despite sustaining some losses, including the killing of several command-

ers, distinguished scientists, and innocent civilians by the Israeli regime during its recent aggression against Iran, the Islamic Republic emerged victorious in this unequal confrontation, inflicted significant damage on the enemy, and thwarted its plots." He went on say that, "Just as we continued our strikes until the very moment a cease-fire was imposed on the enemy, we will resolutely continue our path in the defense industry, scientific and technological domains, and all other areas." "Today, all armed forces and the four branches of the Army are moving even faster toward the heights of science and technology and are more determined than ever to enhance combat capabilities and preparedness," he added. He concluded his speech by saying, "With our established

plans and strategies, the Army Ground Forces has been on a positive and growing trajectory in enhancing combat readiness, increasing mobility, and developing intelligence and operational capabilities." On June 13, the Israeli regime assaulted Iran by attacking several civilian, military, and nuclear facilities. During the early hours of the war, the regime managed to assassinate a number of Iran's military leaders and nuclear scientists. In response to the unprovoked act of aggression, Iran launched a flurry of drones and missiles towards the occupied territories, under the codename True Promise III. Iran succeeded in inflicting significant damage upon the Israeli settlements and military facilities. On June 22, the US Air Force and



Amir Hatami
● IRNA

Navy attacked three Iranian nuclear facilities. The following day, Iran's military forces launched more than 30 drones and missiles towards

Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar, the largest US military base in the region, in retaliation for the aggression and damaged various parts of the base.

On June 24, suffering heavy losses at the hands of Iran's Armed Forces, the Israeli regime and the US were forced to agree to a halt in hostilities.

Deputy FM: Iran in no rush to re-engage in US talks without guarantees



Saeed Khatibzadeh
● IRNA

International Desk

Iran said it is in no hurry to engage in fresh round of negotiations with the United States unless Tehran is given sufficient guarantees that the talks would yield results. In an interview with China's Phoenix Television, Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Saeed Khatibzadeh said the US officials have sent many messages that they are ready to get back to the negotiation, but a recent aggression by Israel and the US against the Islamic Republic has changed many things. Khatibzadeh said that the aggression against Iran happened amidst nuclear talks between Tehran and Washington. Since April, Iran and the US have had held five rounds of negotiations to resolve a decades-old dispute over Tehran's nuclear program. The two sides had agreed to gather in Rome for the sixth round of the talks on June 15.

However, the US ally, Israel, launched an unprovoked aggression against Iran on June 13, killing nearly 1,100 Iranians – most of them civilians – in 12 days of strikes on the country. The US joined the aggression by targeting three Iranian nuclear sites. "If anything happens in the future, that will be an armed negotiation. Our fingers will be on the trigger, because the other side has shown that it is untrustworthy," Khatibzadeh said. Addressing the future of cooperation between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he said that Tehran intends to continue its collaboration with the agency, and that in the coming weeks, the IAEA inspectors will return to Iran. Iran did not expel them but they left Tehran following Israel's aggression, he added. According to the official, Iran is committed to its responsibilities within the international community as it is a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the IAEA. On July 30, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian put into effect a law passed by Parliament to suspend cooperation with the UN nuclear watchdog after the strikes by Israel and the US. Iran has accused the IAEA of siding with Western countries and providing a justification for Israel's air strikes.

Islamabad stresses lasting cooperation with Tehran to promote regional peace

International Desk

Pakistan's Defense Minister Khawaja Muhammad Asif said on Sunday that Islamabad seeks lasting cooperation with Tehran to promote peace and stability in the region. "The relations between Iran and Pakistan are very stable, and we are seeking lasting cooperation with the Islamic Republic to stabilize peace in the region," Asif told reporters after a meeting with his Iranian counterpart Brigadier General Aziz Nasirzadeh in Islamabad. "We have progressive vision to the expansion of military cooperation with Iran as well as commercial and economic exchanges," the Pakistani defense minister said. Asif said that Iran and Pakistan should encourage other regional countries to join the cooperation to establish peace in the region. "Stability in the region is inevitable for the development and



Pakistan's Defense Minister Khawaja Muhammad Asif (R) speaks to reporters after a meeting with his Iranian counterpart Brigadier General Aziz Nasirzadeh (L) in Islamabad on August 3, 2025.
● IRNA

prosperity of both nations — Iran and Pakistan — as well as for the other people of this region." The Iranian defense minister, for his part, said there are opportunities for collaboration in various areas, including cultural, historical, and religious ones, as well as the shared threats facing both countries. Nasirzadeh added that they also discussed developing defense cooperation and establishing security at the borders, noting that, "We

are confident that good things will happen in this regard." According to Pakistan's Defense Ministry, during their meeting, both sides discussed issues of mutual interest, including regional security, counterterrorism efforts, and ways to step up defense cooperation between the two neighboring countries. Nasirzadeh was accompanying Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian during a two-day visit to Pakistan.

Diplomacy in shadow ...

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The United States, if genuinely invested in global credibility and long-term stability, must understand that diplomacy cannot coexist with overt acts of war. Dialogue cannot be reestablished from a position of intimidation. True diplomacy requires mutual recognition, legal parity, and political will, not unilateral airstrikes. The historical record offers relevant lessons. From US-Vietnam rapprochement to the normalization of relations with Cuba and strategic engagement with China, enduring hostilities have often yielded to dialogue when leaders accepted the limits of force. There is no intrinsic law of geopolitics that mandates permanent enmity. Hostility between nations is not destiny; it is a choice—and it can be unchosen. The path forward requires more than rhetorical appeals. It demands innovation in diplomatic practice: Track II diplomacy, multilateral mediation, civil society dialogue, and a revitalized commitment to international institutions. Regional states and non-aligned countries can also play a constructive role in

de-escalating tensions and fostering back-channel communication. The longer such mechanisms are delayed, the greater the risk of spiraling miscalculation. Above all, this moment must be seen as a stress test for the post-Cold War international order. How the global community responds to the unlawful use of force by a permanent member of the UN Security Council will shape the credibility of international law for years to come. Will the rule of law prevail—or will power once again override legality? Iran has made its choice clear: to remain within the framework of international law, to pursue redress through legal means, and to exercise strategic patience. The burden now rests with the United States. Is Washington prepared to reconsider its trajectory? Is it willing to abandon a failing policy of militarized coercion in favor of a responsible return to diplomacy? The answers to these questions will not only determine the future of US-Iran relations—it may well define the next chapter of the global order itself.

Qalibaf at IPU in Geneva asserts Iran not begging security from anyone

International Desk

Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said on Sunday that in his last month's speech at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) in Geneva, he attempted to "break the image of a weakened Iran" and emphasized that the Islamic Republic is not begging for its security from anyone. The only way the enemies have is to accept Iran's legal rights and avoid an imposed war or an imposed peace with the country, Qalibaf made the remarks during a parliamentary session in Tehran. Qalibaf said on Sunday that the Western media made great efforts to portray Iran as the loser of the recent conflict between Iran and Israel with the aim of forcing Iran to accept an "imposed peace after the imposed war." On June 13, Israel launched an

unprovoked aggression against Iran, triggering a 12-day war that killed nearly 1,100 people in the country. The United States also entered the war by bombing three Iranian nuclear sites in a grave violation of international law. 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 aggression. Iran's speaker said he tried to expose the atrocities that the criminal Zionist regime and its Western supporters are committing. The Parliament speaker also said he sought to "expound that the behavior of the [Israeli] regime is based on the 21st-century Nazism, which, together with rac-



Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf
● IRNA

ism, systematic genocide, and aggression against other countries' territorial integrity, poses a threat to global security." If the international community does not stand against Israel today, all countries will burn in the fire of the regime's fascist attitude, he added. In his address to the conference in Geneva on July 30, he held up the pictures of an Iranian infant, who was killed during the recent Israeli aggression against the country, and a starving Palestinian child in the Gaza Strip, as examples of the crimes of "the Nazis of the 21st century."