

China: "US Will Suffer a Crushing Defeat in Taiwan - End of Its Hegemony Nears" -Issued "White Paper" on Reunification



"Countdown to reunification with Taiwan"

[08/11/2022 - 09:49](#)

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The United States has learned no lessons from its failed line in Ukraine and is trying to do the same in Taiwan.

Washington will suffer a crushing defeat here, Chinese Ambassador to Russia Zhang Hanhui said in an exclusive interview with TASS. *"We are on the road to our nation's most important goal: the reunification of the homeland. The Chinese people have unshakable will, strong determination, full confidence and every opportunity to defend national sovereignty and national dignity ,"* the Chinese diplomat stressed.

"Instead of learning a lesson from their failed line on the Ukraine issue, the United States has artificially linked it to the Taiwan issue, here they are in for an even bigger crushing defeat."

The end of their reign

Zhang Hanhui pointed out that, as many facts prove, the United States *"is the real destroyer of international norms and world order, a source of increasing instability and uncertainty in today's world."* *"US hegemony has become the biggest challenge to the progress and peaceful development of human civilization,"* he added.

"China strongly opposes the following misguided actions by the US: hegemony and intimidation."

We hope that the United States will understand the Cold War mentality and unilateral sanctions will not lead us anywhere, indirect wars and interference in the internal affairs of other countries have no perspective," the Chinese ambassador noted.

The countdown to Taiwan's reunification with China has begun

The announcement by the People's Liberation Army that the sea and air exercises around Taiwan are continuing, came to underline that it was not a symbolic gesture but the actual initiation of steps for reunification with China.

In any case, the high schools in question marked an intersection, as they were not merely a show of force and a presentation of China's ability to proceed with a major military operation against Taiwan. Instead,

the high schools had a direct impact on Taiwan itself as the six annexed areas effectively formed a naval and air blockade of it.

This means that Nancy Pelosi's political recklessness – by wider admission if we look at the reactions first of all in the US itself – had the exact opposite effect of whatever she intended. Instead of acting as a sign of American resolve and a deterrent to China's aggressive designs, it ultimately acted as a catalyst to begin an irreversible, however time-consuming, process of reuniting the island with the People's Republic of China.

And this is because by prolonging the forms of blockade, China can exert particularly real pressure on Taiwan. Let's not forget that despite the attempt to form a super-arms treaty against Taiwan, Beijing would like to avoid an amphibious invasion of the island, which would have great costs, if we consider the scale of the operations and the existing resistance of the Taiwanese armed forces that they have significant American equipment.

Conversely, a blockade can more effectively bend the resistance of an island that depends heavily on imports of energy and important raw materials but also on the ability to export the products of its high-tech industry. It is typical that Taiwan has reserves of natural gas for 11 days and oil for 146 days.

At the same time, the very exercises carried out by the People's Liberation Army are intended to make it clear that it is now in a position to be able to launch missile strikes in the entire sea area surrounding Taiwan, and therefore to prevent in the event of a "hot" conflict the approach of American or Japanese ships and aircraft.

"White paper" from Beijing on Taiwan

The Taiwan Affairs Bureau, an agency of the Chinese government, released a "White Paper" on 10/8 detailing how Beijing plans to retake the island, mainly through economic incentives.

"We are willing to create a vast space (of cooperation) to achieve peaceful reunification," the Beijing document said. "But we will leave no room for separatist actions aimed at the pseudo-independence of Taiwan in any form."

China considers Taiwan, a republic of 23 million people that has pursued its own independent path since the end of the Chinese Civil War in 1949, to be its province, which has not been able to be reunited with mainland China.

The white paper also promises economic prosperity with "reunification".

China suggests strengthening cultural relations, relations in the fields of social welfare and health, or also encouraging further economic "integration" through "preferential policies."

China-Taiwan war simulation in the US: Huge losses for the allied forces - On the bottom 150 warships and 900 aircraft...

<https://warnews247.gr/prosomoiosi-polemou-kinas-taivan-stis-ipa-terasties-apoleies-gia-tis-symmachikes-dynameis-sto-vytho-150-polemika-ploia-kai-900-aeroskafi/>

US engagement with high casualties

[08/10/2022 - 15:03](#)

War scenarios are being drawn up by a group of US experts at the Center for Strategic and International Studies to prepare the US for a hypothetical war with China over Taiwan.

"The results show that in most — though not all — scenarios, Taiwan can repel an invasion," said Mark Cancian, senior adviser at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, which simulates various war scenarios.

"However, the cost will be very high for Taiwan's infrastructure and economy, and for US forces in the Pacific .At the center, according to leaked information, the group of experts will meet until September.

There, retired US Navy generals and officers and former Pentagon officials, along with analysts from the think tank CSIS, are trying to see what the effects of the moves will be, according to Bloomberg.

The scenarios

The basic premise is that China invades Taiwan to force unification, to which the US responds with its military.

Another assumption (which is far from certain) is that Japan would grant “expanded rights” to use US bases on its territory – but would not intervene directly, unless attacked on its soil.

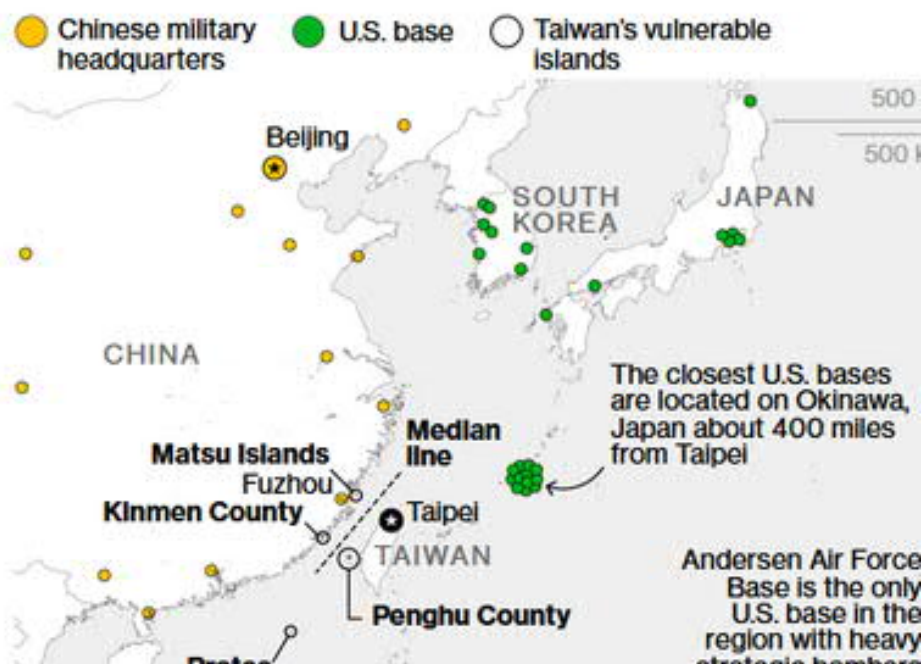
Nuclear weapons are not part of the scenarios and the weapons used in the simulation are the most likely to be deployed based on the current capabilities of the nations involved.

News of the war game simulations comes as China began test-firing missiles in recent days following a visit by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) to Taiwan.

So far, 18 of 22 rounds of the simulation have resulted in Chinese missiles being sunk by much of the US and Japanese surface fleet and would destroy "hundreds of aircraft on the ground," according to Cancian, a former White House defense budget analyst and retired US Marine.

Chinese and U.S. Forces Could Clash Over Taiwan

Taiwan's outlying islands would likely be among the first targets of an invasion



"If allied air and naval counterattacks pound the exposed Chinese amphibious and surface fleet, they would lose about 150 ships," he added. "The reason for the high American casualties is that the United States cannot conduct a systematic campaign to destroy Chinese defenses before they get close," Cancian continued.

"The United States must send forces to attack the Chinese fleet, especially the amphibious ships, before establishing air or sea superiority." "To get a sense of the scale of losses, in the last conflict, the United States lost over 900 fighter/attack aircraft in a four-week conflict. That's about half of the Navy and Air Force inventory."

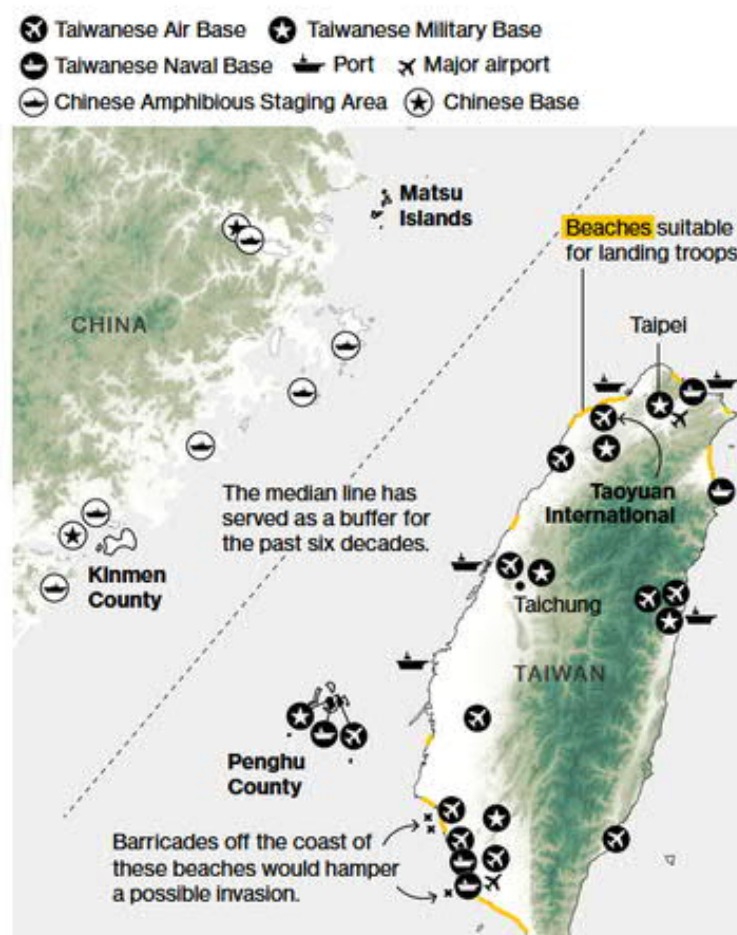
The forces of China

According to the simulations, Chinese missile power "is devastating while the stockpile lasts," making US submarines and long-range bombers "particularly important."

Also important is Taiwan's defense capabilities, because its forces will be primarily responsible for countering Chinese landings from the South.

"The success or failure of the ground war depends entirely on Taiwan's forces," Cancian said.

Taiwan's Best Landing Sites Are Well Defended



"For the Taiwanese, anti-ship missiles are important, surface ships and aircraft less so," because surface ships are "difficult to survive as long as the Chinese have long-range missiles available."

There are no estimates yet of the loss of life or the sweeping economic impact of such a conflict between the US and China.

World Affairs Brief, August 5, 2022

Commentary and Insights on a Troubled World.

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This Week's Analysis:

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PELOSI'S TAIWAN VISIT: PROVOKING THE DRAGON?

Ever since House Speaker Nancy Pelosi announced her intent to visit Taiwan, I couldn't help but wonder why? Is this just an ego trip before she retires or is there a more serious reason? She and all other Democrat leaders march to the globalist agenda and globalists have always [been] behind moves that will betray Taiwan to China, the most aggressive of all Communist countries and the next peer enemy of the West. So why appear to defend Taiwan now? At first I thought it might be part of the globalists repositioning themselves as if they are in opposition to China and Russia as these openly become the "bad guys" by plans to invade Taiwan and Ukraine, respectively. What better way for the globalists to cover their track of having built those two enemies in past decades? But after watching China's seething response and overt saber-rattling, I believe there is something more sinister afoot—and it isn't because she is working for China as Mike Adams claims—I think Pelosi, on behalf of her globalist handlers, is actually trying to accelerate China's plans to go to war with the West by ignoring their threats and making them look impotent. Nothing riles a Chicom more than making them look weak. In the end, all China could do to save face is pass off her visit as a meaningless stopover by an old woman, which she is.

Provoking Russia and China into a pre-emptive nuclear strike on US and NATO military forces (not cities) has always been the key to the globalist plan of getting Americans into a militarized global government. That's why the US still operates under the secret PDD-60 policy of absorbing a nuclear first strike and retaliating afterward. They want the US military decapitated. Without the US military to defend the West, it will be easy to talk Americans and all other Western nations into joining in some new "League of Democracy" NWO with unlimited powers to prosecute the war.

It also appears that the Anglo-American globalists are **dissatisfied with how long Russia and China are taking to start this war**. That is why they have sent the "old witch" Nancy Pelosi to antagonize China. Not that China needs much poking to move toward war. China has long telegraphed her aggressive intentions to take physical possession of Taiwan and go to war with the West in order to gain more "lebensraum" (living space) for her billions—which have run out of arable land to grow food.

Was Pelosi traveling to Taiwan merely to show tacit support? The globalists have no intention of actually defending Taiwan) she would have had fairly low profile meetings with leaders—although Taiwan relishes any attention they can get from US leaders, so deprived have they been of recognition from the US for decades.

Instead, wearing the blue mask of Covid compliance, she boldly announced that, “The US stands with Taiwan,” which everyone knew refers to backing Taiwan militarily should China invade. Nothing she would say could rile up the CCP more than a fairly open statement of military support for Taiwan. Remember when Joe Biden recently said the same thing? Well, in his case, the White House came out and backpedaled that remark, emphasizing that US policy is to recognize Taiwan as part of China.

Both statements by Biden and Pelosi are a partial reversal (without saying so) of the official US policy—that it accepts that Taiwan is part of China, but that it only rejects China taking Taiwan by force. If the US really intended to defend Taiwan as the independent nation that it is, having broken away from China in the civil war of 1949 (when the globalist George Marshall cut off military aid to Chang Kai Shek and brought the Communists to power), it would defend its independent status instead of acceding to China’s claim that it owns Taiwan. The official US policy is, in fact, a tacit invitation for China to absorb Taiwan, which can only be done by military force, even though the US says it is against that.

Well, being against it and being willing to go to war with China over it are two very different things.

Pelosi’s remarks also elicited outrage among the Chinese Communists because it directly counters their saber rattling and bluster about shooting down her plane, and threatening military consequences for Pelosi’s visit. The best they could do was lob a few missiles over Taiwan, without effect.

When Pelosi defied their threats and then boldly announced the US will stand with Taiwan, she didn’t leave China any way to **save face** —which is a big thing in Chinese culture. You don’t openly embarrass the Chinese leaving them no excuse or way to “save face” without them having to retaliate and take revenge. I think that’s exactly what the West wants out of this.

It’s also telling that Pelosi then went to S. Korea and visited the DMZ to do the same type of provocation with N. Korea, which has been recently threatening to use nuclear weapons against the US and S. Korea. It’s telling that the President of S. Korea refused to meet her. I think he can spot dangerous political grandstanding when he sees it.

My long-term projections on when Russia and China will attack is based upon their military advancement and readiness, generally, as no one can predict a specific time for a nuclear attack as that is determined in utmost secrecy.

But even a general window of attack is hard to pin down. How much military development and deployment is necessary to confidently take on the high-tech US military? Will it ever be enough? Those are tough questions, but ones which clearly worry the Russians with the biggest nuclear arsenal in the world, because as the Ukraine war has demonstrated, they don’t have the conventional levels of manpower and tactics to consolidate a nuclear victory with conventional forces moving in for the occupation.

China does have the manpower, but is somewhat behind Russia in nuclear missile deployment, though not nearly as far behind as the Pentagon proclaims in their annual assessments. China is current playing a shell game with its missiles. They are all hidden in mountain tunnels on road-mobile missile launch platforms. So why are they now openly building missile silos that are easily targeted by the US, when you already have a road mobile capability like the Russians that is nearly impervious to long range attack? I think they will fill these new silos with fake missiles to attract whatever is left of US submarine launched ballistic missiles in the US retaliatory strike.

The six or seven SLBM subs the US has out in open waters at any given time will be our only possible nuclear response if the US does absorb a first strike on military targets. And, none of their warheads are big enough to hit deep underground targets.

While military logic would project that Russia won’t ever be ready to launch against the West until China is ready to back them up with their superior conventional forces, China is still in a major building phase

with accelerated building going on with ships (including aircraft carriers, and nuclear subs), stealth fighter and bomber aircraft, and all types of missiles including hypersonic and anti-satellite. I can't see the Chinese PLA being ready until most of this new development has been activated, trained and at least partially deployed.

Yes, you can go to war without being fully prepared. The US has done that in every world war because of military short sightedness, but to survive your manufacturing capacity must be fairly safe, which the US distance from conflict has provided. That's no longer the case for any country due to intercontinental range missiles so a much deeper level of preparation and deep underground stockpiles are necessary to wage war in this century.

Both Russia and China have prepared along those lines with deep underground cities complete with high tech manufacturing capabilities, whereas US equipment and weapons are somewhat more exposed, foolishly relying on the MAD doctrine of "mutually assured destruction" which doesn't really work. Certainly, our limited manufacturing capacity is all above ground and fully at risk. PDD-60 only ensures the destruction of the US military because our Deep State leaders intend to absorb the strike and retaliate later, with what's left.

If my suspicions are correct about the globalists trying to provoke an attack by China (and perhaps Russia) before they are fully ready, let's look at how the Taiwan attack may provide a trigger event for that. There's no guarantee either will respond to a provocation until they are ready, but the fact that Taiwan is currently in China's crosshairs makes for good speculation.

Scenario 1: China invades Taiwan this fall as planned to test whether or not the US has the will to intervene. The US current has two carrier task forces in the China sea, the USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70), and USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72). They are keeping their distance from Taiwan which means they would not be able to intervene immediately. That is why China is planning a lightning "blitzkrieg" attack, mainly with missiles, and fighter bombers, following by amphibious landings of troops. US aircraft, depending on the distance from the battle, could only hope to stop the amphibious landing portion—if the US gave them orders to intervene.

In this scenario, the US decides not to go to war with China over Taiwan but decries the aggression and the impotency of the United Nations to stop it.

Scenario 2: China attacks Taiwan as planned and the US does intervene militarily without declaring war on China, hoping it will cause China to back down. China responds with a conventional naval and air battle against US forces, causing some casualties on both sides. This would probably lead to a limited war for Taiwan, much like the US and NATO assisting Ukraine militarily against Russia. Russia would probably not become involved due to her conventional warfare limitations and the distances involved. If China used a ballistic nuclear missile to take out one or more of the two aircraft carrier groups, it would precipitate a full declaration of war against China, but I think it unlikely that China would use nukes in this limited way when convention attacks could be effective without escalating into a full blown war with the US.

Scenario 3: This is the most dangerous scenario. China attacks Taiwan and the US intervenes militarily to stop the Chinese advance, which is only partially successful. China, which fully controls N. Korea, gives orders for North Korea to make good on its threat to attack US forces in the area and in S. Korea in support of the Chinese invasion of Taiwan. The US now faces a two front battle and must respond in S. Korea because we have thousands of troops there at risk, leaving China somewhat free to pursue their attack on Taiwan. Even in terms of conventional artillery, N. Korea has a huge advantage over the South, including US defenses, as [Blake Stillwell reports](#):

In the opening hours of the next Korean War, the North could kill upwards of 250,000 people using just conventional artillery, to say nothing of nuclear weapons or ballistic missiles, a January 2019 Rand

Corporation report found. Those numbers are just from the South Korean capital alone. And there is little the United States could do about it [except blanket their firing positions with tactical nukes].

The North's big gun is essentially a self-propelled coastal defense gun, the Koksan 170 mm, mounted on a tank and firing rocket-propelled shells up to 40 miles in any direction. Some 10 million people live within firing range of the Korean demilitarized zone, living and working every day with hundreds of guns pointed at their heads. This includes the population of Seoul as well as the tens of thousands of U.S. and South Korean military personnel stationed on the peninsula. Most of them live within the 25-mile range of Communist artillery pointed at the South, but North Korea has some pieces that can fire as far as 125 miles, affecting a further 22 million people. It's not a good situation for defending South Korea or protecting our forces.

But at some point the fight will turn nuclear either because N. Korea uses a nuclear missile to take out a US carrier task force or the US has to use its tactical nukes to stop the overwhelming attack of N. Korea's million man army invading S. Korea or their 60,000 artillery tubes as mentioned above. China could then use the escalating nuclear battle in Korea to launch its pre-emptive nuclear strike against US forces worldwide, and Russia would use its formidable nuclear forces in coordination with China's attack.

Scenarios 1 and 2 would almost assuredly not lead to WWII. Previously, I've anticipated scenario 1 where the US does not have the will to intervene, but with Pelosi's provocations I'm not so sure the US doesn't want the early war with China that a war on Taiwan would precipitate. Perhaps the globalists feel that an early war with a less prepared China would be easier to defeat.

The disadvantage of an early war restricted to China alone is that it doesn't fulfill the overarching globalist objective of getting the US in a military global government. Only scenario 3 in a war sufficiently broad and involving N. Korea and nuclear weapons, is capable of justifying a joint China-Russia nuclear strike on the US military and NATO and also drives the US into a military global government to prosecute the war.

Anything is possible in the unstable world where three globalist powers are vying for control of the NWO. But I still think that if you keep your eye on Taiwan and N. Korea as they interact in the test of wills between the US and China, you be able to have at least a couple of weeks notice of when WWII may erupt.

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Economist: A US-China war over Taiwan is getting closer – How it can be prevented

The risk of open conflict

[08/11/2022 - 15:49](#)

Can a war between China and the US over Taiwan be avoided? And if so, in what way? These are the central questions posed by a recent Economist analysis of the crisis in Asia,

(<https://www.economist.com/leaders/2022/08/11/how-to-prevent-a-war-between-america-and-china-over-taiwan>) concluding that there is still room for normalization of relations.

Since their previous showdown in 1995-96, America, China and Taiwan have increasingly found the ambiguities and contradictions of the status quo on which peace rests increasingly vexing. China in particular is now showing its teeth. Therefore, to prevent a very dangerous war, there is a need for a new balance.

Why is Taiwan so annoying?

According to the financial newspaper, the current situation reflects the seismic changes that have occurred over the last fifty years. Taiwan has evolved from a military dictatorship into a liberal democracy of 24 million people, almost all of whom are Han Chinese. Its citizens own more than twice as much wealth as mainland Chinese. Their success, the Economist reckons, itself challenges China's authoritarian regime and is one of the most obvious reasons the Taiwanese do not want to come under the control of the Beijing government.

The country's president, Tsai Ing-wen, has made no formal moves towards independence, but the island is steadily moving away from the mainland. China's proposal for "one country, two systems" sounds empty since the mainland crushed civil liberties in Hong Kong, which had accepted the same offer. Today, few Taiwanese say they would immediately want formal independence, but the main reason for this is that such a move would almost certainly lead to an invasion. "But even fewer are those who wish for reunification.

The US has changed

The US has also changed, the financial paper notes. After the two superpower interventions to protect Taiwan during the 1950s, the US began to doubt whether it was worth defending. But the country's democratic success, as well as its importance as a source of semiconductors, made it even more important.

Current US allies such as Japan view the decisive support for Taiwan as a test of America's role as a dominant and reliable power in the western Pacific region. The US has not formally committed to defending Taiwan in a direct manner, instead adopting a policy of "strategic ambiguity".

But amid growing Sino-American rivalry, and with politicians in Washington vowing to get tough on China, there is little doubt that if a battle over Taiwan were to break out today, the US would be involved. Indeed, President Joe Biden has repeatedly stated as much — though each time staff has been quick to refute those statements.

"Paranoid" nationalism

But no one wants to see the status quo change as much as China. The continuation of peace depends largely on President Xi Jinping – who gives plenty of cause for pessimism. As China grows richer, it also cultivates a strong nationalism, which the financial paper describes as "paranoid". In his context, he highlights every humiliation he has suffered at the hands of foreign powers.

Xi has linked reunification with Taiwan to his goal of achieving "national renewal" by 2049. China's armed forces are building up the power needed to take the island by force. The country's navy now has more ships than America's. Some strategists in Washington believe the invasion will take place within the decade.

So far, China's moves have been limited to a calculated show of force. They are designed to display her anger and power, avoiding escalation. Her powers are used in a way that will not cause war.

The USA is moving accordingly. And the plane carrying US House Speaker Nancy Pelosi to Taiwan avoided flying over Chinese naval bases in the South China Sea.

More exercises for peace?

The danger arises from China's use of the crises to define new borders in what Taiwan considers its airspace and domestic waters. In addition, he is likely to attempt to impose even tighter restrictions on the island's trade with the rest of the world.

For their part, the US and its allies seek to prevent these developments without engaging in combat. According to the Economist, America should start by re-creating the pre-crisis norms. For example, the economic paper believes that the US should immediately return to military activity around Taiwan, including movements through the Taiwan Strait and operations in international waters that China

considers its own. Other moves the analysis favors are the expansion of joint military exercises with its allies in the region and their further involvement in planning involving Taiwan. Japan was annoyed when China fired rockets in its direction and indicated that it could get involved in the event of war,

The lessons of Ukraine

The Economist analyst draws seemingly conflicting lessons from the Ukraine war. On the one hand, it judges as the best method to prevent an open conflict in Taiwan, the actions that would make the Chinese side consider that the risk is too great and not worth the effort.

Argument to which one could argue that the increased Western military presence in the Straits could push China to attack, out of fear for its own security – which is also Russia's argument for invading Ukraine.

On the other hand, he believes that Taiwan should take lessons from Ukraine in the use of small, hand-held weapons, instead of the expensive equipment that its generals so far prefer. "The island," the article says, "should be turned into a hedgehog that China would find difficult to swallow. Like Ukraine, Taiwan should show a greater willingness to defend itself." As the Economist points out, the country's armed forces have been plagued by corruption, waste and scandals for years.

His conclusion? *"War is not inevitable. As grand as Xi's ambitions are, his priority is to stay in power. If the invasion of Ukraine teaches one lesson, it is that even a seemingly easy victory can turn into a protracted ordeal, with devastating consequences domestically. America and Taiwan are not required to prove that an invasion would fail, but to create enough doubt for Xi to wait."*

Surprise in the West: Russia launched an Iranian satellite – US-Israel concerns are in the "red"

The Kayam remote sensing satellite

[08/10/2022 - 10:21](#)



Russia launched an Iranian satellite yesterday (9/8) from the territory of Kazakhstan.

In particular, the Khayam remote sensing satellite was launched by a Soyuz rocket at 08:52 (Greece time) from the Russian Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan region, according to the images transmitted directly by the Russian space agency Roscosmos.

The satellite, named after the Persian poet and philosopher Omar Khayyam (1048-1131), was then put into orbit.

The purpose of the satellite is to monitor borders and control resources

It aims mainly to "monitor the country's borders", help improve agricultural production, control water resources and natural disasters, according to Iran's space agency.

For the United States, Iran's space program is intended for military rather than commercial purposes, while Tehran maintains that its aerospace activities are peaceful and in line with a UN Security Council resolution.

West: Fears of using the satellite to attack Ukraine

The launch of the Iranian satellite comes as some Western officials worry that Moscow may use it to support its attack on Ukraine, which Iran denies.

In fact, the American newspaper "The Washington Post" reported that Russia "considered using the satellite for months" as part of its attack on Ukraine, before later ceding its control to Iran.

Iran: "No third country can access the data"

"All orders related to the control and operation of this satellite will be issued from the first day and immediately after the launch by Iranian experts based in the Iranian Ministry of Communications," the Iranian Space Agency announced.

"No third country can access the data" sent by the satellite through an "encryption algorithm", the same source assured, denouncing the "false" claims of the American newspaper.

In October 2005, Russia had already launched the first Iranian satellite, Sina-1, from the Plesetsk cosmodrome (northwest Russia).

Khayyam's launch came three weeks after Vladimir Putin visited Iran, where on July 19 he met with his counterpart Ibrahim Raishi and the country's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

The State Department's reaction

Russia's growing cooperation with Iran should be seen as a major danger to the international community, the State Department said on Tuesday as Moscow launched an Iranian satellite into orbit.

A State Department spokesman told Anadolu Agency that the US is aware of Russia's launch of "a satellite with significant spying capabilities on behalf of Iran".

"Russia's deepening alliance with Iran is something the entire world should see and see as a deep threat," the spokesman said in an email exchange.

Closer Iran – Russia

The launch of the Iranian satellite is a landmark event in Russia-Iran cooperation, according to the head of Roscosmos, Yuri Borisov.

"The successful launch of the satellite on behalf of Iran is a landmark event for Russia. Bilateral cooperation with Iran paves the way for the implementation of new and more ambitious projects," said Borisov.

Meanwhile, Iran received the first data from the Khayyam satellite, according to Iran's IRNA news agency. The data included telemetry readings received from ground stations of the Iranian Space Agency, IRNA reported.

The Iranian satellite is designed to conduct scientific research, test intersatellite communication channel technology, measure the level of electromagnetic radiation, conduct remote sensing of the Earth and environmental monitoring.