

Iran in a Week

Iran is currently portrayed as experiencing deep internal contradictions during a “neither war nor peace” phase, marked by a ceasefire and a continuing US naval blockade. Politically, the judiciary promotes a “Sacrifice for Iran” campaign claiming widespread national readiness for self-sacrifice, while at the same time reports revealed that an emergency meeting

of the Supreme National Security Council was held to evaluate the risk of renewed street protests. Concerns over internal fragmentation are increasingly prominent. Senior clerics and lawmakers warn of alleged foreign efforts, including references to “Trump’s scenario,” to inflame divisions, prompting parliamentarians to stress national unity and counter perceived external

interference. Economic and strategic tensions further complicate the situation. While the Strait of Hormuz is highlighted as a key national asset, officials simultaneously acknowledge the damaging impact of prolonged internet restrictions. These are said to widen a “digital gap” and threaten the livelihoods of millions, according to government ministers.

News

Politics:



Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei: “If the United States does not stop its provocative actions and maritime piracy, it will face a harsh response and bear full responsibility.”



Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi: “It became clear in the recent war that Iran has major friends and allies such as Russia.”



Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Esmail Baghaei: “No meetings are scheduled between Iran and the United States.”



Deputy Speaker Ali Nikzad: “We will not return the Strait of Hormuz to its previous state under any circumstances, as this is the supreme leader’s order.”



Sunni cleric Molavi Abdolhamid: “The country’s skies are under enemy control, infrastructure is vulnerable and the armed forces lack air-defense tools. The only solution is a ‘fair agreement.’”



Iran lodged a formal complaint with the UN over the US seizure of Iranian ships, with its envoy calling it “piracy.”

Security and Military:



Quds Force Commander Esmail Qaani: “Resistance fronts stand alongside Hezbollah and are ready to support the oppressed peoples of Lebanon and Palestine.”



Press TV: “More than 15 heavy US missiles were neutralized and transferred to technical and research units for reverse engineering.”



IRGC Navy Deputy Mohammad Akbarzadeh: “If the United States attacks Iran again, IRGC naval forces will burn enemy supertankers in retaliation.”



MP Ali Khazarian: “I advise UAE residents to leave; we will strike the UAE in a way that renders its technology ineffective.”

The Region and the World:



UN Secretary-General António Guterres: “Continued disruption in the Strait of Hormuz could trigger a global food crisis.”



Japanese sources: A major Japanese oil tanker crossed the Strait of Hormuz without paying fees, the first such passage since the start of clashes.



iPaper citing former CIA analysts: “Concerns that Iran may have recovered and examined unexploded advanced US and Israeli weapons from battlefields.”

Economy:



The Iranian government orders customs to ban steel exports.



Head of transport and logistics at Iran Chamber of Commerce: “Trade routes are being rapidly restructured; four Caspian Sea ports have been expanded for essential imports.”



MP Meysam Zohourian: “Losses in the petrochemical sector amount to \$6.5 billion.”

Society and Culture:



Parliamentary Social Capital Group Head Sina Sheikhi: “Unemployment caused by a 40-day war is estimated at 2 million people.”



Basij Population Awareness official Ali Ghodarzi: “Following the family support law, Iran’s declining birth rate dropped from 170,000 to between 20,000 and 80,000.”



Parliamentary Social Committee Deputy Head Ali Jafari Azad: “A more than 100% increase in insurance premiums in a short period is unacceptable.”

Editorials

1  (Arman Melli Newspaper)

High Treason Against National Cohesion

Attempts by political groups or speakers to direct public gatherings toward specific factions are described as treason against national unity. True cohesion exists only when such events remain free of factionalism and focus on patriotism, religion and the Islamic state.

2  Donya-ye Eghtesad

Transit Fees in the Strait of Hormuz

Iran had the right to undertake defensive measures, including suspending maritime law under armed conflict conditions. However, in peacetime, international maritime law (1982) would likely dominate, potentially forming a global consensus against Iran. British and French moves are cited in this context.

3  Shargh

Negotiations and the Global South Crisis

While Iran had the right to respond in Hormuz, prolonged measures would harm the Global South. Despite renewed hopes from recent diplomatic talks, escalation risks remain, requiring new policy approaches.

4  Kayhan Telegram

Bab al-Mandab as Its Name Suggests:

The US maritime blockade is described as a violation of the ceasefire. Closing Bab al-Mandab to US and allied ships is framed as a legitimate resistance response.