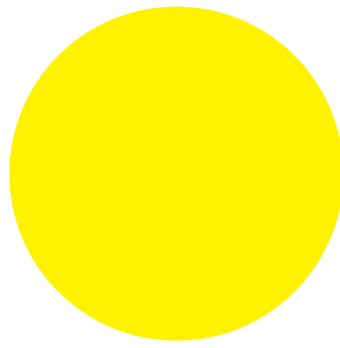


# India between aspiration and reality

Strategic ambiguity instead of leadership in US-Israeli war against Iran

INTERVIEW EXCLUSIVE

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# Iran Daily

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## Putin hails Iranians' heroic fight for independence

Araghchi calls Tehran-Moscow relations 'strategic partnership'

Russian President Vladimir Putin (R) shakes hands with Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi (L) during their meeting at the Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library in Saint Petersburg on April 27, 2026.

AFP

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## Iranian crude tops \$104 as Strait tensions stoke supply fears

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Asian Beach Games:

## Kabaddi kudos as Iran wins men's gold

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## Hormuz may take precedence over nuclear talks in short term

INTERVIEW EXCLUSIVE

Iran's foreign minister has presented Tehran's proposals for ending the war to Pakistani mediators, who have reportedly conveyed them to Washington. An English media outlet recently published a report claiming Iran has proposed that the issue of the Strait of Hormuz and the US naval blockade be resolved first, with the nuclear file deferred to a later stage. In an interview with Iran Daily, international affairs analyst Hossein Kazemi argues that even if the proposal were accepted by the United States, it would likely remain confined to the current phase of the conflict and the short term.



Hossein Kazemi

to the current phase of the conflict and the short term.

**IRAN DAILY:** If reports about Iran's new proposal are accurate, do you believe Washington would accept such sequencing? What factors could increase or reduce the chances of US acceptance?

**KAZEMI:** If the United States were to accept such a proposal in the dimensions reflected in media reports, it could be interpreted as part of an effort to manage and contain global market prices. Domestic factors such as the upcoming electoral climate—which is highly sensitive to price trends—could strengthen the case for short-term acceptance in Washington. Beyond that, US regional partners, as influential external actors, may seek through their own lobbying channels to overcome anti-Iran lobbies and raise the odds of this scenario gaining traction, particularly given their own serious food security challenges and the need to repair

their economies.

Overall, Washington may in the short term regard such sequencing as a form of "temporary ceasefire." But if it concludes that the initiative would weaken its nuclear pressure leverage, the likelihood of acceptance would diminish. In that case, any acceptance would be better understood as aimed at restoring and replenishing vital energy reserves.

Yet, considering the scale of US military activity during the current ceasefire period, the type of strikes inflicted on infrastructure, and Washington's expectation of generating fractures on Iran's domestic front through economic and cognitive pressure, the prospects of sustained long-term acceptance remain very low. Therefore, even if accepted, it would likely be limited to this phase of the conflict.

**What role could Israel play in facilitating or disrupting this path? Could Tel Aviv, through political pressure or actions on the ground, block progress on this new diplomatic track?**

While Israel's role in shaping outcomes is undeniable, the United States should still be viewed as the principal architect of "governance of tension," while Israel is better understood as an executor that manages the costs of escalation, as well as the pace of implementation within the broader US design.

Tel Aviv has consistently been an influential actor in calibrating the balance of tension in this file. If it perceives that any maritime or regional arrangement could lead to greater convergence between Iran and Arab states, it would likely seek—through political pressure on Washington or through intelligence and deterrent field actions—to slow the process or make it more costly. Nevertheless, the macro-design and framework of tension gov-

ernance are largely formulated in Washington, while Israel acts more as an operational arm, or as an accelerator and decelerator. It can regulate the level of friction, but is not necessarily the ultimate architect of the trajectory.

On the other hand, given recent field confrontations, Israel's capacity to open a new front may be limited. Under such conditions, its focus may shift away from direct action and more toward influencing public opinion and US decision-making structures.

In short, Israel's role should be analyzed through the lens of "managing the scope and rhythm of tension"—a role more concerned with containment, calibration and delay than with outright determining or halting the course altogether.

**How should the Iranian foreign minister's trip to Moscow and meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin be interpreted in relation to this proposal? Could the visit be aimed at securing strategic backing for the plan or exerting indirect pressure on the United States?**

The meeting with Putin can be seen as an effort to align the Tehran-Moscow axis both in the battlefield and in regional diplomacy. From Iran's perspective, the visit carries meaning on at least two levels:

First, securing strategic backing, in a way that sends a clear signal to Washington that this is not merely a unilateral initiative by Tehran, but one that can be understood within a shared geopolitical weight.

Second, increasing indirect pressure on the United States, especially at a time when Washington-Moscow relations remain strained and Russia has the capacity to bring both the energy card and the Strait of Hormuz into broader global calculations.

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مزایده صادراتی بیلت آلیاژی ریخته‌گری مداوم

شرکت فولاد آلیاژی ایران

شماره مرجع مزایده: IASCO-EXPT1405-01 مورخ: ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۰۷

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شرکت فولاد آلیاژی ایران (IASCO) در نظر دارد نسبت به فروش بیلت آلیاژی صادراتی، از طریق مزایده عمومی اقدام نماید. خاطر نشان می‌سازد که عرضه در گرید منتخب و به شرح جزئیات ذیل انجام می‌پذیرد. از علاقمندان به شرکت در مزایده مزبور دعوت به عمل می‌آید که از تاریخ ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۰۷ لغایت ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۱۴ برای دریافت اطلاعات مزایده و راهنمایی‌های لازم با واحد صادرات به شماره تماس‌های +۹۸۳۵-۳۱۲۲۲۶۷۵ و +۹۸۲۱-۸۸۳۲۲۶۲۱ و نشانی ایمیل Salesexp@iasco.net در ارتباط باشند. مهلت ارائه پیشنهاد قیمت مزایده یادشده حداکثر ساعت ۱۵:۰۰ روز دوشنبه مورخ ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۱۴ می‌باشد.



Iran Alloy Steel Company

Tender Announcement for Export of CC-Alloy Steel Billet

Tender Ref. No.: IASCO-EXPT1405-01

Date: 27/04/2026

Please be informed that Iran Alloy Steel Company (IASCO) intends to launch a general Tender for the export of CC-Alloy Steel Billet under the following terms and conditions:

### 1. Product Specifications and Commercial terms:

Main Tender Grades & Quality	Acc. to attached specification No.
94031	C07KU9403140411A042

\* Other Grades may also be considered By Customer Request with related premium price. (Please clearly specify the desired grade, analysis and etc.)

- Size & Dimensions: (130\*130) \* 12,000 mm.
- Quantity: 25,000 MT (±10%).
- Delivery Time: approximately 30 days after receipt of advance payment.
- Delivery Term: FOB Bandar Abbas.

**Note:** Other delivery ports including BIK, Parsian and Chabahar may be considered upon buyer's request, subject to amended delivery time and mutual agreement.

### 2. Tender General Conditions:

- The offer must remain valid for at least seven (7) Iranian working days from the submission deadline.
- Vague, conditional or incomplete offers will not be considered.
- The buyers company must be legally registered outside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- IASCO reserves the right to accept or reject any or all offers at its sole discretion.
- All payments shall be deemed valid only upon the Seller's receipt of official bank confirmation.
- Submission of offer implies full acceptance of all tender terms and conditions.

### 3. Offer Submission:

For instructions and further information, kindly contact the Export Department using the following details:

Tel: +9835-31222675 & +9821-88322621.

Email: Salesexp@iasco.net (For registration only, not to send any offer).

### 4. Closing Date:

Deadline for Offer Submission: Monday, May 04, 2026- by 3:00 p.m. (Tehran Local Time)