



## Iran War Update: 6/2/26

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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 2 at 10:30 am ET.

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

Days left in Israel-Lebanon ceasefire: **28**, following May 15 45-day extension

Iranian missiles and drones launched since ceasefire: **At least 328** (2 on June 1)

Hezbollah attacks since ceasefire: **At least 212** (at least 19 between June 1–2)

Ships transiting Strait of Hormuz since ceasefire: **At least 410** (at least 8 between June 1–June 2)

- 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 126** (3 between June 1–June 2)

Total blockade-eligible ships that have [evaded the blockade](#): **At least 9** (0 between June 1–June 2)

- 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 2, a fourth [round](#) of talks between Israeli and Lebanese officials began at the State Department in Washington, D.C. The discussions are scheduled to last two days.
  - » With Lebanon's future security still uncertain, United Nations (U.N.) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres reportedly is [proposing](#) that the U.N. Security Council establish a new force to serve as an alternative to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), whose mandate expires this year.

- On June 1, President Donald Trump [told](#) ABC News that an agreement with Iran could be possible within the next week, which would be “even better than a military victory,” while noting “there was a little glitch today, but I turned that one around very quickly.”
- Following a call with Prime Minister Netanyahu on June 1, President Trump [claimed](#) on Truth Social that “Talks are continuing, at a rapid pace, with the Islamic Republic of Iran.”
- On June 1, President Trump [announced](#) that following a “very productive call” with Prime Minister Netanyahu, “there will be no Troops going to Beirut, and any Troops that are on their way, have already been turned back.” He added that he also “had a very good call with Hezbollah and they agreed that all shooting will stop—That Israel will not attack them, and they will not attack Israel.”
  - » However, Hezbollah has already violated this commitment by continuing to [attack](#) Israel, and Prime Minister Netanyahu [claimed](#) that he informed President Trump that “if Hezbollah does not stop firing at our cities and citizens – Israel will strike terrorist targets in Beirut.”
  - » According to *Axios* reporting on June 1, in an expletive-filled conversation with Prime Minister Netanyahu, President Trump harshly [criticized](#) Israel’s recent escalation in Lebanon, telling Prime Minister Netanyahu that he was “crazy” and arguing that Israeli strikes in Beirut would deepen Israel’s isolation globally.
    - A senior official on Prime Minister Netanyahu’s team [disputed](#) *Axios*’s account of the call to Israeli Channel 12 reporter Amit Segal.
- When asked during an interview with NBC News on June 1 about Iran’s threat to further impede shipping through the Strait of Hormuz due to the flare-up between Israel and Hezbollah, President Trump [stated](#), “it’s an appropriate thing [for Iran] to say, because they’re better negotiators than they are fighters ... But they haven’t informed us of that.”
  - » He added, “it doesn’t mean we’re going to go and start dropping bombs all over there,” and “we’ll keep the blockade.”
- When discussing the potential collapse of U.S. negotiations with Iran due to the escalation between Israel and Hezbollah, President Trump [told](#) a CNBC reporter on June 1 that Iran was stalling and “I don’t care if they’re over, honestly. I really don’t care. I couldn’t care less. If they’re over, they’re over.”
  - » He added, “I think they took too much time. Frankly, I thought they started to get very boring. They were giving us what we needed, but I think I think they handled the negotiations poorly. It took too long. I thought they were tapping us along, that’s all.”

## 2. Diplomatic Engagement

### *Iran*

- On June 2, Iran’s Fars News Agency [reported](#) that the United States and Iran stopped exchanging messages regarding a Memorandum of Understanding a few days ago, with Fars stating that the last exchange between the two countries was “a clear message about Lebanon.”
  - » However, Iran’s semi-official Mehr News Agency [reported](#) on June 2 that Tehran continues to review the most recent agreement draft.
- According to *Wall Street Journal* reporting on June 1, the United States has [pressured](#) Oman over its neutral position during the war, calling for Oman to choose a side and suspend its diplomatic relations with Iran.
  - » The United States reportedly threatened Oman with sanctions and strikes following an intelligence assessment determining that Oman planned to participate in Iran’s tolling system in the Strait of Hormuz.

- In an interview on June 1, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency Rafael Grossi [stated](#) that taking Iran's highly enriched uranium out of the country would be "difficult but not impossible."
  - » He noted that "Such an operation is not easy because this is in gas form, highly contaminant," emphasizing that "it's not an easy operation."
  - » Grossi stated that downblending Iran's highly enriched uranium to reduce its purity was also being considered.

#### *Lebanon*

- Following a call with President Trump on June 1, Prime Minister Netanyahu [released](#) a statement noting that he "told him [President Trump] that if Hezbollah does not stop firing at our cities and citizens – Israel will strike terrorist targets in Beirut." Prime Minister Netanyahu added, "This position of ours remain[s] unchanged. Concurrently, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] will continue to operate as planned in southern Lebanon."
- In a Truth Social post regarding his call with Prime Minister Netanyahu, President Trump [wrote](#) on June 1 that Israel agreed "to stop shooting" at Hezbollah.
  - » He remarked, "Let's see how long that lasts — Hopefully it will be for ETERNITY!"
- On June 1, the Lebanese government [stated](#) that it had received confirmation of Hezbollah's acceptance of a new ceasefire framework with Israel.
  - » Lebanon's embassy in Washington said Israel would halt strikes on Beirut's southern suburbs in exchange for Hezbollah refraining from attacks on Israel, with the framework to be expanded to the rest of Lebanon.
  - » Hezbollah parliament member Hassan Fadlallah [claimed](#) on June 1 that the new ceasefire applies to all of Lebanon, not only Beirut.
  - » Ali Hamdan, an aide to Lebanese Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri, [told](#) *Axios* that Hezbollah would "totally commit to a comprehensive ceasefire."

### 3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

#### *Lebanon*

- On June 2, Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz [stated](#) that "if Israeli towns continue to be attacked, we will evacuate and strike the Shiite Dahiyeh quarter in Beirut, Hezbollah's stronghold," adding, "The United States endorsed this principle and conveyed it to the Lebanese government and all relevant actors."
- On the morning of June 2, the Lebanese military [claimed](#) that an Israeli drone strike on a road in the Nabatieh area of southern Lebanon moderately injured two Lebanese soldiers.
- Despite President Trump reinforcing the truce between Israel and Lebanon on June 1 following several attack exchanges between the IDF and Hezbollah over the weekend, Lebanese media [reported](#) that the Israeli military continued to strike sites in southern Lebanon. That day, a Hezbollah rocket launch triggered sirens in the northern Israeli town of Metula.
- An unnamed Israeli official [told](#) Israel's *Ynet News* on June 1 that the planned Israeli strikes on the Dahiyeh neighborhood in Beirut were postponed following a request by the United States to hold off while the administration pushes a ceasefire initiative.
- On June 1, the IDF [announced](#) that on May 31, the Israeli Air Force launched an airstrike on the Nabatieh area of southern Lebanon, killing one of Hezbollah's missile array unit commanders, Mohammed Mousa Mteirek.
- On June 1, the IDF [bombed](#) several Hezbollah sites in southern Lebanon, including command centers and weapon depots.

## 4. Strait of Hormuz Shipping and Blockade Status

- On June 1, Reuters [reported](#) that Arsenio Dominguez, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, stated the previous day, “we will not be able to activate anything until the root causes are addressed and there is more of a final agreement, a ceasefire, or complete agreement, between the parties involved in the conflict.”
  - » He added, “You get announcements that the Strait of Hormuz is open, and then a few hours later, the Strait of Hormuz is closed. We can’t take the risk until we have something more secure.”

## 5. Iranian and Proxy Operations

### *Maritime*

- On June 1, U.K. Maritime Trade Operations (UKMTO) [reported](#) that a cargo vessel that day near Umm Qasr, Iraq, was struck by two unidentified projectiles. The strike sparked a fire that was later extinguished, with no reported crew injuries.

### *Lebanon*

- On June 2, Israeli Ambassador to the U.N. Danny Danon [wrote](#) on X, “Since March, Hezbollah has fired approximately 9,000 rockets and hundreds of drones toward Israel,” adding that “Israel will not ask for permission to defend itself.”
- On June 2, the IDF indicated that Hezbollah had [launched](#) 400 drones since the ceasefire began.
- Despite a supposed agreement by Hezbollah to stop firing at Israel, Hezbollah’s attacks have continued at a high rate over the past two days.
  - » On June 2, an explosive Hezbollah drone [attacked](#) Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, lightly injuring two of them.
  - » On June 2, the IDF [announced](#) that the “incident has concluded” after identifying a suspected Hezbollah drone flying near Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon that prompted sirens in northern Israeli towns, including Kiryat Shmona.
  - » On June 2, the IDF [intercepted](#) two Hezbollah rockets targeting Safed in northern Israel.
  - » On June 2, a Hezbollah drone [crashed](#) into an Israeli military position in the Western Galilee, but failed to cause injuries.
  - » On June 1, Hezbollah [fired](#) a rocket that crashed near Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon and triggered sirens in the Israeli town of Metula, despite President Trump claiming that Hezbollah agreed to stop firing at Israel.
  - » On June 1, the IDF [intercepted](#) a Hezbollah drone flying near Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, which prompted sirens in Rosh Hanikra in northern Israel.
  - » On June 1, two explosive Hezbollah drones [attacked](#) an armored Israeli vehicle in southern Lebanon’s Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, killing Cpt. Dr. Ori Yosef Silvester and injuring seven other officers and soldiers, including three seriously.

### *Internal Dynamics and Repression*

- On June 1, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) officials [announced](#) that projectiles that were left over from the war exploded, killing two IRGC members stationed in the city of Qom on May 31.

## 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.
- 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 3,433 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 10,395 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.

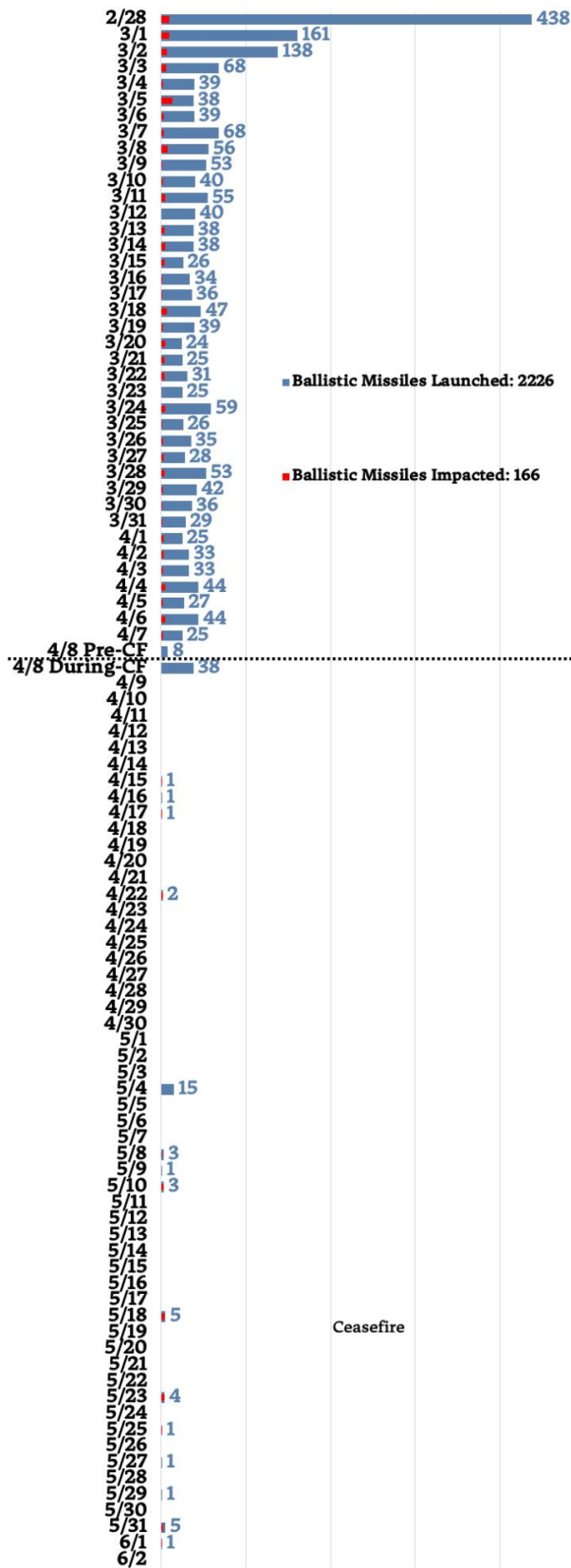
## 7. Threats, Condemnations, and Statements from Iranian Officials

- On June 2, Mohammad Jafar Assadi, deputy commander of Iran's Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters, [stated](#) that renewed conflict with the United States is "inevitable" unless Iran accepts what he described as Washington's demand for "total surrender."
- IRGC Quds Force Commander Esmaeil Qaani [stated](#) on June 1 that "the evil of the Zionists in Lebanon and Gaza" would strengthen the "determination of the resistance axis" to expand support operations and "activate other fronts."
  - » Qaani added that the "resistance axis" would seek to "equat[e] the traffic situation of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait with the Strait of Hormuz."

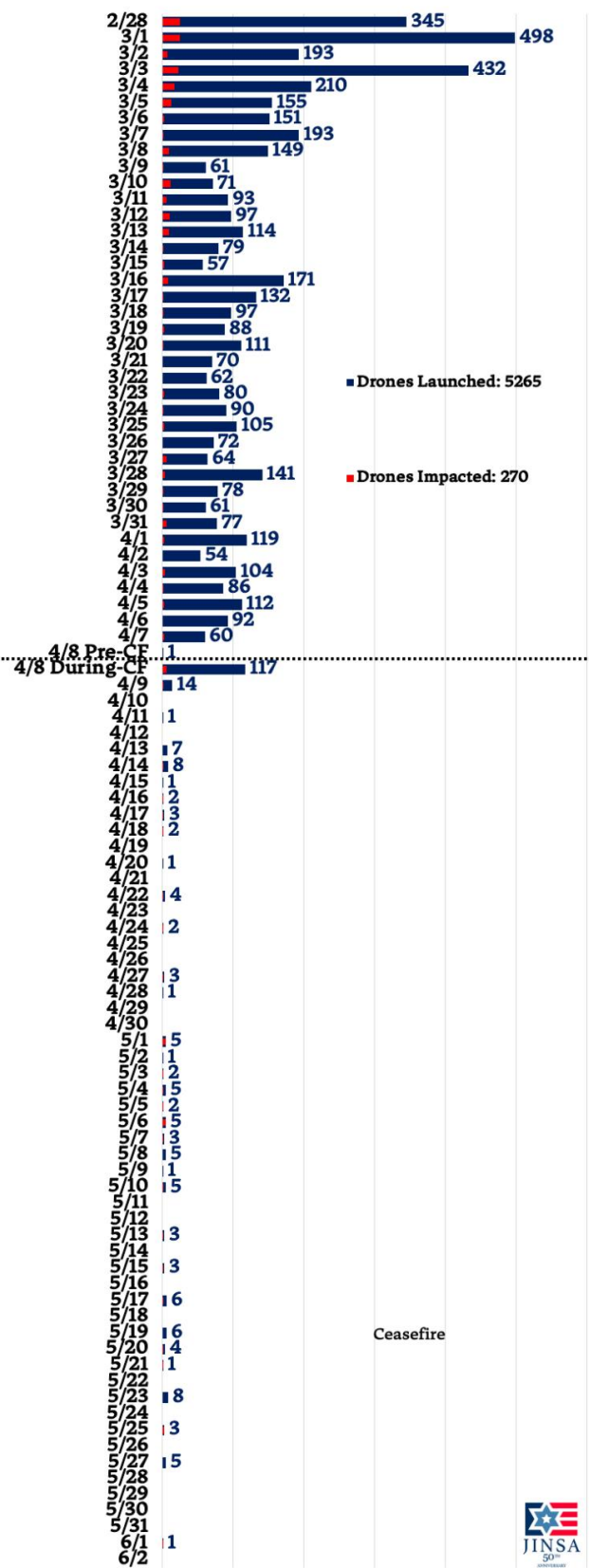
## 8. International Response

- Antonio Guterres, the Secretary-General of the U.N., has reportedly [proposed](#) to the U.N. Security Council that it create a new peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon to replace UNIFIL, whose mandate is set to expire later in 2026.
  - » The three options Guterres reportedly suggested included:
    - A large force consisting of four infantry battalions of 750 soldiers each and around 350 U.N. military observers, with a reserve force of 350 soldiers;
    - A medium-sized force consisting of 285 military observers and two battalions with 750 soldiers each; and
    - A smaller option consisted of 215 unarmed military observers, two battalions of 450 soldiers each, and a rapid reaction force with approximately 350 soldiers.
- At an emergency session of the U.N. Security Council on June 1, requested by France to discuss Israel's military escalation in Lebanon, France, the U.K., China, and Russia all harshly [criticized](#) Israel's actions in Lebanon.
  - » The French ambassador to the U.N. Jérôme Bonnafont stated that although Israel has a right to self-defense against Hezbollah attacks, "nothing can justify the continuation and scale of its military operations in Lebanon," noting that Israel was making "a major strategic mistake."
  - » The British deputy ambassador to the U.N. James Kariuki stated that "This reckless and disproportionate escalation of Israeli military action exacerbates an already devastating environment for Lebanese civilians and places the government of Lebanon under further strain."
- U.N. spokesperson Stéphane Dujarric [stated](#) on June 1 that the organization was "deeply alarmed by the escalation in military activities across southern Lebanon and beyond" and urged "all actors to respect the cessation of hostilities and avoid further escalation."

### Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day



### Iranian Drones Launched Per Day



## 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
- Yoni Tobin, [Blockade Evasion Update - 5/8](#), 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
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [In Defense of the War, And How to Finish It](#), April 17, 2026