

Iran in a Week

When Tasnim News Agency reported that Iran had not requested a ceasefire extension, it suggested that US President Donald Trump's decision to prolong it indefinitely may reflect Washington's difficulty in achieving a decisive military outcome and a shift toward disengagement. The report framed the move as potentially signaling strategic

recalibration rather than strength. National Security Committee Spokesperson Ebrahim Rezaei reinforced a firm Iranian stance, declaring that Tehran would pursue its objectives through either war or negotiation, treating both as equally effective means. He outlined these goals as recognition of Iran's nuclear rights, removal of foreign military bases from

the region, acknowledgment of sovereignty over the Strait of Hormuz and the lifting of sanctions. These positions point to a growing strategic dilemma for the United States, as military, economic and political considerations increasingly challenge the viability of continued conflict while reinforcing negotiation as the more pragmatic path forward.

News


Politics:



President Masoud Pezeshkian: "The United States will not emerge victorious in this conflict; rather, countries in the region and beyond will bear heavy losses."




Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf: "We firmly confronted the US attempt to conduct mine-clearing operations and consider it a ceasefire violation"



Journalist Shams al-Waezin: "Iran still refuses to join Islamabad negotiations. The supreme leader believes there may be a US deception targeting the Iranian delegation."



Parliamentary National Security member Ahmad Bakhshayesh Ardestani: "The United States proposed Iran impose customs fees on the Strait of Hormuz in coordination with Washington, which Iran rejected."



Senior lawmaker Abbas Moqtadaei: "If the United States attacks Iran again, Iran will respond in the streets of the United States."



MP Ebrahim Azizi: "It is time to comply with the new maritime order of the Strait of Hormuz defined by the Islamic Republic, not social media narratives."

Security and Military:




Commander Amir Hatami: "The enemy maintains a distance of about 300 kilometers from Iranian naval forces."



Brigadier General Ali Reza Sheikh: "Our drone production has increased tenfold."



IRGC Aerospace Force Commander Majid Mousavi: "If neighbors allow their territory to be used against Iran, they must bid farewell to Middle East oil production."




Military advisor Mohsen Rezaei: "I oppose continuing the ceasefire; we will sink all warships and allow none to escape."

The Region and the World:



US authorities extradited Iranian Reza Dindar from Panama on sanctions violation charges.



Dominica revoked the citizenship of Abolfazl Shamkhani for concealing his father's identity.




The US Treasury sanctioned over 24 individuals, companies and vessels linked to Iran's oil transport.

Economy:



Economist Morteza Afqah: "Hundreds of small businesses are relocating due to internet disruption, with many at risk of closure if conditions persist."




Rystad Energy: Repairing energy facilities damaged by the US-Israeli war in the Gulf has cost \$58 billion.



Chamber of Commerce Spokesperson Mehdi Omidvar: "With the digital sector at 5% of GDP, network disruptions have caused immense damage."

Society and Culture:



Iran's Civil Aviation Organization announced the reopening of Imam Khomeini and Mehrabad airports and operating 10 more by next Saturday.



MP Reza Ali Zadeh: "Telecom companies must implement the International Pro Internet plan to ensure business continuity."



Hamid Sheikh al-Islam: "Kindergarten activities are suspended until further notice."

Editorials




1 **Unemployment: A Silent Threat to the Economy**
The main burden on Iran's economy today is unemployment. The economy is in a suspended state driven by uncertainty, weak investment, declining demand and production imbalance. Signs appear in daily life — reduced hours, canceled overtime, temporary contracts and rising joblessness — before appearing in official statistics, when containment becomes harder.



2 **The Legal Regime of the Strait of Hormuz**
While Iran may defend itself during conflict, creating a peacetime legal regime for the strait requires global consensus. Unilateral steps like transit fees would require force and lead to greater losses, including sanctions, strained relations, higher insurance costs and alternative routes.



3 **Our Economy at the End of the Conflict**
Post-war conditions reveal indirect economic damage. Financial markets remained mostly stagnant, but infrastructure damage imposed heavy costs. Despite continued operation of key systems, significant economic changes are expected.



4 **Youth Anger and Adult Silence**
Rigid governance, outdated thinking and bureaucracy — especially in education — have ignored generational change. As a result, many protesters are students and youth, alongside families struggling to connect with them.