

Iran in a Week

The US-Israel war against Iran and its regional allies has entered a potentially more volatile phase after surpassing 200 days since its outbreak on February 28, 2026. The crisis continues to deepen, with growing security, geopolitical and economic consequences across the Middle East. Israel, after initially avoiding direct battlefield participation,

sought to shape the conflict through intelligence and media operations while applying pressure across southern Lebanon, Gaza and the West Bank. Arab and Western analysts suggest that these actions may have reinforced hardline positions in Iran and among its regional allies. Tensions have since intensified, particularly involving the Houthis near the Bab

al-Mandab Strait and armed groups in Iraq. Iranian lawmakers have issued increasingly escalatory statements, including threats against US and Israeli interests, calls to consider preemptive action and proposals to reconsider Iran's nuclear posture. Such rhetoric is indicative of the risks surrounding the period following the 200-day mark.

News

Politics:



President Masoud Pezeshkian in an interview with India Today: "At present, we cannot make a decision to negotiate with the United States."



Deputy Speaker of Parliament Ali Nikzad: "A large part of the Strait of Hormuz, both at its entrance and its exit, is under Iran's control, and we have reached an agreement with Oman, which even its sultan has approved."



Ali Reza Salimi, a member of the Iranian Parliament's Presiding Board: "Iran will certainly respond, and one of our options is to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). We will not sit idly by until the end."



Mohammad Taqi Naqd Ali, head of the Iranian Parliament's Iran-Iraq Parliamentary Friendship Group: "We remind the Iraqi government that if the Zaidi government wants to remain in Iraq, the condition is to preserve the sanctity of the Resistance Front and engage positively with Iran."



Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi: "The crisis resulting from the cost of financing US debt is only the beginning."



Hassan Ghashghavi, chairman of the Parliamentary Nuclear Committee and spokesman for the National Security Committee: "America's contradictory behavior justifies changing Iran's nuclear doctrine."

Security and Military:



Afghan cleric Basir Ehsani, who is close to the Iranian authorities and the Fatemioun militia, acknowledged in remarks that Afghan forces took part in confronting the Iranian people's protests.



Vahid Ahmadi, a member of Parliament's National Security Committee: "The possibility of a nuclear attack on Iran is low, but it cannot be ruled out."



The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) announced that three of its members were killed during clashes in Saravan, Sistan and Balochistan Province, with what it described as terrorist groups.



Iran's Ministry of Defense: "You will soon see a glimpse of the iceberg that is Iran's defense industry."

Society and Culture:



The Coalition of Political Forces in Iranian Kurdistan has called for a general strike on September 16, coinciding with the fourth death anniversary of Mahsa Amini and the beginning of the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement.



Mohammad Ali Farrokhmehr, head of the Tehran Hotel Owners' Union: "The number of foreign tourists has declined by 90%."



Gholam-Ali Haddad-Adel, a senior adviser to the supreme leader: "We cannot realistically enter the hijab front because of the conditions of the war. The enemy has succeeded in promoting a decadent Western lifestyle in society."

Economy:



The Iranian Telecommunications Company announced a 45% increase in the fees for certain telecommunications services in the country, effective Friday, September 11.



Kepler: The volume of Iranian crude oil currently held in tankers outside the US naval blockade has fallen from approximately 90 million barrels in mid-July to 29 million barrels, and could run out by October.



The US dollar exchange rate in Iran's free market has reached 237,000 toman.

The Region and the World:



The US State Department's Rewards for Justice program announced a reward of up to \$10 million for information on several senior leaders of al-Qaeda based in Iran.



The US Treasury Department announced the designation of 36 companies and individuals linked to Iran's aviation sector under its sanctions regime. The list includes companies operating in Iran, intermediary companies, sales agents and freight service providers in third countries.



The UK has banned Iranian aircraft from landing in the country in compliance with new sanctions against Iran, except in cases covered by specific exemptions.

Editorials



Donya-ye Eghtesad

A Limited Share in a Major Alliance
Iran's membership in BRICS will yield little economic benefit if it is limited to increasing the number of political meetings and participation in international summits. The real value of this membership will emerge when it leads to increased trade and investment, technology transfers, the development of transit routes and the creation of new financial mechanisms. However, a serious mistake should not be repeated: mere membership in BRICS will not by itself increase Iran's trade with other members of the group. Nor will it serve as a substitute for structural economic reforms at home.



Arman Emrooz

Reading Between the Lines of Some Positions
In a way, the United States, and Israel in particular, have returned over the past two weeks to the rhetoric of the early days of the war against Iran, once again speaking insistently and openly about "regime change in Iran." The return to such rhetoric has coincided with the war against Iran entering a phase of escalating economic attrition, which Tel Aviv and Washington regard as Iran's critical vulnerability. Another highly important factor for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's renewal of this stance is the upcoming Israeli elections. There is no doubt that conditions will become more sensitive and fragile until the elections on October 27, to the point that Netanyahu may see escalating attacks and launching a new war against Iran, Gaza and Lebanon as the winning card to guarantee electoral victory. On the other hand, Iran also appears to be considering — for its own reasons and objectives — the option of launching a preemptive attack on Israel, in a way that could lead to Netanyahu's political downfall in the election.



Siasat-e Rooz

Tehran: A Place Where Having a Job No Longer Guarantees Escape From Poverty
When it is said that the poverty line nationwide has reached approximately 32 million toman and 62.5 million toman in Tehran, it is worth asking: what has happened to the Iranian household economy for the gap between income and the cost of living to have widened so deeply? Behind these figures are smaller meals, families postponing essential purchases and parents forced to choose between housing, food, medical care, education and other basic necessities of life. More painful is the descent of working people into poverty. Tehran is experiencing an even more difficult situation, with the costs of housing, transportation, food and services in the capital rising to a level at which the income of working families is no longer commensurate with the actual cost of living. A poverty line of 62.5 million toman means for a large segment of families that simply having a job no longer guarantees a minimum standard of dignified living.



Setar-e Sobh Newspaper

Income Discrimination and the Living-Standards Gap
News of profiteering, economic corruption and suspiciously vast fortunes only rubs salt into society's wounds. Do people who have upheld their principles for decades, remained committed to defending their homeland, endured the hardships of life and sacrificed martyrs and wounded personnel deserve this level of discrimination and economic pressure? Analyzing the consequences of embezzlement and injustice no longer requires a miracle; as reflected in religious teachings and classical poetry, the accumulation of unchecked wealth alongside extreme poverty in one place is evidence that the rights of the wronged have been squandered. Although conveying these realities alone cannot resolve the problems of economic corruption, giving expression to society's pain is the minimum response warranted by injustice, in the hope that one day the structure of income distribution will be reformed and people will enjoy the peace, stability, prosperity and security they deserve.