

IRGC Spox. to MNA:

# Israel not dare to wage war as Iran missile power stands high

Highlighting Iran's missile power and the level of preparedness, Spokesperson of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) asserted that the enemy is not ready for a new war with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At one of the most sensitive and historic security moments in the country, we sat down with Brigadier General Ali-Mohammad Naeini, spokesman and deputy for public relations of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), to hear a firsthand narration of one of the shortest yet most consequential battles in Iran’s contemporary history: the “12-Day War with the Israeli regime.”

This confrontation was far more than a conventional military clash; it was a strategic test in which all components of Iran’s national power—ranging from the deterrent capabilities of its armed forces to the resilience of its social foundations—were placed under intense pressure.

In this in-depth interview, General Naeini recalled the shocking early moments of the conflict and the martyrdom of several of Iran’s most distinguished military commanders. Yet he emphasizes how the command structure was rapidly restored and how Iran delivered the fiercest possible response to the aggressor.

He revealed that this remarkable

level of preparedness was the result of years of systematic planning, successive military drills, and the foresight of commanders who believed, months before events unfolded, that war was “inevitable.”

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The following is the full text of the interview, which reveals untold details about one of the most decisive battles in the history of the Islamic Revolution.

What exactly was the nature of the 12-Day War? What made it fundamentally different from previous conflicts?

**“The 12-Day War was a full-scale technological, missile-based, and aerial war.”**

This war was, by its very nature, entirely different from the eight-year Iran–Iraq War. The imposed war was a classic ground conflict aimed at seizing territory and occupying Khuzestan. But the 12-Day War was a full-scale technological, missile-driven, and aerial confrontation—a genuinely hybrid war. It was a Hybrid Warfare operation in which cyber operations (both offensive and defensive), media warfare, and cognitive warfare were extremely serious and decisive components. These are the

hallmarks of modern, asymmetric conflicts. In previous wars, physical destruction and human casualties were the primary metrics. In the 12-day war, the victory was not defined by capturing territory, but by imposing one’s will and reshaping the balance of power on the battlefield. But we were fully successful, driving the enemy into a state of desperation.

**How could Iran give a very rapid and decisive reaction after the initial Israeli attack?**

Since February of last year, we had assumed that war was “inevitable.” The military exercises and meticulous planning were all aimed at deterrence and readiness for that very day. Senior commanders, including the martyrs Bagheri, Rashid, and Salami, were constantly assessing and overseeing combat readiness in all aspects—from weapons and equipment to tactics and technology. Immediately after the enemy’s surprise attack, which resulted in the martyrdom of several of our commanders at operational bases and headquarters, the command cycle was swiftly restored, and our forces were fully mobilized to respond in less than an hour. For example, the Aerospace operational units, despite a 12-hour delay due to new appointments, were fully prepared and carried out their



historic missile operation. This level of readiness was the result of years of struggle and force-building by these commanders.

**How do you compare the 12-Day War and the Iran-Iraq 8-Year War?**

Main similarity: Both conflicts were part of a “US project” aimed at overthrowing and weakening Iran’s national sovereignty. In both cases, the aggressors sought to divide the country and target Iran’s key power structures. Fundamental difference: The eight-year war was primarily a ground war and relied on strategic surprise against Iran, as the threat posed by Saddam was not taken seriously at the time. However, the 12-Day War was an air-and-missile conflict, carried out with full readiness and a clear understanding of the threat. We had recognized the inevitability of war a year in advance. The most important lesson we drew from the Iran–Iraq War was accurate threat assessment. We understood that future threats would be extra-regional, primarily from the US and the Israeli regime.

Regarding the regional situation, how likely is an escalation, and what is the readiness of the armed forces? We have no concerns about threats. The armed forces are continuously building strength and innovating. Beyond readiness, we are focused on nothing else. Every branch of the armed forces is striving to deliver a response that is fully innovative in tactics, technology, and methods, surpassing even what was demonstrated during the 12-Day War. I think that the enemy is nowhere near having the capacity for war anytime soon. The main obstacle for them is precisely the growing capabilities and expanding strengths of our armed forces, which prevent them from making any new decisions. What is being said about a new war is more psychological warfare than a real battlefield scenario. However, if the enemy commits another act of folly, it will face a far more decisive and regret-inducing response. We are prepared even for a more complex war.

## China-Iran-Saudi Arabia meeting to be held in Tehran

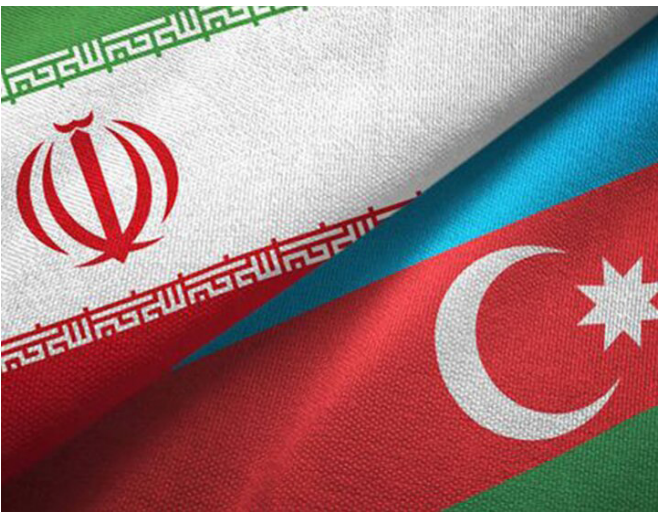
Iran, Saudi Arabia, and China are set to hold their third trilateral committee meeting in Tehran today to review and advance the implementation of the Beijing Agreement. According to Mehr News agency, he third joint trilateral committee meeting of Iran, Saudi Arabia and China is being held in Tehran on Tuesday.

## Tehran invites foreign partners to expanded energy Coop.

In a meeting with Belarus’s industry minister, Iran’s oil minister emphasized that Tehran has prepared a portfolio of oil and gas contracts aimed at attracting friendly partners. Iran’s Oil Minister Mohsen Paknejad said on Monday that the country offers “golden investment opportunities,” particularly in the oil and gas sector, and has developed a portfolio of contracts to facilitate cooperation with friendly nations. Paknejad made the comments during a meeting in Tehran with Andrei Kuznetsov, Belarus’s Minister of Industry, where the two sides discussed expanding joint efforts in energy, industry, and petrochemicals. Paknejad noted that Iran and Belarus possess strong potential for collaboration across multiple fields, especially in energy. He added that the contract packages are designed to create mutually beneficial conditions for a long-term partnership.

By: Mohsen Pakaein

## A big step in Tehran-Baku relations



Azerbaijan Shahin Mustafayev to Tehran, on the one hand indicates the strong will of the 14th Iranian government to strengthen friendly relations with neighbors, and on the other hand, it symbolizes the decision of the Republic of Azerbaijan to strengthen good relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Two neighboring countries with long borders and a history of deep friendship are bound to observe good neighborliness and promote relations and should continue their friendly relations in a positive and constructive direction. The fact is that the continuation of joint economic cooperation between neighbors,

especially Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan, can help strengthen peace and stability in the region and enable the development of strategic relations in the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus region. Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan can be good partners for each other in the areas of transportation, energy, trade, tourism, banking cooperation, border cooperation, as well as coordination to confront emerging security threats and challenges such as terrorism and readiness for closer interaction to confront transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. The 14th Iranian government has correctly chosen the slogan

of "pragmatism" in the field of foreign policy and, accordingly, considers any progress in the process of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with neighbors to be subject to the implementation of written agreements and oral understandings between the countries' officials. Tehran and Baku can also secure their economic interests by applying pragmatic approaches, in the light of positive synergy, based on commonalities, and in an atmosphere of mutual trust.The construction of the Rasht-Astara railway, the construction of the Aghband-Kalalah bridge, the opening of borders for passenger traffic, the removal of customs and tariff barriers, the expansion of tourism connections, finding a solution for exploiting the joint oil field in the Caspian Sea, and cooperation for the reconstruction of the liberated areas of Azerbaijan are among the axes that were of interest to both sides during Araghchi's visit, and their follow-up should be on the agenda of the authorities of the two countries.

## Iranian Armed Forces enhanced military power

A senior spokesman for the Iranian armed forces said the outcome of the 12-day conflict forced Israel and its Western backers to seek a halt to fighting, underscoring Iran’s expanding missile and drone power. Brigadier General Abolfazl Shekarchi, Deputy for Cultural and Soft Warfare at Iran’s Armed Forces General Staff and the senior spokesperson for the armed forces, said during a visit by cultural officials to the IRGC Aerospace Force exhibition that all military systems showcased were “entirely indigenous,” developed by young Iranian scientists, the Aerospace Force, and the Defense Ministry.

## Iran’s missile advances major source of fear for Israel

Israeli military representatives have told parliament that Iran’s quickening pace of ballistic missile production now poses a significant strategic concern. Israel has grown increasingly fearful of Iran’s expanding missile capabilities in the aftermath of the recent 12-day conflict, according to regional media reports. Citing Al Jazeera, Maariv newspaper—published in the occupied territories—reported that an informed source disclosed details from a closed-door Knesset session, during which the Israeli military representative warned lawmakers that Iran is rapidly producing ballistic missiles.