

In the second week of the ceasefire, the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Ireland wishes to bring the following points to the attention of the media:

### General Overview of Recent Developments

At the level of field and security developments, the armed attack by U.S. naval vessels on the Iranian commercial ship “Touska” in the Gulf of Oman, and the deployment of armed marines onto its deck, constitutes a clear violation of the declared ceasefire and a blatant act of war and state piracy. This incident has been widely reflected in regional media and social networks, intensifying concerns about Washington’s true intentions regarding the ceasefire process.

At the same time, numerous reports from international media and videos published on social media highlight the destructive effects of U.S. and Israeli airstrikes on civilian infrastructure, schools, and cultural centers in Tehran, Minab, and other cities, emphasizing the humanitarian dimensions of the war.

At the level of global public opinion, over the past 48 hours a significant portion of English-language media coverage and analysts has focused on two main issues:

First, the opposition of the majority of American citizens—especially young people—to the continuation of military adventurism against Iran, along with a noticeable decline in the popularity of the U.S. president amid concerns over war costs and economic crisis;

Second, the lack of a clear “exit strategy” and confusion within the White House in managing this crisis.

On social media, anti-war hashtags and criticism of Western double standards regarding Iranian civilian casualties have been trending. Many journalists and human rights

activists have also pointed to the continued impunity of those responsible for attacks on schools and medical centers in Iran.

At the level of transnational solidarity, the grand memorial ceremony for the martyred Supreme leader of the Islamic Revolution and war martyrs held at the Yousefabad Synagogue in Tehran—widely covered in regional media and some social networks—has been noted by observers as a symbol of the historical coexistence of Muslims and Jews in Iran, rejecting sectarian narratives that frame the recent war as a “clash of religions.”

These images, alongside grassroots campaigns in various countries and statements by hundreds of scholars, academics, and cultural activists defending Iran’s cultural heritage and scientific institutions, are gradually shaping an alternative narrative in global public opinion, one in which the recent U.S. and Israeli aggression is seen as an attack on civilian infrastructure, education, and shared human heritage.

Overall, recent developments show that while the United States and the Zionist regime continue escalating actions at sea and in the air to shift the balance in their favor, the growing wave of public sympathy, criticism from independent media, and questioning by academic and legal circles in the West are increasingly undermining the legitimacy of this war and the official Washington- Tel Aviv narrative. This is paving the way for stronger demands for a lasting end to the war, respect for international law, and regionally driven solutions in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

## 1. Latest Statements by Iranian Officials

### **President Dr. Masoud Pezeshkian:**

The enemy deliberately targeted universities as centers of progress and transformation. Therefore, we must strengthen exactly those places with all our power. Without universities, our capabilities and defensive strength would not exist... The achievements in defending the homeland are also the result of scholars, scientists, and universities.



### Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf (on X):

As I said last night, the ceasefire was only the result of Hezbollah’s resilience and the unity of the resistance axis. We will approach this ceasefire cautiously and remain united until full victory is achieved. I thank Pakistan and General Asim Munir for their mediation efforts.

Ghalibaf added: The U.S. president made seven claims in one hour, all of which were false. They did not win this war through lies and will not succeed in negotiations either. If the blockade continues, the Strait of Hormuz will not remain open. Transit will occur based on designated routes and with Iran’s permission.

He also stated: Media warfare and manipulation of public opinion are key parts of modern conflict, but the Iranian nation will not be deceived.



### Iran’s Foreign Minister (on X):

Following the ceasefire in Lebanon, transit of all commercial vessels through the Strait of Hormuz is fully permitted for the remainder of the ceasefire period, provided they follow routes coordinated by Iran’s Ports and Maritime Organization.

### Supreme National Security Council (summary):

Iran accepted negotiations mediated by Pakistan after the U.S. president officially accepted Iran’s 10-point proposal as the framework. However, the opposing side introduced new excessive demands, leading to the suspension of talks. Iran emphasized it will defend national interests and the sacrifices made in the war.

Iran also stated that reopening the Strait of Hormuz is conditional and limited to commercial vessels, under Iranian control, and dependent on adherence to the ceasefire across all fronts, including Lebanon.

Given that the primary supply of U.S. military bases in the Persian Gulf region is carried out through maritime transit via the Strait of Hormuz and that this constitutes a threat to the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Persian Gulf region, Iran is determined to exercise supervision and control over traffic through the Strait of Hormuz until the definitive end of the war and the establishment of lasting peace in the region. This will be implemented through obtaining full information from transiting vessels, issuing transit permits in accordance with the regulations announced by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As long as the opposing side seeks to disrupt maritime traffic and employ measures such as a naval blockade, the Islamic Republic of Iran will consider this a violation of the ceasefire and will prevent the conditional and limited reopening of the Strait of Hormuz.

### IRGC Navy Command on X:

A new order governs the Strait of Hormuz:

Civilian vessels must follow Iran-designated routes.

Military vessels are still prohibited.

Transit requires IRGC authorization.

Any violation by the U.S. will receive a decisive response.

**Khatam al-Anbiya Headquarters Spokesperson:** The U.S. attack on an Iranian commercial ship is a violation of the ceasefire and will be answered.

## 2. Damages from the War

Over 44,000 residential units in Tehran were damaged.

279 students were killed in U.S.-Israeli attacks.



Total deaths: 3,375, including men, women, and children across all age groups until 10 April.

180 members of the scientific community were killed.

**Red Cross official Xavier Castellanos:** Our priority has been to show the international community the capabilities of the Iranian Red Crescent, which has highly specialized personnel and skilled volunteers. National societies should know that during the 40-day war, more than 100,000 volunteer relief workers were ready to assist, and the Iranian Red Crescent Society is a reliable partner within the Federation. You have a golden society, and we are proud to learn new lessons from your activities.



### 3. Legal Aspects

Under international practice, many non-nuclear NPT members enrich uranium for peaceful purposes without separate authorization, indicating recognition of this right.

Legal scholarship and interpretations affirm that Iran, like any NPT member, has an “inalienable right” to uranium enrichment for peaceful purposes.

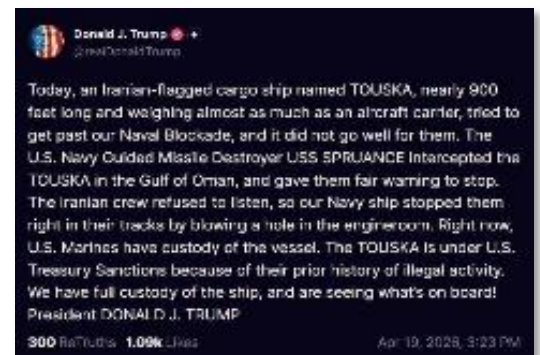
UN Security Council Resolution 2231 also affirms Iran’s right to peaceful nuclear energy under the NPT.

Thus, uranium enrichment under transparency and IAEA supervision is fully consistent with international law. Attempts to deny this right are legally unacceptable.

### 4. Escalatory Actions

#### Donald Trump (Truth Social):

Claimed U.S. forces stopped and seized the Iranian vessel Touska in the Gulf of Oman.



## 5. Energy Market Situation and Regional Impact

In recent days and weeks, the global energy market, amid geopolitical tensions in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, along with fundamental supply and demand fluctuations, has entered a new phase of instability and heightened sensitivity.

**Oil:** In the crude oil market, pricing data indicate that Brent crude prices in spot and futures trading in mid-April 2026 have mostly fluctuated between \$90 and \$100 per barrel, while the monthly average for April has been recorded at around \$122 per barrel. This gap between the monthly average and daily fluctuations reflects the initial shock caused by disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz, followed by a gradual price correction phase as speculation increases regarding tension management and the potential partial reopening of shipping routes.

Alongside Brent, Oman crude, one of the key regional benchmarks, after reaching a historic record in mid-March 2026 with prices surging to nearly \$150 per barrel at the peak of the Hormuz transit crisis, continues to trade for May delivery contracts near those levels due to elevated geopolitical and security risks in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. This unprecedented price level indicates that the market is taking the risk of sustained supply disruption from the Gulf seriously and is assigning a special risk premium to oil transported via Hormuz-dependent routes.

**Natural Gas:** In the European natural gas market, the TTF hub price in April 2026 stands at around €35 to €40 per megawatt-hour. While significantly lower than the peaks of Europe's gas crisis, it remains somewhat above last year's average. This suggests that although Europe's gas reserves are relatively secure in the short term, the market still reflects part of the supply security risk stemming from the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

In the United States, the average gasoline price in March and April 2026 has reached approximately \$3.8 to \$4 per gallon (around \$1 to \$1.05 per liter), exceeding the psychological \$4 threshold in many states. This has been highlighted in U.S. media as the highest level in several years. Rising fuel costs not only directly affect household consumption but also put additional pressure on transportation, supply chains, and inflation indicators, increasing public sensitivity to developments in the Persian Gulf.

**Refined Products:** In refined products markets, the global price of kerosene (heating fuel/jet fuel) in mid-April is estimated at around \$1.29 per liter. Aviation sector reports

indicate a 20–40% increase in jet fuel costs for airlines and private jet operators compared to 2025. Some analysts warn that if disruptions in crude oil and product flows from the Persian Gulf persist, “localized and temporary shortages of kerosene” at certain airports and long-haul routes are a realistic scenario, although the market is still far from a global structural shortage.

**Strategic Raw Materials:** In the strategic raw materials sector, the helium market is facing a chronic supply crisis. Production halts and constraints at key facilities, combined with geopolitical tensions, have led to significant price increases in Europe and Asia. Reports indicate that helium prices in 2025 and 2026 have reached unprecedented levels, with advanced industries, medical sectors, and research institutions warning of periodic shortages of this critical gas.

In base metals, aluminum prices on the London Metal Exchange have fluctuated in the range of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per ton, reaching nearly \$3,600 in some trading sessions—significantly higher than pre-2021 averages.

Rising energy prices, stricter environmental regulations, and risks to maritime transport routes, especially in the event of disruption or insecurity in the Strait of Hormuz, are key drivers pushing aluminum prices higher.

The global market for chemical fertilizers, particularly nitrogen-based fertilizers, is also entering a new phase of rising costs due to high gas prices and the implementation of the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. Estimates suggest that in 2026 alone, nitrogen fertilizer prices have increased by about 7% due to CBAM, with projections indicating a potential 30% to 65% increase by 2034 compared to early 2026 levels. This trend, combined with higher energy costs, places additional pressure on agricultural production costs and food security worldwide.

**Outlook:** In the short term, price outlooks are heavily tied to geopolitical developments in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

In a scenario of continued tensions with limited disruption to tanker transit—along with periodic threats and higher insurance costs—risk premiums on Brent and Oman crude are expected to persist, keeping prices elevated (Brent in the \$110–\$130 range and Oman around \$145–\$155).

In a controlled de-escalation scenario, with secure maritime corridors and active regional and international mediation, the market may gradually shed part of the risk premium, allowing Brent to return closer to supply-demand fundamentals (around \$90–\$110), while narrowing the price gap with Oman crude. Concerns over kerosene shortages would also ease.

In a severe escalation scenario involving widespread disruption or closure of the Strait of Hormuz, including attacks on infrastructure and major interruptions to oil and LNG flows, the risk of new record prices for Brent and Oman crude would be high. This would likely trigger further spikes in kerosene and gasoline prices and transmit secondary and tertiary inflationary shocks to helium, aluminum, and fertilizer markets, with significant consequences for global inflation, economic growth, and financial stability.

## **6. Diplomatic Efforts**

The President of Iran and the Prime Minister of Pakistan held a phone conversation discussing recent regional developments, the Islamabad negotiations, and ceasefire-related issues. President Masoud Pezeshkian expressed appreciation for Pakistan's efforts in promoting peace and thanked both the Prime Minister and the Army Chief.

He criticized continued U.S. violations and provocative actions during the ceasefire, describing them as contrary to the UN Charter and damaging to trust in U.S. intentions. He emphasized Iran's determination to defend itself against any renewed aggression and warned of broader regional and global consequences.

Pezeshkian reaffirmed Iran's commitment to strengthening relations with neighboring countries, particularly those along the southern Persian Gulf, based on mutual respect and good neighborliness.

In a meeting with Pakistan's Army Chief General Asim Munir, the Iranian president stressed unity in the Islamic world and thanked Pakistan for its mediation role. He reiterated that Iran seeks lasting regional peace while defending its rights under international law.

He also stated that many regional conflicts stem from Israeli efforts to divide Islamic countries and described U.S. and Israeli actions against Iran as illegal and criminal.

The Pakistani Army Chief emphasized the importance of continued cooperation among regional states, noting that while the war may end, the region will not return to its previous state.

Foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan also held discussions on regional and bilateral issues, with both sides emphasizing continued diplomatic engagement and efforts toward ending the war.

Iran's foreign minister, while appreciating Pakistan's mediation, criticized repeated U.S. violations and actions, including military aggression during negotiations, as clear signs of bad faith, stressing that Iran will use all available means to protect its national interests and security.

### **7. Manifestations of the Presence and Solidarity of the Iranian People**

Holding a memorial ceremony for the martyred leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, at the Yousefabad Synagogue in Tehran



Tehran girls participating in the “Janfada” parade



Iranian girls carrying the flag in the “Epic of the Street”



Military-style drill of the “Janfada Girls of Iran”



Six children martyrs from one family in Charbagh, Karaj, in the U.S.–Israeli bombing



## Return of nine sailors of the Navy's Dena destroyer to the city of Shiraz



The “Sacrifice for Iran” campaign has seen more than 28 million Iranians register their readiness to defend the country’s territorial integrity against U.S.-Israeli threats

۲۸,۰۳۳,۹۳۲  
شماره داوطلبان تا این لحظه

«جان فدا، برای ایران»

پویش «جان فدا» برای اعلام آمادگی مردم ایران جهت نقش آفرینی مؤثر در مقابله با دشمن امریکایی-صهیونیستی و دفاع از ایران اسلامی را اندازی شده است.