



## Iran War Update: 6/5/26

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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 5 at 10:30 am ET.

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

Days left in Israel-Lebanon ceasefire: **25**, following May 15 45-day extension

Iranian missiles and drones launched since ceasefire: **At least 364** (1 on June 5)

Hezbollah attacks since ceasefire: **At least 221** (at least 5 between June 4–5)

Ships transiting Strait of Hormuz since ceasefire: **At least 415** (at least 3 between June 4–5)

- 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 133** (2 between June 4–June 5)

Total blockade-eligible ships that have [evaded the blockade](#): **At least 2** (2 between June 4–June 5)

- Note: JINSA has significantly revised down its blockade evasion estimates after U.S. Central Command [revealed](#) on June 5 that it permitted 36 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

- After Iran [claimed](#) on June 5 that it had launched warning missiles and drones at U.S. Navy vessels in the Gulf of Oman and forced them to retreat, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) released a [statement](#) that “Iranian forces did NOT attack or fire at U.S. Navy warships. Doing so would be a gross violation of the ceasefire.”
  - » The U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) reported that earlier on June 5, American forces had [boarded](#) the sanctioned stateless ship M/T *Davina* in the Indian Ocean as part of “global maritime enforcement to disrupt illicit networks and interdict vessels providing material support to Iran, wherever they operate.”

- Speaking to reporters on June 4, President Donald Trump [indicated](#) that the United States could retrieve Iran's enriched uranium stockpile without a deal, stating that "we could get it right now. I don't think they [Iran] could stop us if we wanted."
- On June 4, Israel's *Ynet News* [reported](#) that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told his cabinet, "at the moment there is no agreement ... Hezbollah opposes it, and therefore I am not bringing it for a decision. If it [Hezbollah] agrees, I will bring it for your approval."
- Formal talks between the Israeli Ministry of Defense and the Trump administration on a new framework for security cooperation [began](#) this week, with further discussions to take place in the coming weeks. The current U.S.-Israel Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will expire in 2028.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [wrote](#) to members of the United Nations on June 4 that it "cannot provide any information on the current size, composition or whereabouts of the stockpile of enriched uranium in Iran or whether Iran has suspended all enrichment-related activities."

## 2. Diplomatic Engagement

### *Iran*

- President Trump [told](#) reporters on June 4 that "as it stands right now, we will go in in the not too distant future" to take hold of Iran's enriched uranium stockpile.
  - » President Trump also [stated](#) on June 4, "I don't want to meet [Supreme Leader Ayatollah Mojtaba Khamenei], but if I did meet, I'd be honored to meet him," adding that "if we make a deal, it's possible that I would meet him."

### *Lebanon*

- On June 5, Lebanese President Joseph Aoun [spoke](#) with CNN about how Iranian officials are "using Lebanon as a bargaining chip in their negotiation with the United States," adding, "it's unacceptable."
  - » He also directly addressed Iran's leaders during the interview, stating, "You are not trying to help us ... the people of Lebanon are paying the price ... for the sake of your own interest," and that "our interests ... do not coincide with your interests."
- On June 4, President Trump [told](#) reporters in the Oval Office that he spoke with representatives from Hezbollah and "they didn't reject me ... They called us, and they said, 'how about stopping.'"
  - » President Trump added, "It would be really nice if Lebanon could have some peace," and that he "spoke to Bibi [Benjamin] Netanyahu about that, and [he spoke] to [Lebanon] about it and I actually spoke to Hezbollah about it. And I think progress is made."
- Despite Hezbollah conveying its rejection of the Israel-Lebanon ceasefire to the Lebanese government, Lebanese Prime Minister Nawaf Salam [stated](#) that "the next step is practical and tangible: the deployment of the Lebanese army in pilot zones as a first phase."
  - » According to the U.S. statement announcing that the ceasefire was reached on June 3, both parties [agreed](#) to "swiftly advance the creation of pilot zones in which the Lebanese Armed Forces will take exclusive control of the territory to the exclusion of all non-state actors."
  - » Prime Minister Salam added that the deployment of Lebanese forces in pilot zones "does not prejudice our right to a full [Israeli] withdrawal, but brings us closer to it."
- On June 4, Nabih Berri, Lebanon's parliament speaker, who has close ties to Hezbollah, [claimed](#) that he "agrees to ... Hezbollah's withdrawal from south of the Litani River, in parallel with the Israeli withdrawal from the areas it occupied."

- » He also ridiculed the Trump administration’s ceasefire framework between Israel and Lebanon, claiming that the agreement needed to include an “unconditional ceasefire by land, sea and air.”

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

- Following the start of formal talks on a new framework for U.S.-Israeli security cooperation, a [statement](#) from the Israeli Ministry of Defense noted that the new framework “is designed to strengthen the IDF’s [Israel Defense Forces] qualitative military edge through expanded joint investment in research, development and co-production, deepen the U.S.-Israel partnership demonstrated during Operation Roaring Lion, and gradually transition from aid to a completely reciprocal partnership.”
- On June 4, after six months without a permanent Israeli defense attaché to the United States, IDF Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Eyal Zamir [appointed](#) Rear Admiral Tal Politis, who the IDF will soon promote to Vice Admiral, to fill the position.

#### *Iran*

- Speaking to reporters on June 4, President Trump [remarked](#) that while the United States could seize Iran’s enriched uranium stockpile without a deal, “there’s no reason” to do so as “it’s entombed.”
  - » President Trump also noted that it would be “very hard to get that material, but I still nevertheless want it,” though he would not want to seize the stockpile “if we’re in conflict. I don’t want to put men in that kind of danger.”
  - » President Trump stated that the United States has “cameras, every angle of those three [Iranian nuclear] sites are being watched at all times.”
    - He added, “If anybody went there, we’ll see exactly what’s happening and we’ll blow it up a little bit further.”
  - » President Trump shared that the United States considered sending troops into Iran to take hold of Iran’s enriched uranium stockpile “at the very beginning of the war,” as Iran “would have not been watching, but they would have found out.”
    - He noted that such an operation would have required U.S. troops to operate in Iran for two weeks and “massive equipment” that would need to be airlifted into Iran.
- Several dozen Israeli troops and Mossad agents deployed to several locations in Azerbaijan along the border with Iran during the war, according to a CNN [article](#) published on June 5. Israeli operations originating from Azerbaijan reportedly included the killing of the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Special Operations Division, Rahman Moqadam.
  - » CNN indicated that the initial purpose of the deployment was for emergency rescue in case of downed Israeli aircraft, but the mission expanded to include intelligence gathering and drone operations.
  - » The Azerbaijani embassy in Washington, D.C., told CNN that it rejected the “unfounded claims regarding the alleged use of Azerbaijan’s territory for operations against third countries.”

#### *Lebanon*

- On June 5, the IDF [announced](#) that it carried out a strike last week in Lebanon, killing the head of Hezbollah’s engineering unit, Abed Harb.
  - » In the announcement, the IDF noted that Harb’s unit was “responsible for assembling and deploying explosives intended to harm IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon.”

- Overnight on June 4, the IDF [bombed](#) a Hezbollah rocket launcher the group used to target Israeli forces operating in southern Lebanon.
- On June 4, the IDF [confirmed](#) that its troops in the Givati Brigade's Reconnaissance Unit engaged in a firefight with a Hezbollah operative equipped with a Kalashnikov rifle north of the Litani River in southern Lebanon, killing him.
  - » The troops also discovered a weapons cache nearby containing military supplies, anti-aircraft missiles, and other arms later that day.
- On June 4, the IDF [confirmed](#) that overnight its forces bombed two separate Hezbollah cells in Tyre and Shaqra in southern Lebanon.

#### 4. Strait of Hormuz Shipping and Blockade Status

- INDOPACOM [announced](#) on June 5 that U.S. forces boarded the sanctioned stateless vessel M/T *Davina* in the Indian Ocean as part of ongoing maritime enforcement operations targeting illicit networks supporting Iran.
- On June 4, CENTCOM [revealed](#) that as part of blockade enforcement efforts, "U.S. forces have redirected 127 commercial vessels, disabled 6 non-compliant ships, and allowed 36 vessels supporting humanitarian aid to pass."
- According to an exclusive *Iran International* article from June 5, Iraq's Umm Qasr port is helping [facilitate](#) the transfer of cargo, such as cars, to Iran. According to *Iran International*, the shipments are loaded onto non-Iranian-flagged vessels at Emirati ports, sent to Umm Qasr, Iraq, and then transported to Iran via trucks or other ships.

#### 5. Iranian and Proxy Operations

##### *Maritime*

- Following Iranian claims that its naval forces had [launched](#) warning missiles and drones near American warships in the Gulf of Oman on June 5 and forced them to retreat in response to U.S. vessel seizures, CENTCOM [stated](#) that "Iranian forces did NOT attack or fire at U.S. Navy warships. Doing so would be a gross violation of the ceasefire."
  - » CENTCOM noted that "U.S. forces continue to operate freely in regional waters while fully enforcing the ongoing blockade against Iran."

##### *Lebanon*

- On June 4, Hezbollah [launched](#) an anti-tank missile at an IDF tank positioned north of the Litani River in southern Lebanon, killing Cpt. Eitan Shmuel Lemberg.
- On the evening of June 4, the IDF [intercepted](#) one Hezbollah rocket while another one impacted near Israeli troops, triggering warning sirens across the Galilee Panhandle but failing to cause any injuries.
- The IDF believes that Hezbollah is behind the June 4 drone attack in which several projectiles [impacted](#) near Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon.
  - » The IDF later announced that the attack did not result in any casualties.

##### *Oman*

- On June 5, Petroleum Development Oman [stated](#) that crude export operations at the Mina al Fahal terminal continued without interruption despite reports that a suspected drone strike had caused an explosion near offshore loading infrastructure.

### *Internal Dynamics and Repression*

- On June 5, *Iran International* [reported](#) that Iranian citizens are experiencing daily power outages, with one resident claiming, “our neighborhood loses electricity for two hours a day, and they often shut it off between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., right when shops are busiest.”
- On June 4, Iran Human Rights [reported](#) that Tehran’s Revolutionary Court sentenced 20-year-old twin brothers, Hassan and Hossein Amiri, to death after authorities allegedly found an image of a bombed site on one of the brothers’ phones, accusing them of spying for Israel.
  - » One source informed of the situation claimed that “Hassan was tortured to extract false confessions and to say that his twin brother Hossein had more footage on his laptop despite the fact that neither brother actually owns a laptop.”

## 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 Khorak, 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 two [Indian nationals](#) have been [killed](#); over 90 Kuwaiti military [personnel have been injured](#), and [over 70 civilians](#), including two [medical staff](#), have been wounded.

- » Lebanon: At least 3,516 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 10,674 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](#).
- » United Arab Emirates: 13 people have been [killed](#), and at least 230 have been injured.

## 7. International Response

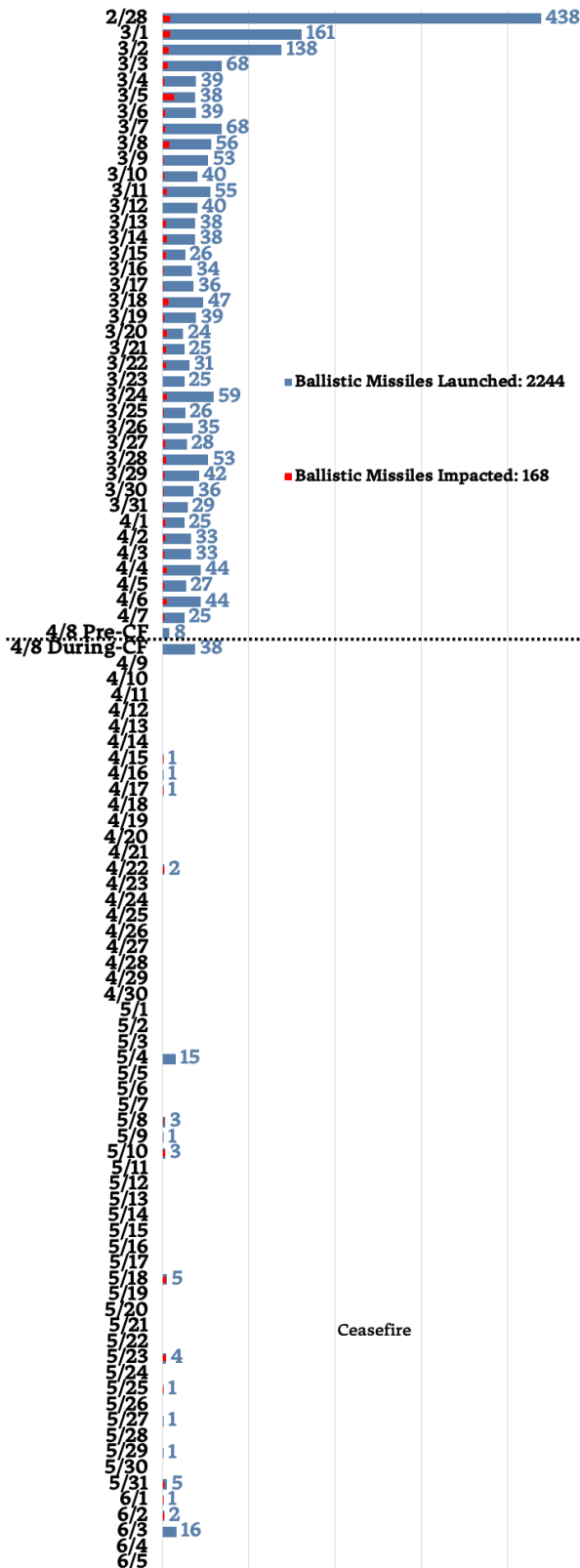
- The United Nations [increased](#) its humanitarian appeal for Lebanon to nearly \$640 million on June 5, warning that the conflict and displacement crisis are worsening humanitarian conditions across the country. The revised appeal seeks an additional \$331 million through August.
- Oil prices [stabilized](#) on June 5 after Petroleum Development Oman stated that operations at the Mina al Fahal export terminal remained unaffected despite reports of an explosion near offshore loading infrastructure. Brent crude rose 0.06 percent to \$95.09 per barrel, and West Texas Intermediate crude gained 0.16 percent to \$93.19 per barrel following sharp losses the previous day.
- The IAEA [reiterated](#) on June 4 that Iran must urgently account for the status of its enriched uranium stockpiles and restore full access for international inspectors, according to a confidential report obtained by Reuters.
  - » The IAEA also warned that it has been “unable to discharge its safeguards responsibilities” granted to the organization by the Safeguards Agreement of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
  - » The IAEA report indicated that “for the first time since February, IAEA inspectors visited Iran’s Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant this week.”

## 8. JINSA Resources

- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [Trump Is Lost on Iran](#), June 5, 2026
- 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

Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day



Iranian Drones Launched Per Day

