

Iran in a Week

The visit of Iranian Supreme National Security Council Secretary Ali Larijani to Riyadh on September 16 marked a key moment in Saudi-Iran relations. The aim of the visit was to advance a regional security and economic framework, shifting disputes toward conflict management. It follows high-level exchanges, including Saudi

Minister Prince Khalid bin Salman’s April visit to Tehran, reflecting a shared will to rebalance power after restoring ties in 2023. Talks focused on trade, investment and joint projects, but sanctions and mistrust remain major obstacles. Analysts suggest two steps forward: first, measurable confidence-building

measures; second, a gradual economic roadmap starting with small projects and expanding as trust grows. Success depends on Tehran’s flexibility under sanctions and its ability to manage regional security pressures. Without progress on these fronts, the risk of renewed tensions remains strong.

News

Politics:



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi: “The agreement with the agency grants inspectors no access except to the Bushehr nuclear plant for fuel replacement.”



Supreme National Security Council Ali Larijani Secretary: “Grossi is a crisis-monger against Iran.”



Deputy Chairman of the Economic Committee in the Iranian Parliament Jafar Qadri: “If the Europeans succeed in activating the snapback mechanism, we will not allow others to conduct economic activities in a secure environment.”



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi: “Activation of the snapback mechanism will halt new cooperation with the agency.”

Security and Military:



Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Major General Abdolrahim Mousavi: “The terrorist attack carried out by the fabricated Zionist entity against Qatar is a criminal act.”



Member of the National Security Committee in the Iranian Parliament Ahmad Bakhshayesh Ardestani: “We should have built the nuclear bomb a long time ago.”



Chief Justice of West Azerbaijan Province Nasser Atabati: “An indictment has been issued against four spies of the Zionist entity linked to the Mossad.”

The Region and the World:



German Foreign Ministry: German citizens must leave Iran immediately.




US Treasury Department: Imposes sanctions on two Iranian nationals over \$100 million in cryptocurrency transfers from Iranian oil sales.



French Foreign Minister Jean-Noël Barrot: Paris demands the “immediate and unconditional” release of French prisoners in Iran.

Economy:



President Masoud Pezeshkian: “The size of the government has expanded dramatically, yet it has no revenues. As a result, it spends all its income on sustaining its own growth, runs short of funds, prints money and fuels inflation.”




National Iranian Gas Company CEO Saeed Tavakoli: “We expect the gas shortfall to reach between 300 million and 400 million cubic meters per day this winter.”




Iranian Labor Councils Union Secretary-General Ali Khodaei: “Workers’ wages now cover only 30% of household expenses, down from 70%.”


Society and Culture:



President Masoud Pezeshkian: “I asked the supreme leader that employees start work at 9 a.m. and leave at 1 p.m., because we are doing no real work, yet consuming water, electricity, and gas.”



Tasnim News Agency: “90% of the budget allocated to address water stress has not been provided.”



Zahra Rahnavard, one of the Green Movement leaders under house arrest: “The killing of hundreds of people, loss of eyesight, permanent disabilities and the filling of prisons are not tragedies that can be forgotten.”

Editorials

1


Setar-e Sobh Newspaper



The Four Sides of the Pressure Square
The IAEA Board of Governors meeting ended yesterday. Despite Abbas Araghchi’s Cairo deal with Rafael Grossi on limited inspections, this will not resolve sanctions. The snapback mechanism is likely, restoring UN sanctions and straining Iran’s economy. Officials must see the agency as the technical arm of the board and Security Council. Iran can still negotiate before October 18 to escape the “pressure square” of Europe, the IAEA, the United States and Israel.

2


Jahan-e Sanat Newspaper



Inflation’s Hidden Violence
Iranians, worn down by soaring prices, suppress anger as inflation outpaces forecasts. Experts warn unchecked inflation erodes morality and public trust, leaving society with simmering rage.

3


Eqtesad Bouya



Tehran’s 3 Billion Euro Scandal
Massive municipal corruption deepens public disillusionment, diverting funds from development.

4


Etemad Newspaper



Western Pressure
The West mixes negotiations with psychological pressure, seeking to limit Iran’s strategic options and undermine Tehran’s capability to make rational decisions.