

CLAWS Newsletter



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by Suyash Dwivedi

Domestic Developments

25 May ([Mehr News](#), [The Caspian Post](#)): President Pezeshkian orders resumption of internet in Iran.

Iran is preparing to restore broader public internet access following a presidential directive to reopen online connectivity, according to officials at the Ministry of Communications. Deputy Minister of Policy and Planning for ICT Development and Digital Economy at the Ministry of Communications, Ehsan Chitsaz, announced that the order had been issued and described the move as an effort to restore public access after a challenging period. Chitsaz emphasised the importance of internet connectivity for economic activity, digital development, and public engagement, stating that cyberspace plays a key role in supporting the country's digital economy and future growth. He also said the decision reflected a commitment by the government to improve stability and promote technological development. Officials indicated that implementation of the directive would be coordinated through the Special Headquarters for Organising Cyberspace. Following the recent announcement by President Masoud Pezeshkian and senior government officials, broader access to international internet services is expected to be restored in the near future.

25 May ([Iraqi News](#)): Iraq's newly formed Government plans restructuring, possibly removing thousands of IRGC affiliates from the Government.

Political factions within Iraq's Coordination Framework are reportedly preparing for a possible large-scale restructuring of state institutions amid ongoing discussions between Iraq and the United States. The proposed restructuring could affect thousands of senior government officials and special-grade civil servants, alleged to have links with armed groups subject to international sanctions like Iran's Quds Force. The issue has emerged following the partial approval of Prime Minister-designate Ali Falih Al Zaidi's cabinet, with several ministerial positions remaining unfilled amid reported objections to candidates associated with sanctioned organisations. Reports indicate that Baghdad has sought a three-month period to address outstanding concerns and advance reforms. As part of efforts to ease political tensions, retired US General David Petraeus was reportedly invited to Baghdad in an advisory capacity, where discussions included institutional reforms and the future structure of the Popular Mobilisation Forces (PMF). Some Iraqi political figures have expressed scepticism about the prospects for

compromise, arguing that Washington continues to prioritise measures aimed at reducing the influence of armed groups operating outside state control as a condition for broader political and economic cooperation.

28 May ([Syrian Arab News Agency](#)): Syrian Government intensifies flood response efforts after Euphrates River floods two provinces.

Syrian authorities have intensified emergency response measures along the Euphrates River in eastern Syria following a sharp rise in water levels caused by heavy rainfall and increased upstream water releases. The Ministry of Emergency and Disaster Management announced the formation of a Joint Operations Centre involving the governorates of Raqqa and Deir Ezzor, as well as the Ministry of Water Resources, to coordinate flood response efforts and monitor developments continuously. Emergency teams from several provinces, including Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, and Homs, have been deployed to reinforce flood defences and support local authorities. Crews have strengthened earthen barriers in vulnerable areas of Raqqa and Deir Ezzor to protect residential communities, water infrastructure, and agricultural land. Flooding has already affected homes, farmland, a school, and a mosque in parts of Raqqa governorate. In Deir Ezzor, authorities reinforced protective embankments near key water facilities and removed sections of an earthen bridge to improve drainage and reduce structural risks. Emergency responders also recovered a ferry swept away by strong currents and safely evacuated those on board. Officials reported no flood-related fatalities, although three children drowned in the Euphrates while swimming, and a fourth remains missing. Reservoir levels have exceeded 97 per cent capacity following one of Syria's wettest seasons in nearly 30 years.

30 May ([MTV Lebanon](#)): Lebanese Minister says Lebanon aims to secure a ceasefire and prevent attrition.

Lebanese Agriculture Minister Nizar Hani has said that Lebanon is intensifying diplomatic efforts to secure a ceasefire and achieve long-term stability amid ongoing hostilities in southern Lebanon. Speaking to Sawt Kull Lubnan radio, Hani stated that Lebanon's priority is to halt further losses and reach sustainable security arrangements, while noting that negotiations continue under difficult conditions. Hani said Lebanon is working closely with international partners, particularly the United States, to advance ceasefire efforts. He described the active involvement of U.S. mediators and President Donald Trump in the Lebanese file as a positive development, adding that Washington has reaffirmed support for Lebanon's territorial

independence. Addressing the displacement crisis, Hani said the government has managed the situation despite limited resources and plans to launch a new humanitarian appeal to seek additional international assistance. He also noted that approximately 60,000 hectares of agricultural land have been affected by Israeli attacks, representing about 22.5% of Lebanon's total agricultural area.

2 June ([Kataeb](#)): Lebanese Parliament Speaker guarantees Hezbollah's commitment to the ceasefire.

Lebanese Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri, a key ally of Hezbollah, has indicated that he would guarantee the group's adherence to a comprehensive ceasefire with Israel if a broader agreement is reached, according to his adviser Ali Hamdan. Berri, who heads the Amal movement and has frequently acted as an intermediary between Hezbollah and the United States, has called for a "global ceasefire" that would end Israeli military actions by air, land and sea across Lebanon. The development follows remarks by U.S. President Donald Trump, who said Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu had agreed to suspend a planned military operation in Beirut. In contrast, Hezbollah had agreed to halt attacks on Israel. However, Israeli drone strikes in southern Lebanon reportedly continued on Tuesday, resulting in casualties. Lebanon's embassy in Washington said Hezbollah had accepted a U.S.-backed proposal for a mutual cessation of attacks. Meanwhile, Iran has reiterated that a ceasefire in Lebanon remains essential for broader regional diplomacy.

3 June ([Gulf Daily News](#)): Bahrain bans citizens from travelling to Iran and Iraq.

The Interior Ministry has announced a temporary ban on citizens travelling to Iran and Iraq due to ongoing security tensions linked to recent regional developments. In a statement issued on Monday, the ministry said the decision was taken to safeguard national security and ensure citizens' safety. Authorities stated that the travel restriction will remain in effect until further notice and warned that legal action would be taken against individuals who violate the ban.

5 June ([Anadolu Agency](#), [Time of Israel](#)): Drone strikes the Western Galilee region shortly after Netanyahu's visit.

The Israeli military reported renewed aerial threats from Lebanon, with air raid sirens activated multiple times across northern Israel, including the Western Galilee and Galilee Panhandle regions. The army said the alerts were triggered by suspicious aerial projectiles, while Israeli

media reported that three drones had entered Israeli airspace. No casualties were reported. The incidents occurred despite ongoing US-mediated efforts to secure a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah. Earlier, Lebanon and Israel agreed in Washington to pursue a ceasefire framework involving a halt to Hezbollah fire and withdrawals south of the Litani River, though Hezbollah later rejected the understandings.

5 June ([Tasnim News Agency](#)): Iran's Supreme Leader pardons 2,000 convicts, excluding 'armed struggle' accused.

Iran's Leader, Ayatollah Seyed Mojtaba Khamenei, has approved the pardon or commutation of sentences for 2,000 convicts following a proposal by Judiciary Chief Gholam Hossein Mohseni Ejei. The clemency was granted on the occasion of Eid al-Ghadeer, a significant Islamic event commemorating the appointment of Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib as the successor to Prophet Muhammad. Under Article 110 of Iran's Constitution, the Leader may grant pardons upon the recommendation of the judiciary chief. The amnesty excludes individuals convicted of crimes such as armed activities, organised drug trafficking, armed robbery, arms smuggling, kidnapping, bribery, and embezzlement.

5 June ([Tasnim News Agency](#)): Suspected drone strike rocks Oman's key oil export terminal

Oman's key oil export terminal at Mina al Fahal has suspended crude loading operations following an explosion near its offshore berths, according to Reuters, citing informed sources. The blast reportedly occurred between the terminal's Single Buoy Mooring facilities and is suspected to have involved a drone attack, although Omani authorities have not confirmed the cause. Several tankers were seen anchored off the port on Friday, raising concerns about possible disruptions to regional energy supplies. The incident comes amid heightened Gulf tensions and renewed scrutiny of regional security risks, particularly following recent Iranian military claims and escalating confrontations across the region.

8 June ([Jerusalem Post](#)): Opposition parties increase political pressure on Israeli Prime Minister.

Yashar Party leader Gadi Eisenkot has challenged Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to a public debate ahead of upcoming elections following a Likud campaign video questioning his ability to form a government without support from Arab parties. The video argued that

Eisenkot would require backing from Arab political factions to secure a governing majority. Responding to the campaign, Eisenkot accused Netanyahu of engaging in incitement and called for a direct public debate to address voters' concerns. Recent opinion polls show Eisenkot's Yashar party gaining support and emerging as a significant contender within the opposition bloc seeking to unseat Netanyahu.

12 June ([Anadolu Agency](#)): A new opinion poll shows Israeli Prime Minister's Likud Party has reached an annual low.

A new opinion poll published by Israeli daily, Maariv, indicates that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud party has fallen to its lowest level of support in nearly a year, projected to win 22 seats in the 120-member Knesset. The decline comes amid controversy over military service exemptions for ultra-Orthodox Jews and speculation about Netanyahu's political future. Despite the drop, the poll suggests continued political deadlock, with neither the governing bloc nor the opposition securing a parliamentary majority. Former military chief Gadi Eisenkot and former Prime Minister Naftali Bennett both outperformed Netanyahu in direct leadership preferences, reflecting growing support for alternative political figures.

12 June ([Shafaq News](#)): Iraq discovers a plot to assassinate senior security officials.

Iraq's National Security Service (INSS) announced on Friday that it had thwarted an alleged plot to assassinate the agency's chief, Baghdad's security director, its official spokesperson, and several other officers. According to the INSS, the plan was linked to a cell associated with the Iraqi National Gathering for Liberation and Change, which authorities describe as a front for the banned Baath Party. The agency said investigations revealed that the group had progressed to assigning roles, selecting targets, and preparing weapons before the plot was disrupted.

13 June ([Fars News](#)): Iranians to hold slain Supreme Leader's funeral between 4-9 July

According to an official statement, funeral ceremonies for Iran's late Supreme Leader are scheduled to begin at Tehran's Imam Khomeini Mosalla on July 4 and 5. A funeral procession will be held in Tehran on July 6, followed by a ceremony in the holy city of Qom on July 7. The final funeral ceremony is set for July 9 in Mashhad, coinciding with the eve of the martyrdom anniversary of Imam Sajjad (AS), after which burial will take place at the Imam

Reza shrine. The statement also invited people from Iran and abroad to participate in the farewell ceremonies.

14 June ([Wafa News](#)): Palestinian government amends election law.

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas has issued a decree-law amending the 2007 General Elections Law to expand political participation and strengthen democratic representation. The amendments increase the Palestinian Legislative Council's seats from 132 to 200, lower the electoral threshold to 1%, and raise the minimum number of candidates per electoral list from 16 to 20. The decree also mandates greater representation of women by requiring at least one woman among every three candidates and lowers the minimum age for candidacy from 28 to 23. Legislative Council elections are expected to coincide with Palestinian National Council elections scheduled for November 2026, while presidential elections are planned for 2027.

16 June ([Asharq Al-Awsat](#)): Bahrain sentences 12 people 10 years in prison for supporting Iran.

Bahrain's High Criminal Court on Monday sentenced 12 individuals to ten years in prison on charges related to supporting and endorsing Iranian attacks against the kingdom, according to the state news agency BNA. The defendants were also accused of obtaining and sharing sensitive information, photographing restricted sites, and disseminating false information and rumours on social media during the period of hostilities. Some of the convicted individuals were additionally fined BD2,000, while confiscation of seized materials was ordered. Authorities said investigations by cybercrime units and technical experts linked the accused to the offences before the cases were referred to court.

16 June ([Jerusalem Post](#)): Former Israeli Prime Minister criticises Netanyahu amid continuous conflict.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett criticised Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's leadership during an interview with Kan News, arguing that the current government is no longer capable of advancing Israel's interests. Bennett took issue with Netanyahu's recent remarks linking Iran's nuclear ambitions to his continued tenure as prime minister, describing such statements as harmful to effective leadership. He argued that strong leadership should build resilient institutions rather than create dependence on a single individual. Bennett also referenced the October 7 attack, which occurred during Netanyahu's tenure, and said that

alternative leadership, free from personal political considerations, could pursue different policies and achieve significant progress for Israel.

17 June ([The National](#)): The UAE aims to find alternative routes reducing dependence on the Strait of Hormuz to nil.

The UAE is developing an ambitious strategy aimed at eliminating its dependence on the Strait of Hormuz for energy exports and logistics, according to Minister of Foreign Trade Thani Al Zeyoudi. The plan includes major expansions of the eastern ports of Dibba, Fujairah and Khor Fakkan, all located along the Gulf of Oman, as well as the construction of at least one new harbour on the eastern coast. Additional investments in pipelines, railways and road networks are also planned to improve connectivity with energy facilities. The initiative follows recent disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz, a key global energy transit route, and is expected to be supported by significant investment.

17 June ([This is Beirut](#)): Hezbollah rejects disarmament efforts by the Lebanese government.

Hezbollah Secretary-General Naim Qassem on Wednesday rejected calls to disarm the group, stating that any effort to remove Hezbollah's weapons would not succeed. Speaking during Ashura commemorations at the shrine of former leader Hassan Nasrallah, Qassem praised Iran's role in recent regional developments, arguing that Tehran had emerged stronger following the latest conflict and had contributed to halting Israeli military operations. He reiterated that Israel must fully withdraw from Lebanese territory and rejected proposals for special security zones in southern Lebanon. Qassem also stressed that restoring Lebanese sovereignty should remain the central objective of negotiations, as US-backed talks between Lebanon and Israel continue.

21 June ([Jordan News Agency](#)): Jordan executes six individuals on terrorism charges.

Jordanian authorities executed six convicted individuals by hanging on June 21, 2026, following the completion of all legal and constitutional procedures, government spokesperson Mohammad Al-Momani announced. The executions involved individuals convicted by the State Security Court on charges related to terrorism and fatal attacks on security personnel. Two of those executed were convicted for their involvement in the 2018 Salt terrorist cell attack that killed six security officers. Another was convicted in the 2022 killing of Brigadier General

Abdul Razzaq Al-Dalabeeh. The remaining three had been convicted in separate incidents involving armed resistance during anti-narcotics operations that resulted in the deaths of law enforcement officers.

External Affairs

26 May (Al-monitor): US Secretary of State presses on diplomatic efforts as US forces conduct fresh strikes on Iran.

Diplomatic efforts between the United States and Iran continued on Tuesday, with the US Secretary of State, Marco Rubio, saying that negotiations could take several more days despite ongoing contacts aimed at reducing regional tensions. Speaking during a visit to Jaipur, Rubio emphasised the importance of maintaining navigation through the Strait of Hormuz and said the United States remained committed to ensuring the waterway remains open. The comments came a day after the United States Central Command announced strikes in southern Iran, describing them as defensive actions intended to protect US forces from perceived threats. Iranian media reported that the country's air defences had intercepted a hostile stealth drone, although no further details were provided. Meanwhile, Iranian officials, including the country's chief negotiator and foreign minister, held discussions in Doha with Qatari leaders regarding potential arrangements to end the conflict and advance negotiations with Washington. Rubio said diplomacy remained the preferred path, while noting that alternative options remained available if talks failed.

27 May (The Times of Israel): Israeli airstrike kills Hamas' military commander in Gaza.

Israel announced on 28 May that it had killed Mohammed Odeh, the recently appointed commander of Hamas's military wing in Gaza, in an airstrike carried out in Gaza City the previous day. The strike targeted multiple locations in the Rimal neighbourhood of western Gaza City following what Israeli authorities described as months of intelligence monitoring. According to Gaza's civil defence agency, at least three people were killed, and around 20 others were wounded in the attack. Hamas had not immediately issued an official statement, although media outlets affiliated with the group reported that Odeh, along with his wife and sons, was killed in the strike. Israeli Defence Minister Israel Katz confirmed Odeh's death, stating that he was the fourth commander of Hamas's military wing in Gaza to be eliminated

during the conflict. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Katz said Odeh had recently succeeded Izz al-Din al-Haddad, who was killed in a separate Israeli strike on 15 May. The Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the Shin Bet security agency said Odeh had served as Hamas's intelligence chief during the 7 October 2023 attacks and played a key role in planning and coordinating the operation.

27 May ([Tasnim News](#)): Pezeshkian talks to top Iraqi leaders seeking to enhance relations.

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian held separate telephone conversations with Iraqi President Abdul Latif Rashid and Prime Minister Mohammed Shia' Al Sudani on Tuesday to mark the occasion of Eid al-Adha, emphasising the need for greater unity among Islamic countries and stronger bilateral cooperation between Iran and Iraq. During the calls, Pezeshkian extended Eid greetings to the Iraqi leadership and people, expressing hopes for their continued peace, prosperity, and well-being. He described Eid al-Adha as a symbol of faith, sacrifice, and solidarity, noting that the occasion provides an opportunity to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Muslim nations. The Iranian president said the values associated with the holiday could help foster collective efforts to address regional challenges and counter attempts to create divisions within the Islamic world. He also highlighted the longstanding historical, religious, cultural, and social ties between Iran and Iraq, describing the relationship as strategic and deeply rooted. Pezeshkian called for expanded cooperation across political, economic, trade, scientific, cultural, security, and regional fields. The discussions also covered recent regional developments and ongoing bilateral initiatives, with both sides stressing the importance of continued consultations and implementing existing agreements. Pezeshkian additionally invited the Iraqi president and prime minister to visit Iran to further strengthen bilateral relations.

28 May ([Jerusalem Post](#)): U.S. Treasury Department announces fresh sanctions on Iranian oil trade.

The United States has announced a new round of sanctions targeting Iran's military-linked oil trade, despite recent progress in talks between Washington and Tehran that resulted in a tentative agreement to extend a ceasefire and ease restrictions on commercial shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. According to the U.S. Treasury Department, the sanctions target eight

vessels accused of transporting Iranian crude oil and petroleum products to international markets. Among the sanctioned ships are the Marshall Islands-flagged tanker Flora, the Comoros-flagged crude oil tanker Hauncayo, and the Panama-flagged tanker Ill Gap. U.S. officials stated that the measures are intended to limit revenue streams that could support Iran's military capabilities. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said the United States would continue efforts to prevent Iran from using oil revenues to rebuild its armed forces and expand military activities. The sanctions follow an earlier announcement by Bessent that Washington plans to further restrict Iranian airlines by limiting their access to landing rights, refuelling services, and ticket sales as part of its broader economic pressure campaign against Tehran. In a statement on social media, Bessent also claimed that Iran's economy and currency remain under significant pressure as U.S. sanctions and maritime restrictions continue to be enforced.

29 May ([Fars News](#)): Israel freezes with UN Chief Antonio Guterres' office over inclusion in Sexual Violence Blacklist.

Israel has suspended official contacts with the office of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres after the country was reportedly included in a United Nations blacklist related to conflict-related sexual violence. Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Danny Danon, described the decision as unjustified and accused the UN leadership of conducting a political campaign against Israel. The announcement was made through a video statement and later reiterated on social media. Responding to the move, UN spokesperson Stephane Dujarric stated that the Secretary-General's office remains open to engagement with all UN member states, including Israel. The UN report containing the blacklist has not yet been officially released. Reports by several media outlets, human rights organisations, and UN bodies have documented allegations of sexual violence and abuse involving Palestinian detainees during the conflict. Israel has previously rejected allegations of systematic abuse and has denied claims that such actions reflect official policy.

30 May ([Fars News](#)): Iranian forces claim to have destroyed an orbiter drone over Qeshm Island.

Iran's Army announced that its air defence units had intercepted and shot down an unmanned aerial vehicle over Qeshm Island in southern Iran. According to a statement issued by the Army's Public Relations Department on Saturday, the drone was identified as an Orbiter

reconnaissance drone and was detected by the country's integrated air defence network before being destroyed by the Army Air Defence Force systems. The statement described the drone as belonging to an "aggressor US-Zionist enemy," though no independent verification of the claim was immediately available. Iranian authorities said the interception was carried out under the coordination of the country's Joint Air Defence Headquarters, which oversees nationwide air defence operations. Iranian military officials have previously stated that more than 210 enemy aircraft and drones were destroyed during the recent conflict, although these figures have not been independently confirmed.

31 May ([Hasht e Subh](#)): Egyptian Foreign Minister calls for a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty has called for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory during a telephone conversation with Lebanese Prime Minister Nawaf Salam. Abdelatty reaffirmed Egypt's support for Lebanon and stressed Cairo's commitment to preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and stability. The Egyptian foreign minister stated that any violation of Lebanese sovereignty constitutes a breach of international law. He also reiterated Egypt's support for the Lebanese Armed Forces, emphasising that the Lebanese state should hold exclusive authority over weapons within the country. The remarks come amid heightened tensions in the region following the conflict involving Israel, the United States and Iran. Hezbollah joined the hostilities in support of Iran, leading to intensified military exchanges with Israel. In response, Israeli forces launched extensive operations in Lebanon, with parts of southern Lebanon remaining under Israeli control. The Israeli military has recently announced the expansion of its operations in southern Lebanon, further raising concerns over regional stability.

1 June ([AP News](#)): Israel captures the historic Beaufort Castle in Southern Lebanon.

Israel has expanded its military operations in southern Lebanon, capturing additional villages and towns near the border in the latest phase of the conflict with Hezbollah. The current hostilities began on March 2 after Hezbollah launched rockets into northern Israel following U.S. and Israeli strikes on Iran, the group's principal ally. Since then, Hezbollah has carried out missile and drone attacks targeting Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and northern Israel. The latest Israeli advances have occurred despite a ceasefire that officially took effect on April 17

and ahead of a new round of direct Lebanon-Israel talks scheduled to begin in Washington on Tuesday. According to a U.S. official, Secretary of State Marco Rubio has proposed a framework under which Hezbollah would cease attacks on Israel while Israel would avoid escalating operations in Beirut. Lebanese Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri said Hezbollah was prepared to commit to a ceasefire, while France has called for an emergency UN Security Council meeting to discuss the situation.

1 June ([Anadolu Agency](#)): Israeli Prime Minister orders strikes on Beirut.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Monday ordered military strikes in Beirut's Dahiyeh district, citing what Israel described as repeated violations of the ongoing ceasefire by Hezbollah. Netanyahu said the decision was taken jointly with Defense Minister Israel Katz and targeted what Israel referred to as "terrorist targets" in the area. The strikes occurred despite a US-mediated ceasefire agreement that came into effect on April 17 and was subsequently extended through early July. The truce was intended to reduce hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah following months of cross-border clashes. According to Lebanon's Health Ministry, Israeli military operations since March 2 have resulted in more than 3,400 deaths across Lebanon.

1 June ([Syrian Arab News Agency](#)): Türkiye condemned the Israeli population's entry into Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Türkiye on Monday condemned the entry of Israeli settlers into the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, describing the incident as a violation of international law. In a statement cited by Anadolu Agency, the Turkish Foreign Ministry criticised the actions of what it termed "extremist Israeli groups," saying they entered the site under the protection of Israeli security forces and engaged in activities such as raising Israeli flags and chanting within the compound. The ministry stated that such actions undermine the historical and legal status of Jerusalem, particularly that of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and warned that they could further increase regional tensions. Türkiye also accused Israel of continuing actions against Islamic and Christian holy sites and called on the international community to exert greater pressure to prevent similar incidents. According to Omar al-Rajoub, media director of the Jerusalem Governorate, Israeli settlers entered the mosque compound on Sunday, where they allegedly conducted rituals and raised flags as part of broader policies concerning the site.

2 June ([The Guardian](#)): Trump rebukes Netanyahu for Lebanon offensive.

U.S. President Donald Trump reportedly held a tense telephone conversation with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over Israel's planned resumption of airstrikes in Beirut's southern suburbs, according to a report by Axios. The report, citing unnamed U.S. officials, said Trump strongly opposed further escalation in Lebanon amid ongoing diplomatic efforts. However, some Israeli media outlets disputed aspects of the report, with Channel 12 stating that the conversation focused on securing an understanding under which Israel would refrain from attacking Beirut if Hezbollah halted attacks on Israel. The call followed Netanyahu's order for renewed military action in Beirut's Dahiyeh district in response to Hezbollah drone attacks. The Israeli military issued evacuation warnings for parts of southern Beirut, prompting residents to leave the area. Meanwhile, Iran announced it was suspending talks with the United States over Israel's military operations in southern Lebanon. The developments come amid broader regional tensions and domestic political pressures facing both Trump and Netanyahu.

2 June ([Tasnim News Agency](#)): IRGC Quds Force Commander warns of blocking Bab el-Mandeb

Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' Quds Force, Brig. Gen. Esmail Qaani, has warned that continued Israeli military operations in Lebanon and the Gaza Strip could affect maritime security beyond the immediate conflict zones. In a message released on Monday, Qaani said ongoing Israeli actions, which he said are supported by the United States, could lead to efforts by groups aligned with the "Resistance Axis" to expand support for Lebanon and Gaza. He also suggested that conditions for maritime traffic in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait could become similar to those in the Strait of Hormuz. Qaani further stated that simultaneous military operations in Lebanon and Gaza could result in intensified actions by Hezbollah and Palestinian armed groups.

2 June ([Jerusalem Post](#)): The US pressures Oman to cut ties with Iran.

The United States is reportedly urging Oman to reassess its relationship with Iran, according to a report published by The Wall Street Journal on Monday. Citing American and Arab officials, the report said Washington increasingly views Muscat's neutral approach toward Tehran as a strategic concern and has pressed Oman to clarify its position. Oman, which has played a mediating role in recent US-Iran discussions, is reportedly preparing a response to the

American position. The Omani Information Ministry declined to comment directly on the report. However, Information Minister Abdulla Al-Harrasi stated that Oman remains committed to working with the United States and other partners to promote regional stability and protect shared strategic interests. According to Arab officials, Oman's communication channels with Tehran helped facilitate the reopening of Gulf flight corridors during recent regional tensions. The report also noted growing US concerns over Oman's diplomatic engagement with Iran, despite Muscat's continued logistical cooperation with Washington during the conflict.

3 June (Saudi Gazette): Iranian drones strike Kuwait's international airport.

Kuwait's international airport was struck by an Iranian drone and missile attack early Wednesday, resulting in injuries and significant damage to airport infrastructure, according to Kuwait's state news agency. Authorities suspended all commercial flight operations following the incident and diverted incoming flights as emergency response teams assessed the situation. Defence Ministry spokesperson Brig. Gen. Saud Abdulaziz Al-Otaibi stated that several hostile drones targeted the airport's passenger terminal, causing extensive damage to the Terminal 1 building and injuring multiple individuals. The attack occurred amid escalating tensions between Iran and the United States. Earlier, the US military reported conducting strikes against an Iranian military facility after Iran launched missiles toward Kuwait and Bahrain. According to US Central Command, several Iranian ballistic missiles were fired toward regional neighbours, but none successfully reached their intended targets. US officials said two missiles launched toward Kuwait either fell short or broke apart before impact, while three missiles aimed at Bahrain were intercepted by US and Bahraini air defence systems. Bahrain's military reported that it also intercepted several drones targeting civilian infrastructure and attributed the attacks to Iran. In response to the attempted attacks, US forces conducted strikes on Iran's Qeshm Island. Regional military forces stated that they remain on heightened alert amid concerns over further escalation.

3 June (Gulf Daily News): Bahrain claims to have intercepted Iranian drones.

The General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force (BDF) has stated that Iran continues to carry out missile and drone attacks targeting civilian infrastructure in Bahrain. According to the BDF, the kingdom's air defence systems successfully intercepted and destroyed three missiles and several drones during the latest incidents. The military said all units remain on

high alert and at maximum defensive readiness to safeguard the country. The BDF also urged residents to avoid approaching suspicious objects or debris resulting from the attacks and to report them immediately to authorities. It said specialised teams from the Royal Field Engineering Unit are prepared to safely handle and dispose of such materials. The General Command described attacks on civilian infrastructure and private property as violations of international humanitarian law.

4 June (Al Arabiya): Saudi Crown Prince condemns Iranian attack on Bahrain.

Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman on Thursday condemned Iran's reported attacks against Bahrain during a telephone conversation with Bahrain's King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa. According to the Saudi Press Agency, the Crown Prince reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's full support and solidarity with Bahrain, backing measures aimed at safeguarding the kingdom's security and stability. Earlier, Saudi Arabia's Foreign Ministry strongly denounced the alleged Iranian attacks on Bahrain and Kuwait, describing them as violations of the two countries' sovereignty. Riyadh said such actions could undermine regional efforts to restore security and stability, while reiterating its support for Bahrain and Kuwait in maintaining their sovereignty and security.

5 June (Anadolu Agency): Yemen's Houthi groups warn Israel of escalation.

Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, leader of Yemen's Houthi movement, said on Thursday that the group remains prepared for any potential escalation amid ongoing regional tensions. In a televised address broadcast by Al-Masirah TV, al-Houthi stated that the movement is in "full coordination" with its regional allies regarding developments in Lebanon, Palestine and broader regional issues. He warned regional actors against involvement in conflicts that, according to him, would serve Israeli interests and described the current period as a critical phase requiring heightened awareness and responsibility. Al-Houthi also accused Israel of carrying out attacks in Palestine and Lebanon and pursuing wider regional objectives. Separately, the foreign ministry of the Houthis' unrecognised administration expressed support for Hezbollah's position regarding recent agreements involving Lebanon and Israel, stating that armed resistance remains an effective means of countering Israeli actions. The remarks come amid heightened regional tensions following recent hostilities involving the United States, Israel and Iran, alongside ongoing diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving a broader ceasefire.

5 June ([Tasnim News Agency](#)): Iranian Foreign Minister discusses Gaza with senior Hamas leader.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araqchi held a telephone conversation on Thursday with senior Hamas leader Khalil al-Hayya to discuss developments in Gaza and the wider region. Al-Hayya praised Iran's response to recent US-Israeli strikes and reiterated Hamas's commitment to continuing its campaign against Israel despite the ongoing conflict in Gaza. He also accused Israel of obstructing ceasefire efforts while affirming that Hamas would persist until its objectives are achieved. Araqchi reaffirmed Tehran's support for Palestinian armed groups and outlined Iran's diplomatic efforts to halt the war. The call underscored the continuing alignment between Iran and Hamas despite mounting regional tensions.

5 June ([Anadolu Agency](#)): Iranian Military Adviser reiterates support for Hezbollah against Israel.

Senior Iranian military adviser Mohsen Rezaei said that Iran remains prepared to respond to any escalation following Israeli threats against Beirut's southern suburbs. Speaking to Iranian state television, Rezaei reaffirmed Tehran's support for Hezbollah, describing Lebanon as an essential component of any future regional agreement. He warned that renewed conflict could significantly affect northern Israel. Rezaei also described the Strait of Hormuz as a strategic deterrent while emphasising that it should remain open for commercial shipping. Additionally, he called for the release of frozen Iranian assets to support confidence-building measures as diplomatic efforts continue amid ongoing regional tensions.

5 June ([Anadolu Agency](#)): US CENTCOM commander holds meeting with senior officials of West Asian countries.

US Central Command (CENTCOM) commander Adm. Brad Cooper conducted a regional tour across the Middle East, holding meetings with senior officials in Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and Jordan, CENTCOM announced on Friday. According to a statement posted on X, Cooper also met with deployed US service members, recognised outstanding personnel and oversaw the leadership transition ceremony for US Army Central. CENTCOM did not specify the dates of the visit or provide further details on the discussions. The trip comes amid heightened regional tensions following US and Israeli strikes on Iran earlier this year and ongoing diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining a broader regional ceasefire.

7 June ([Daily Star Lebanon](#)): Israel strikes Beirut despite ceasefire.

Israel carried out an airstrike on Beirut's southern suburbs on Sunday after intercepting two rockets launched from Lebanon earlier in the day, escalating tensions despite a recently announced US-brokered ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon. Israeli officials said the strike targeted a Hezbollah command centre in Beirut's Dahiyeh district and was authorised by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defence Minister Israel Katz. The Israeli military said the operation was conducted in response to rocket fire targeting northern Israel. Lebanese media reported damage to a building in the Mreijeh-Hay el-Sellom area. Israel reportedly informed the United States before carrying out the strike.

8 June ([Al-Arabiya](#)): Houthis declare a “total ban” on Israeli cargo in the Red Sea.

Yemen's Houthi movement announced on Monday that it had launched a missile barrage targeting Israel and imposed a ban on Israeli maritime navigation in the Red Sea, raising concerns about renewed disruption to a critical global shipping route. The group stated that all Israeli-linked maritime movements in the Red Sea would be considered military targets. The Israeli military confirmed detecting a missile launch from Yemen and said air defence systems were activated to intercept the threat. The developments come amid renewed exchanges of fire between Israel and Iran, increasing pressure on an already fragile regional ceasefire and broader diplomatic efforts.

8 June ([Jordan News](#)): Israel launches airstrikes targeting military targets in Iran.

Israel launched a series of airstrikes on military targets in western and central Iran, targeting air defence systems, missile launchers and other sites, according to Israeli military and media reports. Explosions were reported in Tehran, Isfahan, Tabriz and Karaj, while Iranian officials said no casualties occurred in Najafabad and denied reports of strikes on residential areas in Tehran. Israeli media said the attacks were coordinated with the United States, although US officials stated that American forces did not participate. Following the strikes, both countries heightened security measures, with Israel preparing for possible retaliation and Iran closing Tehran's Imam Khomeini International Airport.

8 June ([Anadolu Agency](#)): Israel to suspend attack on Iran, but continue offensive in Lebanon.

Israel has agreed to suspend airstrikes on Iran following a request from US President Donald Trump, according to senior Israeli officials. However, Israeli officials said military operations in Lebanon would continue, with strikes to persist in response to attacks from Lebanese territory. The announcement came after heightened tensions saw Israel and Iran exchange strikes following an Israeli attack on Beirut. Iran's military said it would halt attacks on Israel but warned of a strong response if Israeli operations in Lebanon continued. President Trump called on both sides to cease hostilities immediately as diplomatic efforts continue amid a fragile regional ceasefire and ongoing instability.

9 June ([Middle East Eye](#)): Quds Force Commander declares an Axis of Resistance “security belt” from Strait of Hormuz to Bab al-Mandeb.

Brigadier General Esmail Qaani, commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' Quds Force, said a new regional "security belt" involving groups aligned with Iran would extend from the Strait of Hormuz to the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea. In remarks reported by Press TV, Qaani praised recent actions by Yemen's Houthis movement, describing them as evidence of increased coordination among members of the so-called Axis of Resistance. He said these groups would respond collectively to perceived Israeli and US actions in the region and indicated that additional actors could join if tensions escalate.

9 June ([Hasht e Subh Daily](#)): Lebanese and Pakistani army chiefs discuss regional security amid Israeli strikes on Lebanon.

Lebanese Armed Forces Commander Rodolphe Haykal met with Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff, General Asim Munir, in Rawalpindi to discuss regional security developments and bilateral defence cooperation. According to Pakistan's Dawn newspaper, the talks focused on the evolving security situation in the Middle East and opportunities to strengthen military ties between the two countries. Haykal also expressed appreciation for the Pakistan Army's contributions to regional peace efforts. The visit comes as Pakistan continues diplomatic initiatives aimed at mediating an end to the ongoing conflict involving Iran, the United States and Israel, amid broader regional tensions that have also affected Lebanon.

10 June ([Daily Sabah](#)): Türkiye and Saudi Arabia revive historic railway line in connectivity MOUs.

Türkiye and Saudi Arabia signed two memorandums of understanding in Riyadh on Tuesday to enhance cooperation in the railway and logistics sectors. The agreements were signed by Turkish Transport and Infrastructure Minister Abdulkadir Uraloğlu and Saudi Transport and Logistic Services Minister Saleh bin Nasser Al-Jasser. One memorandum focuses on logistics services, including the development and management of logistics centers, while the other aims to expand cooperation across the railway sector. Uraloğlu highlighted the importance of uninterrupted trade and transport links amid regional tensions and stressed the strategic value of strengthening road, rail and transit connectivity between Türkiye, Saudi Arabia and regional markets.

10 June ([Argus](#)): Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE eye alternate oil export routes bypassing Hormuz.

Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) is exploring cooperation with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to secure alternative export routes for its crude and oil products in the event of future disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. KPC CEO Sheikh Nawaf al-Sabah said discussions are underway to expand existing pipeline networks in Saudi Arabia and the UAE to accommodate Kuwaiti exports. Kuwait, which relies entirely on the strait for oil shipments, significantly reduced production during the recent closure of Hormuz. Sheikh Nawaf said Kuwait could restore most of its curtailed production within weeks once export routes resume normal operations.

11 June ([AlArabiya](#)): Saudi Arabia lifts a 5 years old ban on Lebanese imports.

Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman has ordered the resumption of Lebanese exports to Saudi Arabia, ending a five-year ban, following a request from Lebanese President Joseph Aoun. The decision was communicated during a phone call between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faisal bin Farhan and Lebanese Prime Minister Nawaf Salam. During the conversation, Prince Faisal reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for Lebanon's stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, while expressing confidence that Lebanon would prevent its territory from being used to threaten regional partners. Saudi Arabia suspended Lebanese fruit and vegetable imports in 2021 over concerns related to narcotics smuggling through shipments originating from Lebanon.

11 June ([The Times of Israel](#)): Israeli Prime Minister says Israel is not bound by the US-Iran deal.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and US President Donald Trump held a phone conversation to discuss a developing memorandum of understanding concerning negotiations with Iran, according to the Israeli Prime Minister's Office. While Israel is not a party to the proposed arrangement, Netanyahu reportedly welcomed President Trump's commitment to ensuring that any final agreement would address key issues, including the removal of enriched nuclear material, dismantling of enrichment infrastructure, restrictions on missile production, and an end to Iran's support for regional armed groups. Recent public statements by Trump, however, have primarily focused on Iran's nuclear programme and the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, without emphasizing missile or regional security issues.

11 June ([Syrian Arab News Agency](#)): Syrian and Lebanese Army Chiefs discuss border security.

Brig. Gen. Hassan Abdul Ghani, commander of the Syrian Border Guard Forces, met a Lebanese Army delegation led by Liaison Officer Brig. Gen. Michel Boutros on Thursday to discuss matters of mutual interest. The talks focused on strengthening bilateral cooperation and coordination in border management, particularly efforts to combat smuggling activities. Both sides emphasized the importance of maintaining close coordination to enhance border security and promote stability along the shared frontier. The meeting highlighted ongoing efforts by Syria and Lebanon to improve cooperation on security issues affecting both neighboring countries.

13 June ([Mehr News](#)): Iranian media publishes 14-points of the US-Iran MOU.

According to a source close to Iran's negotiating team, new details have emerged regarding a draft 14-point memorandum of understanding between Iran and the United States, offering the most comprehensive public insight so far into the proposed framework. The draft reportedly contains the following provisions:

1. An immediate and permanent end to hostilities on all fronts, including in Lebanon.
2. A US commitment to refrain from interfering in Iran's internal affairs and to respect the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic.

3. The complete lifting of the naval blockade within 30 days.
4. A US commitment to withdraw military forces deployed around Iran.
5. The reopening of the Strait of Hormuz within 30 days, with arrangements to be managed by Iran.
6. The suspension of sanctions on Iran's oil, petrochemical products and related derivatives, alongside full access to Iran's financial assets.
7. The presentation of reconstruction plans by the United States and its allies valued at a minimum of \$300 billion.
8. A 60-day period of negotiations aimed at reaching a final agreement on Iran's nuclear programme and the complete removal of US primary and secondary sanctions, as well as relevant UN Security Council and IAEA Board of Governors resolutions.
9. A reaffirmation by Iran of its commitment under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) not to develop nuclear weapons.
10. A US commitment not to deploy additional military forces to the region or impose new sanctions during the negotiation period.
11. The release of \$24 billion in Iranian funds currently blocked abroad during the 60-day negotiation period, with half of the amount to be made available before talks begin.
12. The establishment of a monitoring mechanism to oversee implementation of the agreement.
13. Ratification of the final agreement through a United Nations Security Council resolution.
14. Final negotiations would commence only after the release of half of Iran's blocked funds, the suspension of oil sanctions, and the lifting of the naval blockade. The final agreement would focus exclusively on enriched nuclear material, uranium enrichment activities, sanctions relief, and Iran's economic reconstruction programme. Iran's missile programme and support for regional armed groups would not be included in the negotiations.

Iran's Foreign Ministry has stated that the draft remains subject to review and final approval by the relevant Iranian institutions.

15 June ([The Times of Israel](#)): Somaliland's President visits Israel; inaugurates embassy in Jerusalem

Somaliland President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi and Israeli Foreign Minister Gideon Sa'ar officially inaugurated Somaliland's embassy in Jerusalem on Monday, marking the eighth foreign embassy in the city. The opening took place during Abdullahi's first state visit abroad since assuming office. Israel became the first country to recognize Somaliland in December. Somaliland's embassy is located in Jerusalem's Har Hotzvim hi-tech park. Earlier this year, Somaliland appointed Dr. Mohamed Hagi as its first ambassador to a foreign country. During the visit, Sa'ar and Abdullahi also discussed bilateral relations, highlighting efforts to expand cooperation between the two sides.

15 June ([Al Jazeera](#)): Iran and the USA to sign an MOU ending the conflict.

US President Donald Trump has announced what he described as a major agreement aimed at ending the conflict with Iran, as officials from both countries outlined terms for an immediate cessation of hostilities following more than 100 days of fighting. Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif said a formal signing ceremony is scheduled to take place in Switzerland on Friday. Iran's Supreme National Security Council stated that the agreement provides for the immediate and permanent suspension of military operations on all fronts, including in Lebanon, as well as the complete lifting of the naval blockade against Iran. Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Kazem Gharibabadi said negotiations on a final settlement would continue for 60 days. Trump also said Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu should acknowledge US efforts in securing the agreement and criticised recent Israeli strikes in Beirut, saying they had nearly jeopardised the deal. Financial markets responded positively, while preparations began for reopening the Strait of Hormuz, initially for mine-clearing operations.

16 June ([Asharq Al-Awsat](#)): Iraqi Prime Minister and US Special Envoy discuss disarmament of factions in Iraq.

The recent US-Iran agreement has renewed expectations that Iraq may advance efforts to bring all armed groups under state control. During talks in Baghdad, Iraqi Prime Minister Ali al-Zaidi and US envoy Tom Barrack reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening bilateral ties and emphasized the importance of disarming and disbanding armed groups operating outside state authority. Barrack said President Donald Trump is expected to host al-Zaidi in Washington in mid-July. However, several Iran-aligned factions, including Kataib Hezbollah and al-Nujaba,

continue to oppose disarmament. Analysts say Iran's future regional policy could significantly influence the prospects for disarmament and stability in Iraq.

16 June ([TRT World](#)): Oman and Iran reaffirm safe and free passage through the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran and Oman have reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring safe and unrestricted maritime navigation through the Strait of Hormuz following recent understandings between Tehran and Washington. During a telephone conversation, Omani Foreign Minister Badr Albusaidi and Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi discussed bilateral relations and emphasised continued cooperation based on longstanding ties and principles of good neighbourliness. The ministers also stressed adherence to international law regarding freedom of navigation through the strategic waterway and expressed hope for sustained diplomatic efforts to promote regional security and stability. The talks followed the announcement of a US-Iran memorandum of understanding aimed at ending the conflict that began in late February.

17 June ([Iran Wire](#)): Iran's Khatam-al Anbiya threatens Israel over offensive in Lebanon.

Iran's Khatam-al Anbiya Central Headquarters has condemned recent Israeli military strikes in southern Lebanon and warned of possible retaliation if the operations continue. In a statement, the headquarters said Israel had violated the ceasefire 84 times over the past two days and continued attacks despite announcements regarding an end to the conflict. Lebanese officials reported that Israeli drone strikes in the Nabatieh region killed at least four people and wounded several others. The Israeli military said it targeted a "suspicious vehicle" in an area where its forces were operating and later struck a rocket launcher after intercepting rockets allegedly fired at its troops in southern Lebanon.

18 June ([The Indian Express](#)): Iran and the USA virtually sign an MOU to end the conflict.

US President Donald Trump and Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian virtually signed an agreement on Wednesday aimed at ending the conflict in the Gulf region. Both Washington and Tehran confirmed that the agreement has come into effect, bringing hostilities on all fronts to an end and paving the way for the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz. According to CNN, a senior US official outlined the terms of the 14-point agreement, described as a Memorandum

of Understanding, which includes provisions for Iran to dilute its stockpile of enriched uranium and for the United States to ease sanctions on Iran. The document, titled the "Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran," was released publicly following calls for greater transparency regarding its contents.

19 June ([The Times of Israel](#)): Hezbollah attack kills four IDF soldiers in South Lebanon.

Four Israeli soldiers were killed overnight in an attack attributed by the Israeli military to Hezbollah in the southern Lebanese village of Kfar Tebnit, while five additional soldiers were wounded in separate incidents hours later. According to the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), a suspected drone or anti-tank missile struck a tank belonging to the 401st Armored Brigade's 52nd Battalion, killing all four crew members, including Lt. Col. Dor Gedalia Ben Simhon. Meanwhile, Lebanon's health ministry reported that at least 18 people were killed in Israeli strikes across the country, without specifying whether the casualties were civilians or combatants. The violence comes despite a recent US-Iran memorandum aimed at halting hostilities in Lebanon.

21 June ([Syrian Arab News Agency](#)): Syrian President rejects military aspirations in Lebanon.

Syrian President Ahmad al-Sharaa said the crisis in Lebanon has reached a highly complex stage, marked by stalled political processes and worsening humanitarian and security conditions. In an interview with Al Mashhad TV, al-Sharaa said Syria has proposed a new approach focused on an immediate ceasefire and the launch of a comprehensive political, economic and social process. He stated that the initiative has been discussed with the United States and other international actors. Al-Sharaa stressed that a lasting solution cannot be achieved through military means alone, but requires an integrated framework that includes economic recovery, political reform and strengthened bilateral cooperation. He also reaffirmed that Syria does not support military involvement beyond its borders and seeks to promote stability through official institutions and dialogue.

21 June ([Yeni Safak](#)): R4 foreign ministers welcome Iran-US MOU.

Foreign ministers from Türkiye, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia welcomed the recent US-Iran memorandum of understanding aimed at reducing regional tensions during the fourth consultative meeting of the R4 grouping in Cairo on Sunday. In a joint statement issued after the meeting, the ministers stressed the importance of continued consultation and coordination to promote peace, security and stability across the Middle East. They also reaffirmed their support for the establishment of a Palestinian state and underscored the need for sustained diplomatic efforts to address regional challenges. The meeting, hosted by Egypt, highlighted the participants' commitment to enhancing cooperation on issues affecting regional stability.

22 June ([Arab News](#)): Damage to the Lebanon building estimated to be \$1.38 billion.

Direct damage to buildings in southern Lebanon during the latest conflict between Israel and Hezbollah is estimated at approximately \$1.38 billion, according to a joint assessment by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Lebanon's National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS). The assessment found that 11,095 buildings were destroyed, while thousands more sustained partial or minor damage. Based on satellite imagery covering the period up to late April, the report does not include damage from the most recent weeks of fighting. The conflict, which began in March, displaced more than one million people, while some residents have recently begun returning to affected areas.

22 June ([The Times of Israel](#)): Former Israeli Shin Bet chief evacuated from UAE amid security risk.

Former Shin Bet chief Ronen Bar was reportedly evacuated from the United Arab Emirates several months ago following intelligence warnings of a potential threat to his safety linked to Iran, according to Israeli media reports. Channel 12 reported that Bar and his wife were attending a security conference in the UAE attended by senior security and intelligence officials from several countries. Following the warning, Israeli authorities allegedly decided to return the couple to Israel immediately in an operation conducted under strict secrecy. A source close to the UAE denied reports that Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan had hosted the event. Bar declined to comment on the reports.

23 June ([Shafaq News](#)): Iranian Parliament Speaker pushes for joint coordination in Lebanon.

Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf announced the establishment of a coordination centre aimed at facilitating the return of displaced Lebanese residents and supporting efforts to oversee the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Speaking after recent talks in Switzerland, Ghalibaf said Iran and the United States had reached an understanding regarding guarantees for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, while also agreeing to establish a communication channel concerning issues related to the Strait of Hormuz. He added that restrictions on Iran's oil and petrochemical exports had been temporarily eased pending a final agreement. The announcement follows US-Iran discussions that focused significantly on developments in Lebanon.

23 June ([Oman Observer](#)): Oman and Iran proceed with talks towards cooperation in the Strait of Hormuz.

High-level talks in Muscat between Omani leaders and a senior Iranian delegation focused on enhancing cooperation over the Strait of Hormuz and supporting regional stability. Sultan Haitham bin Tarik received Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf and Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi, with discussions emphasising that the Strait should be managed as a shared responsibility rather than a source of regional tension. Oman and Iran reaffirmed their support for the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Iran and agreed to establish a joint working group to address navigation, maritime services and related costs in accordance with international standards. Both sides stressed respect for the sovereignty and sovereign rights of the coastal states while reaffirming their commitment to ensuring safe maritime passage through the strategic waterway. The initiative is intended to promote technical cooperation, improve maritime safety and support long-term regional stability in and around the Strait of Hormuz.

About the Author

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