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RASANAH
المعهد الدولي للدراسات الإيرانية
International Institute for Iranian Studies

Iran in a Week

A covert and carefully calculated economic war is being waged through security and intelligence channels, targeting Iran's economy and seeking to erode the military and security resilience it has demonstrated since February 28. To understand the scale of this campaign, it is worth examining a report by the US security news outlet Axios, titled "5 Ways Iran's Economy Is Wilting Under Trump's Pressure," alongside Israeli research on the conflict's economic and security dimensions.

Two reports by the Jerusalem Center for Security and Foreign Affairs are particularly notable: "How to Close Iran's Escape Routes," which examines efforts to disrupt Tehran's sanctions-evasion networks, and "The Iran War Moves From the Front Line to the Wallet," which assesses the growing economic burden on ordinary Iranians.

Together, these assessments suggest that the economic front is becoming an increasingly decisive theater of the conflict, as sanctions, disrupted trade and financial isolation steadily shift the costs of war from the battlefield to Iranian society.

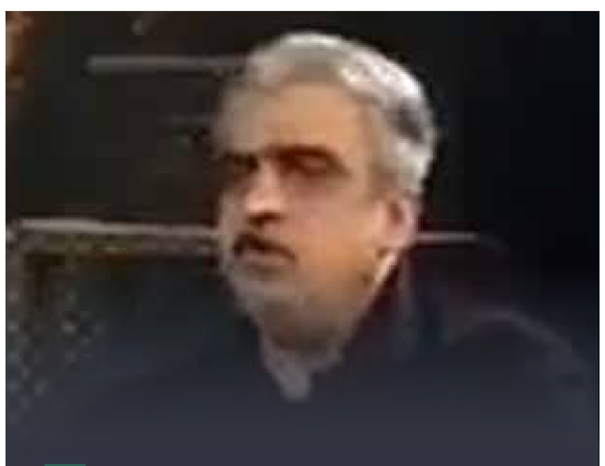
News

Politics:

Joint Iranian-Omani press statement: Tehran and Muscat agree to establish a temporary maritime navigation corridor and clear mines from the Strait of Hormuz.

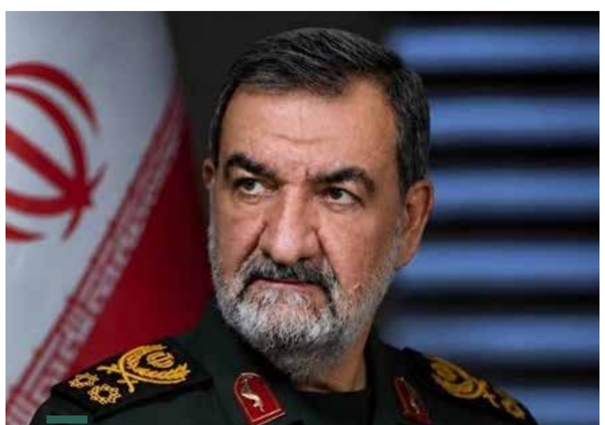
Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian: "It would be better to end the war today. We are in a position of strength and dignity, while the entire world acknowledges our victory."

Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, on the third day of the Iranian parliamentary delegation's visit to Iraq: "The path of Iran and Iraq's struggle against the United States and Israel will continue."



Mustafa Khoshcheshm, a regular analyst on Iranian state television, during a live program: "We should take five or six smart naval explosive bombs and drop them in the Gulf of Florida to close this strategic American strait and cause them a catastrophe."

A senior Iranian official told Reuters: Iran has decided to change its policy from a defensive posture to an "all-out offensive" posture. All Iranian agencies will be on high alert to escalate tensions in the Strait of Hormuz and across the region if diplomacy fails.



Supreme National Security Council Secretary Mohsen Rezaei: "Anyone who participates with the United States in imposing economic restrictions on us will be considered an enemy. So far, we have not attacked any US economic interests."

Security and Military:

Iranian Armed Forces General Staff Chief Ali Abdollahi visits one of Iran's underground missile manufacturing complexes.

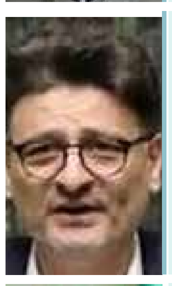
The deputy president of Sharif University of Technology announces that expulsion orders have been issued against six students over the unrest that took place in February.

IRGC Spokesman Brigadier General Hossein Mohabbi: "Our missiles have become technologically advanced. They are no longer launched only toward a predetermined point; they can now be guided and have their trajectory changed while in flight."

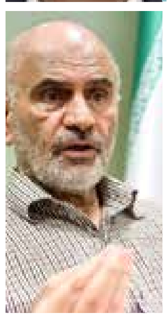
Defense Ministry Spokesman Brigadier General Reza Talaei-Nik: "Over the past year, from July 2025 to last July, following the 12-Day War, the volume of weapons and defense equipment manufactured in the country doubled."

Society and Culture:

Head of the Foundation for the Preservation of Sacred Defense Values Bahman Kargar: "Women are being used as fashion models" in the windows of some women's clothing stores instead of mannequins.



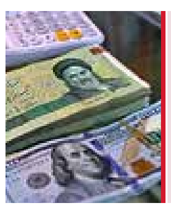
Iranian parliamentarian Karim Masoumi Khosrowabadi: "The truth is that there is a major gap between people's lived reality and economic conditions. The people's purchasing power is disappearing."



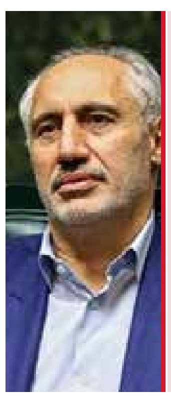
Economist Farshad Momeni: "The fact that stores were not attacked during the war is due to widespread poverty. According to official reports, 40% of society lives below the poverty line, with a significant portion living in extreme poverty."

Economy:

Central Bank Governor Abdolnaser Hemmati: "Iran is not currently exporting oil, and this has become a reality."

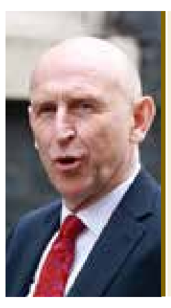


The dollar exchange rate reaches a new record high, hitting 200,000 tomans.



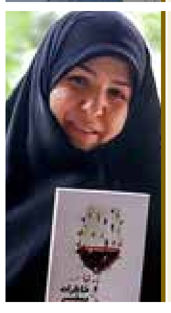
Head of the Planning and Budget Organization Hamid Pourmohammadi: "By the end of the year, we will face a resource shortfall of approximately $2.2 billion to continue providing commodity coupons."

The Region and the World:



UK Treasury Minister John Healey: "Britain will continue, alongside the United States and other partners, to exert economic pressure on the Islamic Republic and will take measures to reopen the Strait of Hormuz and counter Iran's dangerous activities."

Chilean Foreign Ministry: The operations of the country's embassy in Tehran will end as of August 31. The closure of the embassy does not mean that Chile is severing diplomatic relations with the Iranian republic.



The French government expels Niloufar Shadmehri, the cultural adviser at the Iranian embassy in Paris, from the country.

Editorials

1

Jahan-e Sanat Newspaper

How Has "War Inflation" Emptied Citizens' Tables?

No war begins with gunfire; rather, war begins when governments reach into their citizens' pockets to cover the enormous costs of purchasing military weapons. Experts believe that, in addition to the direct damage and the forced short-term changes in Iranian households' consumption patterns, there is no clear long-term prospect for reviving and restoring this level of consumption. According to news reports and evidence, a large portion of oil revenues is handed over to brokers under the guise of financial intermediaries so they can sell the oil beyond the reach of sanctions. For the government to improve households' tables, it must acknowledge that the people bear the cost of all sanctions and problems. A "strong Iran" can only be achieved when economic strength returns to people's pockets.

2

(Arman Melli Newspaper)

Solve the Problems Now, Not Tomorrow

The president and economic ministers must roll up their sleeves today and make every effort to address the people's economic problems. When the people's voice of protest grows louder, that is not the time to begin taking action. Resorting to force, political grandstanding or media provocations is unbecoming of anyone. These people have proven themselves to be a deserving and worthy nation, and they should not be treated with a repressive mindset —whether those who were and remain in the field, or those who are angry but have not expressed their discontent and did not vote for the president, yet remained silent.

3

Mardom Salari

A 90 Million Toman Cost-of-Living Basket Against a Wage of No More Than 24 Million Tomans; Inflation Is Devouring Wages!

When we look at essential goods, we are shocked by the staggering figures: inflation has reached 162% for cooking oils, 122% for bread and grains and 99% for dairy products. These figures mean that any financial support or increase in wages and benefits at the beginning of the year has been swallowed up by inflation before having any tangible impact. At a time when single-digit inflation for essential goods has become a distant dream, reviewing benefits and updating cost-of-living assistance is no longer a luxury but a necessity for survival. Every day of delay in making a decision to update wages means further erosion of purchasing power and mounting pressure on working-class households.

4

Ajaah newspaper

Before It's Too Late

Iran's minimum wage is approximately $100, and the vice president has announced that "prices have reached alarming levels" — a message that offers little consolation to a population forced to remove yet another item from its shopping basket every day. The crises of electricity, gasoline and inflation are interconnected. Power outages disrupt production, rising gasoline prices increase the cost of all goods and inflation erodes citizens' purchasing power, effectively wiping out the impact of any wage increase. Unless this vicious cycle is broken, it will destroy any hope for the future.