

Rolling Situational Report

Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Gaza Strip, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank, Yemen - Regional: Continue monitoring regional dynamics amid limited progress in negotiations as of 4th June

Summary

BAHRAIN, CYPRUS, EGYPT, GAZA STRIP, IRAN, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIA, TURKEY, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, WEST BANK, YEMEN

Regional: Continue monitoring regional dynamics amid limited progress in negotiations as of 4th June. Continue monitoring dynamics in the Middle East amid limited progress in negotiations as of 4th June. Iran and the US have made little to no progress in negotiations over the past 24 hours, though Israel and Lebanon have renewed their commitment to a ceasefire on 4th June. Hezbollah rejected the ceasefire on 4th June. Stalling diplomatic efforts between the US and Iran will continue to drive elevated regional conflict risks, despite no Iranian-affiliated kinetic activity in Gulf countries at the time of writing on 4th June. Travel to the region should account for the prospect of conflict re-escalation.

Incident Status	Local Response Capacity	Last Analyst Update	Analyst Situational Confidence
Active	Some	2026-06-04 16:07 (GMT)	High

Update No.	Trend Rating	Themes/Tags	Incident Tempo
63	Deteriorating	External Conflict, Unrest	Weekly (Thursday)

Developments

Description	Information Credibility	Source Reliability
Iran Ceasefire: Despite another week of military escalations in the region, the ceasefire between Iran, Israel, and the US remains in place.	Confirmed true	Reliable

<p>While President Trump suggested that a deal could be achieved by the end of the week (6th-7th June), Iran's Foreign Minister Araghchi announced on 3rd June that there had been no tangible progress.</p>	Possibly true	Usually reliable
<p>After announcing that Iran would withdraw from indirect talks with the US on 1st June, citing continued Israeli military operations in Lebanon, Iranian officials announced on 4th June that communication lines remained open. Iran continues to make a deal with the US contingent on a complete ceasefire in Lebanon.</p>	Confirmed true	Usually reliable
<p>According to Iranian state sources, a proposed memorandum of understanding (MoU) would follow a four-stage process: an immediate halt to all military operations across all fronts; the implementation of practical measures, including arrangements in the Strait of Hormuz, sanctions and oil restrictions relief, and the partial release of frozen Iranian assets; subsequent negotiations on sanctions and Iran's nuclear programme; and the establishment of a monitoring committee to oversee implementation and compliance.</p>	Possibly true	Cannot be judged
<p>Israel-Lebanon Ceasefire: Despite a technical truce in place since 17th April, hostilities have continued, with neither Hezbollah nor Israel fully adhering to the ceasefire. Israeli and Lebanese officials agreed to implement a ceasefire on 3rd June; under this conditional ceasefire, "pilot zones" have been established in which the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) will assume exclusive control, excluding all non-state actors.</p>	Probably true	Usually reliable
<p>Hezbollah rejected the ceasefire plan on 4th June, maintaining that Israel must withdraw from southern Lebanon. While reports suggest Hezbollah will halt rocket fire into northern Israel if Israeli strikes cease and troops withdraw, Israeli officials have stated that operations will continue until Hezbollah forces move north of the Litani River and cross-border attacks stop.</p>	Probably true	Usually reliable
<p>Further discussions are scheduled for the week of 22nd June, with both Israeli and Lebanese officials indicating the aim of reaching a comprehensive agreement.</p>	Probably true	Reliable
<p>Negotiations: After Iran submitted its latest draft proposal to the US, President Trump convened discussions in the White House Situation Room on 29th May. Following these talks, the US reportedly returned a revised draft to Iran on 31st May, introducing stricter conditions on nuclear enrichment and the Strait of Hormuz. Iranian officials responded that no agreement would be acceptable without firm guarantees over Iran's national rights.</p>	Probably true	Usually reliable

<p>The amendments reportedly focused on setting a timeline for when the US would secure Iran's stockpile of highly enriched uranium. Under the current draft MoU, Iran commits to not pursuing a nuclear weapon but does not commit to transfer its highly enriched uranium or halt enrichment. The document stipulates that nuclear issues would be discussed during a 60-day period following the signing of the MoU.</p>	<p>Possibly true</p>	<p>Fairly reliable</p>
<p>The US Secretary of State stated that disagreements over Iran's nuclear enrichment remain the key obstacle to signing an MoU.</p>	<p>Probably true</p>	<p>Usually reliable</p>
<p>President Trump reportedly continues to oppose the release of funds prior to the signing of an agreement; however, some reports suggest he is considering a mechanism to release a portion of those funds.</p>	<p>Cannot be judged</p>	<p>Cannot be judged</p>
<p>Strait of Hormuz: Iran has indicated that, under any agreement to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, it could restore shipping flows to pre-conflict levels within a month. However, it has also established the Persian Gulf Strait Authority (PGSA), which requires vessels to obtain permission before transiting the Strait.</p>	<p>Probably true</p>	<p>Usually reliable</p>
<p>US Central Command (US CENTCOM) continues to respond kinetically to Iranian efforts to blockade and control the Strait of Hormuz.</p>	<p>Confirmed true</p>	<p>Reliable</p>
<p>Iran: Iranian officials have rejected reports that claimed Iran's President Masoud Pezeshkian was resigning due to a power struggle between the government and the IRGC.</p>	<p>Probably true</p>	<p>Fairly reliable</p>
<p>The US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on Iran's largest cryptocurrency exchange, Nobitex, and several of its founders on 2nd June, accusing them of facilitating sanctions evasion, financing militant activities, and enabling the transfer of wealth abroad.</p>	<p>Confirmed true</p>	<p>Reliable</p>
<p>Iraq: Several missile and drone attacks attributed to Iran have been reported in the Iraqi Kurdistan region since early May. Recently, Iranian missiles reportedly struck a Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK)-linked base near Darashakran, at 05h54 (local time) on 31st May; no casualties were reported. A drone also crashed near a residential area in north-west Erbil, with its origin unclear.</p>	<p>Probably true</p>	<p>Fairly reliable</p>

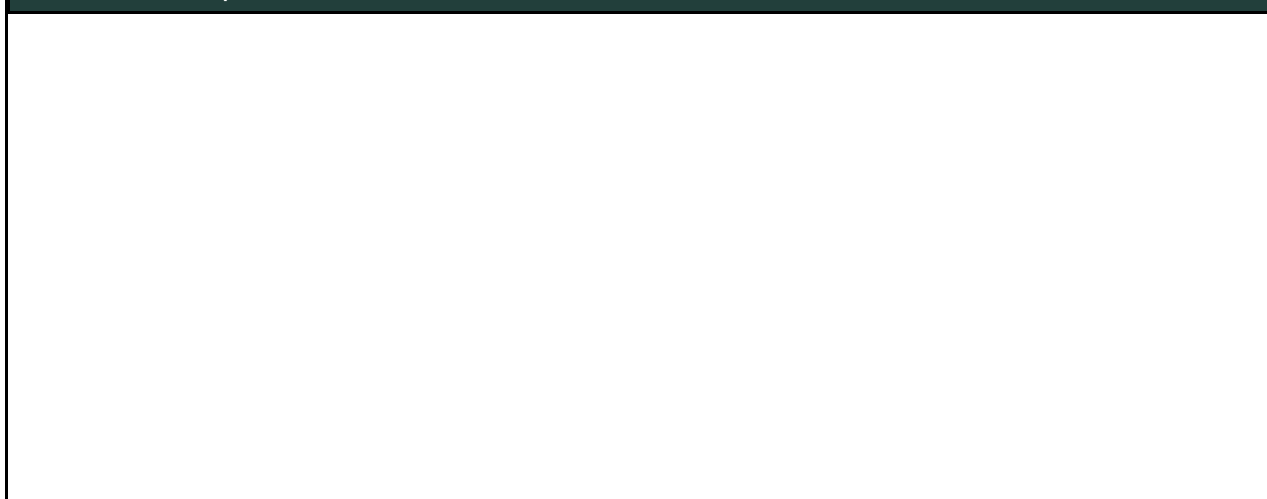
<p>United States: The US House of Representatives on 3rd June voted 215–208 in favour of a war powers resolution that would require President Trump to seek congressional approval or withdraw US forces from the region. The measure will now move to the Senate and marks the fourth House vote aimed at curbing Trump’s authority to continue the conflict with Iran. The White House maintains that the temporary ceasefire in place since 8th April effectively ends the war, while Trump described the vote on 4th June as “unpatriotic.”</p>	Confirmed true	Reliable
<p>Bahrain: Bahraini and US air defences intercepted projectiles coinciding with an Iranian attack on Kuwait International Airport (KWI) on 3rd June. The IRGC claimed responsibility, stating it had targeted the US Fifth Fleet in Bahrain. The strikes were allegedly carried out in response to a US attack on a vessel near Qeshm Island in the Strait of Hormuz.</p>	Confirmed true	Reliable
<p>Oman: Omani officials are resisting US pressure to sever ties with Iran, while emphasising that their engagement is limited to discussions on a future management framework for the Strait of Hormuz in line with international law.</p>	Probably true	Reliable
<p>Kuwait: Iran has continued to target Kuwait, with reported interceptions on 30th May and 1st June, followed by a major attack on 3rd June that caused significant damage to Kuwait International Airport (KWI), killing one individual and injuring at least 60 others.</p>	Confirmed true	Reliable
<p>The US military stated on 3rd June that the Iranian attack on KWI was “deliberate, calculated, and unprovoked”. In contrast, Iran’s IRGC attributed the damage to what it described as a failure of US Patriot air defence systems, claiming an “error” in interception efforts. Kuwait’s army reported that approximately 30 Iranian missiles and drones were detected during the attack.</p>	Cannot be judged	Cannot be judged

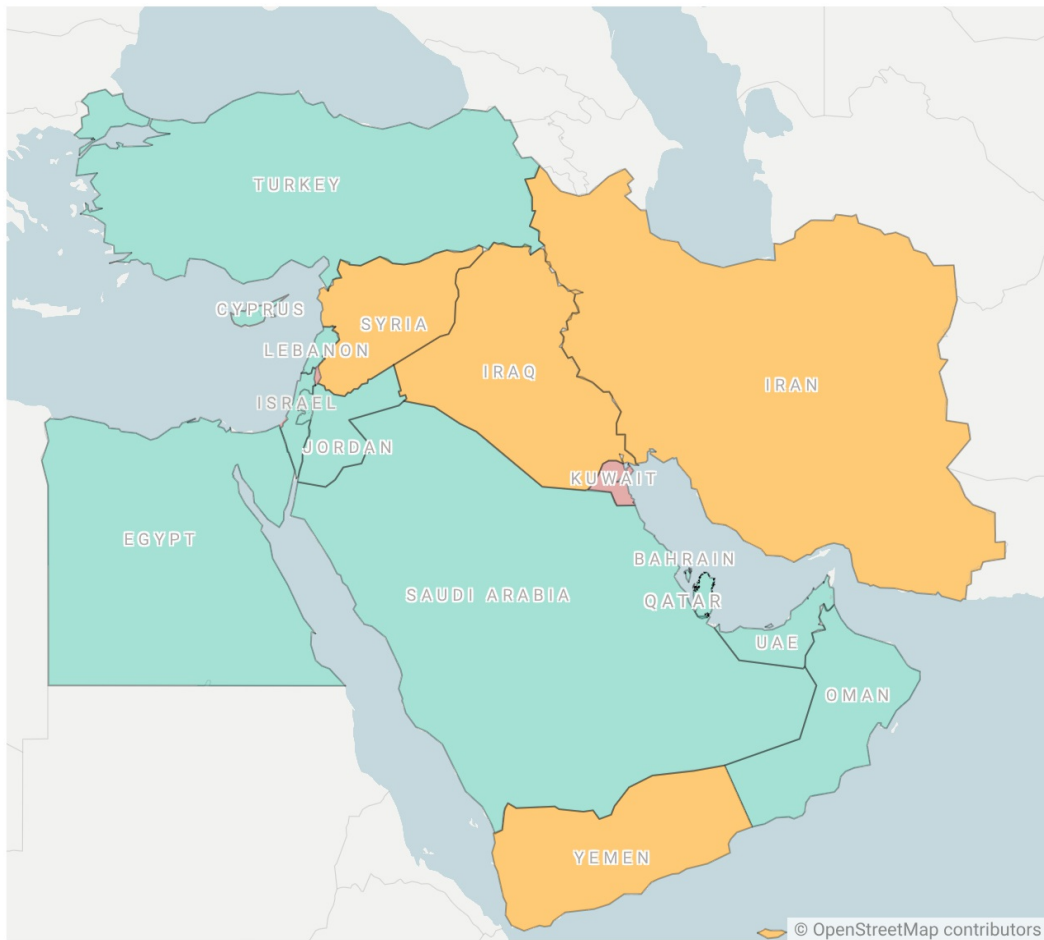
Assessments

Description	Confidence
Continued tit-for-tat kinetic exchanges between Iran and the US are likely to persist, with escalation patterns expected to mirror recent activity around the Strait of Hormuz, including Bandar Abbas and Qeshm Island. Increased frequencies in US attacks against Iran and in the Strait of Hormuz will prompt more impactful Iranian attacks, similar to the attack on KWI.	Moderate
Iranian officials are attempting to maintain a strategy of symmetric warfare, under which US attacks on Iranian soil prompt retaliation against Gulf states viewed as facilitating those operations. This posture underscores Iran's intent to both deter US action through kinetic retaliation and increase pressure on Gulf governments to remove US military bases.	Moderate
An MoU appears more attainable than an immediate and comprehensive resolution of disputes over Iran's nuclear programme, indicating potential for limited near-term progress. While the signing of an MoU would serve as a confidence-building measure, it would largely defer rather than resolve core issues. Even if implemented, an MoU would fall short of addressing underlying US-Iran strategic tensions, with complications likely to emerge in subsequent negotiation rounds.	Moderate
Iran is likely to continue reaffirming its commitment not to develop a nuclear weapon, consistent with the longstanding fatwa issued by the former Supreme Leader prohibiting such weapons. The more contentious issue concerns Iran's existing stockpile of highly enriched uranium and how it would be managed in the event of a permanent ceasefire.	Moderate
Amid continued military escalation and increasingly forceful rhetoric from both the US and Iran, the risk of miscalculation that could lead to a significant escalation in conflict persists. However, the current conflict dynamics are unlikely to collapse the ceasefire, as both sides appear intent on operating within a 'grey zone' in which each perceives itself as maintaining the upper hand while simultaneously posturing for potential conflict.	Moderate
The decentralised nature of Iran's governance structure, including both in the central government and the IRGC, presents significant challenges, including internal divergences in position and the need for US officials to engage with multiple decision-makers. This increases the difficulties in negotiations.	Low

Imagery and Mapping

Middle East Airspace As Of 04.06





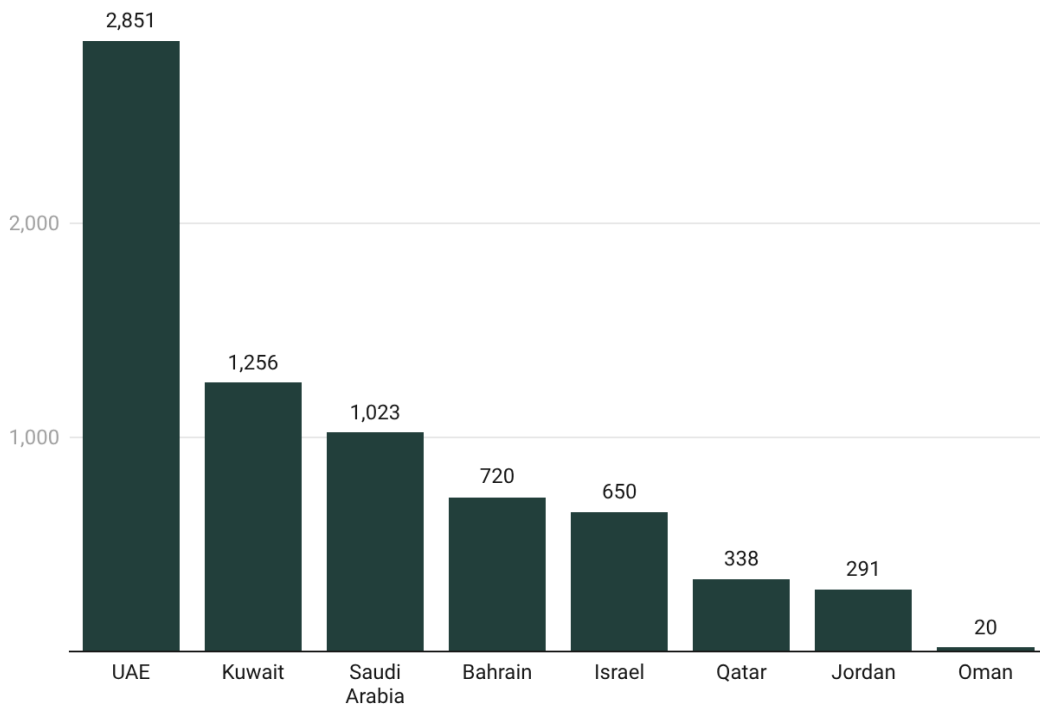
Airspace Closed
 Partial Closures/Airspace Avoidance
 Airspace Open

Not all related to Iran conflict

Map: Healix GSOC • Created with Datawrapper

Strike Quantities Launched Towards Regional Countries As Of 04.06

Iran-Affiliated Projectile Quantities



*Data based on the most recent reports (28/02 - 04/06). Graph excludes Iraq.

Chart: Healix GSOC • Created with Datawrapper

Forecasting

Description				
As both sides seek to sustain diplomacy, back-channel talks continue; Pakistan remains engaged in facilitating confidence-building measures between the US and Iran. Tit-for-tat kinetic exchanges between Iran and the US persist, with escalation patterns mirroring recent activity. Continued Israeli military operations in Lebanon complicate progress in a US-Iran ceasefire.				
Scenario Likelihood	Scenario Confidence	Scenario Timeframe	Concern Level	Risk Trend
Likely (55%-75%)	Moderate	Coming Week	Major	Deteriorating

Original Alert

Date / Time of Publication	Time Since Publication	Tags	Alert Level
4 June 2026 15:22	45 minutes	Conflict, MENA, Military Activity, Security	3
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For any enquiries, please contact the Healix GSOC at GSOC@healix.com

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