

Iran in a Week

The most significant shift in this week's US-Iran negotiations is Washington's apparent retreat from demanding the transfer of Iran's enriched uranium abroad, focusing instead on regulating its fate within a negotiated framework. This reflects a broader transformation of the crisis from a technical nuclear dispute into a struggle over the future regional security order. While

the United States seeks limits on Iran's nuclear capabilities, Tehran views major concessions before a ceasefire and sanctions relief as politically unacceptable domestically. Iran is therefore likely to use its perceived military resilience to push negotiations toward a broader deterrence arrangement involving the Strait of Hormuz, sanctions and

compensation. Yet both sides cite the collapse of negotiations as an imminent possibility. The region appears headed toward an armed truce rather than a lasting settlement, with continued negotiations under pressure and limited escalation more likely than either full war or comprehensive peace.

News

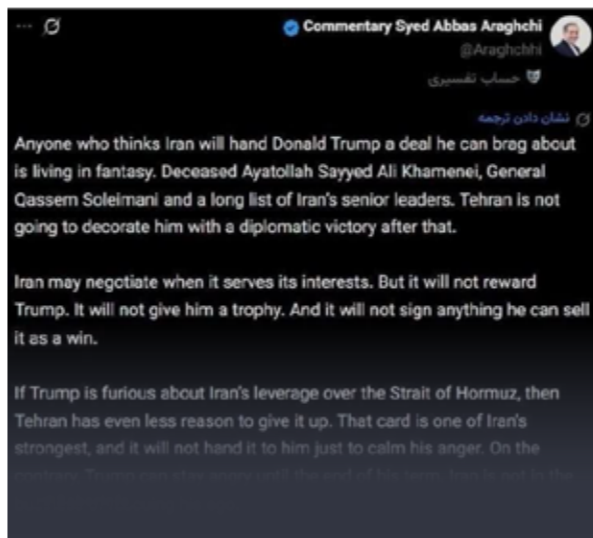
Politics:



Deputy Speaker of the Iranian Parliament Hamid-Reza Haji Babaei: "If damage is inflicted on Iran's oil industry, we will strike the oil industry across the region."



Member of the Expediency Discernment Council Mohsen Rezaei: "The American president arrived in Beijing and left it not from a position of strength."



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi: "Anyone who thinks Iran will hand Donald Trump an agreement he can boast about is delusional."



Iranian Vice President Mohammad Reza Aref: "We will no longer allow the enemy's military equipment to pass through the Strait of Hormuz."



Iran's Ambassador to Russia Kazem Jalali: "Cooperation between Tehran and Moscow has now entered a strategic phase."



Iran's Ambassador to China Abdolreza Rahmani Fazli: "The United States is incapable of changing China's positions toward Iran."

Security and Military:



MP Ebrahim Azizi: "A plan is being prepared for Parliament, offering €50 million to whoever kills Trump and Netanyahu."



Police chief Ahmad Reza Radan: "More than 6,500 traitors and spies have been arrested since the war began."



Iranian army spokesman: "If the enemy again falls into the Zionists' trap, we will open new fronts with new methods and tools."



Major General Mohammad Ali Jafari: "Renewing the war would harm America. The best option is accepting Iran's terms."

The Region and the World:



The US Treasury Department announced new sanctions on an exchange office inside Iran and its affiliated companies.



Europol: A large-scale digital operation led to the removal of thousands of online accounts linked to the IRGC across 19 countries.



Alcatel suspended repairs of a submarine cable in the Gulf after Iran requested "protection" fees.

Economy:



Iranian Parliament Economic Committee member Mehdi Taghiani: "Around 500 industrial units were directly hit by the enemy, leading to the destruction of nearly 80% of them."

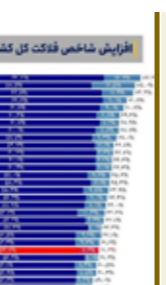


The Iranian stock exchange resumed operations after an 80-day suspension; buy orders reached 8.3 million tomans, while sell orders totaled \$54 million.



Former head of Iran's Trade Promotion Organization Alireza Peyman Pak: "Some major Russian banks, including Sberbank and VTB Bank, have opened active correspondent accounts with the Central Bank of Iran and banks operating in Iran."

Society and Culture:



Iran's Statistical Center: Iran's misery index has reached a record high of 61.3%.



Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei: "Iran's continued strength is directly tied to population growth."



Deputy Health Minister Alireza Raisi: "Iran's fertility rate has fallen to 1.35, while the global replacement rate is 2.1."

Editorials



Why Should Trump's Visit to China Be Taken Seriously?

Some analysts argue that there is a shift in US-China negotiations in Beijing, where the dynamic is no longer great-power rivalry but a weaker Washington seeking broad concessions from Beijing in exchange for benefits in West Asia and an exit from its losing war with Tehran.



Government in a Cost-of-living Crisis With 68% Inflation

The IMF projects inflation at 68.9%, while Iran's Central Bank reported 67% in April, suggesting it may exceed forecasts.



Collective Fatigue: A Rarely Discussed Feeling

Psychological and social pressure in Iran has risen due to economic strain, constant alarming news, uncertainty about the future and regional tensions, increasing overall anxiety.



Iran and the US: Agreement or War?

A deal remains difficult due to wide gaps in expectations, despite both sides expressing interest in ending the conflict. The US "all options on the table" doctrine persists, rendering renewed confrontation a possibility.