

Iran in a Week

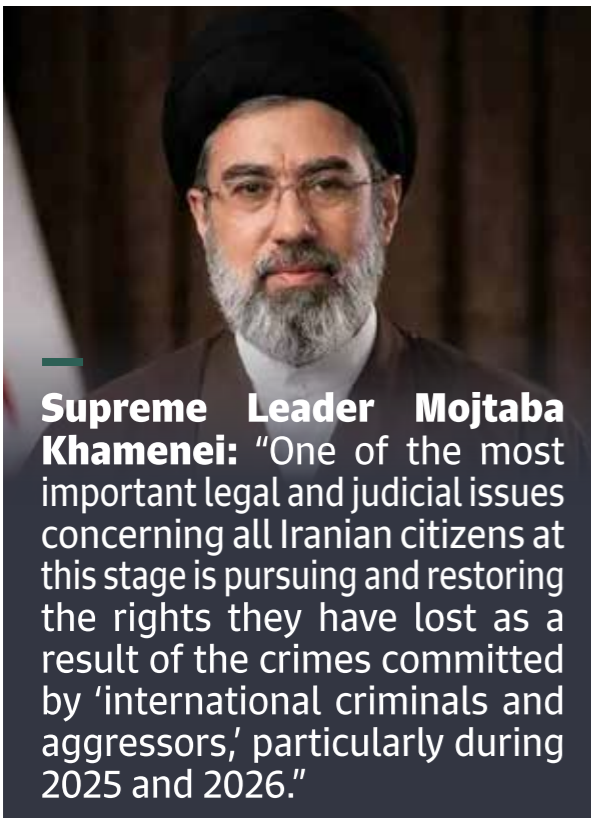
The aftermath of the recent conflict, referred to in Iran as the “Ramadan War,” has reignited debate over who controls the security and management of the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway central to global energy supplies. Recent reciprocal military actions involving the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Navy, the US Central Command and US bases in the Gulf briefly revived

wartime tensions, although all parties appeared determined to avoid a broader escalation. Iran’s military and diplomatic leadership have adopted a unified stance, insisting that Tehran alone has the authority to regulate navigation through the strait. Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi reaffirmed this position, while the IRGC-affiliated Fars News Agency argued that Iran

should openly declare possession of a nuclear weapon, claiming that credible nuclear deterrence would strengthen its negotiating position. Despite such hardline rhetoric, influential political and religious figures continue to support diplomacy, endorsing further negotiations with the United States if they are judged to advance Iran’s national interests.

News


Politics:



Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei: “One of the most important legal and judicial issues concerning all Iranian citizens at this stage is pursuing and restoring the rights they have lost as a result of the crimes committed by ‘international criminals and aggressors,’ particularly during 2025 and 2026.”



Expediency Discernment Council member Major General Mohsen Rezaei: “The supreme leader held a different view regarding the agreement with the United States, but he nevertheless authorized the start of the negotiations.”



President Masoud Pezeshkian: “If the American side abides by the memorandum of understanding, we will also honor our commitments.”



National Security Committee Spokesperson Ebrahim Rezaei: “The Strait of Hormuz will not return to its previous state, and others have no choice but to comply with Iran’s directives in the strait.”



Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Esmail Baghaei: “The visit of US representatives to Qatar is unrelated to the Iranian delegation’s visit to follow up on the implementation of the provisions of the memorandum of understanding, including Article 11.”



Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs Kazem Gharibabadi: “Iran alone is responsible for carrying out mine-clearing operations, and no other country will do so. We will not permit it.”

Security and Military:



Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters: “We consider the flight of military aircraft belonging to the terrorist Zionist regime through the airspace of certain neighboring countries en route to Iran a dangerous act and a direct threat to Iran.”



IRGC: In response to the US attack on Iran’s coastline, the IRGC Navy targeted the positions of the “terrorist” US military forces stationed in the region.

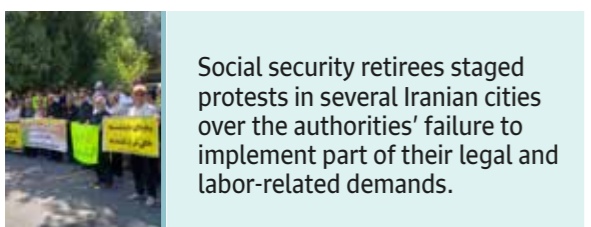


Two IRGC personnel were killed in the western Iranian city of Paveh after unidentified gunmen opened fire on them.



IRGC Navy Deputy Commander for Political Affairs Rear Admiral Mohammad Akbarzadeh was killed in a traffic accident.

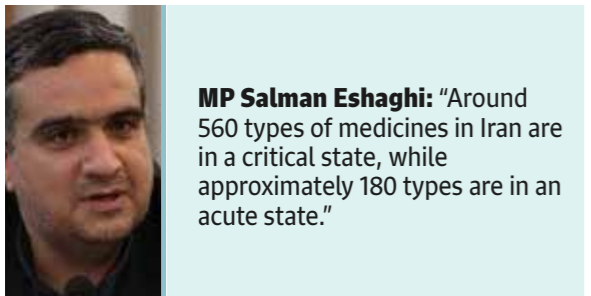
Society and Culture:



Social security retirees staged protests in several Iranian cities over the authorities’ failure to implement part of their legal and labor-related demands.

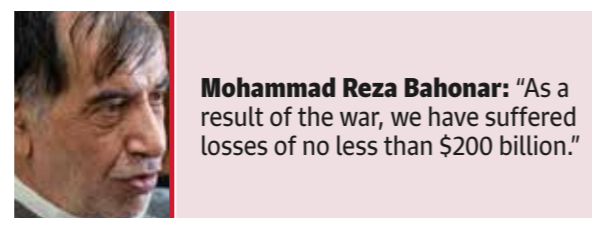


Deputy Interior Minister for Security Affairs Ali Akbar Pourjamshidian: “More than 30 countries have so far announced their willingness and formally requested to attend the funeral ceremony of the supreme leader.”



MP Salman Eshaghi: “Around 560 types of medicines in Iran are in a critical state, while approximately 180 types are in an acute state.”

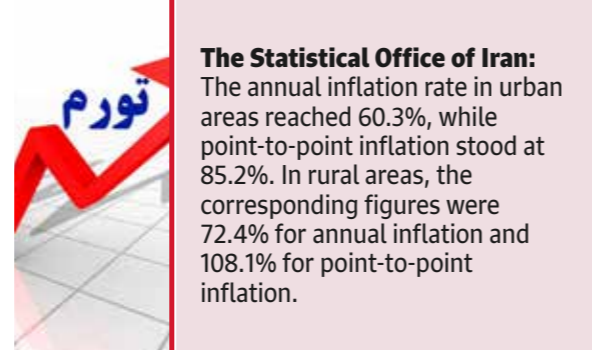
Economy:



Mohammad Reza Bahonar: “As a result of the war, we have suffered losses of no less than \$200 billion.”



Political economy expert Mohammad Taqi Fayazi: “Even if sanctions are eased or partially lifted, their impact on economic growth will be limited and short-lived, because the fundamental issue is investment and economic stability.”



The Statistical Office of Iran: The annual inflation rate in urban areas reached 60.3%, while point-to-point inflation stood at 85.2%. In rural areas, the corresponding figures were 72.4% for annual inflation and 108.1% for point-to-point inflation.

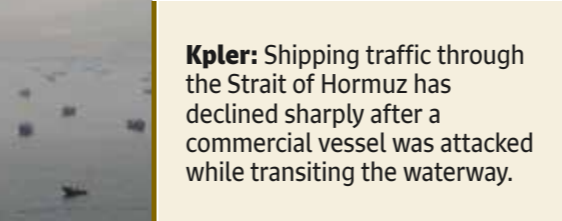
The Region and the World:



The CEO of the Japanese shipping company NYK Line: “The presence of naval mines means that even if the peace agreement between the United States and Iran holds, shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz will remain at less than half of its pre-war level for several months.”



US Central Command (CENTCOM): “On President Trump’s orders, our forces carried out additional strikes against multiple targets inside Iran.”



Kpler: Shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz has declined sharply after a commercial vessel was attacked while transiting the waterway.

Editorials



1 (Arman Melli Newspaper)

Iran-US Understanding: Several Key Takeaways

The current situation indicates that neither Iran nor the United States is prepared to return to full-scale war, at least under the present circumstances. Without corrective measures by both sides, ongoing diplomatic efforts risk being derailed by hardline pressures. Iran-US disputes should, as far as possible, be insulated from broader regional conflicts. It identifies the main source of optimism in the Memorandum of Understanding as a proposed \$300 billion reconstruction fund for Iran, coupled with the release of frozen Iranian assets. Neither objective can be achieved without economic relations between Tehran and Washington.



2 Siasat-e Rooz

Iranian Households Can No Longer Absorb Further Erosion

According to official statistics, Iran’s annual inflation rate has reached 62%, while point-to-point inflation has climbed to an unprecedented 88.6%. In practical terms, Iranians are now paying nearly twice as much as they did in June 2025 for the same goods and services.



3 Jahan-e Sanat Newspaper

Iranian oil, the United States and China

Iran should stop selling discounted oil to China, require Beijing to pay for Iranian oil imports in US dollars without delay and immediately abandon its oil-for-Chinese-goods barter arrangements. It contends that Washington seeks the normalization of Iran’s oil economy by ending China’s longstanding, rent-based dominance over purchases of Iranian crude. China, by contrast, is portrayed as favoring the continuation of the current arrangement, under which Iran continues to supply discounted oil.



4 Mardom Salari

Shocking Figures Highlight Iran’s Brain Drain

Between March 20, 2024 and June 2, 2026, 7,866 graduates of the University of Tabriz obtained officially certified copies of their academic degrees — a procedure widely regarded as a precursor to emigration. University officials also estimate that an additional 1,500 to 2,000 graduates from earlier cohorts have already left the country. Around 75% of those preparing to emigrate graduated in engineering, technical fields or the basic sciences, while the remaining 25% came from other disciplines.