



Iran War Update: October 10–12, 2026

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President Donald Trump and Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian signed a now-expired Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on June 17, outlining terms to end the war and reopen the Strait of Hormuz over a 60-day period of further negotiations. However, on July 8, President Trump [declared](#) the MOU to be “over,” and both sides have resumed exchanging fire. JINSA continues to release regular updates about the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of October 12 at 10:00 am ET.

Iranian missiles and drones launched since July 7: **At least 580** (4 on October 9–12)

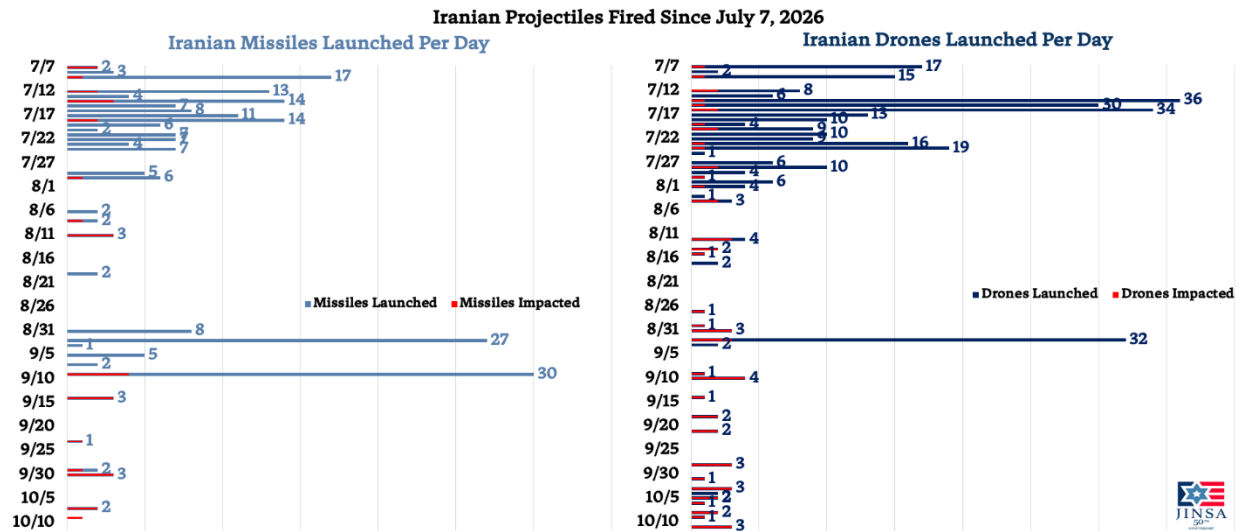
Brent Crude Oil Price: **[\\$106.96 a barrel](#)** as of **9:00 am ET** ([day range](#): \$102.33–106.99)

1. Overview

- Iran maintained its fire against commercial shipping vessels, with at least four attacks between October 9–12, including a [drone strike](#) on an Iranian oil tanker off the coast of Sohar, Oman, that continued a recent trend of attacking ships away from the Strait of Hormuz.
- On October 12, a *Wall Street Journal* report citing Saudi officials indicated that Saudi Arabia is [running low](#) on air defense interceptors necessary to defend against escalating Houthi attacks against the country.
- The Iran-backed Houthis struck Saudi Arabia's King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh in two separate projectile attacks on October 10 and 11. The October 10 strike killed 13 people and injured 309 others, marking the [deadliest attack](#) on Saudi Arabia in over a decade, while the October 11 attack [killed](#) another person. The airport remains closed, and several global airlines have [canceled](#) all flights to Saudi Arabia.
 - » According to CNBC, which cited two senior Saudi officials, Saudi Arabia [requested](#) immediate U.S. defense support over the weekend.
 - » On October 11, President Donald Trump told reporters that the United States may join Saudi Arabia in striking the Houthis, [stating](#), “We may [join Saudi Arabia's campaign]. We're going to look at it. We just found out about the recent [Houthi] attack. So, we'll make a decision. We move very quickly.”
- On October 10, Bloomberg [reported](#) that, according to Western officials, Iran has maintained an arsenal of anti-ship missiles and ballistic missiles, as well as weapons production facilities necessary to replenish its weapons stockpiles.
- On October 10, Israel's *Walla* outlet [reported](#) that U.S. leaders are urging Israel to resume combat against Iran, without American involvement, in the coming days. Israel reportedly

does not plan to strike Iran before the upcoming Israeli elections, which are slated for October 27.

- On October 9, President Trump [stated](#) that “we stopped Iran from having a nuclear weapon—and the [gas] prices will come tumbling [down] and it’s gonna be over soon, one way or the other... We can do it either way, but it’s very simple—one way or another it’s gonna be over soon.”
 - The president also [claimed](#) that day that “Iran will be very quick, one way or the other. Either they give us everything, or they don’t exist any longer. They know that.”



2. Diplomatic Engagement

Iran

- On October 12, Iran's Foreign Minister spokesperson Esmail Baghaei indicated that indirect talks have continued and that Iran is still [reviewing](#) the U.S. response to a seven-day cease-fire proposal.
- On October 11, Iran’s Supreme National Security Council Secretary Mohsen Rezaei [said](#) the U.S. response to Tehran’s seven conditions for reopening the Strait of Hormuz was “insufficient” and called on the United States to clarify outstanding issues.
 - Iran’s conditions include the United States ending its naval blockade; releasing frozen Iranian assets; removing oil sanctions; halting military action against Iran and its regional allies; withdrawing U.S. forces from areas around Iran; and paying compensation to Iran for war damages.
- On October 10, the Kremlin said Russian President Vladimir Putin had [conveyed](#) Iran’s position on a possible resolution to the war in Iran to President Trump, in coordination with Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian.

3. U.S., Israeli, and Arab Partner Operations

Lebanon

- On October 9, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) [carried out](#) an airstrike near the Lebanese-Syrian border targeting Yusef Ali al-Hassan, a Syrian national whom Israel accused of planning rocket and drone attacks against Israeli civilians and IDF forces under Iranian direction.

- » Lebanon's Health Ministry [reported](#) six people wounded in the strike, including five Syrian nationals and one Lebanese national. The IDF did not confirm whether Hassan was killed.
- On October 8, Lebanese security forces reportedly [arrested](#) two suspected Hezbollah members at a checkpoint in eastern Lebanon while they were transporting 500 kilograms of TNT and C4 explosives toward Beirut, according to a local judicial source cited by Agence France-Presse.

Strait of Hormuz

- On October 10, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) [announced](#) that a U.S. fighter jet struck and disabled the Panama-flagged cargo vessel Ocean Molica in the Gulf of Oman after it allegedly ignored reported warnings and attempted to violate the U.S. naval blockade of Iran.
- » CENTCOM said U.S. forces had disabled four commercial vessels, redirected 135 ships, and destroyed 10 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)-linked tankers since resuming the blockade on July 14.

Yemen

- On October 11, Yemen's military [announced](#) that within "Operation Dawn of Yemen," their forces have launched 1,732 strikes, neutralized 900 Houthi fighters, and targeted hundreds of military vehicles and equipment belonging to the Houthi rebels.
- On October 11, the Houthis [accused](#) Saudi Arabia of striking Yemen's Sanaa airport, which the rebel group controls.
- On October 9, Yemen's Saudi-led coalition [announced](#) that their forces had launched an operation against the Houthis, adding that they have already destroyed 136 targets belonging to the rebel group.
- On October 9, Saudi Arabia [announced](#) that Saudi-backed Yemeni government forces, supported by coalition airstrikes, had recaptured the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and Mayyun Island in the southern Red Sea from the Iranian-backed Houthis.

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

Iraq

- At midnight on October 12, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (KDPI) [announced](#) that two drones struck the group's Azadi Camp in Koya, Iraq, resulting in material damage.

Israel

- On October 12, one person was killed and at least 20 people were injured in a major explosion near northern Israel's Ramim Ridge. Israeli media [reported](#) that the blast occurred when an unexploded munition detonated.
- Iran-linked actors have hacked more than 250 "security-sensitive" Israeli surveillance since April 2025, according to senior Israeli officials cited by *The Wall Street Journal* and Israel's *Walla* outlet on October 11.
 - » Many of these cameras were [located](#) near "strategic facilities, major traffic routes, and areas where security forces operate," *Walla* reported.
 - » Earlier that day, *The Wall Street Journal* [reported](#) that Israeli officials believe Iran has likely [breached](#) far more than 250 cameras in total. Israel believes that tens of thousands of Israeli cameras remain highly vulnerable to Iranian hacking, according to officials who spoke with the *Journal*.

Lebanon

- On October 11, the IDF [announced](#) that it identified a “suspicious aerial target” flying near troops in southern Lebanon, prompting them to fire an interceptor at the object.

Maritime

- On October 11, New Delhi’s Shipping Minister Sarbananda Sonowal [announced](#) that two of the 11 Indian sailors aboard the M/T *Petro Dolphin* are missing after a drone struck the commercial vessel in the [Sohar anchorage area](#) off the northern Omani coast.
- On October 11, the United Kingdom Maritime Trader Operations (UKMTO) Center [reported](#) that an unidentified projectile struck a tanker in the Strait of Hormuz, causing damage to the ship.
- On October 10, UKMTO [reported](#) that an incident occurred in the Gulf of Oman “involving a tanker and military forces.”
- On October 10, an unknown projectile [struck](#) a tanker in the Strait of Hormuz, sparking a fire on the vessel, according to UKMTO.
- On October 9, UKMTO [reported](#) that an unknown projectile struck a vessel 13 nautical miles west of Al Jazeera, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), sparking a fire on board that crews have since extinguished.

Saudi Arabia

- On October 12, Saudi state media [reported](#) that Saudi forces had responded to attacks on Saudi territory, but did not provide more detail on the nature of the kingdom’s response.
- On October 12, Saudi Arabia’s General Authority of Civil Aviation [announced](#) that King Khalid International Airport would remain closed as authorities investigate the Houthi missile attacks that killed 14 people over the weekend.
- On October 12, Saudi-led coalition forces [shot down](#) a Houthi ballistic missile targeting the southern city of Khamis Mushait.
- On October 11, the Houthis [struck](#) Saudi Arabia’s King Khalid International Airport, killing one Pakistani resident and injuring 11 other people.
 - » Also on October 11, the Houthis [renewed](#) their warning to airlines, airport workers, and travelers against using Saudi airports.
- On October 10, a Houthi missile [struck](#) the King Khalid International Airport, killing [13](#) people and injuring 309 others, marking the deadliest attack on Saudi Arabia in over a decade.

Yemen

- Between October 11–12, fighting between Yemen’s government forces and Houthi fighters [escalated](#) in Taiz, as members of the rebel group blocked all of the city’s exits.
 - » The fighting resulted in the deaths of 22 government forces and 40 Houthi fighters within just 24 hours.

5. Internal Iranian Dynamics

- On October 12, Iranian authorities [arrested](#) Amirsalar Davoudi, the lawyer representing Mahshad Kashani, whose husband—Alireza Sepahi—was executed on October 5 for protesting the regime in January.
 - » Hours before authorities executed Sepahi, Davoudi officiated the wedding between the two detained individuals.

6. Threats, Condemnations, and Statements from Iranian and Proxy Officials

- On October 12, Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baghaei [announced](#) that Iran is “deeply concerned” by the recent Saudi-Houthi fighting and insisted that Tehran is prepared to “help facilitate dialogue between the parties.”
 - » Baghaei also [blamed](#) the United States and Israel for “everything we are witnessing in the region,” including the disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz.
- On October 11, Houthi military spokesman Yahya Saree [posted](#) to X, warning “all aviation and navigation companies, experts, staff, workers, and travellers against using Saudi airports and airspace.”
 - » He added that “the airports and airspace are exposed to targeting and constitute a theatre of operations for our forces, with the exception of the airports of Mecca and Medina.”
- On October 10, Major General Mohsen Rezaei, secretary of Iran’s Supreme National Security Council, [told](#) Iran’s PressTV that previous countries stronger than the United States that had tried to conquer Iran had ended up in the “dustbin of history” and that the United States “has consequently turned to economic warfare out of desperation.”
 - » Rezaei threatened that, if the United States escalates, Iran could target “key data systems and artificial intelligence sensors.”
 - » He also suggested that “we will not return to the diplomatic approach of the past,” while also claiming “we have never abandoned diplomacy, and we never will.”

7. International Response

- On October 11, the R4 Group nations of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey released a [joint statement](#) to “condemn in the strongest terms the ongoing hostile attacks perpetrated by the Houthi militia against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including the heinous attacks targeting King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh, resulting in civilian deaths and injuries, as well as damage to civilian infrastructure and facilities, which constitute a blatant violation of international law.”
- On October 11, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu [posted](#) on X that he “condemn[s] in the strongest possible terms the horrific terrorist attack on King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh.”
- On October 11, the Emirati Foreign Ministry said in a [statement](#) that it “condemned in the strongest terms the attacks by the Houthi group on King Khalid International Airport in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia” and that the United Arab Emirates remained in “full solidarity with Saudi Arabia and its support for all measures aimed at safeguarding the Kingdom’s security and stability.”
- On October 11, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen [released](#) a statement that “These attacks by Iran’s proxies are pushing the region into a spiral of violence. They are destabilizing crucial global transport and energy nodes with shockwave [sic] sent through the world. These murderous attacks at civilians must stop at once,” von der Leyen writes, adding the European Union (EU) stands in “solidarity with Saudi Arabia.”
 - » The EU’s foreign policy chief Kaja Kallas also [stated](#), “There can be no justification for indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure.”
- On October 11, France’s Foreign Ministry released a statement that it [condemns](#) the Houthis’ “heinous attack” against Riyadh’s international airport and expresses “total solidarity” with Saudi Arabia, while adding that France “will continue to remain by its side in its defense of its territory and its infrastructure.”

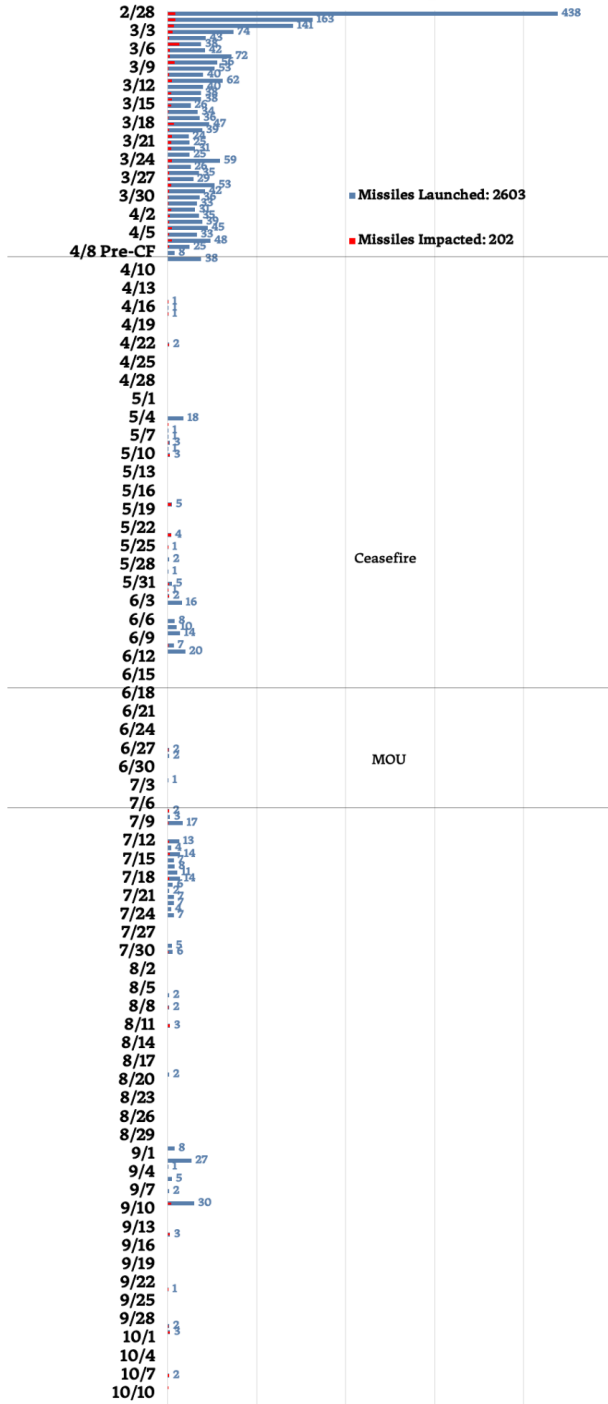
- On October 11, Australia Minister for Foreign Affairs Penny Wong [posted](#) on X, “Australia condemns the Houthi strikes on Saudi Arabia, including those on Riyadh airport which have stolen the lives of so many innocent people. Houthi attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure are unacceptable and must cease.”
- October 9, Pakistan’s Foreign Ministry [said](#) it had a “substantial number of forces” deployed in Saudi Arabia in a defensive capacity but would not participate in offensive operations against the Houthis in Yemen.

8. JINSA Resources

- Lt Gen Thomas Bergeson, USAF (ret.), LTG Karen Gibson, USA (ret.), LtGen Sam Mundy, USMC (ret.), and MajGen Robert Sofge, USMC (ret.), “[How to Keep the Houthis Out of the Red Sea](#),” *The National Interest*, October 5, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [Resupply Israel to Deter Iran and Protect U.S. Forces](#), September 23, 2026
- VADM Jeff Trussler, USN (ret.) and Sarah Havdala, [The US Needs an Information-Warfare Strategy for Iran — And Beyond](#), September 21, 2026
- Jonah Brody, [The Houthis Close in on the Gulf’s Oil Export Lifeline](#), September 17, 2026
- Sarah Havdala, [Iran in the Wake of Women, Life, Freedom](#), September 16, 2026
- Giran Ozcan, [The United States Cannot Afford to Abandon the Kurdistan Region](#), September 14, 2026
- Ari Cicurel and Jonah Brody, [All Is Not Quiet on the Houthi Front](#), September 11, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, [Why Iran Fears Israel, But Not America](#), September 9, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [How to Win the Iran War](#), September 3, 2026

Iranian Projectiles Fired During 2026 War

Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day



Iranian Drones Launched Per Day

