

The satellite image taken over the US navy base – Naval Support Activity Bahrain – on July 23, 2026, displays extensive damage to the satellite communications system and warehouses. ● *AP*

Iran warns new US aggression could trigger wider war beyond region

International Desk

Iran once again warned of a "decisive response" to any new adventurism by the United States against Iran, with the Army's spokesman saying that any renewed aggression would trigger a confrontation extending beyond the region.

Iran's Defense Minister Mehrdad Akhlaghi on Sunday warned of a "proportionate, decisive, and impactful response" to any attack on the country.

"Those who pose threats will not dictate the scope, timing, or consequences of Iran's defensive response," he said.

Army spokesman Mohammad Akraminia also said on Saturday a potential future war could last longer than previous conflict, and the American president would not be in a position to dictate the timing or the conditions of its conclusion.

He was referring to the most intense phase of the fighting in the war that began on February 28 with US-Israeli strikes on Iran. Iran responded by launching missiles and drones at the US military bases across the region.

"Should a new military adventure be launched, US facilities, equipment, personnel, and interests could be targeted wherever they are within reach," he added.

Also on Sunday, Hossein Mohebbi, the spokesperson of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps echoed the remarks made by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Mojtaba Khamenei in a written message the day before.

"In a conflict with America, there are no geographical limitations; a vast theatre has been defined for inflicting damage upon the enemy," Mohebbi said.

Ayatollah Khamenei on Saturday ordered senior military commanders to ensure that any level or type of enemy threat is met with an "immediate, impactful, and geographically unrestricted response."

On the same day, US President Donald Trump claimed the US has knocked out much of Iran's military but still has to "take care of" one or two targets.

"We've knocked out their nuclear. We still have to take care of, I would say one or two sites, but we can do that in 10 minutes," Trump said.

Despite escalating threats from both parties, diplomatic mediators are making every effort to avert a renewed military confrontation between Tehran and Washington.

A senior Emirati official said on Sunday that the UAE is hoping for a breakthrough in negotiations between Iran and the United States while being prepared for the worst.

"We're hoping that there is a diplomatic breakthrough," diplomatic adviser to the Emirati president Anwar Gargash said during a conference in Manama.

"It is not the interest of the region to go through another round... But I think we're also, as we've shown before, braced for the worst."

Following a visit to Tehran this week by a Qatari delegation, Iran has dispatched envoys to the Persian Gulf country to continue consultations as part of indirect negotiations with the US to end the war.

Araghchi reiterates Strait of Hormuz will reopen a day after US accepts conditions

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi reiterated that Iran will reopen the Strait of Hormuz one day after the United States gives a positive response to its seven conditions.

According to spokesman for Parliament's National Security and Foreign Policy Committee Hassan Qashqavi, the Iranian foreign minister made the remarks during a meeting with the committee members on Sunday.

"If the other side gives a positive response to Iran's seven conditions based on the Islamabad negotiations, the Strait of Hormuz will certainly be reopened the following day," Qashqavi quoted the foreign minister as saying.

During the meeting, Araghchi added that Tehran was awaiting a response from the other side, stressing that the next move would depend on how Washington responds to the existing diplomatic initiatives.

His remarks come as Iranian negotiators met Qatari mediators in Doha aimed at pushing for a deal to end the US-Israeli war on Iran, an official briefed on the discussions told Reuters.

The talks come amid concerns that the conflict could escalate again after the November 3 US midterm elections. President Donald Trump has said the United States will not launch new attacks on Iran before the vote and that talks with Tehran have been productive, though he has not ruled out further military action thereafter.

Iran has repeatedly said it would respond to any new attacks by striking US and Israeli targets in neighboring countries, as the eight-month-old war continues to disrupt global oil supplies and spill over across the Middle East.

US 'prefers diplomacy'

US Secretary of State Marco Rubio said on Saturday that Trump has not decided whether to launch new strikes against Iran, but would prefer to resolve the conflict diplomatically.

Qatari mediators were in Tehran on Friday for discussions with Iranian officials before moving the talks to Doha on Saturday. The talks were being coordinated in regular contacts with Washington, an official said.

Araghchi in an interview with Al Jazeera on Saturday said that Tehran had carefully reviewed a message sent by US Vice President JD Vance and discussed it at high-level meetings, describing Washington's efforts to open a broader channel for dialogue as a "positive step".

The Wall Street Journal reported on Wednesday that Vance had sent a letter to Iran's security chief at the direction of President Donald Trump in a bid to revive negotiations and avert further US strikes.

Qatar's Al-Araby Al-Jadeed newspaper claimed that an American delegation was expected to join the diplomatic process in Doha.

However, the Iranian foreign minister said there is currently no plans for a meeting with US officials.

Tehran sees no need for a meeting with the American side under the current circumstances, he said, adding that Iran's conditions were clear and mediators were continuing consultations over them.

How Beijing is ...

On the other hand, while the instruments of global dominance in the twentieth century were fossil fuels and conventional military might, power in today's world is contingent upon mastery over foundational technologies. Grasping this fundamental shift, leaders in Beijing have elevated self-reliance programs and scientific supremacy to the topmost priority of national security. China's commanding position in next-generation telecommunications, artificial intelligence, microchip supply chains, advanced battery technologies, and clean vehicles has decisively redefined its strategic weight.

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This technological prowess fulfills a dual function: on the one hand, it serves as a shield of invulnerability against Western trade pressures and sanctions; on the other hand, through the export of digital infrastructure, smart city solutions, and telecommunications networks to developing countries, it turns Chinese standards and protocols into the operating architecture of the world's future. When communication and computing infrastructures across large swathes of the globe operate on Chinese standards, Beijing's strategic influence will not stem from enforced militarism, but will exist as an integral, indispensable facet of nations' daily life.

The complementary pillar to these capacities is China's structured diplomatic conduct. By transcending conventional Western dichotomies and refraining from categorizing nations into rigid binaries, Beijing has established its external relations on the principles of mutual benefit, respect for territorial sovereignty, and sustainable development. China's constructive role in brokering the normalization of ties between Tehran and Riyadh, alongside its assertive engagement in emerging alignments such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, demonstrates that Beijing intends to present itself to the international community as a "reliable, developmental, and balancing partner."

Ultimately, the astute convergence of infrastructural geopolitics and technological capability—channeled through a sustained, pragmatic worldview—has transformed China from the world's primary factory into the architect of a new international order. Along this trajectory, without becoming entangled in the quagmire of wars of attrition, Beijing is actively rewriting the rules of global power, security, and trade: a steady yet unstoppable trajectory that will anchor the foundations of the future international system ever more firmly around Beijing's strategic intent and capability.

Iran designates UK navy, air force as 'terrorist organizations', declares MI6 hostile

International Desk

Iran has designated the British spy agency MI6 as a hostile group and declared the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force terrorist organizations in retaliation for London's malicious actions against the Islamic Republic.

In a statement released on Sunday, the Iranian Foreign Ministry announced the designation, citing the UK's participation in the illegal US-Israeli war against Iran and the country's decision on July 13 to designate the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) as a "threat" under the so-called National Security (State Threats) Act 2026.

The ministry said that it is acting under "the Law on Countermeasures Against the Declaration of the IRGC as a Terrorist Organization" and in response to the "hostile actions" taken by the British government against Iran over the past year, including providing the aggressors access to military bases and military and logistical facilities located within territories under its jurisdiction.

"As of the publication of this statement (November 1, 2026), the UK's foreign intelligence service (MI6) is designated as a hostile group pursuant to Note 2 of Article 1 of the Law on Intensification of Penalties for Espionage and Collaboration with the Zionist Regime and



● *IRNA*

Hostile States Against National Security and Interests," it added.

Additionally, it continued, "the British Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force shall be subject to the Law on Countermeasures Against the Declaration of the IRGC as a Terrorist Organization by the United States and, accordingly, these two entities are hereby designated as terrorist organizations."

The ministry also condemned Britain's policies and actions as contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and international law, particularly the principles of respect for national sovereignty and the prohibition of unlawful actions against other countries.

The ministry noted that the blacklisting came in accordance with international law and within the framework of the principle of reciprocity.



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