



Iran War Update: 6/13/26 – 6/15/26

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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 15 at 11:15 am ET.

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

Iranian missiles and drones launched since ceasefire: **At least 463** (3 on June 12–15)

Hezbollah attacks since ceasefire: **At least 246** (at least 12 between June 12–15)

Ships transiting Strait of Hormuz since ceasefire: **At least 440** (at least 6 between June 12–15)

- 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 153** (9 between June 12–June 15)

Total blockade-eligible ships that evaded the blockade: 0 (0 between June 12–June 15)

- Note: President Trump [announced](#) the end of the U.S. blockade on June 14 as part of the U.S.-Iran deal.

1. Overview

- On June 14, the United States digitally [signed](#) a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Iran to end the war, which will start a sixty-day period of technical negotiations on Iran's nuclear program. A signing ceremony for the deal is scheduled to take place on Friday, June 19, in Switzerland.
 - » President Trump [stated](#) that the deal would launch the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, without tolls, and the lifting of the U.S. naval blockade on Iranian ports. He [told](#) *The New York Times* that Iran will only receive sanctions relief and access to frozen assets once Iran meets its commitments.
 - » However, Iran's *Mehr News Agency* [alleged](#) that the U.S. blockade will be lifted within 30 days; the Strait of Hormuz will be reopened within 30 days; \$24 billion in Iranian funds will be released during the talks; and sanctions on sales of Iranian oil and petrochemicals will be suspended. *Mehr* also stated that the MOU ceases fighting on all fronts, including in Lebanon.
 - » Vice President JD Vance [told](#) CBS on June 15 that Gulf countries could help finance a proposed \$300 billion reconstruction fund for Iran, but only if Iran "ends [its] nuclear

program, ends [its] enriched stockpile of nuclear material, and is really open to an inspections and enforcement regime” that ensure it can never obtain a nuclear weapon.

- » JINSA released an [infographic](#) on June 12 detailing conflicting accounts of what the U.S.-Iran deal included.
- On June 14, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social that “The Deal with the Islamic Republic of Iran is now complete.” He added, “I hereby fully authorize the toll free opening of the Strait of Hormuz, and, simultaneously herewith, authorize the immediate removal of the United States Naval blockade.”
 - » Shortly before, Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif [posted](#) on X, “Both sides have declared the immediate and permanent termination of military operations on all fronts, including in Lebanon.”
- On June 14, President Trump [told](#) *The Wall Street Journal* that “I never cared about regime change. This is the third group we’ve dealt with, and this is the most rational group yet.”
- On June 14, President Trump [criticized](#) Israel’s strike on Beirut, writing on Truth Social that “This morning’s attack on Beirut should not have happened, particularly on a special day when we are so close to a Peace Deal with Iran.”
 - » He added, “Israel has the right to defend itself against threats, but the attack it was responding to was very small and meaningless, nobody was hurt, injured, or killed, and should not disrupt this important process.”
 - » President Trump stated that “There should be no more attacks by Israel anywhere in Lebanon, but there should also be no more attacks by any other party, including Hezbollah, against Israel.”
 - » Speaking to *Axios* on June 14, President Trump [said](#) he was seething after the Israeli strike on Beirut, stating, “Why did Bibi have to do a f*cking attack? I was so pissed off. I let him know. He has no fucking judgement. I let him know that.”
 - President Trump told *Axios*, “It is so bad—I couldn’t believe it. An hour before we are supposed to sign the deal.”
 - » A senior Israeli official [told](#) Israel’s Channel 12 that Israel was “stunned” by President Trump’s criticism, noting that “Trump’s statement is a resounding slap in the face. The restrictions [on Israel] have been taken to another level. The expectation that we will not strike anywhere in Lebanon is incompatible with the behavior of a strategic ally.”
- Reuters [reported](#) on June 12 that the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) had agreed to release billions of dollars for Iran, with sources putting the total amount of Iranian oil revenues that would be unlocked at \$10 billion to \$20 billion. According to three sources cited by Reuters, the U.A.E. has already released at least \$3 billion for Iran.
 - » The Emirati Ministry of Foreign Affairs [stated](#) on June 12 that the U.A.E. “categorically denied reports...alleging the transfer of funds from the UAE to the Islamic Republic of Iran, including allegations concerning USD 3 billion.”

2. Diplomatic Engagement

- CNN [reported](#) on June 14 that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is seeking a meeting with President Trump following the G7 Summit in France between June 15–17.
 - » According to the report, Israeli officials are concerned that an agreement with Iran could constrain operations against Hezbollah and ease pressure on Tehran, although the Prime Minister’s Office dismissed the report as “fake news.”
- President Trump is expected to [meet](#) with leaders from Egypt, Qatar, and the U.A.E. during the G7 Summit, according to reporting from *The Times of Israel* on June 13.

Iran

- On June 15, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmail Baghaei [stated](#) that an end to the war in Lebanon “is an inseparable part of the agreement to end the war” with the United States, adding that “The end of the war on all fronts, including Lebanon, refers to respect for Lebanon’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.”
 - » He also [indicated](#) that Iran would not seek to charge tolls for passage through the Strait of Hormuz but could instead charge fees “in exchange for the services that are provided,” effectively enabling Tehran to force ships to pay it for travel through the waterway.
- Regarding the status of the Strait of Hormuz, Iran’s Fars News Agency, reportedly citing a knowledgeable source, [claimed](#) on June 15 that “In the final moments of the negotiations, the text of the memorandum of understanding was amended to clearly and explicitly emphasize the issue of the Iranian-Omani sovereignty over the Strait of Hormuz,” adding, “The use of the term ‘maritime services’ means that the United States has accepted that fees will be paid to Iran.”
- On June 14, President Trump [claimed](#) in an interview with *The Wall Street Journal* that Netanyahu “is OK” with the U.S.-Iran deal, adding, “Why is it good for Bibi? Iran cannot have a nuclear weapon under any circumstance.”
- On June 14, *Axios* [confirmed](#) earlier reporting that the MOU would extend the U.S.-Iran ceasefire by sixty days, during which negotiations would take place to resolve nuclear issues.
- Speaking to *The New York Times* on June 14, President Trump [suggested](#) that he might agree to a fifteen-year suspension of Iranian enrichment, adding that Iran would only be permitted to “enrich for nonmilitary purposes. Forever” in the deal.
 - » He stated that the United States, working with Iran, would “downblend” all of Iran’s enriched uranium, and the United States would use its “strong policing powers” to ensure compliance with Iran’s nuclear commitments.
 - » Should Iran fail to reach a final agreement with the United States, President Trump repeated earlier assertions that he would resume U.S. attacks against Iran—or he would make the United States “the guardian of the Middle East” in exchange for 20 percent of the Middle East’s revenues.
 - » President Trump also stated that should Tehran kill protestors, it would not receive complete sanctions relief or access to frozen assets worth \$25 billion.
 - » President Trump described Prime Minister Netanyahu as “a very difficult guy,” adding that “he should be very thankful to us for doing this. Because if Iran had a nuclear weapon, Israel wouldn’t be around for two hours.”
 - » *The New York Times* reported that the MOU suspends tolls in the Strait of Hormuz for sixty days and calls for a future regional dialogue.
- Iran’s Mehr News Agency [alleged](#) on June 14 that the agreement with Iran includes the following commitments:
 - » The U.S. blockade on Iranian ports will end within 30 days;
 - » Sanctions on the sales of Iranian oil and petrochemicals will be suspended;
 - » The war on all fronts, including in Lebanon, will immediately and permanently end;
 - » The Strait of Hormuz will be reopened within 30 days;
 - » The United States and its allies must propose reconstruction plans for Iran equivalent to at least \$30 billion;

- » The United States and Iran will engage in sixty days of discussions on the nuclear issue and the lifting of all sanctions on Iran;
- » Iran's missile program and support for its proxies will not be addressed in the final negotiations;
- » Iranian funds worth \$24 billion are to be released during the negotiations, half of which must be released prior to the start of final talks; and
- » A United Nations Security Council resolution will endorse the final agreement between the United States and Iran.
- In his June 14 post on X announcing that a deal had been reached between the United States and Iran, Pakistani Prime Minister Sharif [stated](#) that, "With the agreement now in place, mediators will facilitate a series of meetings this week. These pre-implementation discussions will lay the foundation for the technical talks and the official signing ceremony."
- Iran [waited](#) to accept the deal until June 15 local time to avoid reaching an agreement on President Trump's birthday on June 14, according to two Iranians who spoke with *The New York Times*.
 - » The time difference enabled Iran to claim the two sides reached the deal on June 15, while President Trump could announce it on June 14.
- On June 14, President Trump [spoke](#) over the phone with Prime Minister Netanyahu to update him about the possibility of signing the U.S.-Iran deal that evening.
- In a June 13 post on Truth Social, President Trump [stated](#) that the Iranians "no longer want a Nuclear Weapon, nor will they have one, either through purchase, development, or any other form of procurement."
 - » At the time, he wrote that "The Deal is scheduled to get signed tomorrow, and immediately after it is signed, the Hormuz Strait is OPEN TO ALL."
 - » President Trump claimed, "Our relationship with Iran is a much different and better one than previous Administrations have had. Unlike Obama's Hundreds of Billions of Dollars in payments to them, including 1.7 Billion Dollars in green, cold cash, no money will exchange hands."
 - » He also stated, "At the appropriate time, when all is calm, we will go in and get the Nuclear Dust, buried deep under the powerful sunken granite mountains, thanks to our beautiful B-2 Bombers and their brilliant pilots, and downblend and destroy it, whether in Iran, or the United States."
 - » President Trump ended by saying that, "Hopefully, this process will all work out quickly, easily, and smoothly. If it doesn't, we have the ultimate alternative, hopefully never to be used again!"
- On June 12, during a press briefing about the pending deal with Iran, a U.S. official [indicated](#) that even though "the Iranians commit to destroying and removing the enriched material, but how do you do that? It's going to take a little bit of time to figure it out... The technical details need to be figured out, but I think there's a commitment to do that. There's also a commitment to dismantling the nuclear weapons program. There's a commitment to decommissioning the nuclear sites."
 - » The U.S. official added, "we're going to figure out how to do that in the technical negotiations that will follow, but we think that this is the first and most important step to ensuring that the Iranians do not build a nuclear weapon."
 - » The U.S. official also claimed, "we're happy with the commitment to not build a nuclear weapon, but we have to verify that, and that's why the deal is structured in the way that it is to ensure that there's a verification and inspections regime, and that they don't receive

the benefits of the negotiation until we see that they're actually taking the affirmative steps in order to dismantle that nuclear program.”

- On June 12, Vice President Vance [posted](#) on X that he was “seeing a lot of fake information about a potential deal to reopen the Strait and end Iran's nuclear weapons program. First, the Iranians are not receiving any cash, and no funds are being released for simply signing a deal or attending a meeting.”
 - » He added that “the deal is structured to ensure that the US and its allies concerns are prioritized, and that if the Islamic Republic of Iran meets its obligations, then economic benefits will flow to them and to the entire region. This deal has the potential to remake the region and lead to lasting peace.”
- On June 12, President Trump reportedly was [furious](#) over Iranian state media claims that Iran would receive billions of dollars as part of the deal and demanded that Iranian officials apologize.
 - » Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi later [posted](#) on X that the “Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding has never been closer. Pending its finalization, the media should refrain from entering speculation about its content.”
- Foreign Minister Araghchi also [claimed](#) during an interview with Iranian state television on June 12 that “Iran has made a firm decision that the administration of Strait of Hormuz will no longer be the same as before” and “the naval blockade must be completely lifted. That is the first point mentioned in the agreement.”
- On June 12, Reuters [reported](#) that the U.A.E. agreed to release \$10 billion to \$20 billion for Iran, with one source sharing that in return, Iranian missile and drone attacks on the U.A.E. would cease and bilateral Iran-U.A.E. ties would be rebuilt.
- On June 12, a senior U.S. official [responded](#) to Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz’s claims that Israel should maintain its right to strike targets in Iran and Lebanon, saying, “The broad regional peace agreement is broad,” adding that “It includes Lebanon, it includes Iran, it includes the Gulf countries, and it includes Israel.”
 - » The official noted, however, “that doesn’t mean they give up the right to self-defense, and if the Iranians don’t honor their end of the obligation, I wouldn’t expect the Israelis to not respond.”
 - » Speaking of whether Israel will have the right to continue targeting Hezbollah in Lebanon, the official claimed, “I would put it back on Hezbollah, and on the Iranians. If Hezbollah is firing rockets at Israel, and Iran is paying for missiles that are getting launched into Israel, then obviously they haven’t kept there into the bargain.”
 - » He emphasized that “we expect the Iranians to be a real actor for peace, and if they are, then they’re going to get a lot of benefit out of the bargain, and if they don’t, then they don’t get any of the benefits of the bargain.”
 - » He added that, “I understand the Israeli skepticism. They’ve lived with Hezbollah for a long time. Hezbollah has killed a lot of innocent Israelis, especially Israeli civilians. We don’t expect any country, whether the Gulf coast or Israel, to give up their right of self-defense.” However, he claimed that “What we do expect is that if we’re able to have everyone participate in the peace process, that everyone else will do the same.”
- On June 12, a senior Trump administration official [told](#) reporters that “The Iranians don’t get anything upon the signing of the MOU or upon the negotiation itself... If they turn over the nuclear material as promised, they’ll get something. If they dismantle their nuclear programs or their nuclear facilities, they’ll get something else. If they really commit to regional peace and stability, they’ll get additional things on top of that.”

- » The official stated that in the agreement, Iran would be “relieved of a lot of the economic pressures that they’ve been under for many, many years” and “get reintegrated into the world economy.”
- » The official noted that the MOU will result in five key accomplishments:
 - “It reopens the straits and lifts the [U.S.] blockade” of Iranian ports;
 - “It leads to the dismantling of the Iranian nuclear program”;
 - “It leads to the United States getting the enriched material. We provide in the agreement that this material would be destroyed on site, and then taken out of the country”;
 - “It guarantees a long-term peace in the region, and that would mean that the Iranians are no longer funding violence in the region, but it also means that everyone is respecting the territorial sovereignty of Iran”; and
 - It includes “an inspection regime that makes sure that this is a long-term commitment and that it’s a long-term enforceable.”

Lebanon

- On June 15, Lebanese President Joseph Aoun [spoke](#) positively of the U.S.-Iran deal, saying that Lebanon “hopes that this development will mark the beginning of a broader path that enhances stability in the region, preserves the sovereignty of states and the rights of their peoples, and allows the Lebanese to focus on rebuilding what has been destroyed and restoring their normal lives under a secure and stable state.”
- Following Israeli strikes on Beirut, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social on June 14, “We are very close to a Deal that will bring peace to the region, including to Lebanon, and all sides should stand down. There should be no more attacks by Israel anywhere in Lebanon, but there should also be no more attacks by any other party, including Hezbollah, against Israel. This could be the beginning of a long and beautiful peace — Let’s not blow it!”
 - » President Trump later [told](#) *The Wall Street Journal* that “Bibi shouldn’t have done that...I didn’t like it at all. They fired a couple small missiles, and missed their mark by a lot.”
- On June 14, Israel’s Channel 12 [reported](#) that President Trump’s criticism of Prime Minister Netanyahu following the Israeli strikes on Beirut shocked Netanyahu’s team, with an Israeli official stating, “Trump’s statement is a resounding slap in the face. The restrictions [on Israel] have been taken to another level. The expectation that we will not strike anywhere in Lebanon is incompatible with the behavior of a strategic ally.”

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

Lebanon

- On June 15, Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz [announced](#) that the IDF will retain its security positions in southern Lebanon, along with Gaza and Syria despite the United States reaching a ceasefire deal with Iran.
 - » He confirmed that Israel’s security zones in southern Lebanon will be “cleared of local residents, and all terror infrastructure, above and below ground, including the houses in the contact-line villages that served as terror outposts, will be destroyed,” noting that “we oppose an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, despite all the existing pressures and those that will still come.”
 - » He also stated that “We will not compromise on Israel’s security interests and the protection of our citizens, and we will not withdraw from the security zones,” adding, “If Iran attacks Israel because of events in Lebanon, we will strike it with full force.”

- On June 14, Israel [carried](#) out airstrikes on Hezbollah targets in Dahiyeh, a southern suburb of Beirut.
 - » Shortly before the attack, the IDF informed U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) of its decision to attack in retaliation for Hezbollah drones striking Israeli territory earlier in the day.
- On the morning of June 14, Lebanese media [reported](#) that “The outskirts of the towns of Majdal Zoun and al-Mansouri were subjected to intermittent artillery shelling,” by Israeli forces.
 - » The night before, Lebanese media reported that Israeli forces were operating north of the IDF’s “forward defense line” near Majdal Zoun.
- On June 13, the IDF [announced](#) that over the past day, its forces bombed more than 70 Hezbollah targets, including Hezbollah operatives, rocket launchers, and buildings.
- On June 13, the IDF [confirmed](#) that its forces killed seven Hezbollah fighters exiting a tunnel in southern Lebanon earlier in the week.
- On June 13, the IDF [announced](#) that its forces will continue to investigate the Hezbollah tunnel complex near Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon and will eventually demolish it once its scanning process is complete.
 - » In the same area of the tunnel where Hezbollah fighters recently tried to escape, Israeli troops found maps “illustrating control of the area over the northern [Israel] communities.”
- On June 13, Lebanese media [reported](#) that the Lebanese army had removed its forces from Kfar Tebnit in southern Lebanon, close to the Hezbollah stronghold of Nabatieh, as Israeli troops continued to operate in the area.
- On June 12, the IDF [eliminated](#) Ali Mussa Daquq, a senior Hezbollah commander responsible for organizing the kidnapping and murder of five American soldiers serving in Iraq in 2007, in an airstrike south of the Litani River in southern Lebanon.
- On June 12, the IDF [announced](#) that over the past few months, its forces had eliminated over 10 Hezbollah field commanders in southern Lebanon. According to *The Times of Israel*, this includes:
 - » Nasir Unit commander Hassan Salameh, and his successors Mahdi Bazi and Ashraf Sal-loum;
 - » Beaufort Castle area commander, Nasser Shakir, and his successor Ahmad Sablini;
 - » Bint Jbeil commander Ali Abbas;
 - » Tyre sector commander Kamil Younes;
 - » Hajir sector commander Fouad Moussa;
 - » Jibshit sector commander Hussein Salami;
 - » Khiam sector commander Ali Haik; and
 - » Qana sector commander Muslim Harb.

4. Strait of Hormuz Shipping and Blockade Status

- While President Trump announced the end of the U.S. blockade on Iranian ports on June 14, the U.S. military [indicated](#) that the blockade would stay in effect until the completion of the U.S.-Iran deal on June 19.

- *The Times of Israel* [reported](#) on June 12 that a senior U.S. official credited Iran's diminished control over traffic through the Strait of Hormuz with reducing Tehran's leverage in negotiations and improving Washington's position in ongoing talks.
 - » The official also claimed the improved negotiating environment helped secure stronger provisions regarding Iran's highly enriched uranium stockpile.

5. Iranian and Proxy Operations

Israel

- *The New York Times* [reported](#) on June 14, citing three Iranian officials, that Iran had cancelled a planned attack against Israel in response to Israeli strikes in Beirut after pressure from President Trump for Tehran not to retaliate.
- On June 14, Hezbollah launched several rocket and drone attacks targeting northern Israeli communities and Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon.
 - » Right before midnight, Israeli defenses [intercepted](#) a Hezbollah drone flying over northern Israel that did not prompt sirens in any Israeli towns, which the IDF said went "according to protocol."
 - » In the evening, Hezbollah [fired](#) a rocket, striking close to Neot Mordechai in northern Israel.
 - » In the evening, Hezbollah [fired](#) multiple drones that crashed into Israeli territory, but did not trigger sirens in any northern Israeli towns.
 - » Earlier in the day, Hezbollah [launched](#) several rockets that landed near Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, moderately injuring one soldier and lightly harming another.
 - » In the afternoon, a suspected Hezbollah drone [flew](#) near Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, triggering sirens in the northern Israeli town of Misgav Am, but failed to cause injuries.
 - » In the afternoon, a Hezbollah drone [impacted](#) a military zone in northern Israel for the third time that day, triggering sirens in the Upper Galilee.
 - In the morning, the IDF [announced](#) that two alleged Hezbollah drones impacted an Israeli military zone in the country's north, triggering sirens in the Western Galilee.
 - » In the morning, a suspicious aerial target [impacted](#) near Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, prompting sirens in Ghajar and Metula in northern Israel, but failing to cause injuries.
- On June 13, northern Israeli towns and Israeli forces operating in southern Lebanon came under Hezbollah fire.
 - » In the afternoon, an alleged Hezbollah drone [impacted](#) near Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon, triggering sirens in the northern Israeli town of Margalioth.
 - » In the morning, the IDF [fired](#) an interceptor missile at a suspected Hezbollah drone, triggering sirens in Misgav Am and Metula.
- On June 12, Hezbollah targeted northern Israel and Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon.
 - » Late in the evening, Hezbollah [fired](#) a drone that struck a northern Israeli military zone, with the interception attempts and drone itself prompting warning sirens in the Western Galilee.
 - » Earlier in the day, Israeli defenses [intercepted](#) a Hezbollah drone flying over Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon.

Maritime

- On June 13, the United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations (UKMTO) Center [reported](#) that a tanker approximately six nautical miles east of Oman was struck by an unidentified projectile. No casualties were reported, and the vessel continued its voyage.
- On June 12, CENTCOM [announced](#) that U.S. forces intercepted an unspecified number of Iranian one-way attack drones that targeted commercial shipping in the Strait of Hormuz.

Qatar

- *The Washington Post* reported on June 12 that Qatar held secret discussions with Iran early in the conflict in an effort to prevent attacks on the country's Ras Laffan gas complex, the world's largest natural gas production facility.
 - » According to Middle Eastern security officials [cited](#) by the *Post*, Qatar proposed temporarily halting gas production to increase economic pressure on the United States and Israel in exchange for Iranian restraint, although Tehran never provided a formal commitment.
 - » Qatar [rejected](#) the report as "entirely unfounded," stating that decisions affecting natural gas production were based solely on employee safety concerns and denying any coordination with Iran regarding energy operations.

Internal Dynamics and Repression

- On June 15, the United Nations (U.N.) High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk [stated](#) that Iran has executed at least 40 individuals on national security-related charges since the start of 2026, including 18 people linked to anti-government protests.
- CNN [reported](#) on June 13 that Iran had reportedly collapsed tunnels and mined entrances at the Isfahan nuclear complex in an effort to prevent the retrieval of its highly enriched uranium stockpile in a potential U.S. operation.

6. Estimated Casualties of Iranian Operations

- Thirteen U.S. service members have died during Operation Epic Fury.
 - » An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. servicemembers at Port Shuaiba in Kuwait on March 1: Maj. Jeffrey O'Brien, 45; Chief Warrant Officer 3 Robert Marzan, 54; Capt. Cody Khork, 35; Sgt. 1st Class Nicole Amor, 39; Sgt. 1st Class Noah Tietjens, 42; and Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20.
 - » A U.S. servicemember, Sgt. Benjamin Pennington, 26, was [killed](#) in a March 8 Iranian attack targeting U.S. troops at the Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia.
 - » Six U.S. servicemembers were [killed](#) when a KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft crashed over western Iraq on March 12: Major John A. Klinner, 33; Captain Ariana G. Savino, 31; Technical Sergeant Ashley B. Pruitt, 34; Captain Seth R. Koval, 38; Captain Curtis J. Angst, 30; and Technical Sergeant Tyler H. Simmons, 28.
- At least 400 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » Ten have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 354 of the injured have reportedly returned to duty.
 - » At least 15 Americans were [hurt](#) in an Iranian drone strike on Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait on April 6, most of whom were lightly injured.
 - » In the March 27 Iranian attack on a U.S. base in Saudi Arabia, at least 15 U.S. servicemembers were [injured](#), including two who were seriously wounded.

- Since the war began, [at least 58 people have been killed in Israel](#), while over 7,795 have been [injured](#). At least 28 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 3,783 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 11,699 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. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- On June 15, Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baghaei [indicated](#) that Iran would seek United Nations Security Council ratification for the U.S.-Iran deal.
- Iranian Parliament Speaker and chief negotiator Mohammad Baqer Ghalibaf [declared](#) on June 14 that Israel's strike in Beirut's Dahiyeh district showed that the United States either lacks "the will to fulfill its commitments or the ability to do so."
- Iran's Supreme National Security Council [warned](#) on June 14 that a response to Israel's strike in Beirut's southern suburbs was "imminent," adding that "Lebanon is our life" and that violations of the Islamic Republic's "red lines" would not be tolerated.
- Ebrahim Azizi, chairman of the Iranian Parliament's National Security and Foreign Policy Committee, [stated](#) on June 14 that "a strong response is coming" following Israel's strike, which he described as a "crime" by the "Zionist regime."

8. International Response

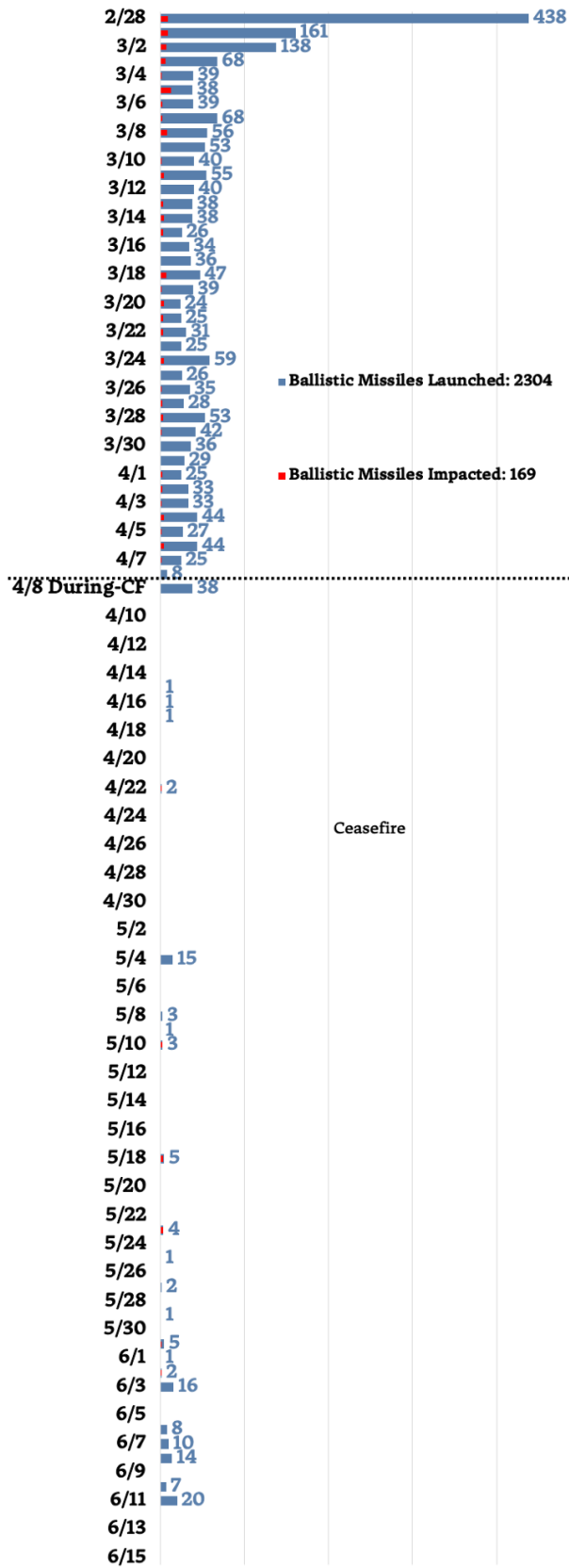
- Saudi Arabia [backed](#) the U.S.-Iran agreement and the mediation efforts of Pakistan and Qatar on June 15, stressing the importance of restoring "security and freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz" and expressing hope for "a permanent agreement" that advances regional stability and respects the sovereignty of states.

- Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan [described](#) the U.S.-Iran agreement as “an important development for establishing peace and tranquility in our region,” expressing hope that it would help create a “lasting environment of peace and security” in the Middle East.
- U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres [condemned](#) Israel’s June 14 strikes on Beirut, urged all parties to exercise “maximum restraint,” and expressed hope that ongoing U.S.-Iran negotiations would lead to a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
- The leaders of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy [praised](#) the June 14 U.S.-Iran MOU as a “diplomatic breakthrough,” called for the “urgent re-opening of the Strait of Hormuz,” and stated that they are prepared to lift sanctions in response to “clear, verifiable steps” by Iran on its nuclear program. The group also reiterated that “Iran must never acquire a nuclear weapon.”
 - » Separately, British Prime Minister Keir Starmer [welcomed](#) the agreement on June 14 as a “hugely important step forward” toward ending the conflict and reopening the Strait of Hormuz, while stressing that any final nuclear arrangement must be “robust, verifiable and fully implemented” because “Iran must never have a nuclear weapon.”
 - » French President Emmanuel Macron [stated](#) on June 15 that Iran’s enriched uranium stockpile should be “either taken out, or diluted” and placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) supervision, adding that France and the United Kingdom are prepared to deploy a maritime mission “very quickly” to help ensure freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.

9. JINSA Resources

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- Maj Gen Charles Corcoran, USAF (ret.) and Yoni Tobin, “[What the Iran War Shows About the Future of Warfighting](#),” *RealClearDefense*, June 8, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [Trump Is Lost on Iran](#), June 4, 2026
- IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, Stephen Rademaker, and Blaise Misztal, [Webinar: Bad Deal Rising?](#), May 26, 2026
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- 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

Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day



Iranian Drones Launched Per Day

