Iran War Update: November 11–12, 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 November 12 at 10:00 am ET.

Iranian missiles and drones launched since July 7: **At least 622** (2 on November 10–12)

Brent Crude Oil Price: **$93.26 a barrel as of 9:00 am ET** (day range: $91.19–94.40)

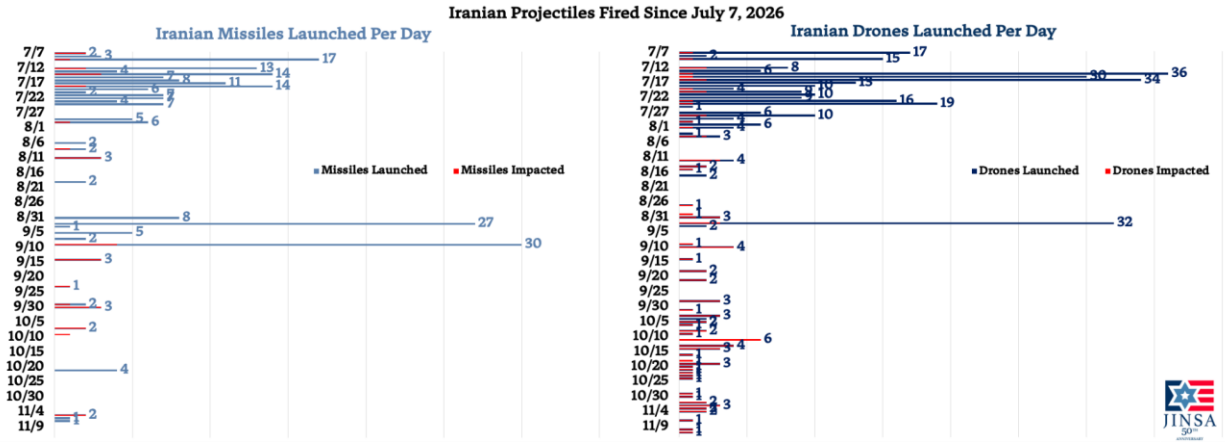
1. Overview

- On November 12, President Donald Trump posted on Truth Social that he had directed Vice President J.D. Vance to shift his entire focus on addressing corruption because "we don't need a deal with Iran. Those days have long since passed. We've got their money, Hundreds of Billions of Dollars [sic], and we've got their Strait!"
- During a November 11 speech, President Trump stated that he wants to see a "total victory" over Iran, not a "93 percent victory." He also said that "it was about time somebody fought back [against Iran], all of us fought back, and … we won," adding that it is "just a question of when we want to end it."
- On November 11, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Vice President Vance was weighing potential face-to-face meetings between himself and senior Iranian security official Mohsen Rezaei.
- On November 11, a statement from the office of caretaker Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu affirmed that the Israeli leader has said that "Israel is strong enough economically to gradually end military support" from the United States as both countries "are making the important move from aid to partnership."
- On November 10, *Bloomberg* reported that Iran has retained 1,700 ballistic missiles and is capable of producing 50 ballistic missiles per month, according to a Western intelligence assessment.
- On November 9, President Trump remarked, "We're seeing momentum toward the end of this conflict. I think it's going to be ending fairly soon."
  - » He noted, "Iran militarily is effectively over," adding that "we're just keeping it the status quo."
- On November 9, following his meeting with Qatari Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, President Trump posted on Truth Social that "Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

[United Arab Emirates], Bahrain, Kuwait, and others, would prefer the status quo, in other words, a continuation of the Greatest Naval Blockade in History, and the new Operation Iron Gate—Therefore, Land and Sea."

  - » However, President Trump added, "Should there be any change with respect to developments in the Middle East, the United States of America is 'locked and loaded' and ready to go," though this currently appears "quite unlikely."

- According to reporting from *The Financial Times* on November 9, Prime Minister Netanyahu has been calling President Trump daily to press him to restart the military campaign against Iran, while Arab and Muslim leaders have been advocating to President Trump to avoid escalation and prioritize diplomacy.



2. Diplomatic Engagement

Iran

- While President Trump directed Vice President Vance on November 12 to focus his attention on corruption because "we don't need a deal with Iran," according to *The Wall Street Journal* reporting from November 11, President Trump had authorized Vance to negotiate with Iran and has expressed support for resumed diplomatic talks.
- On November 11, Secretary of the Iranian Supreme National Security Council Mohsen Rezaei publicly threatened that Iran would launch major attacks against U.S. bases, including "distant" ones, if the United States does resume strikes on Iran.
  - » He added that Iran will not surrender a "single speck" of enriched uranium under any diplomatic agreement.
- On November 10, Qatari Foreign Ministry Communications Director Ibrahim Al Hashmi said Qatar-mediated negotiations between the United States and Iran were making progress, but he cautioned that it remained impossible to determine how close the two sides were to reaching an agreement.
- On November 10, Rezaei rejected reports of ongoing negotiations with Washington, urging the United States to "stop manufacturing fake news about imaginary talks" and declaring that it was "time to surrender to the seven conditions Iran has repeatedly set out" for ending the war."
  - » Rezaei said he has asked for a "clear and explicit" answer from the United States regarding its conditions, but has yet to receive one.
  - » Iran's conditions remain: 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.

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

- On November 11, Israel's Kan public broadcaster reported that Israel's security cabinet has told the IDF to prepare for imminent action against Iran, despite the fact that the cabinet has not convened since October 5.
  - » Kan reported the directive soon after candidate for prime minister Gadi Eisenkot issued a statement "calling on Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to refrain from unnecessary military actions until the next government is formed."
- On November 10, the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states approved the establishment of a headquarters for their Unified Military Command in Kuwait to strengthen collective defense capabilities in the aftermath of Iranian attacks on Gulf countries during the war.
  - » GCC Secretary-General Jasem Al-Budaiwi said member states had agreed to contribute military forces to the headquarters to improve their ability to respond to shared security threats.

Iran

- On November 11, *The Telegraph* reported that Prime Minister Netanyahu first raised the idea of a blockade of Iran's land borders to the Trump administration when he visited the White House in July.
  - » U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) announced Task Force Iron Gate on November 7 to "coordinate with other U.S. government agencies on preventing the movement of advanced weapons systems, dual-use technologies, sanctioned materials, and illegal revenue streams across Iran's land borders and the Caspian Sea."
- On November 10, when President Trump was asked in a press conference why he will not declare victory against Iran and withdraw U.S. troops from the Middle East given his statements that he has kept Iran from getting a nuclear weapon, President Trump stated that "We have some great allies there, and we have to make sure they're not hurt, and they would be hurt [if the U.S. military withdrew troops at this time]."
  - » He added, "We want to make sure [there is] a long-term solution — not just a short-term [solution]. They'll [Iran] never have a nuclear weapon, but we have to make sure that's … long-term."
  - » President Trump also reiterated that the Iran war is "ending quickly."
- Speaking on November 10 at the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Secretary of State Marco Rubio remarked that "the economic campaign [against Iran] is so devastating that right now there is no need for major combat operations."

Iraq

- On November 11, Iraqi Prime Minister Ali al-Zaidi ordered an investigation into allegations that petroleum products were being siphoned from pipelines and smuggled through Jurf al-Sakhar, an area south of Baghdad controlled by the Iran-backed Kataib Hezbollah militia.

Yemen

- On November 12, Yemeni Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Majed Abdullah Al-Nazili posted to X, writing, "Over the past few hours, our armed forces carried out (13) airstrikes using combat aircraft, (67) strikes using drones, (42) using rocket launchers and (581) using field artillery, striking militia concentrations, fortifications, firing positions, vehicles and combat equipment on the northern fronts, the al-Jawf, Marib and al-Bayda fronts, the Taiz front, and the southern and southwestern fronts."
  - » He also added that "The operations neutralized approximately (219) militia commanders, members and supervisors, killing, wounding or driving them from the battlefield, and

destroyed or damaged (103) engineering vehicles and equipment, transport vehicles and armored vehicles, in addition to destroying militia positions and fortifications."

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- On November 11, insurer Allianz Trade estimated that the U.S.-Iran war had caused more than $200 billion in physical damage across Gulf countries, primarily to energy infrastructure, and projected cumulative economic losses of $790 billion through 2030, equivalent to 5.9 percent of regional gross domestic product.
  - » According to the report, more than 80 energy facilities were struck during the war, primarily in Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar.
- On November 10, *The New York Times* reported that Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent has moved from his D.C.-area home onto a military base due to threats from Iran.

Maritime

- On November 12, the United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations (UKMTO) Center reported that on November 11, an unknown projectile struck the engine room of a tanker 14 nautical miles northwest of Ra's al Khaymah, United Arab Emirates.
- On November 11, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) claimed that a tanker struck a naval mine while passing through an unauthorized route in the Strait of Hormuz, prompting it to catch fire.
- On November 11, Reuters reported that Iran struck ship navigation systems located on Oman's Didamar Island in the Strait of Hormuz on November 10.
- On November 10, UKMTO reported that an unknown projectile struck a tanker 19 nautical miles northeast of Lima, Oman, but did not result in any casualties.
- On November 10, UKMTO reported an incident in the Strait of Hormuz involving a tanker, but was unable to provide any information on the tanker's crew or status at the time of posting.

Outside the Middle East

- On November 12, a British court found Mostafa Sepahvand and Farhad Javadi Manesh guilty of spying on *Iran International* journalists between August 2024 and March 2025 for Iran's intelligence services as part of an Iranian plot to attack the dissidents.
- On November 10, the U.S. Department of Justice charged three men, Mohammad Baqer Saad Dawood al-Saadi, Mohsen Mohajeri and Mohammad Ali al-Hassani, for carrying out attacks and planning to attack American military and Jewish targets in both the United States and Europe on behalf of the IRGC and Kataib Hezbollah.
- On November 10, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Iranian threats to RAF Mildenhall prompted the U.S. military to remove aircrafts from the base on November 9.
  - » The *Journal*, citing officials and flight-tracking data, claimed that the U.S. military relocated refueling tankers and other aircraft to Germany.
  - » The report follows an incident in September at RAF Fairford in which Iran-backed terrorists attempted to carry out an attack on the air base in southwest England hosting U.S. military aircraft.
  - » Amid the aircrafts' evacuations, a U.S. European Command spokesperson stated that "Together, we are taking coordinated and appropriate actions to ensure the safety and security of our US service members, US and host nation civilians, contractors, and all of our families."

Saudi Arabia

- On November 12, Saudi air defenses intercepted two ballistic missiles targeting the kingdom's Mecca region, resulting in debris falling in Sabuhah village.
- On November 11, the Saudi-led coalition shot down three Houthi cruise missiles targeting Riyadh, prompting flights to the capital city to stall.
  - » The Houthis claimed that the three cruise missiles were targeting King Khalid International Airport while they also fired a drone at a pumping station in Yanbu.
- On November 10, the Saudi-led coalition shot down a ballistic missile and cruise missile targeting Riyadh, a ballistic missile targeting southern Saudi Arabia, and a drone targeting the country's eastern region.
- On November 9, Saudi state media reported that an attack on the East-West Pipeline sparked a small fire that authorities have since extinguished.

Yemen

- On November 11, Yemeni security sources reported that a Saudi-led coalition camp in west Aden came under Houthi missile fire, while Yemeni forces intercepted a drone targeting another military camp in the city.

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

- On November 11, in a letter addressed to the U.N. Secretary-General, the U.N. Security Council, and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA), Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi denounced the U.S. reward of $20 million for information on the Iranian nuclear program as "repugnant and regrettable" and called for it to be condemned "explicitly and unequivocally."
- Iranian parliamentary speaker Mohammad Ghalibaf told Al Jazeera on November 11 that the Strait of Hormuz will not return to the pre-war status quo, and that its future will be dictated by Iran.
- On November 11, Iran's defense ministry said in a statement that Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth has fabricated "deceptive figures" about the damage U.S. and Israeli strikes have done to Iran's military production.
  - » The statement asserted that Iran's arms stockpile "far exceeds" the levels claimed by the Trump administration thanks to Iranian "strategic production and upgraded technologies."
  - » Earlier that day, Secretary Hegseth had claimed that Iran's defense industrial base was "gone" and that the Iranian air force and navy were unable to operate.
- On November 11, Mohammad Mokhber, an advisor to Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamanei posted on X, "Responsibility and the consequences of such actions will extend to all participants, regardless of geographical boundaries."
- The Iranian foreign ministry announced in a November 11 statement that Iran has designated Argentina's air force and navy as terrorist organizations. The Argentine government previously designated the IRGC as a terrorist entity in April.
- Speaking at the COP31 United Nations (U.N.) Climate Summit on November 11, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian alleged that U.S. and Israeli attacks on Iran have "inflicted severe damage on the environment, releasing massive quantities of pollutants and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere."
- On November 11, Iran's semi-official Tasnim News Agency unveiled the IRGC's new underground "missile city" housing ballistic and cruise missiles, along with their launch systems.

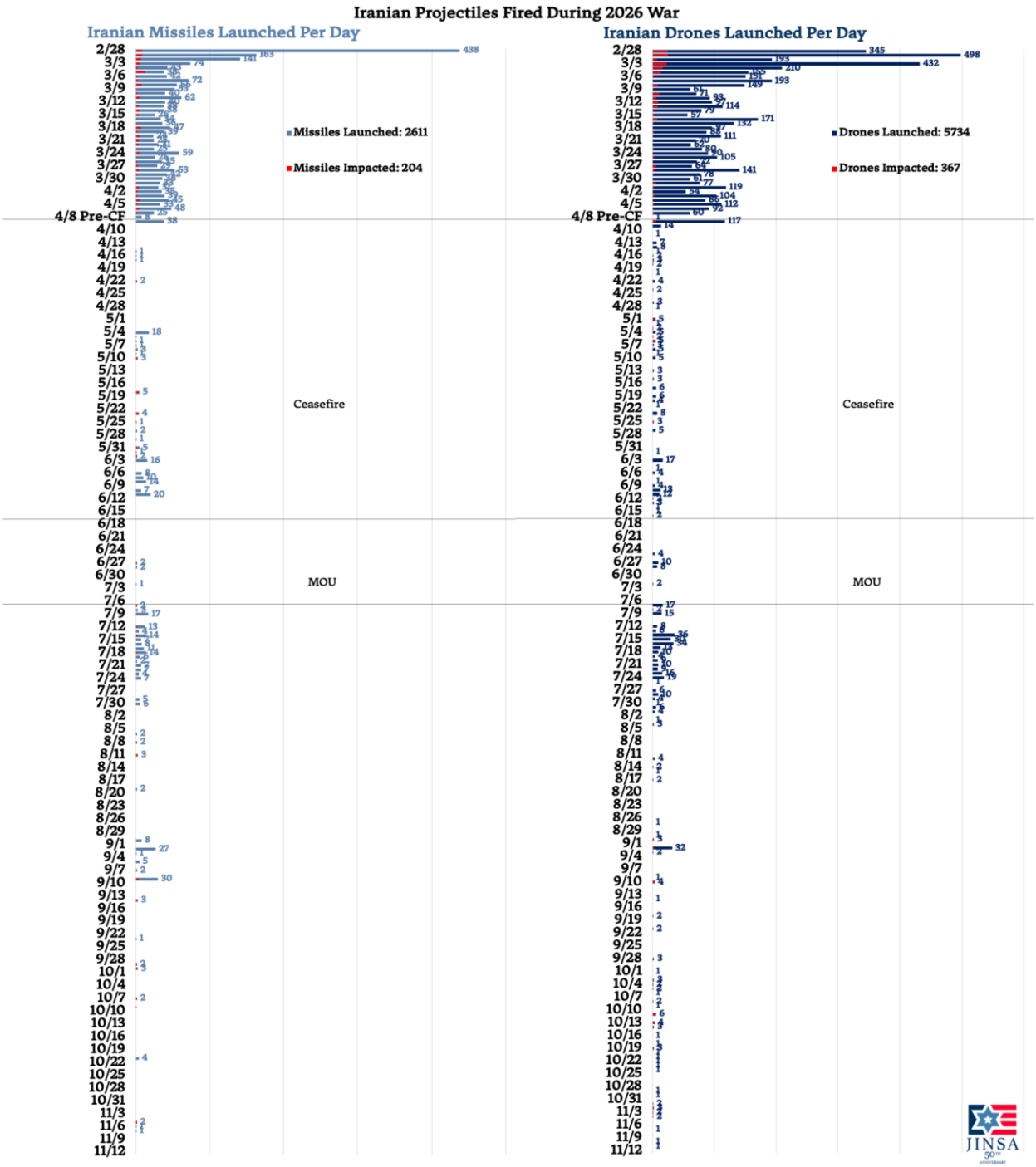
- On November 9, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmail Baghaei warned that South Korea "should refrain from deploying military forces to the region under the name of supporting the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz."

6. International Response

- On November 11, following the G7 Foreign Ministers' meeting, the foreign ministers stated in a joint declaration, "We … reiterated our support for all diplomatic efforts aimed at reaching a lasting settlement that addresses international concerns over Iran's nuclear program and contributes to regional security."
  - » They added, "Absent a diplomatic solution, we committed to continuing our coordination to economically and politically constrain the Iranian regime's ability to sow instability in the region and around the world."
  - » The foreign ministers also "strongly condemned Iran's attacks against its neighbours" and disruption to the Strait of Hormuz and "called on Iran to cease its persistent attacks against civilian vessels in the Strait of Hormuz."
  - » In addition, the foreign ministers condemned Houthi strikes in Yemen and against Saudi Arabia. They also called for the implementation of the Trilateral Framework in Lebanon and of UN Security Council Resolution 1701.
- On November 11, *The New York Times* reported that Turkey, Iraq, and Pakistan were resisting U.S. efforts to expand its economic blockade of Iran through Task Force Iran Gate, as the three nations expressed concerns that closing their borders with Iran could cause economic damage leading to domestic unrest.
- On November 11, Egyptian Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty revealed that Egypt's military has been stationed in Saudi Arabia for months as part of efforts to defend against Houthi attacks. The Egyptian parliament may not have been aware of the deployment, according to reporting from *The New Arab*.
- On November 10, Qatari Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani met with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy on the sidelines of the G7 foreign ministers' meeting in Paris to discuss efforts at ending the U.S.-Iran war.

7. JINSA Resources

- Hussein Aboubakr Mansour, *The Yemen–Horn of Africa Corridor: Houthi Expansion and the Gap in American Red Sea Strategy*, October 22, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, *Iran Escalates Before U.S. Midterm Elections*, October 19, 2026
- LtGen Michael Groen, USMC (ret.) and Sarah Havdala, "Iranian Cyber Operations," *RealClearDefense*, October 17, 2026
- John Hannah and Rena Gabber, "Iran 'Blew the Hell Out of Bahrain' — And Trump's Gulf Strategy With It," *The Washington Examiner*, October 12, 2026
- 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


Iranian Projectiles Fired During 2026 War
Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day
Missiles Launched: 2611
Missiles Impacted: 204
Ceasefire
MOU
Iranian Drones Launched Per Day
Drones Launched: 5734
Drones Impacted: 367
Ceasefire
MOU
JINSA