



**IT'S A TOUGH WORLD.**

# **MENA Executive SITREP**

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**MAX  
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## Executive Brief: US – Israeli Operations Against Iran and Regional Implications

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**Explainer:** This daily report provides an executive summary of major developments related to the ongoing war in the Middle East. It complements MAX Security's more in-depth Situation Update reports. If you haven't yet received our situation updates and other reporting amid the current escalation, or would like to receive more details, join our [WhatsApp community](#). For operational support, please contact our Protection Division at [operations@max-security.com](mailto:operations@max-security.com).

### Operational Overview

Diplomatic efforts to prevent a major escalation intensified on April 6 with the introduction of the Pakistan-brokered "Islamabad Accords." The framework, coordinated between Pakistani leaders, US Vice President JD Vance, and Iranian FM Araghchi, proposes an immediate ceasefire. However, Tehran signaled it remains unprepared to reopen the Strait of Hormuz for a merely "temporary truce." While Iran submitted a 10-point counterproposal demanding sanctions relief and a "safe-transit" protocol, Iranian officials rejected previous US terms as "excessive."

During a White House press conference on April 6, President Trump acknowledged the counterproposal as a "significant step" but concluded it was "not good enough." He reiterated that his April 7 deadline remains intact, warning that if no deal is reached, Iran "could be taken out in one night," specifically targeting its power grid and bridges. Concurrently, reports indicate the US military has finalized strike lists for Iranian energy infrastructure. This underscores the very elevated stakes in the region as Trump reiterates his threats of a major escalation.

In parallel to the diplomatic efforts, the joint US-Israeli military operations in Iran continued through April 6-7, including major airstrikes on key Iranian infrastructure. According to the IDF Spokesperson, as part of the aerial operation, the IDF struck an additional petrochemical plant in Shiraz used by the Iranian armed forces for nitric acid production, further degrading the regime's military capabilities and Iran's economy. The IDF also issued an urgent warning to Iran's population not to use Iran's national railway network, signaling forthcoming strikes on additional civilian infrastructure, including railways. In addition, Israeli reports indicated that Jerusalem is awaiting the passage of President Trump's ultimatum to pass and for an American green light to unleash strikes against critical infrastructures in line with Trump's threat. **This underscores the extremely elevated stakes and the trajectory of a major escalation that would involve critical infrastructure and utilities in Iran and the region.**

As of the afternoon hours of April 7, strikes reportedly impacted Iran's Kharg Island as well as a bridge near the city of Qom.



## Iranian actions

Iran continued to launch missiles and UAVs toward Israel, Jordan, and several Gulf states on April 6-7. In Saudi Arabia, authorities stated on April 7 that traffic movement on the King Fahd Causeway connecting Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, had been suspended, parallel to ballistic missile launches that impacted Saudi Arabia's Jubail facility, particularly the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and Sadara complex; The Kuwaiti Ministry of Defense reported that its forces engaged 14 ballistic missiles, two cruise missiles, and 46 UAVs launched from Iran over the previous 24 hours, with falling interception debris wounding six individuals in northern residential areas; the Qatari MoD announced that aerial defenses intercepted an unspecified number of UAVs launched from Iran on April 6. In the UEA, the MoD stated on April 6 that, over the past 24 hours, Emirati forces intercepted 12 ballistic missiles, two cruise missiles, and 19 UAVs targeting the country. Four individuals were wounded in the attacks.

Iran continued to launch missiles toward Israel as well. On April 6, a cluster missile launched by Iran resulted in impacts at 27 sites across the country. Impacts were reported in several areas across central Israel, including Ramat Gan, Petah Tikva, and Bnei Brak. This was followed on April 7 by further missile impacts at several additional sites across central Israel, including Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Rosh HaAyin, Ramat HaSharon, and Bnei Brak. Furthermore, the Houthis announced on April 6 that they launched a barrage of cruise missiles and UAVs targeting 'vital military sites' in Eilat. This was described as a joint operation conducted alongside Iran's IRGC and Hezbollah.

## Other notable developments

**Turkey:** Gunmen clashed with security forces around the Israeli Consulate in Istanbul. Three gunmen were neutralized, and several police officers were wounded in the incident, which was an apparently Islamic State (IS)-inspired attack. This underscores the elevated threats of terrorism in Turkey emanating from jihadist groups' constant efforts to establish a footprint in the country, including in Istanbul, which also emerged during the 2025 Christmas and New Year's Eve. Amid ongoing calls by groups like IS to target Jewish and Israeli targets in reference to the passage of the death penalty to terrorists in Israel, as well as amid the ongoing Passover Holiday, additional attempted terror attacks involving Israeli or Jewish-linked targets cannot be ruled out over the coming days and weeks.

**Israel-Lebanon:** The IDF and Hezbollah continued to exchange fire in southern Lebanon throughout April 6-7. On April 6, the IDF struck another key crossing on the Litani River to constrain Hezbollah's movement. In parallel, Hezbollah intensified its operations, claiming responsibility for 61 attacks over a 24-hour period on April 6, including 38 strikes targeting Israel and 23 within Lebanese territory. This constituted an uptick in claimed attacks following several days of a downtick. Following these engagements, on April 7, the IDF announced the completion of force deployments along 'the anti-tank guided missile (ATGM)-line' [from where ATGMs can be launched at the Israeli border].



**Persian Gulf/Strait of Hormuz:** Transit through the Strait remains restricted. While reports from April 6 indicate that two Indian-flagged LPG tankers successfully transited the Strait of Hormuz alongside a Turkish-owned crude oil tanker and a Malaysian vessel, as confirmed by Turkish Minister Abdulkadir Uraloglu and the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, two Qatari LNG tankers aborted their attempt to cross the Strait on the same day. Meanwhile, Anwar Gargash, diplomatic adviser to the UAE President, stated on April 6 that freedom of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz "has to be part and parcel of the settlement of any conflict, with a clear agreement on it. In addition, Turkish Minister of Trade Omer Bolat announced on April 7 that Turkey and Saudi Arabia have launched alternative transit routes for goods disrupted by the Strait of Hormuz crisis. This initiative was established within the framework of a strategic trade agreement with Riyadh to ensure the continued flow of products that are unable to pass through the Strait.

**Iraq:** On April 6, the Islamic Resistance in Iraq (IRI) claimed responsibility for 21 operations targeting US bases within a 24-hour window. Notable incidents included the interception of multiple UAVs near the US Consulate in Erbil and a drone impact in Zargazawi that resulted in two fatalities. Subsequently, the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) reported a series of aerial strikes on their positions in Nineveh, Tuz Khurmatu, and Anbar, causing limited damage to infrastructure.

**Jordan:** On April 6, the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) announced that the country's air defense systems engaged a missile and three UAVs launched from Iran over the past 24 hours.

### Travel & Security Aspects

- Regional travel conditions remain highly volatile, with most states in the region exposed to extreme risk due to repeated and unpredictable missile and UAV attacks.
- Evacuations outside of certain countries and safe havens within countries should be considered as part of contingency planning, especially if power and desalination plants will potentially be targeted and cause utility-related threats.
- Airspace restrictions are broadly being alleviated, and commercial traffic is picking up in several Gulf states.
- Extraction routes are still most viable through **Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt.**
- **Saudi Arabia's** oil and petrochemical complexes in the Eastern Province were targeted overnight, causing temporary flight disruptions and on-ground movement along the King Fahd Causeway connecting Saudi Arabia and **Bahrain.**
- **Egypt and Turkey broadly** remain outside direct hostilities and are assessed as medium-risk environments compared with other regional states. Turkey is exposed to risks in its southeastern border areas near Iran and around its NATO bases.
- **Oman** remains comparatively less affected and continues to function as a key transit point for evacuations and regional travel adjustments.
- **Israel's** national carrier, El Al, announced an extension of its flight cancellations until April 18. Israeli authorities increased the capacity of outbound flights from 50 to 100 passengers per flight.



Israeli authorities are planning to ease some Home Front Command (HFC) restrictions in the coming days. This includes increasing gatherings from 50 to 100 individuals, returning to educational systems within protected areas, and other considerations. Such alleviations may take effect on April 12.

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