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In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Strategic Miscalculation: U.S. Aggression Against Iran and the Future of War

For nearly five decades, the United States and the Israeli regime have pursued a policy of relentless hostility and "maximum pressure" against the Iranian people. Sanctions, threats, assassinations, state-sponsored unrest, and war—intended to weaken Iran structurally and push it toward collapse—have not only proven ineffective but have forged a more resilient Iranian nation, accelerating its capabilities across all strategic domains.

By leveraging indigenous resources, the unwavering resolve of its people, and a unique geopolitical position, Iran has demonstrated active resistance and successfully transformed external threats into opportunities for national progress.

The Crisis of American Strategy

Over the past ten months, the United States, together with the Israeli regime, launched two wars against Iran. In both cases, Washington revealed a “strategic crisis” in its approach. The U.S. President failed to convince domestic and international public opinion of the necessity of such aggression, nor did he persuade political leaders at home or abroad. His declared objectives have been inconsistent, scattered, unconvincing, and vague.

In contrast, Iran’s response has been surgical and purposeful. The scale and sophistication of Iran’s defense surprised the aggressors. Central to this strategy were four pillars:

* National Mobilization: The unified defense of the homeland by the Iranian people.

* Internal Stability: The failure of foreign efforts to incite domestic chaos.

* Maritime Sovereignty: Asserting control over the Strait of Hormuz and regional maritime traffic.

* Technological Fortification: The neutralization of advanced cyber-warfare and electronic aggression through indigenous digital infrastructure, proving that Iran's sovereignty extends into the fifth dimension of modern conflict.

Iran has proven that—even without nuclear weapons—it possesses the conventional, asymmetric, and technological power to exert influence on energy security, trade, investment, finance, transportation, and even food security at both regional and global levels.

Regional and Global Implications

1. The United States: A Superpower in Decline

* Domestic Rift: A widening chasm between the American public and its leadership, which will inevitably manifest in upcoming electoral cycles.

* Diplomatic Isolation: Intensified opposition to U.S. policies across the Islamic world, among Western allies, and within global public opinion

* Security Paradox: The transition of the U.S. image from a "guarantor of order" to the primary "disruptor of security" in the Persian Gulf.

* Transatlantic Fissures: U.S. behavior has rendered the neoliberal order vulnerable, widened the transatlantic divide, and raised questions about NATO's future. Now, they perceive the United States as reckless, unreliable, irresponsible, and dismissive of international law.

* The Myth of Invincibility: The collapse of the perception of U.S. military and technological hegemony, signaling an accelerated transition toward a multipolar world.

2. Iran: The Rise of a Global Actor

* Geopolitical Stature: Confirmation of Iran's status as a pivotal global power whose influence extends far beyond regional borders.

* Maritime and Digital Authority: Iran's decisive role in establishing a new security architecture for both the Strait of Hormuz and the regional information landscape.

* A Model of Deterrence: Iran's resilience now serves as a inspiration for nations seeking to maintain sovereignty against hegemonistic pressure.

This conflict once again highlights Iran's historical experience: throughout history, from Alexander to the Mongols, invaders have been absorbed and subdued by Iranian civilization. Today, too, the United States will ultimately yield before the national and religious culture of the Iranian people.

**Public Diplomacy of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran
in Hong Kong and Macao**

