

Oman presents regional mechanism for Strait of Hormuz to Iran: *Report*



A small fishing boat sails in the foreground as a commercial vessel is anchored in the Strait of Hormuz in southern Iran on July 27, 2026.

● ISNA

International Desk

Oman has reportedly presented a proposal to Iran for a joint regional mechanism to manage the Strait of Hormuz with voluntary fees. The Omani proposal has regional backing and was presented to Iranian officials over the weekend in Tehran

by an Omani delegation, a Persian Gulf source told Reuters on Tuesday. The proposal is based on the Strait of Malacca, which connects the Indian and Pacific Oceans and is jointly managed by the states bordering it: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Under the proposal, those who use the Strait of Hormuz would voluntarily

ly contribute to a fund that finances the cost of managing navigation, environmental protection and search and rescue, among other services. Management of the Strait of Hormuz — which carried a fifth of global oil and liquefied natural gas before the conflict — has become the main hurdle in talks to bring the US aggression against Iran to an end and a flashpoint for repeated returns to conflict. Iran has said the strait cannot go back to its pre-war status where shipping flowed freely and has drafted a plan to charge environmental fees for vessels transiting the waterway. The United States and its allies say imposing any such charges would violate the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters. Iran, however, maintains that the strait is not international waters but consists of the territorial waters of

Iran and Oman, and says charging fees to transiting vessels is permitted under international law.

Iran shut down the chokepoint to enemies and their allies after February 28, when the US and the Israeli regime began their latest bout of wholesale unprovoked aggression against the Islamic Republic.

It began exercising far stricter controls after US President Donald Trump announced continuation of an illegal naval blockade of Iranian vessels and ports in spite of a ceasefire that the US president, himself, had declared on April 7.

In May, Iran officially launched a new mechanism for governing maritime traffic through the strategic strait, with the Islamic Republic warning vessels against refusing to coordinate their pending transits with Iranian authorities and using routes other than the supervisory management zone defined by Tehran.

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araqchi discussed the Strait of Hormuz with his Omani, Saudi and Japanese counterparts on Monday.

"He emphasized the need to strengthen

cooperation and advance joint diplomatic efforts to establish stability in the region, and lift the insecurity imposed on the Strait of Hormuz due to the aggressive actions of the United States," according to Iran's Foreign Ministry statement.

The phone calls were held as tensions escalated in the region due to renewed US acts of aggression and Iran's response to the US attacks.

However, a pause in fighting over the weekend has raised hopes of a diplomatic solution that would allow shipping to resume in the Strait of Hormuz.

Araghchi said on Friday that the current instability in the Strait of Hormuz and the surrounding area is entirely due to the US's violation of its commitments and its disruption of the fulfillment of Iran's responsibilities under Clause 5 of the Pakistan-brokered Memorandum of Understanding.

The US has breached the MoU of June 17 by attempting to conduct unauthorized naval maneuvers in the Strait of Hormuz, prompting the Iranian Navy to intercept the ships to uphold the agreement.

Iran says 350 government employees killed during US-Israeli aggression

National Desk

Iranian government spokesperson Fatemeh Mohajerani said on Tuesday that more than 350 government staff have been killed in US-Israeli attacks since the war began five months ago. "While meeting with the families of the martyrs, I must remind you that during these days more than 350 government employees have attained martyrdom while serving," Mohajerani told a news conference. "From the engineer who sacrificed his life on top of BTS towers to maintain people's communications in Hormozgan, to the wiremen who died to keep the electricity flowing, and the dedicated doctors and nurses. Mentioning these loved ones is a tribute to them so they know we consider ourselves indebted to their sacrifice and are grateful for their impeccable efforts." Iran's Health Ministry



A residential building is damaged as a result of an airstrike by the United States on Iran.

● IRNA

said on Monday that at least 60 people were killed and 670 others were wounded in the latest US strikes on Iran. Mohajerani also gave some details about the damage inflicted to the country's infrastructure during the renewed US strikes on Iran.

"Fishing boats, which were the only source of livelihood and employment for fishermen in the region were severely damaged, in addition to tourism businesses,"

Mohajerani said. The spokesperson added that 12 bridges and two tunnels were also targeted in the latest US strikes. She also said the Bushehr airport in southwest Iran has been rendered inoperable following recent US strikes and requires complete reconstruction. "We saw the remains of a refurbished aircraft that had been purchased to serve the people, but it was destroyed by a mis-

sile that struck it directly, leaving only a small part of its tail intact."

The Bushehr Meteorological Center "which is completely of a civilian nature, has almost nothing left of it," she added. During the escalation, the US struck Iran, while Tehran responded by targeting US military facilities and equipment in several Arab countries. The spokesperson also said Iran lost about 230 million cubic meters of its gas production capacity because of the war with the US and Israel. Iran in April demanded compensation for the destruction caused by US and Israeli attacks. An early estimate indicated it suffered about \$270b in direct and indirect damage since the start of the war on February 28.

No Hormuz passage for those taking payouts from Iran's frozen assets: *Iran*

International Desk

Iran warned countries and international companies that receiving any compensation payment from Iran's assets frozen abroad will mean they will be completely cut off from transit in the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran's Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters announced on Tuesday that it views a recent announcement by US President Donald Trump about compensating countries and entities for damage inflicted on their ships in the Persian Gulf from Iran's frozen assets as "illegal".

The command, which is in charge of coordinating Iranian armed forces during war and crisis times, said ship owners will face consequences if they receive such compensation.

"...we declare to all companies and countries that welcome Trump's proposal and use Iran's blocked assets under this pretext, that from now on, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not allow any of their vessels to transit through the Strait of Hormuz," said the statement. It added that the damage caused to cargo ships and tankers in recent months has been a result of the insecurity caused by the US military in the region.

It also said that ships that have suffered damage have violated navigation protocols announced by Iran for safe sailing in the Strait of Hormuz and have chosen to travel "through the illegal and unsafe route" south of the Strait.

Iran has imposed strict controls on transit through Hormuz since the early days of the US-Israeli aggression on the country on February 28.

Iran agreed to gradually ease the restrictions under a memorandum of understanding signed with the US last month that sought to permanently end the aggression and lift sanctions from the country.

However, passage through Hormuz came under renewed checks and controls after the US failed to uphold those terms of the understanding that exclusively delegated the responsibility for controlling the strait to Iran.

The Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters also in an earlier statement warned the United States that threats against Iranian commercial vessels and oil tankers will not go unanswered, as Washington persists in its war of aggression and attempts to impose an illegal naval blockade on the Islamic Republic.

It noted that over the past days, Ameri-



can forces have threatened Iranian ships operating in the country's coastal and territorial waters as part of their unlawful efforts to enforce a maritime siege against Iran.

"This action by the United States is regarded as the expansion of war in the region," the statement stressed. "Just as the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have proven on the battlefield, they will not leave any threat or act of evil by the terrorist army of that country unanswered and will confront it decisively."

The headquarters reaffirmed Iran's unwavering determination to defend its sovereignty and maritime rights against foreign provocations.

The Islamic Republic has repeatedly demonstrated its capability and resolve to protect national interests and respond appropriately to aggression, ensuring that regional stability cannot be undermined by external powers seeking confrontation.

This latest warning comes as the US continues its pressure tactics against Iran through illegal means, which Tehran has consistently rejected as clear violations of international law and a direct threat to peace and security in West Asia.

Iran and the US signed the memorandum of understanding last month to end the cycle arising from the latest bout of unprovoked American-Israeli aggression against the Islamic Republic, which had begun on February 28.

Under the understanding, Iran agreed to allow fee-free maritime transit through the strait for a period of 60 days.

In compliance with the MoU, the Islamic Republic devised a special maritime route for vessels to cross the chokepoint, while warning against transit through illegal routes.

The US has, however, been trying to escort transit through the strait along an illegal passageway, prompting the Islamic Republic to shut the corridor until Washington ended its interference in regional maritime movement.

Netanyahu faces uphill ...

This leverage remains relevant and effective at the current stage. It factors into US calculations and affects the way Washington considers potential attacks and defines the targets it may strike.

This appears to be the most important factor in the current wartime equation. The reason the United States appears to prioritize diplomacy over Israel's preferred approach is precisely Iran's deterrent capability, its ability to regionalize the conflict, and the issue of the Strait of Hormuz and the Bab el-Mandeb Strait which could also be added to this equation.

How do you assess the upcoming meeting between Netanyahu and Trump? Are the two sides seeking to narrow their differences and reach a common position on how to proceed with their approach towards Iran?

Trump's remarks ahead of the visit—that the United States will not become more deeply involved in a war with Iran on the basis of Israeli intelligence—indicate that he prefers diplomacy.

The visit may therefore carry a risk for Netanyahu: rather than Israel persuading the United States to adopt its preferred course, Washington may seek to impose its own demands on Israel.

Given Trump's remarks, the current regional atmosphere and the efforts being made by regional countries—including Oman's new initiative to manage the Strait of Hormuz in coordination with Iran, which some sources have said has shown initial signs of success and has been welcomed by countries including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates—it appears that diplomacy and a negotiated settlement are the preferred options. Netanyahu is unlikely to be able to persuade Trump, through the intelligence he is expected to provide, to launch an all-out war or enter into a full-scale conflict with Iran.