

Qalibaf: Any new aggression will trigger response 'beyond imagination'

International Desk

Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said Iran is prepared to meet any violation of its territorial integrity with a response beyond its enemy's imagination, asserting that the country will not be intimidated by threats of all-out war or assassination.

"We will not be intimidated, and we are ready to deliver a response beyond the enemy's imagination to any violation of the territorial integrity of our great Iran," the top legislator said on Sunday, addressing the opening of a parliamentary session.

"Threats of an all-out war or assassination will not force the Iranian nation to back down from its rights and interests," he added.

Qalibaf argued that it was the United States that bogged itself down in a quagmire through its miscalculations and unprovoked war against Iran, and now it is the Americans who have to take the necessary steps to

extricate themselves.

"Until the Americans change their behavior, abandon their bullying and rapacious ways, and make tangible, concrete, and genuine amends in practice for their violated commitments, none of their claims will carry even the slightest credibility for the Islamic Republic," he stated. "Iran has nothing new to say."

His remarks came as the US officials have recently escalated rhetoric against Iran, threatening to bomb Iran's Kuh-e Kolang, which translates as Pickaxe Mountain.

Trump's new threats

US President Donald Trump said on Friday the US may carry out another military operation against Iran just as the Iran war nears its eight-month mark and rising fuel prices weigh on the US midterm elections.

"We may do another little Epic Fury," Trump told a rally in Florida, using the US military's term for its war on Iran.

He also on Saturday said Washington could

strike Iran as soon as "tomorrow," or reach a "big, beautiful" agreement with Tehran, amid reports that he's weighing renewed attacks on the Islamic Republic.

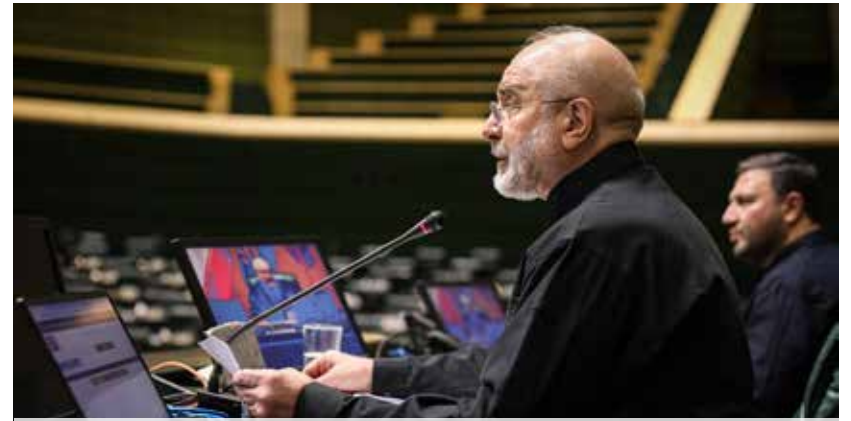
"We're thinking about doing it, and maybe tomorrow," Trump told reporters when asked how far along he was in considering a possible attack.

"Do you really think I'm going to tell you if I'm going to do it?" he added.

Trump said Iran could still avoid further military action by reaching an agreement with the US, noting that "they want to make a deal, but the problem is, will they hold the deal?" On Friday, he said this month the US would not launch an attack on Iran before the November 3 elections that will determine control of Congress, where Trump's Republican Party holds a narrow majority in both chambers.

The US and Israel launched an unprovoked war on Iran on February 28, killing thousands of Iranians.

Iran responded with a series of retaliatory



Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf addresses a parliamentary session in Tehran, Iran, on October 25, 2026.

● ICANA

operations targeting US military assets and bases across the region. The two sides later signed a memorandum of understanding in Pakistan. But Washington soon violated the agreement by failing to respect Iran's

arrangements concerning the Strait of Hormuz, which was largely closed during the war on Iran, severely disrupting regional maritime traffic and placing further pressure on energy shipments.

Nothing will be same as before aggression against Iran: Araghchi

'US military bases failed to bring security to their host countries'

International Desk

Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said on Sunday that "nothing will be the same" as before the US-Israeli aggression against Iran, stressing that fundamental and strategic changes have taken place in West Asia since then. He made the remarks during a meeting held in Tehran to discuss the role of martyred Iranian diplomat Kamal Kharrazi in building consensus on foreign policy.

Kharrazi, who served as an advisor to the martyred Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, was assassinated in a US-Israeli strike earlier this year.

He said that fundamental and strategic changes have taken place in West Asia and that nothing will be the same as it was before the 40-day imposed war.

"For decades, the Strait of Hormuz has remained open, and neither Iran nor Oman, the two coastal states bordering the waterway, has imposed any restrictions on maritime traffic. On the contrary, both countries have helped ensure security and safety and protect the marine environment," he added.

"However, the current war has changed everything. We must acknowledge that new realities have emerged. The shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz will no longer be the same as before, nor will the Strait be managed as it was in the past."

Iran restricted transit through the Strait of Hormuz in response to the US-Israeli aggression that began on



Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi (R) speaks during a panel discussion held in Tehran on October 25, 2026, on the role of martyred Iranian diplomat Kamal Kharrazi in building consensus on foreign policy.

● MEHR

February 28.

On June 17, Tehran and Washington signed a Pakistan-brokered Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), whose Article 5 places responsibility for reopening and managing the Strait squarely in Iran's hands.

However, Washington attempted to undermine Iran's sovereignty over the strait and imposed a naval blockade in violation of the war-ending deal, prompting Tehran to declare the vital global energy chokepoint closed to all traffic. Additionally, in his remarks, the foreign minister said that if the aggressors have any sense of reason, they will not try another military assault against the Iranian nation, noting, "They've tried twice, and they've seen the results." The US and the Israeli regime waged their first criminal war against Iran, which lasted 12 days, in June 2025. Their second aggression began on February 28, 2026, and came to a halt in early April after 40 days. In both wars, Iran's resistance and successful retaliatory operations forced the aggressors to accept a ceasefire.

Regional security weakened

Araghchi also stressed that regional

security must be ensured by the countries of the region themselves, without relying on or requiring the presence of foreign forces.

Iran and the regional states should live together in peace, without foreign interference, he said. "This is the only way to achieve peace, security, and stability in our region."

Iran maintains relations with all the Persian Gulf countries while working to reach a shared understanding on a new regional security framework, he continued.

Meanwhile, the top Iranian diplomat said that the recent wars constitute a turning point in the history of the region as they have fundamentally disrupted existing security structures and reshaped the regional landscape.

"These wars have demonstrated that the security arrangements of certain countries in the region, which rely on a foreign military presence and external intervention, have proved ineffective," he pointed out.

"American military bases in the region have failed to bring peace and security to their host countries. On the contrary, their presence has itself become a source of insecurity."

Iranian army says it shot down US drone over Bandar Abbas

International Desk

Iran's air defense systems shot down a US LUCAS drone over the southern port city of Bandar Abbas, the Iranian army said on Sunday.

The Iranian Army said that the Army's air defense systems, operating under the country's integrated air defense network, hit and shot down a US LUCAS drone over Bandar Abbas, a city close to the Strait of Hormuz.

The Low-cost Uncrewed Combat Attack System, or LUCAS, is a one-way attack drone. Its design is a copy of Iran's HESA Shahed-136. The cost of the drone is claimed to be \$35,000 per unit.

This is not the first LUCAS drone that Iranian forces have shot down. Another LUCAS drone was also shot down by the Army in July while flying over southern Iran.

In an announcement on Tuesday, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) said its air



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defense forces had intercepted and shot down an American MQ-9 Reaper long-endurance drone over the Strait of Hormuz. Back in September, Brigadier General Majid Mousavi, the chief IRGC's Aerospace Force, said the US has developed the LUCAS drone by emulating Iran's Shahed-136 unmanned aerial vehicle and incorporated it into its military arsenal.

Mousavi highlighted Iran's diverse fleet of Shahed-class drones, designed for combat, surveillance and reconnaissance missions, describing the country's indigenous drone capabilities as a major asset

in national defense. He also said Operation True Promise 1 set a record for the use of domestically developed drones, which were operated by the IRGC Aerospace Force. The latest drone presence over Iranian territory comes amid Washington's repeated violations of the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), reached after 40 days of US-Israeli war on Iran.

The US and the Israeli regime waged their first war of aggression against Iran, which lasted 12 days, in June 2025. Their second aggression began on February 28, 2026, and came to a halt in early April after 40 days.

Iraq will struggle ...

This is because Iranian goods enjoy considerable popularity among the Iraqi public. If Iranian products are

no longer exported to Iraq, the country will naturally face difficulties in securing food supplies. Even in Iraq, the choice of food products and goods from different countries is influenced by religious considerations. The majority of Iraqis prefer Iranian products to goods from other countries, a preference rooted in the religious and emotional ties that most Iraqis have with Iran. For this reason, the current situation suggests that the Iraqi government will have no choice but to maintain economic relations with Iran, given the strong demand for Iranian goods among the Iraqi public.

Could this measure be extended to other border crossings between Iran and Iraq? What options does Iran have to prevent disruptions to trade and passenger traffic?

In any case, relations between Iran and Iraq are complex. First, relations between Tehran and Baghdad are shaped by the two countries' social, political and security needs. However, beyond official government and state protocols, the Iraqi people, most of whom are Shiites, have deep emotional ties with Iran.

Any hostile move by the Iraqi government against Iran, whether in the economic, security, political or social spheres, would therefore be met with a negative reaction from the majority of the Iraqi public.

Consequently, relations between Iraq and Iran are not merely relations between two governments; they are, above all, relations between two peoples, extending far beyond official government protocols. In fact, given the influence the United States wields in Iraq and the fact that Iraq's financial flows are monitored by the US Treasury Department, the Iraqi government is under intense American pressure. Nevertheless, the Iraqi people's participation in political affairs and their deeply human and emotional attachment to Iran will naturally compel the government to take public sentiment into account. As a result, Baghdad cannot simply carry out Washington's directives.



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