

Enemy’s economic war goals failed: *President*

Economy Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian said that Iran has not allowed the objectives of the United States and Israel in their economic war to be realized. The president made the remarks on his social media account, attributing the success of the country’s resilience to God’s grace, the people’s support and the “measures of our colleagues in the government”. “The government has adopted a new arrangement to manage the special conditions,” said Pezeshkian, adding that the enemy’s plan in recent months has been to cut the country’s vital arteries with the aim of pressuring the noble Iranian people.

Cabinet adopts new economic posture

To further strengthen the management of Iran’s special circumstances, the administration has adopted a new economic posture with plans focusing on foreign exchange market developments, budget resources and expenditures, and essential goods supplies. A meeting of the Economic Coordination Headquarters, held on Saturday evening and chaired by President Pezeshkian, reviewed the latest economic indicators and key issues, with economic officials stressing the need for greater coordination, coherent



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian (C) chairs a meeting of the Economic Coordination Headquarters on October 3, 2026. [president.ir](#)

decision-making and stronger executive capacity to manage the current situation. Economic officials and deputies from several executive bodies presented updated reports on the areas under their management and emphasized the adoption of integrated policies. The Ministry of Economy presented a report on the government’s financial situation and requirements for managing resources under the current special circumstances.

Given the wartime conditions, changes in oil and tax revenues, and the need to continue providing public services and financing the country’s essential needs, the report stressed the need to make targeted use of available capacities, enhance coordination in fiscal policies and design implementation mechanisms suited to the new conditions. The Plan and Budget Organization also presented a seven-point proposed package aimed at managing the current situation,

strengthening coordination among economic policies and creating new capacities to help the country overcome the challenges ahead in a more orderly and less costly manner. Another part of the meeting focused in detail on developments in the foreign exchange market and recent fluctuations. Various aspects of the market, factors affecting foreign currency supply and demand, and policy requirements in this area were examined.

Iran ready to launch 3 satellite of Shahid Soleimani constellation: *Minister*

Economy Desk

Iran is preparing to take a major step toward developing satellite constellations, with three satellites set to be unveiled and launched as part of the country’s expanding space program, says the country’s minister of information and communications technology. Sattar Hashemi said three of the 24 satellites in the country’s Shahid Soleimani constellation are ready, which will be unveiled during the Islamic Revolution celebrations in February 2027 and placed into orbit before March 20, marking a shift toward satellite constellations, according to IRNA. Hashemi called for space policymaking to move from a supply-driven approach toward demand-driven development. He said technology is more valuable when users and societal needs are considered. Satellite networks will not replace terrestrial infrastructure and fiber-optic networks, Hashemi said, adding that Iran’s fiber rollout aims to strengthen fixed networks. “Satellite technology remains important for communications and remote sensing, including land management, water monitoring and mining,” he noted.



Hashemi said advances in launch vehicles should also be viewed through an economic lens, as launch costs account for a major share of expenses. Deploying multiple satellites per launch and developing reusable launch vehicles can reduce costs, he said, praising contributors including martyred IRGC aerospace commander General Amir-Ali Hajizadeh.

Pars-2 satellite also primed for blastoff

The head of Iran’s Space Agency said the Pars-2 satellite, an advanced version of the Paya satellite, has been completed with imaging accuracy better than three meters and has been placed on the launch schedules. Hassan Salarieh, speaking at a ceremony marking Space Week at the Ministry of

Iran’s Minister of Information and Communications Technology Sattar Hashemi (R) and the head of the country’s Space Agency Hassan Salarieh reveal a student space program at a ceremony marking Space Week on October 4, 2026. [ALIREZA MASOUMI/ISNA](#)

Communications and Information Technology, pointed to progress in the country’s space industry, Mehr reported. On recent achievements, Salarieh said Iran’s first telecommunications satellite, Nahid-2, was successfully placed in orbit, and most of its tests were successfully completed. He noted that another major success was the consolidation of space launch vehicles, including the performance of the Qaem-100 satellite carrier. He said the Chamran satellite’s performance was fully successful. Salarieh referred to heavy launches, saying the next success was the launch of the heaviest payload by the Simorgh satellite carrier. He said the simulator software test for the Saman orbital transfer block was carried out with the Simorgh carrier. The Saman block, more advanced versions of which are under construction, plays a major role in reaching high orbits.

Iran to roll out direct cargo clearance

Iran’s Economy Ministry is set to implement a “direct cargo transport” plan aimed at facilitating trade, reducing cargo dwell times and speeding up the movement of goods across the country’s borders. Morteza Zamanian, deputy Economy Minister for Economic Policy, said the regulation for implementing the scheme will be announced next week as part of the government’s new plans to facilitate trade and reduce the time goods remain at border crossings, Tasnim reported.

Under the scheme, trucks carrying export and import cargo will no longer have to wait in long queues at border crossings, while customs procedures for the goods will be carried out at inland customs offices. The deputy minister also announced that new policies would ease unnecessary restrictions on importers’ access to foreign currency, saying the approach was aimed at increasing flexibility and speeding up the supply of goods.



ECONOMIC LENS

Pakistan’s hidden opportunity in US-Israeli war on Iran?

By Golzar Aghaei
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OPINION
EXCLUSIVE

Pakistan is not a direct beneficiary of a war between Iran and the United States/Israel; the evidence presented in this piece consistently shows that the conflict would create risks in energy, trade, border security, and financial areas for Islamabad, while any gains would be indirect, limited, and conditional. Pakistan faces macroeconomic fragility, heavy energy dependence, and recurring IMF reliance, but it can still seek limited diplomatic advantage from regional turbulence if it preserves room for maneuver.

Pakistan’s current position

Pakistan enters any external shock from a position of macroeconomic fragility. The country remains exposed to inflationary pressure, energy dependence, and recurring external financing needs. Recent research describes Pakistan’s inflation as persistently high, with one study reporting 30.78% inflation in 2023 and another noting 37% in 2024. IMF dependence is also a recurring feature: one source notes 23 IMF packages between 1958 and 2023, including the \$6.5 billion 2019 program and the \$3 billion 2023 Stand-By Arrangement.

Energy remains a central vulnerability. Pakistan’s economy is described as highly exposed to imported fuel and fuel price shocks, while studies on Pakistan’s macroeconomic stability and climate stress repeatedly emphasize the importance of energy imports, oil prices, and inflation in shaping growth and stability. In this context, any war that threatens Persian Gulf shipping, raises insurance costs, or intensifies oil volatility would worsen Pakistan’s macroeconomic position rather than improve it.

Who benefits from war, and where Pakistan fits

The clearest beneficiaries of the US/Israeli war against Iran do not include Pakistan but rather actors seeking tactical pressure on Iran and actors that profit from volatility in energy and shipping markets. Global energy and transit actors are a mixed case: they may see temporary gains from price spikes, but they also face higher insurance, transport, and supply-chain risk. Pakistan does not appear as a direct war winner. Instead, the limited upside for Pakistan is political and diplomatic. From this vantage point, Pakistan’s “benefit” lies in diplomatic optionality, not in war itself.

Second, the more conditional benefit is that regional instability can strengthen the logic of connectivity and energy diversification projects if tensions later ease; the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and CPEC are examples of projects whose value rises under détente, not under war. This means any economic upside is really a peace dividend deferred, not a war dividend.

Domestic beneficiaries inside Pakistan

Within Pakistan, the discourse identifies a few domestic factors that may gain politically from external crisis. The military and security establishment appear as the strongest internal beneficiaries because heightened external threat tends to reinforce their central role in policy and state management. Bureaucratic and political actors dependent on external finance also benefit from the leverage created by crisis since Pakistan’s reliance on IMF and foreign support increases the bargaining power of certain domestic intermediaries. In addition, security-oriented political factions may use external tension to justify securitization and internal mobilization.

Why the fading India shadow matters

The “diminishing shadow” of war with India matters because it slightly widens Pakistan’s strategic space. When Indo-Pak tensions are less dominant, Pakistan can shift attention from a purely security-driven posture toward geo-economics, connectivity, and diversified diplomacy. In other words, a softer India threat allows Pakistan to treat the Iran crisis as a diplomatic balancing problem instead of a full-spectrum existential security emergency. The war between Iran and the United States/Israel creates risks for Pakistan’s energy security, trade flows, border stability, and financial resilience. The only plausible benefits are indirect: more room for neutrality, mediation, and future connectivity projects if tensions later de-escalate. The easing of Pakistan-India war anxieties modestly improves this flexibility, but it does not convert conflict into an economic opportunity. Pakistan’s real gains lie in stability, cheaper energy, and regional integration. This paper is the second in a series on the political economy of the US-Israeli war. In the following issues, we will examine in detail the role of each beneficiary country. Turkey will be the second country examined in detail (Report 3).