

Iran in a Week

Iran’s reaction to the move by the European troika states and the United States at the IAEA signals a sharper tone and a shift in how Tehran frames the dispute. Iranian officials now portray the crisis as more than a technical nuclear issue, casting it as a test of national sovereignty and

international standing. Abbas Araghchi’s claim that the Cairo Agreement has ended reflects a broader pivot from trying to rebuild trust with the IAEA to viewing the agency as part of Western pressure. Reza Najafi and Esmail Baghaei echoed this line, linking the weak resolution

to politicized safeguards and failed efforts to revive snapback sanctions. Tehran is moving toward managed escalation — advanced centrifuges, suspending the Additional Protocol, and leaning on Moscow and Beijing — setting the stage for a more volatile negotiation phase.

News

Politics:



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi: “Our missiles are in a better position in terms of quantity and quality. We have identified our weaknesses and strengths.”



Spokesperson for the Iranian Foreign Ministry Esmail Baghaei: “We have officially informed the agency, via a formal letter, that the agreement known as the Cairo Agreement is considered null.”



Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Internal Affairs Kamran Ghadnafi: “Russia is ready to supply us with nuclear weapons.”



Former Labor Minister Hossein Kamali: “We are now living in a state of non-rule of law.”

Security and Military:



Minister of Intelligence Esmail Khatib: “The enemy is trying to target the supreme leader; sometimes through assassination, and sometimes through hostile attacks.”



IRGC Spokesperson Brigadier General Ali Naeini: “Our assumption is that war could break out at any moment. We have increased our readiness.”




Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council: “All that remains before us is confronting the artificial Zionist entity.”




Member of the Expediency Discernment Council Major General Mohsen Rezaei: “The resistance in Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen and in all countries currently resisting, originates from Iran.”


The Region and the World:



US Department of State: “We have imposed new sanctions on 17 entities, an individual, and a ship linked to Iranian oil exports.”



Prince Reza Pahlavi: “The Islamic Republic spends the nation’s wealth on terrorism instead of protecting the environment.”



Shin Bet (Israeli Security Agency): An Israeli settler has been arrested on suspicion of carrying out security-related activities on behalf of Iran.

Economy:



Member of the Parliamentary Construction Committee: “70% of a household’s budget is spent on rent.”



Iranian Economy Minister Ali Madani Zadeh: “What the people and economic activists are experiencing today is inflation, recession and a long-term decline in Iranian economic growth.”



Director of the Community Nutrition Improvement Office, Ministry of Health Ahmad Esmaeilzadeh: “Prices of some food items have risen to the point that it has become difficult for families to access them.”

Society and Culture:



Iranian Health Minister Mohammad Reza Zafarghandi: “Opium poppy cultivation should be legalized in Iran.”



Head of the Risk Department, Ministry of Housing Ali Beitollahi: “Land subsidence threatens 40% of Iran’s population.”



Human Rights Network HRA (HRANA): Over the past year, at least 110 women were killed in Iran.

Editorials



1 Eqtasad Bouya

Instead of Evacuating Tehran... Evacuate Iran!

The Iranian president has repeatedly called for the “evacuation of Tehran,” signaling government incapacity. Tehran faces 14 simultaneous crises —water shortages, land subsidence, pollution and active faults — caused by policy failures not citizens.



2 Shargh

Eroding Social and Political Capital

Pezeshkian, despite political experience, lacked a strong base or vision. Over 18 months, he lost the small social capital gained in the 2024 elections, while his allies were sidelined.



3 Jahan-e Sanat Newspaper

“Set Us a Day”

Promises to overcome US influence remain unfulfilled. Iran suffers from entrenched inflation, weak growth and stalled investment, leaving citizens struggling and the economy stagnant.



4 (Arman Melli Newspaper)

Pezeshkian Must Convince the People

With a 45% inflation rate, Pezeshkian must explain measures and gain public support, essential for effective governance.