

Iran in a Week

Presenting a significant challenge to the government, the Iranian Parliament voted to remove Economy Minister Abdolnaser Hemmati, with 182 MPs supporting the move, 89 opposing and two abstentions or invalid votes. This marks the first ministerial interpellation under President Masoud Pezeshkian. Lawmakers blamed Hemmati for economic decline, rising prices and

currency devaluation. However, the “reformists” argue that those obstructing nuclear talks with the United States, not the economy minister, should be held accountable. They contend that Hemmati worked to stabilize the economy despite halted oil exports and severe sanctions. His dismissal appears to be a move by the “hardliners” to shift blame onto Pezeshkian amid

growing public unrest. Tensions are mounting, with the Iranian public on edge, especially given President Trump’s revival of his “maximum pressure” strategy. Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei and his “hardliner” allies remain opposed to engaging with the Trump administration, further deepening economic and political uncertainty.

News

Politics:



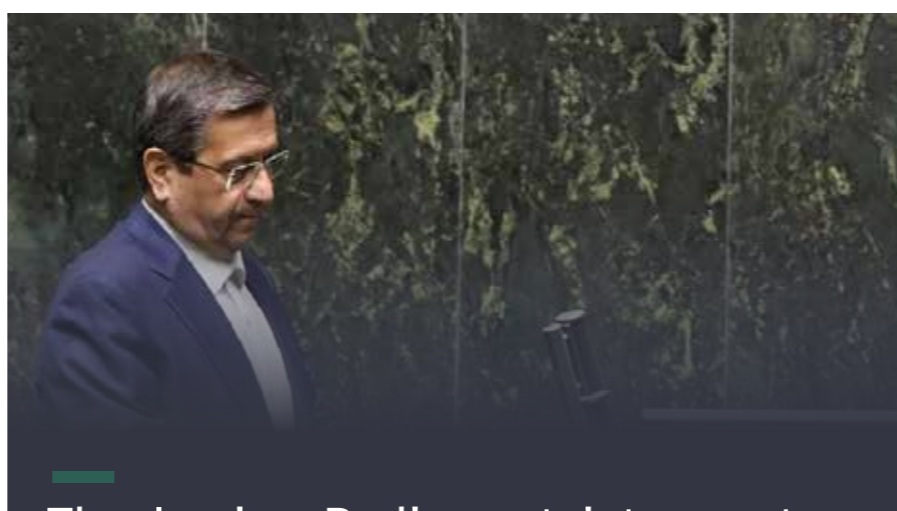
National Security and Foreign Policy Committee Spokesman Ebrahim Rezaei: “We will attack Israel’s nuclear facilities if Israel attacks our nuclear sites.”



Deputy for Political Affairs to Mohammad Javad Zarif Sasan Karimi: “Zarif did not resign; he was dismissed and will not return to his position.”



Presidential adviser Masoumeh Aghabour: “Trump has made our situation hundreds of times more difficult over the past two weeks.”



The Iranian Parliament interrogates ousted Economy Minister Abdolnaser Hemmati.

Security and Military:



1 IRGC Deputy Assistant Commander for Coordination Affairs Ali Fazli: “Operation True Promise 3 will be carried out at its scheduled time.”



2 IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami: “The enemies have not seen our real strikes. Operation True Promise was an example.”



3 The Culture and Media Prosecution has filed charges against journalist Yashar Soltani after he published a report on the disappearance of 61 tons of the Central Bank’s gold within a year.

The Region and the World:

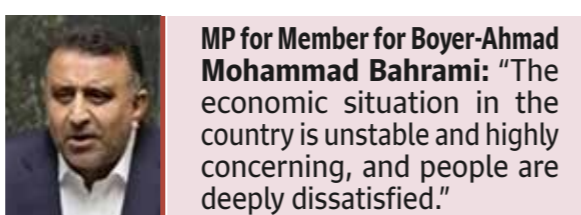


In his latest report, IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi stated that Iran’s enriched uranium production has increased by 92.5 kilograms compared to the previous report.

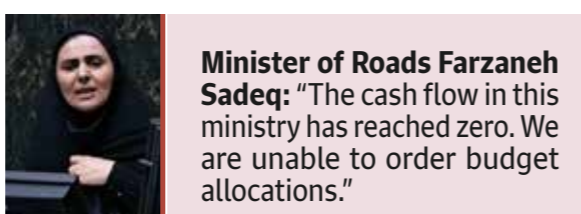


The US Treasury Department has imposed new sanctions on Iran targeting a drone manufacturing network.

Economy:



MP for Member for Boyer-Ahmad Mohammad Bahrami: “The economic situation in the country is unstable and highly concerning, and people are deeply dissatisfied.”

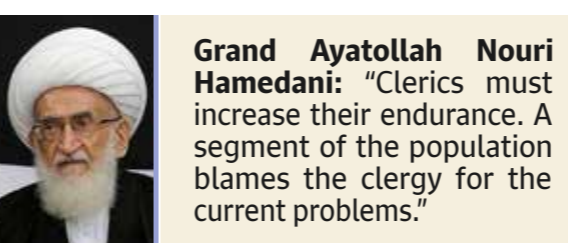


Minister of Roads Farzaneh Sadeq: “The cash flow in this ministry has reached zero. We are unable to order budget allocations.”

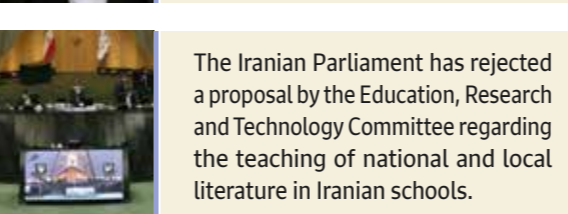


Chief Justice Gholam Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i: “The people’s economic conditions are deteriorating, and we are facing cultural and security issues that could worsen due to this situation.”

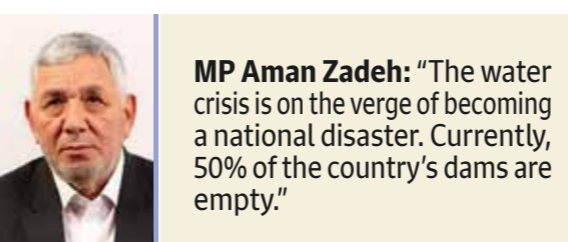
Society and Culture:



Grand Ayatollah Nouri Hamedani: “Clerics must increase their endurance. A segment of the population blames the clergy for the current problems.”



The Iranian Parliament has rejected a proposal by the Education, Research and Technology Committee regarding the teaching of national and local literature in Iranian schools.



MP Aman Zadeh: “The water crisis is on the verge of becoming a national disaster. Currently, 50% of the country’s dams are empty.”

Editorials



Diplomacy: Making the Impossible Possible – If the United States somehow reaches an understanding with Iran, it has a strong interest in investing in the country. Given Saudi Arabia’s key role in US policy in the Middle East, it plays a crucial part in maintaining regional stability and peace. Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, could encourage Tehran to engage in negotiations with Washington by offering investment incentives.



Migration Driven by Despair – Iran Faces Two Major Crises: Public suicides and mass migration are both fueled by a lack of hope for the future. Social optimism has significantly declined, leading to these alarming trends. Rising economic hardships, unemployment and soaring inflation have intensified the situation, leaving many Iranians with no choice but to flee.



Bread or Electricity? A Tough Choice – Iran’s economy, shaped by its conflict with the United States, cannot sustain both affordable food and infrastructure expansion. If conditions persist, Iranians may have to choose between cheap bread or electricity, poultry or fuel. The country’s foreign currency reserves may not be enough to support both.