



Iran War Update: 5/30/26 – 6/1/26

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The United States, Israel, and Iran reached a two-week ceasefire agreement on April 7, which President Donald Trump extended indefinitely on April 21. JINSA continues to release regular updates about the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of June 1 at 11:30 am ET.

Days left in U.S.-Israel-Iran ceasefire: **Extended indefinitely**

Days left in Israel-Lebanon ceasefire: **29**, following May 15 45-day extension

Iranian missiles and drones launched since ceasefire: **At least 327** (7 on May 29–June 1)

Hezbollah attacks since ceasefire: **At least 200** (at least 40 between May 29–June 1)

Ships transiting Strait of Hormuz since ceasefire: **At least 405** (at least 8 between May 29–June 1)

- Note: Many of these ships are local fast boats, tugboats, or landing craft, not commercial vessels. Numerous ships in the area are also transmitting false locations.

Total blockade-eligible ships disabled or rerouted by U.S. forces: **At least 123** (5 between May 29–June 1)

Total blockade-eligible ships that have [evaded the blockade](#): **At least 9** (0 between May 29–June 1)

- Note: JINSA has revised down its evasion estimates after the U.S. military revealed on May 23 that it permitted 26 ships to pass the blockade line for humanitarian reasons.
- Note: The blockade line that the Pentagon announced crosses where the Gulf of Oman opens into the Arabian Sea, beyond the Strait of Hormuz itself. Some of the ships that evaded the blockade are small vessels with limited utility to the Iranian regime.

1. Overview

- On June 1, Iran's *Tasnim News Agency*, affiliated with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), [claimed](#) that Tehran has stopped exchanging messages with U.S. officials and will move to close the Strait of Hormuz in response to the escalation between Israel and Hezbollah over the weekend.
 - » *Tasnim* had [shared](#) earlier on June 1 that Iran was updating a draft agreement after President Donald Trump [made requests](#) on May 29 for multiple amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) his envoys negotiated with Tehran. *Axios* reported that those changes focused on Iran's nuclear program.

- Between May 30 and June 1, Hezbollah launched at least 38 rocket and drone attacks on northern Israeli communities and Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, marking one of its largest extended escalations since the ceasefire began.
 - » Over the weekend, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) carried out attacks on several other Hezbollah positions in southern Lebanon, expanding operations beyond the Litani River, and [seized](#) Lebanon's Beaufort Castle for the first time since the military withdrew from the area in 2000.
- On May 31, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) [announced](#) that it had carried out "self-defense strikes" on May 30-31, targeting Iran's drone control and radar sites in Goruk and Qeshm Island in response to "aggressive Iranian actions," including shooting down an American MQ-1 drone.
 - » The U.S. strikes occurred after Kuwait reportedly [intercepted](#) an Iranian ballistic missile on May 29, with debris causing minor injuries to five Americans, destroying one MQ-9 drone, and damaging another.
 - » After the U.S. strikes, Iran [launched](#) two ballistic missiles against Kuwait overnight on June 1 local time, with U.S. forces intercepting both projectiles.
- Iran has used bulldozers and dump trucks to reopen 50 of 69 tunnel entrances at 18 underground missile sites, per a CNN [report](#) on May 31 based on satellite images.
- The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) conducted dozens of airstrikes beginning in the war's early days, according to a *Wall Street Journal* [report](#) on May 29, which included targeting Iranian energy sites.
- China may have made the shoulder-fired missile that Iran used to shoot down a U.S. F-15 aircraft, according to a NBC News [report](#) on May 29, which also indicated that China possibly provided Iran with long-range radar equipment that can spot stealth aircraft before the start of the war.
- According to reporting from *The Wall Street Journal* on May 29, some vessels have [transited](#) the Strait of Hormuz with support from the U.S. military and by turning off lights and navigation systems.

2. Diplomatic Engagement

Iran

- President Trump [stated](#) in a Truth Social post on June 1 that "Iran really wants to make a deal, and it will be a good one for the U.S.A. and those that are with us," but "it is MUCH tougher for me to properly do my job and negotiate, when political hacks keep negatively 'chirping,' at levels never seen before, over and over again, that I should move faster, or move slower, or go to war, or not go to war, or whatever."
 - » He added, "Just sit back and relax, it will all work out well in the end - It always does!"
- Mohsen Rezaei, a senior military advisor to Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Mojtaba Khamenei, [posted](#) on X that "As predicted, the President of the United States is betraying diplomacy for the third time. By continuing the naval blockade and making excessive demands in negotiations, he has once again proven that he is not inclined toward negotiation and is pursuing other objectives."
- On June 1, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmaeil Baghaei [reaffirmed](#) the linkage between a ceasefire in Lebanon and an agreement with the United States, stating that Tehran "insist[s] that a ceasefire in Lebanon is an essential condition for any deal aimed at ending the war."
- According to *Axios* reporting, during a situation room meeting on May 29, President Trump [requested](#) amendments to the MOU with Iran, especially regarding its nuclear program.

- » The current agreement includes an Iranian commitment that it will not pursue a nuclear weapon and defers talks on nuclear issues and lifting U.S. sanctions to a 60-day negotiating period.
- » President Trump is reportedly looking for greater specificity on how the United States will obtain Iran's stockpile of enriched nuclear material and the timeframe for doing so.
- » President Trump also reportedly wants to change some of the phrasing in the agreement regarding reopening the Strait of Hormuz.
- *The New York Post* reported on May 29 that [unfreezing](#) \$6 billion in Iranian funds located in Qatar was one of the last points to resolve in negotiations between the United States and Iran.
 - » A U.S. official who spoke with *The New York Post* claimed that the funds would be released in phases in accordance with Iran meeting benchmarks for opening the Straits of Hormuz and removing mines.
- Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Rafael Grossi told *The Financial Times* on May 29 that Kazakhstan has [offered](#) to store Iran's highly enriched uranium as part of a deal.
- On May 29, Iran's *Fars News* [stated](#) that while "Trump claimed that Iran was obligated to open the Strait of Hormuz without tolls, even though no such clause appears in the text of the agreement ... Well-informed sources emphasized that not only does this not appear in the memorandum of understanding, but this claim is fundamentally baseless."
- Following statements by President Trump that Iran would give up its enriched uranium in an agreement, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Baghaei [stated](#) on May 29 that "At this stage, we are focused on ending the war, and there are no negotiations on the nuclear issue."

Lebanon

- Secretary of State Marco Rubio [spoke](#) with Lebanese President Joseph Aoun and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over the weekend to make progress with a new initiative for a ceasefire in Lebanon, according to *Axios* reporting on May 31.
 - » The fundamental idea of the proposal is that Hezbollah would cease firing drones and missiles at Israel, and Israel would halt its strikes in Beirut.
 - » An American official cited by *Axios* stated that President Aoun signaled his support of the initiative. However, Lebanon's Hezbollah-linked Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri indicated that Israel would need to halt attacks first.
 - The official [added](#) that the United States "does not expect Israel to absorb ongoing attacks on its civilians by a terrorist organization," noting that "The fastest way to de-escalate and protect civilians on all sides is for Hezbollah to stop firing immediately."
 - » Later this week, the State Department is expected to host a new round of talks between Israeli and Lebanese diplomatic delegations.
- On May 29, U.S. Undersecretary of War for Policy Elbridge Colby [posted](#) on X that the United States "held productive military-to-military discussions" that day with Israeli and Lebanese military delegations, noting that the talks will support the political discussions that will be led by the State Department this week.
 - » He added that "The Department of War values the partnership with both the Israel Defense Forces and Lebanese Armed Forces, supports Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, free of armed non-state actors, and welcomes these historic efforts to realize President Trump's vision for peace."

- » Lebanese officials cited by the London-based news agency *Al-Araby Al-Jadeed* [shared](#) on May 30 that “the meeting at the Pentagon achieved no progress, particularly with regard to a comprehensive ceasefire.”
- A military source [told](#) Saudi media outlet Al-Hadath that the briefing “did not yield practical results as desired by Lebanon.”

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

Iran

- CENTCOM [stated](#) on May 31 that U.S. strikes on May 30–31, in response to “aggressive Iranian actions,” had destroyed “Iranian air defenses, a ground control station, and two one-way attack drones that posed clear threats to ships transiting regional waters.”
- During a Fox News interview that aired on May 30, President Trump [stated](#), “We’ve taken different forms of leadership out, we’ve actually left their military alone. People would be surprised to hear that, because mistakes have been made in wars where you wipe out everybody, and then you have a country that’s, you know, for 40 years can never rebuild. You look at what happened with Iraq.”
- Secretary of War Pete Hegseth [remarked](#) on May 30 that the United States is ready to resume military action in Iran if talks fail to reach an agreement, stating that the United States is “more than capable” of renewed attacks on Iran.
 - » He added, “Our stockpiles are more than suited for that, both there and around the globe, so we’re in a very good place.”
- On May 29, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent [announced](#) that the United States had seized a cumulative total of \$1 billion in Iranian crypto assets to date.

Lebanon

- On June 1, the IDF [announced](#) it withdrew its 146th Division from its positions in southern Lebanon, leaving the 36th and 91st Divisions to combat Hezbollah.
 - » Earlier in the war, the IDF maintained five divisions to operate in southern Lebanon.
- In a joint statement on June 1, Prime Minister Netanyahu and Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz [ordered](#) “the IDF to strike terror targets in the Dahiyeh quarter of Beirut” after “repeated violations of the ceasefire in Lebanon by the Hezbollah terror organization” and attacks on Israeli cities and citizens.
- On May 31, the IDF [seized](#) the Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon after recently crossing the Litani River and launching a ground campaign in the area of the Beaufort Ridge and Wadi Saluki stream.
 - » After seizing the castle, which Israeli forces captured in 1982 and withdrew from in 2000, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu [stated](#) that “The capture of Beaufort is a dramatic stage and a dramatic shift in the policy we are leading,” while also adding that “Now my directive is to deepen and expand our hold on areas that had been under Hezbollah’s control.”
 - He also [noted](#), “Today, we have returned to Beaufort differently. We have returned united, determined, and stronger than ever,” and stated that “We have broken through the barrier of fear. We are taking the initiative. We are operating on all fronts—in Syria, Gaza, and Lebanon. We have established security zones beyond our borders in order to protect our communities.”
 - » Israeli Defense Minister Katz [claimed](#) later that day that “Twenty-six years after the withdrawal, our heroic soldiers have captured Beaufort once again, and will remain there as part of the security zone in Lebanon,” adding “the capture of Beaufort and the expansion

of the [ground] maneuver constitute a clear message to our enemies: Whoever threatens the citizens of Israel will lose their strategic assets one after another.”

- » However, despite claims that Hezbollah operates from the castle, *Axios*' Barak Ravid [posted](#) on X on May 31, writing, “An Israeli official tells me there were no Hezbollah militants at the Beaufort castle in Lebanon and no weapons were found there.”
- While the IDF [stated](#) on May 31 that it is continuing to operate near Nabatieh in southern Lebanon, the Israeli Air Force has also broadened its strike campaign, targeting Hezbollah sites north of the Litani River.
 - » According to the IDF, Israeli forces also attacked “commanding terrain, searched for and neutralized military infrastructure in the Litani area, and conducted essential engineering activities to create the conditions required for the offensive operation.”
- On May 31, the IDF [bombed](#) several Hezbollah sites in Tyre and other areas of southern Lebanon, including command centers and weapon depots.
- On May 31, the Israeli military [carried](#) out a drone strike north of the Litani River, killing three Hezbollah fighters planning to carry out drone attacks on Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon.
 - » The soldiers who identified the Hezbollah fighters also discovered a weapon facility with explosive drones and rockets, which the Israeli Air Force struck and destroyed.
- On May 30, the IDF [struck](#) a Hezbollah rocket launcher the group used to fire at northern Israel in an overnight attack.
- On May 29, the Israeli military [attacked](#) a manned artillery command center operated by Hezbollah in the Burj al-Shamali area of southern Lebanon.

4. Strait of Hormuz Shipping and Blockade Status

- On June 1, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian [told](#) Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi that Iran “will try to provide a smooth and easy passage for Japanese ships,” according to an Iranian readout of the call.
- On May 31, CENTCOM [announced](#) that it had redirected 118 vessels in total, an increase of three vessels since JINSA’s last update on May 29, since the U.S. naval blockade took effect.
- According to an American official cited by *The New York Times* on May 31, during the last three weeks, the U.S. military has [provided](#) guidance to assist roughly seventy vessels with transiting the Strait of Hormuz, most of which traveled dark, with their transponders turned off to avoid detection.
- Diplomatic and intelligence sources cited by Israeli news outlet *Israel Hayom* on May 30 [stated](#) that dozens of oil and liquefied gas tankers transited the Strait during the previous week after receiving Iranian approval, with some vessels making payments to Iran and some of those ships also being escorted by the U.S. Navy.
- On May 29, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social that “Ships caught in the Strait due to our amazing and unprecedented Naval Blockade, which will now be lifted, may start the process of ‘heading home!’”
- On May 29, CENTCOM forces [disabled](#) the Gambia-flagged *Lian Star*, which tried to violate the blockade by traveling to an Iranian port, by firing a Hellfire missile into its engine room. The ship ignored more than 20 warnings, CENTCOM said.
 - » The ship is the fifth vessel CENTCOM has disabled since blockade enforcement began.

- » JINSA had previously [identified](#) the *Lian Star* as a ship that breached the blockade headed outbound from Iran, traveling towards Pakistan, on April 28. It appears the ship was returning to Iran from Pakistan when U.S. forces intercepted it on May 29.
- On May 29, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi [posted](#) on X that he had discussed the Strait of Hormuz with Omani Foreign Minister Badr Albusaidi and “its future administration in line with our sovereign responsibilities and international law.”

5. Iranian and Proxy Operations

Maritime

- On June 1, U.K. Maritime Trade Operations (UKMTO) [reported](#) that an unknown projectile caused a large explosion when it hit a cargo vessel offshore of Iraq.

Lebanon

- On June 1, Hezbollah fired several rockets and drones targeting towns in northern Israel, as well as Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon.
 - » In the evening, an explosive Hezbollah drone [impacted](#) an Israeli military post near Rosh Hanikra in northern Israel without causing injuries.
 - » In the evening, the IDF [shot down](#) a Hezbollah rocket targeting Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel, with two other rockets crashing near Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, but failing to cause injuries.
 - » In the afternoon, a Hezbollah drone [hit](#) Metula, a community close to Israel’s border with Lebanon, without causing injuries.
 - » The IDF intercepted three rockets [targeting](#) the Karmiel area, located in northern Israel.
 - » Hezbollah [fired](#) a barrage of rockets targeting Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel, with some striking open areas and the IDF intercepting the others.
 - » In one afternoon incident, the IDF [intercepted](#) two Hezbollah rockets targeting Safed in northern Israel.
 - » In the morning, the IDF [shot down](#) two Hezbollah rockets barreling towards northern Israel and a suspected Hezbollah drone flying near Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon.
 - » In two separate morning incidents, the IDF [fired](#) an interceptor missile at a Hezbollah drone flying over Kiryat Shmona and also intercepted a Hezbollah rocket targeting the Upper Galilee.
 - » Overnight, a Hezbollah drone targeting Israeli troops operating in Yohmor in southern Lebanon [exploded](#), killing Staff Sgt. Adam Tzarfati and injuring three other soldiers, including one seriously.
 - One Hezbollah rocket targeting Tiberias also landed in an open area in Israel, while the other crashed in Lebanese territory.
 - » Overnight, the IDF successfully [intercepted](#) two Hezbollah rockets and is reviewing the result of a third attempted rocket interception after it detected the projectiles targeting Kiryat Shmona.
- On May 31, Hezbollah launched several drone and rocket attacks at Israeli targets.
 - » In the evening, Hezbollah [fired](#) a rocket at Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, but failed to cause any injuries.
 - » In two separate evening incidents, the IDF [intercepted](#) two Hezbollah rockets targeting [Dovev](#) and another rocket targeting [Safed](#) in northern Israel.

- » In the evening, Hezbollah [fired](#) a drone that attacked a military position in Israel's Galilee Panhandle.
- » In the early evening, Hezbollah rocket launches [triggered](#) warning sirens in about 20 Upper Galilee towns.
- » In the afternoon, Hezbollah [fired](#) several rockets at the northern Israeli town of Misgav Am, with projectiles landing in open areas.
- » In the early afternoon, Hezbollah [launched](#) drones targeting northern Israel, with one striking a military post in the Western Galilee, and the IDF shooting down others flying over the Galilee Panhandle.
- » In the early afternoon, the IDF [intercepted](#) multiple rockets targeting Kiryat Shmona, while another rocket landed in an open area.
- » In a separate early afternoon incident, the IDF [intercepted](#) one of the two rockets targeting Metula and Kfar Giladi, with the other one landing in an open area, and also intercepted one rocket targeting Acre in northern Israel, with the others impacting open lands.
 - The attack [triggered](#) sirens in Acre and the border town of Zarit.
- » Around noon, the IDF [intercepted](#) several Hezbollah rockets targeting the Western Galilee, with other rockets landing in open areas.
- » Mid-day, the IDF [intercepted](#) two Hezbollah rockets targeting Zarit.
- » In the morning, a suspected Hezbollah drone [struck](#) the Western Galilee, landing in an open area.
- On May 30, Hezbollah launched several rockets and drones at Israeli forces and communities in northern Israel.
 - » Overnight, a Hezbollah drone attack [killed](#) Staff Sgt. Michael Tyukin and four other Israeli troops were lightly injured while operating in southern Lebanon.
 - » In the evening, the IDF [intercepted](#) two Hezbollah rockets targeting Kiryat Shmona.
 - Earlier in the evening, the IDF [intercepted](#) two other rockets targeting Kiryat Shmona in a separate incident.
 - » In the evening, the IDF [intercepted](#) several Hezbollah rockets targeting Karmiel in northern Israel.
 - » In the evening, the IDF [shot down](#) multiple Hezbollah rockets targeting the Western Galilee, with the others striking open areas.
 - » In the late afternoon, Hezbollah [fired](#) two rockets targeting Safed, with the IDF intercepting one and the other landing in an open area.
 - » In the afternoon, Israeli air defenses [intercepted](#) a Hezbollah drone that triggered sirens in Metula and Kfar Giladi.
 - » In the afternoon, a Hezbollah drone [hit](#) an Israeli military zone close to Shomera, a community near Israel's northern border; an additional drone was shot down; and a third Hezbollah drone did not make it across the Israel-Lebanon border.
 - » Mid-day, Israeli air defenses [shot down](#) a Hezbollah rocket targeting the Upper Galilee region.
 - » In the early morning, the IDF [intercepted](#) several Hezbollah rockets targeting northern Israel, but one impacted in the town of Kiryat Shmona.
 - Shortly after, the IDF [intercepted](#) another rocket targeting northern Israel.

- » In the early morning, the IDF [intercepted](#) two rockets launched from Lebanon targeting northern Israel.
 - Shortly after, the IDF [intercepted](#) two additional Hezbollah rockets.
- On May 28-29, Hezbollah rockets [hit](#) the Saint Georges Orthodox Church and other buildings in the area of Marjaayoun, damaging the church.

Iraq

- Iran targeted Iranian Kurdish opposition groups in Iraqi Kurdistan on May 31.
 - » A Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK) base was [targeted](#) by a ballistic missile without any reported casualties.
 - » A Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan base was [struck](#) by at least two missiles without any reported casualties.
 - » Iranian state media [reported](#) that the IRGC Ground Forces attacked the bases of unspecified “separatist groups” without providing additional detail.

Kuwait

- CENTCOM reported that U.S. forces [intercepted](#) two Iranian ballistic missiles targeting American forces in Kuwait overnight on June 1 local time.
- On May 29, Kuwaiti air defenses [intercepted](#) an Iranian ballistic missile targeting Ali Al Salem Air Base, but debris fell inside the installation, injuring at least five Americans and damaging two U.S. MQ-9 Reaper drones.

Internal Dynamics and Repression

- On May 31, an Iranian court [sentenced](#) Masoud Payahoo, the man responsible for recording the famous video of a protester sitting in front of authorities during the January anti-government protests, to 10 years in prison, accusing him of cooperating with Israel.

6. Estimated Casualties of Iranian Operations

- Thirteen U.S. service members have died during Operation Epic Fury.
 - » An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. servicemembers at Port Shuaiba in Kuwait on March 1: Maj. Jeffrey O’Brien, 45; Chief Warrant Officer 3 Robert Marzan, 54; Capt. Cody Khork, 35; Sgt. 1st Class Nicole Amor, 39; Sgt. 1st Class Noah Tietjens, 42; and Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20.
 - » A U.S. servicemember, Sgt. Benjamin Pennington, 26, was [killed](#) in a March 8 Iranian attack targeting U.S. troops at the Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia.
 - » Six U.S. servicemembers were [killed](#) when a KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft crashed over western Iraq on March 12: Major John A. Klinner, 33; Captain Ariana G. Savino, 31; Technical Sergeant Ashley B. Pruitt, 34; Captain Seth R. Koval, 38; Captain Curtis J. Angst, 30; and Technical Sergeant Tyler H. Simmons, 28.
- At least 400 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » Ten have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 354 of the injured have reportedly returned to duty.
 - » At least 15 Americans were [hurt](#) in an Iranian drone strike on Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait on April 6, most of whom were lightly injured.
 - » In the March 27 Iranian attack on a U.S. base in Saudi Arabia, at least 15 U.S. servicemembers were [injured](#), including two who were seriously wounded.

- Since the war began, [at least 56 people have been killed in Israel](#), while over 7,795 have been [injured](#). At least 26 of these [casualties](#) include Israeli soldiers and one defense contractor killed while fighting Hezbollah.
 - » A Hezbollah drone attack overnight on June 1 [killed](#) Staff Sgt. Adam Tzarfati and injured three other soldiers, including one seriously.
 - » A separate Hezbollah drone attack overnight between May 30–31 [killed](#) Staff Sgt. Michael Tyukin and lightly injured four other troops while they were operating in southern Lebanon.
- Since the war’s outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran: At least 3,636 people, including at least 1,221 military personnel, have been [killed](#), with at least 26,500 [wounded](#). *Iran International* reports that over 4,700 security personnel have been [killed](#), including members of the Basij, IRGC, and police forces.
 - » Azerbaijan: Four civilians have been [injured](#).
 - » Bahrain: Three people have [been killed](#), including a [Moroccan contractor](#), and at least 46 people [have been injured](#), including five [Emirati soldiers](#).
 - » Iraq: At least 119 people have been [killed](#), including 20 [people](#) in Iraqi Kurdistan.
 - » Jordan: At least 31 people have [been injured](#).
 - » Kuwait: Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#), two [Kuwaiti interior ministry officers](#), two [Kuwaiti civilians](#), and an [Indian national](#) have been killed; over 90 Kuwaiti military [personnel have been injured](#), and eight [civilians](#), including two [medical staff](#), have been wounded.
 - » Lebanon: At least 3,412 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 10,269 have been wounded—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
 - » Oman: At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 17 have [been wounded](#).
 - » Qatar: Around 20 people have been [wounded](#), and seven were [killed](#) on March 22 in a helicopter crash in Qatari territorial waters due to a technical issue.
 - » Saudi Arabia: Three people have been killed, including a Saudi [national](#) and two [foreign nationals](#), and at least 23 others [have been injured](#).
 - » Syria: At least four people have been [killed](#) in Syria, and several others have been [injured](#).
 - » U.A.E.: 13 people have been [killed](#), and at least 230 have been injured.

7. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi [posted](#) to X on June 1 that Israel’s strikes against Hezbollah targets in Lebanon constituted a violation of the U.S.-Iran ceasefire, arguing that the agreement applies “on all fronts, including in Lebanon.”
- Iran International [reported](#) on May 31, citing an unnamed source, that President Masoud Pezeshkian submitted a resignation letter to Supreme Leader Ayatollah Mojtaba Khamenei, arguing that the IRGC had assumed effective control over decision-making and that his administration had been marginalized since the start of the war.

8. International Response

- The United Nations (U.N.) Security Council is [scheduled](#) to hold an emergency meeting on June 1 to discuss Israel’s expanded military operations in Lebanon following a request by the French government.

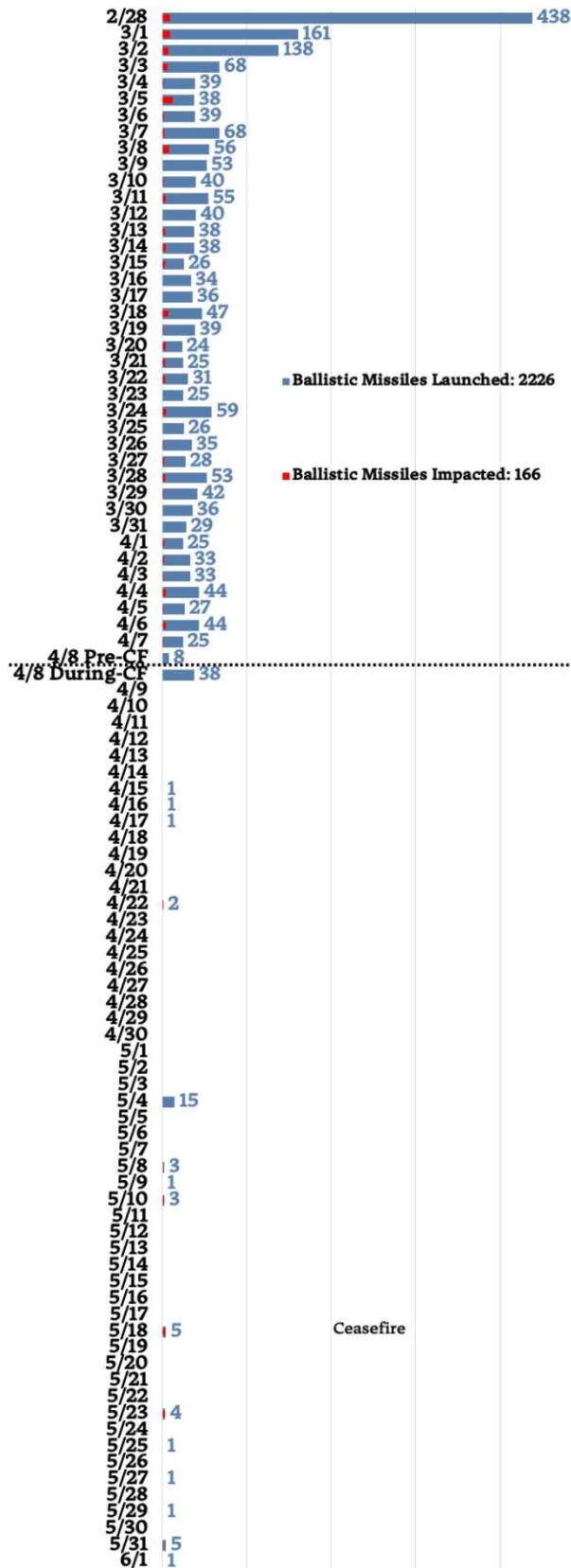
- » On June 1, French President Emmanuel Macron [stated](#) that “nothing justifies the major escalation underway in south Lebanon.”
- On June 1, Lebanese President Joseph Aoun [declared](#) that Lebanon is facing “a fierce and condemned Israeli aggression” following Israel’s expanded offensive against Hezbollah and pledged to end the suffering of the Lebanese people, particularly in the country’s south.
- On June 1, Kuwait’s foreign ministry [asserted](#) that it holds Iran “fully responsible” for the recent missile and drone attacks on the country, which it described as “heinous.”
- On May 31, British Foreign Minister Yvette Cooper [called](#) for Israel to end its operations in southern Lebanon as it has “killed and displaced civilians” and “eroded space for diplomacy,” while also stating that Hezbollah “must end attacks on Israel and disarm.”
- On May 31, German Foreign Minister Johann Wadepuhl [stated](#) that Israel’s advance into southern Lebanon is “cause for serious concern,” warning that further escalation could “exacerbate the already tense situation” and “trigger new waves of displacement” in Lebanon.
- The heads of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and International Energy Agency [warned](#) on May 29 that a prolonged disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz could create fuel shortages during the Northern Hemisphere summer, citing the “record pace” depletion of global oil inventories and growing risks to energy security and economic stability.

9. JINSA Resources

- IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, Stephen Rademaker, and Blaise Misztal, [Webinar: Bad Deal Rising?](#), May 26, 2026
- LTG Charles Hooper, USA (ret.) and Yoni Tobin, [Abraham’s Fortress: Strengthening Middle East Defenses Against Iran](#), May 19, 2026
- Yoni Tobin, [Blockade Evasion Update – 5/19/26](#), May 19, 2026
- Rena Gabber and Jonah Brody, [Holding China Accountable for Iran](#), May 13, 2026
- Gen Charles Wald, USAF (ret.), VADM Mark Fox, USN (ret.), VADM Robert Harward, USN (ret.), LTG Karen Gibson, USA (ret.), VADM John Miller, USN (ret.), VADM John Bird, USN (ret.), Blaise Misztal, Jonathan Ruhe, and Ari Cicurel, [Epic Fury II: Securing U.S. Objectives in Iran](#), May 8, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [“The U.S. Blockade of Iran Is a Means, Not an End,”](#) *The National Interest*, May 8, 2026
- Giran Ozcan, [Iranian Attacks on Iraqi Kurdistan Threaten a Vital U.S. Partnership](#), May 7, 2026
- Yoni Tobin, [Turning Tides: U.S. Blockade Enforcement Exceeds Iranian Evasion](#), May 1, 2026
- Hussein Aboubakr Mansour, [The UAE’s OPEC Exit: Strategic Implications for the Gulf Order](#), April 29, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [Iron Dome Deployment to U.A.E. Showed Abraham Accords Defense Potential](#), April 28, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [The Iranian People: America’s Most Powerful Weapon](#), April 26, 2026
- Hussein Mansour, [The Emirati Moment: The U.A.E.’s Strategic Cycle and the Iran War](#), April 24, 2026
- Blaise Misztal and Yoni Tobin, [Lebanon Ceasefire Cannot Become Iranian Leverage](#), April 17, 2026

- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [In Defense of the War. And How to Finish It](#), April 17, 2026

Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day



Iranian Drones Launched Per Day

