ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BRAZEN ATTACK ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

BY THE ISRAELI REGIME AND THE UNITED STATES

VIS-À-VIS THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

THROUGH THEIR ACTS OF AGGRESSION OF 13-24 JUNE 2025:

UPDATED REPORT

Contents

List of abbreviations

ARSIWA	*The ILC's 2001 Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts Wrongful Acts*
GC I	*Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949*
GC II	*Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949*
GC III	*Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949*
GC IV	*Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949*
IHRL	*International Human Rights Law*
IHL	*International Humanitarian Law*
ILC	*International Law Commission*
ICJ	*International Court of Justice*
ICTY	*International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia*
UNGA	*United Nations General Assembly*
UNSC	*United Nations Security Council*

BRAZEN ATTACK ON INTERNATIONAL LAW BY THE ISRAELI REGIME AND THE UNITED STATES VIS-À-VIS THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN THROUGH THEIR ACTS OF AGGRESSION OF 13-24 JUNE 2025: UPDATED REPORT[1]

Introduction

1. On the early morning of 13 June 2025, the Zionist regime led by a war criminal under arrest warrant of the ICC launched, in an egregious act of aggression, unprovoked armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran in blatant defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and basic principles of international law.
2. As a result of deliberate targeting of, and directing attacks against, civilians in densely populated areas, hundreds of civilians including women, children, scientists, elites, and university lecturers as well as senior military officers of State outside active hostilities lost their lives, and thousands of civilians were injured.
3. The US, a permanent member of the UNSC, in full complicity with the aggressor Israeli regime carried out a series of attacks against the IAEA-safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities of Iran in Fordo, Natanz and Isfahan in a manifest act of aggression and in blatant violation of Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter.

Part I. VIOLATION OF THE PEREMPTORY NORM OF THE "PROHIBITION OF AGGRESSION"

4. In 1945, the Charter of the United Nations was adopted in the aftermath of the Second World War, firmly rejecting the use of force as a means of settling international disputes. Article 2(4) of the Charter imposes a binding obligation on all Member States to refrain in their international relations from "the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United

[1] The present report is prepared with the aim of updating the initial report issued by the Islamic republic of Iran on illustrating instances of violations of international law by the Zionist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran between 13 and 24 June 2025. It also encompasses the act of aggression carried out by the US on 22 June 2025 in violation of the territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of the Zionist regime.

Nations". This, recognized as the peremptory norm of "prohibition of aggression", has formed the cornerstone of international relations ever since.

5. The peremptory norm of "prohibition of aggression" is grounded in its universal acceptance and non-derogable character. The ILC has confirmed this in ARSIWA, noting in Article 40 that breaches of peremptory norms – such as prohibition of aggression constitute "serious breaches of obligations arising under peremptory norms of general international law".[2] The ICJ, in *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua* (1986), affirmed that the prohibition of the use of force under Article 2(4) of the UN Charter is part of customary international law and applies independently of treaty obligations.[3] Similarly, in its *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* advisory opinion (2004), the Court held that "the obligations violated by Israel include certain obligations *erga omnes*"[4] and that these, in turn, include the prohibition of use of force which has been endorsed again by the Court in its 2024 Advisory opinion of 19 July 2024 on the *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*.[5]
6. The ILC's 2022 Draft Conclusions on Peremptory Norms of General International Law (Jus Cogens) further confirm that the prohibition of aggression is a peremptory norm, and that serious breaches of such norms give rise to obligations on all States not to recognize as lawful a situation created by breach of this peremptory norm nor render aid or assistance in maintaining such a situation.[6]

[2] Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session (23 April-1 June and 2 July-10 August 2001) UN Doc A/56/10 (2001).

[3] *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1986, p. 14, at paras. 188–190.

[4] *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 2004, p. 136, at paras. 155-159.

[5] *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 2024, at para. 274.

[6] Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its Seventy-third session (18 April–3 June and 4 July–5 August 2022) UN Doc A/77/10 (2001).

7. The United Nations Security Council,[7] the General Assembly[8] and the ICJ,[9] for their part, have addressed the unlawful use of force within the scope of their respective mandates.
8. The UNGA has elaborated the key principles in relation to the prohibition on the use of force in several resolutions such as "Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States" (A/RES/2131 (XX), 1965), the "Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations" (A/RES/2625 (XXV), 1970), and the "Definition of Aggression" (A/RES/3314 (XXIX), 1974), all of which have been adopted by consensus. For instance, Article 5 (2) of resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970 prohibits the threat or use of force and explicitly states that a

[7] Including but not limited to S/RES 326 (02 February 1973), S/RES 386 (17 March 1976), S/RES 411 (30 June 1977), S/RES 423 (14 March 1978), S/RES 424 (17 March 1978), S/RES 445 (08 March 1979), and S/RES 455 (23 November 1979) in the situation of Southern Rhodesia, where the Security Council condemned military incursions and cross-border aggression by the illegal regime in Rhodesia; S/RES 418 (04 November 1977) in the situation of South Africa, where it condemned South Africa's acts of aggression and imposed a mandatory arms embargo; S/RES 405 (14 April 1977) and S/RES 419 (24 November 1977) in the situation of Benin, where it condemned the attempted mercenary coup as an act of armed aggression; S/RES 573 (04 October 1985) and S/RES 611 (25 April 1988) in the situation of Tunisia, where it condemned the Israeli regime's air strikes on Tunisia as acts of aggression; S/RES 487 (19 June 1981) in the situation of Iraq, where it condemned the Israeli regime's attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor as a violation of international law; S/RES 672 (12 October 1990), S/RES 673 (24 October 1990), S/RES 681 (20 December 1990), and S/RES 684 (28 January 1991) in the situation of Palestine, where the Council condemned the use of force by the Israeli regime in the occupied territories; S/RES 262 (31 December 1968), S/RES 265 (01 April 1969), and S/RES 273 (23 July 1969) regarding Middle East conflicts, where it condemned aggressive acts by the Israeli regime , including bombardments and military operations; and S/RES 178 (24 April 1963), S/RES 204 (19 May 1965), and S/RES 268 (28 July 1969) regarding African complaints (Senegal, Guinea, Zambia), where the Council condemned acts of aggression by Portugal and South Africa against neighboring African states.

[8] Including but not limited to A/RES/ES-8/2 (14 September 1981) [Emergency Special Session], in the situation of Namibia, where the General Assembly declared South Africa's occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against neighboring states as illegal aggression; A/RES/40/97(A) (14 December 1985), in the situation of South Africa, where it condemned South Africa's persistent acts of aggression, including its occupation of Namibia and cross-border attacks; A/RES/2918 (XXVII) (22 November 1972), in the situation of Territories under Portuguese administration, where the Assembly, while referring to Security Council Resolution 322 (1972), urged Portugal to cease military repression in its colonies, denouncing aggressive colonial military action; A/RES/ES-10/2 (7 October 2000) and subsequent resolutions of the Tenth Emergency Special Session, in the context of the Middle East, where the Assembly demanded an immediate end to the Israeli regime military incursions and violence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including condemnation of armed attacks by the Israeli regime; and A/RES/46/242 (14 August 1992), among other resolutions in 1992, in the situation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the General Assembly condemned Serbian forces' aggression and territorial violations during the Bosnian war, affirming support for Bosnia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

[9] Including but not limited to *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)* (1986), where the Court held that the U.S. violated customary international law prohibiting the use of force and intervention, affirming Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and clarifying the criteria for self-defense; *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)* (2005), where Uganda was found to have committed acts of aggression and violated the territorial integrity of the DRC; *Oil Platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)* (2003), where the Court ruled that the U.S. failed to justify its use of force under self-defense, reinforcing the principles of necessity and proportionality; *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* (2004), where the ICJ found that the Israeli regime's construction of the wall violated Article 2(4) and constituted an unlawful use of force in occupied territory; and the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (1996), which reaffirmed the prohibition of the threat or use of force as a fundamental norm of international law.

war of aggression is a crime against international peace, for which there is responsibility under international law.[10]

9. More specifically, the unlawful use of force by the Israeli regime and the United States constitute an egregious crime of aggression within the meaning of Article 3 of the Annex of the UN General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX) on "Definition of Aggression". Accordingly, the "invasion" of Iran "by the armed forces" of the Israeli regime and the United States; "the bombardment" and "the use of weapons against the territory" of Iran; "attack" on its "land" and "air forces"; as well as deployment of agents, "which carry out acts of armed force against" Iran "of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein", all qualify as acts of aggression.[11]
10. Article 5(1) of the above is also crystal clear in stipulating that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression". This is echoed, as well, in Resolution 42/22 (1987), which reaffirms that States must refrain from the threat or use of force under any circumstances, and condemns attempts to justify aggression under the guise of self-defense or political necessity.[12]
11. In the same context, lame justifications for aggression against a State under any fabricated nomenclature, such as the so-called "preemptive self-defense"[13] or other excuses in terms of anticipatory attacks has no place in international law, and Article 51 of the UN Charter limits the right of self-defense to situations where an armed attack has occurred against another State. Likewise, deliberate targeting of Iran's civilian nuclear infrastructure under the false pretense of preemptive self-defense threatens international peace and security and undermines the non-proliferation regime as a whole.
12. In this context, invocation of Article 51 is not only irrelevant, but also a gross distortion of international law and the UN Charter. Article 51 provides for the

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[10] See also: A/RES/37/10 (30 November 1982), the *"Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes"*, in which the General Assembly reaffirmed the prohibition on the use of force and emphasized the obligation of States to settle their disputes through peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter; A/RES/42/22 (18 November 1987), the *"Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations"*, which strengthened the commitment to the non-use of force and reaffirmed that no consideration of any kind may be invoked to justify aggression; and A/RES/43/51 (5 December 1988), the *"Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field"*, which urged States to take early preventive measures and emphasized the central role of the United Nations in resolving and removing threats to peace.

[11] It must be emphasized that in accordance with Article 1 of this resolution, the use of the term "State" in the definition of "aggression" : is (1) "without prejudice to questions of recognition or to whether a State is a member of the United Nations"; and (2) "includes the concept of a 'group of States' where appropriate." Hence, this terminology should neither be read as, nor construed to be, inconsistent with Iran's longstanding stance regarding not recognizing the Zionist regime's legitimacy as a State.

[12] UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations*, GA Res 42/22, UN Doc A/RES/42/22 (18 November 1987).

[13] <https://abcnews.go.com/International/israel-military-action-iran-coming-days-sources/story?id=122776202

inherent right of individual or collective self-defense only if an armed attack has occurred. UNGA Resolution 3314 and the jurisprudence of ICJ in 1986 Nicaragua case (Nicaragua vs. United States of America) and 2003 Oil Platforms case (Islamic Republic of Iran vs. United States of America) affirm that the right of self-defense can only be invoked in response to an armed attack and may only be invoked when conditions of necessity and proportionality are met.[14]

13. It follows that on 13 June 2025 the Israeli terrorist regime, later joined by the United States on 22 June 2025 constitute acts of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.
14. Over the course of the attacks, the agents of the Israeli regime conducted deliberate strikes – by day and night – against densely populated civilian areas across multiple major cities. Alongside senior officials, they also targeted civilian population among them women and children (including infants and toddlers), and ordinary citizens from all walks of life such as scientists, university professors, students, physicians, artists, and athletes. Civilian objects including residential areas, homes, hospitals, public facilities, and critical infrastructure were damaged or destroyed, and entire families were perished in these attacks. Between 13 and 24 June 2025, these assaults claimed hundreds of civilian lives and left more than a thousand injured, inflicting severe harm on both the civilian population and civilian objects and infrastructure.
15. Such brazen lawlessness does not surprise anyone as the genocidal regime has demonstrated since its illegitimate inception to the present day, the total disdain and animosity towards international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the very principal organs of the United Nations including the ICJ.

Part II. IRAN'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE IN RESPONSE TO THE AGGRESSIONS

16. In the exercise of its inherent right of self-defense, as enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran undertook a series of carefully calibrated defensive operations against military targets and infrastructure belonging to the Israeli regime and the US forces engaged in the aggression. These operations were conducted following the aggressive armed attacks by the Israeli regime and the US between 13 and 24 June 2025, which resulted in extensive loss of civilian lives and severe damage to Iran's critical infrastructure, including peaceful nuclear facilities.

[14] The Non-Aligned Movement – representing over half of the world's States – explicitly rejected broad interpretations of Article 51, which would justify anticipatory armed attacks, at its 2019 ministerial meeting. See NAM Final Document no.2019/CoB/Doc.1, "Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (CoB-NAM)", paras. 39.2 & 40.6. (13 June 2025), <https://www.namazerbaijan.org/pdf/Caracas-Final-Document-(2019).pdf>.

17. Iran's defensive measures were necessary, proportionate, and targeted at military objectives. These responses were carried out with the utmost restraint and precision, in full accordance with international law, and aimed at deterring further aggression, protecting the civilian population, and preserving regional stability. The actions were taken only after the failure of the United Nations Security Council to act decisively in response to the armed attacks.
18. In accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, the Islamic Republic of Iran formally notified the Security Council of the armed attacks carried out by both the Israeli regime[15] and the US,[16] and of Iran's exercise of its inherent right of self-defense under international law. These notifications emphasized the scale, nature, and consequences of the aggression, and documented the internationally wrongful acts committed against Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and civilian population.
19. In letters addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, Iran underlined that the armed strikes by the Israeli regime and the US constituted a blatant violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and the fundamental principles of international law prohibiting the use of force.
20. Iran called upon the Security Council to condemn these acts of aggression and to take all necessary measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to hold the perpetrators accountable, prevent the recurrence of such violations, and uphold the collective security framework of the United Nations.
21. Despite formal requests from several Member States, including Russia, China, Algeria, and Pakistan, urging the Security Council to fulfil its mandate to maintain international peace and security, the Council once again failed to take meaningful action, effectively enabling further transgressions by the Israeli regime and the US. This inaction further undermined the credibility of the UN system and forced Iran to act in self-defense to protect its people and sovereignty.
22. Under these grave circumstances, and in the absence of any protective measure by the UN- Security Council, the Islamic Republic of Iran had no alternative but to invoke and exercise its inherent right to self-defense against coordinated acts of aggression. This position was consistently communicated in Iran's official correspondence to the United Nations.
23. As a committed Member of the United Nations, Iran remains fully aligned with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, including the peaceful resolution of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security.
24. Iran has never sought escalation, nor has it ever wished to expand the conflict in the region. However, it reaffirms its unwavering resolve to take defensive

[15] UN Doc S/2025/379, "Letter dated 13 June 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council", <https://docs.un.org/en/S/2025/379>.

[16] UN Doc S/2025/405, "Letter dated 22 June 2025 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council", <https://docs.un.org/en/S/2025/405>.

measures against any aggression against its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of its people.

Part III. VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

25. The large-scale unprovoked acts of aggression of the Israeli regime and the US against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, civilian population, and infrastructure of the Islamic Republic of Iran, beginning on 13 June 2025, and coming to a cease on 24 June 2025, saw a series of violation of fundamental principles of international humanitarian law some constituting grave breaches warranting war crimes.
26. This imposed, aggressive international armed conflict led to significant loss of civilian lives and destruction of civilian objects, including infrastructure essential to civilian life requiring scrutiny of the same in the light of respective principles and norms of international humanitarian law. This section provides a glimpse of these violations, following a brief chronological overview of the attacks and a recounting of official casualty figures.

A) Chronological Overview of Attacks on Civilians and Civilian Objects by the Aggressors

27. In the course of the aggression against Iranian territory, numerous attacks were directed at civilians and civilian infrastructure. Below is a chronological sequence of selected incidents that illustrate the scale and nature of these attacks.

(1) Friday, 13 June 2025

28. On 13 June 2025, multiple regions in Iran were subjected to widespread aerial attacks by the Israeli regime, resulting in significant civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure. In Tehran's Shahid Chamran residential area, a 14-story building was completely destroyed, leaving 60 residents dead, including 20 children.[17] Among the victims was a two-month-old infant, Rayan Ghasemian.[18] His family suffered severe burn injuries ranging from 40% to 80% TBSA, and all but the five-year-old sibling died from their wounds.[19] The

[17] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "20 children killed in Israeli attack on Shahid Chamran residential area in Tehran", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188197>, (14.06.2025).
[18] IRNA (Persian), "Funeral of the two-month-old martyr 'Rayan Ghasemian'", <https://irna.ir/xjTS2n>, (19.06.2025).
[19] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Minister of Health visits the surviving 5-year-old child of the family of martyr Rayan Ghasemian", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4194310>, (08.07.2025).

child survived, gravely injured and orphaned, becoming a harrowing symbol of the indiscriminate nature of the attack.

29. Hakim Children's Hospital in Tehran was also targeted.[20] While the attack did not result in fatalities, it prompted serious concern due to its focus on a pediatric medical facility. Elsewhere in East Azerbaijan Province, 11 locations were struck, including sites around Tabriz, in Bostan Abad and Maragheh counties, as well as part of the runway at Shahid Madani Airport. The strikes killed 18 people and injured 35.[21] One Iranian Red Crescent Society member was also martyred while responding to the emergency.[22]
30. Additional attacks were recorded in Ilam Province, specifically in Ilam, Mehran, and Dehloran, resulting in the destruction of several buildings.[23] Yet it was not just homes or airports that came under assault. Three of Iran's nuclear sites—Natanz Fuel Enrichment Plant,[24] Isfahan Nuclear Technology Center,[25] and Arak Heavy Water Production Plant[26]—were struck. These facilities are officially designated as peaceful and subject to international oversight, yet they were hit with no regard for the potential consequences, sparking concern among global observers about escalation and the safety of surrounding civilian population.
31. In Ardabil Province, an airstrike on the Khorsolow telecommunications site in Bilesavar injured two civilians.[27] Meanwhile, in Kermanshah Province, missile strikes hit buildings affiliated with the State Welfare Organization and the Arbaeen Headquarters at the Khosravi border in Ghasr-e-Shirin, killing one person and injuring 24[28] —facilities dedicated to supporting people with disabilities, single mothers, and low-income families. Both buildings were destroyed.[29]

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[20] Tasnim News Agency (Persian), "Israeli drone hits Hakim Children's Hospital in Tehran", <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/03/24/3335235/>, (14.06.2025).

[21] IRNA (Persian), "11 points were attacked in East Azerbaijan/Crisis Management Announcement", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85861971/>, (13.06.2025).

[22] BBC News, "Live coverage and updates", <https://www.bbc.com/news/live/c93ydeqyq71t?post=asset%3A40553cc9-cac4-4c27-8604-0d30419a7a7a#post>, (14.07.2025).

[23] Entekhab (Persian), "Details of Israeli attack on 4 locations in Ilam", <https://www.entekhab.ir/003ecJ>, (13.06.2025).

[24] IRNA (Persian), "Damage has been caused to various parts of the Shahid Ahmadi Roshan enrichment complex", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85861303/>, (13.06.2025).

[25] IRNA (Persian), "Isfahan's Shahid Raisi Power Plant Targeted", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85862072/>, (13.06.2025).

[26] Fararu (Persian), "The attack on Khondab in Markazi Province was also confirmed", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/874921/>, (13.06.2025).

[27] IRNA (Persian), "Khorsolow telecommunications site attacked in Bile Saver", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85861055/>, (13.06.2025).

[28] Mashregh News (Persian), "Several women and children martyred in attacks on residential areas", <https://www.mashreghnews.ir/news/1722947/>, (14.06.2025).

[29] ISNA (Persian), "Funeral of the martyr of the Zionist regime attack in Qasr-e-Shirin", <https://www.isna.ir/news/1404032617272>, (16.06.2025).

Rayan Ghasemian, a two-month-old baby, the youngest martyr

Kian, the lone survivor of the Ghasemian family, stands as a living testament to their tragic loss

Innocent children martyred in the Zionist regime's strikes on the Chamran residential area, 13 June 2025

(2)Saturday, 14 June 2025

32. On 14 June 2025, the Israeli regime carried out multiple strikes against civilian and public infrastructure in Iran. From the early morning hours, Mehrabad International Airport in Tehran—a civilian airport—was repeatedly targeted.[30] In Abadan, the Martyr Monument of Shahid Tondgooyan was also struck.[31] Missile attacks deliberately hit Malek Ashtar University in Tehran[32] and a private automobile manufacturing plant in Boroujerd known as Farda Motors.[33]
33. In a particularly tragic incident, an ambulance operating in West Azerbaijan province was directly targeted, resulting in the loss of two lives.[34] Emergency responders, often the first to assist others, became victims themselves—a reminder of how deeply indiscriminate strikes reach into even the most humanitarian corners.

(3)Sunday, 15 June 2025

34. On 15 June 2025, the Israeli regime conducted a series of coordinated and indiscriminate strikes across several provinces in Iran. A drone attack targeted a student dormitory on Keshavarz Boulevard in Tehran, partially collapsing the building[35] and injuring five foreign medical students — young lives caught in the crossfire of indiscriminate aggression.[36] Simultaneously, missiles struck key energy facilities—including the Phase 14 platform of the South Pars gas field, the Fajr Jam refinery in Bushehr province,[37] and fuel depots in southern and western Tehran—resulting in a power outage across the Shahran neighborhood.[38] One of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs buildings also sustained damage, with civilians injured on-site.[39]

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[30] Tabnak (Persian), "Details of the explosion at Mehrabad Airport", <https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1311555>, (14.06.2025).
[31] IRNA (Persian), "Abadan's Martyr's Monument Targeted by Zionist Regime Attack", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85862525/>, (14.06.2025).
[32] Fararu (Persian), "All neighborhoods in Tehran that were attacked/June 15, 2021", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/875742/>, (15.06.2025).
[33] Nour News (Persian), "Israeli missile attack on the "Farda Motors" factory in Boroujerd", <https://nournews.ir/fa/news/228394>, (14.06.2025).
[34] Tasnim News Agency (Persian), "Direct Israeli attacks on an ambulance", <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/03/24/3335432/>, (14.06.2025).
[35] Borna News (Persian), "The Israeli regime attacked a student dormitory in Tehran", <https://borna.news/009LyQ>, (15.06.2025).
[36] ISNA (Persian), "5 foreign medical students in Tehran injured in Israeli attack", <https://www.isna.ir/news/1404032516716/>, (15.06.2025).
[37] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Israel's brutal attack on Tehran's Narmak", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188400>, (15.06.2025).
[38] Nour News (Persian), "Fire broke out last night in two fuel storage tanks in Tehran", <https://www.nournews.ir/fa/news/228477>, (15.06.2025).
[39] Tabnak (Persian), "Attack on part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs buildings", <https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1311879>, (15.06.2025).

35. Commercial and industrial facilities were also impacted, including the Shahr-e-Farsh carpet mall in Isfahan[40] and Tehran's Kimidaroo pharmaceutical factory, laid bare the targeting of everyday life.[41]
36. In Kermanshah, the brutality escalated. Further damage on this day, where missile strikes hit two stables at a horse-breeding center located in the Olympic Village. Approximately 50 horses—primarily used in breeding programs, national training, and competitive events—were killed.[42] The attack also destroyed two warehouses operated by private sector clubs within the village, and a security guard stationed at the site sustained injuries.[43] More tragically, in the same assault, sections of Imam Reza Hospital were severely damaged, further impacting medical services in the region.[44]
37. In Tehran's Tajrish neighborhood on 15 June 2025, two separate airstrikes caused widespread civilian harm. One missile struck a residential building, while the other hit one of the city's busiest intersections, rupturing a main water pipe.[45] The attacks left 59 civilians wounded and resulted in 12 deaths, including a pregnant woman.[46] As if to deepen the anguish, the Israeli regime's attacks also extended to Shahid Hasheminejad International Airport in Mashhad, highlighting the broad impact on civilian infrastructure.[47]

[40] Mehr News (Persian), "A shopping mall in Isfahan was attacked by the Israeli regime", <https://www.mehrnews.com/news/6500677>, (15.06.2025).
[41] Student News Network (Persian), "Deliberate attack by the Zionist regime on the Kimidaroo factory in the Tehran-Pars neighborhood of Tehran", <https://snn.ir/005Ldj>, (16.06.2025).
[42] Nour News (Persian), "Cowardly attack on Kermanshah stables; defenseless horses victims of Zionist madness", <https://nournews.ir/n/228561>, (15.06.2025).
[43] Entekhab (Persian), "Pictures: Israeli attack on 2 horse breeding stables in Kermanshah", <https://www.entekhab.ir/fa/news/871654/>, (15.06.2025).
[44] Etemad Online (Persian), "Israeli attack on horse stables in Kermanshah", <https://www.etemadonline.com/tiny/news-718875>, (15.06.2025).
[45] Mashregh News (Persian), "Images of the Israeli attack on private cars and the explosion of a water pipe in Tajrish + video", <https://www.mashreghnews.ir/news/1730022/>, (03.07.2025).
[46] Asr-e-Iran (Persian), "Health Minister: At least 1,800 injured in Zionist regime attacks/Pregnant mother martyred in attack on Quds Square in Tajrish (Video)", <https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1069361/>, (16.06.2025).
[47] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Urgent/ Explosion at Shahid Hasheminejad Airport in Mashhad + Details", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188574>, (15.06.2025).

Targeting of main water pipeline led to flooding in Tajrish neighborhood

Footage from traffic cameras showing the moment of Israeli regime's brutal attacks in Tajrish neighborhood

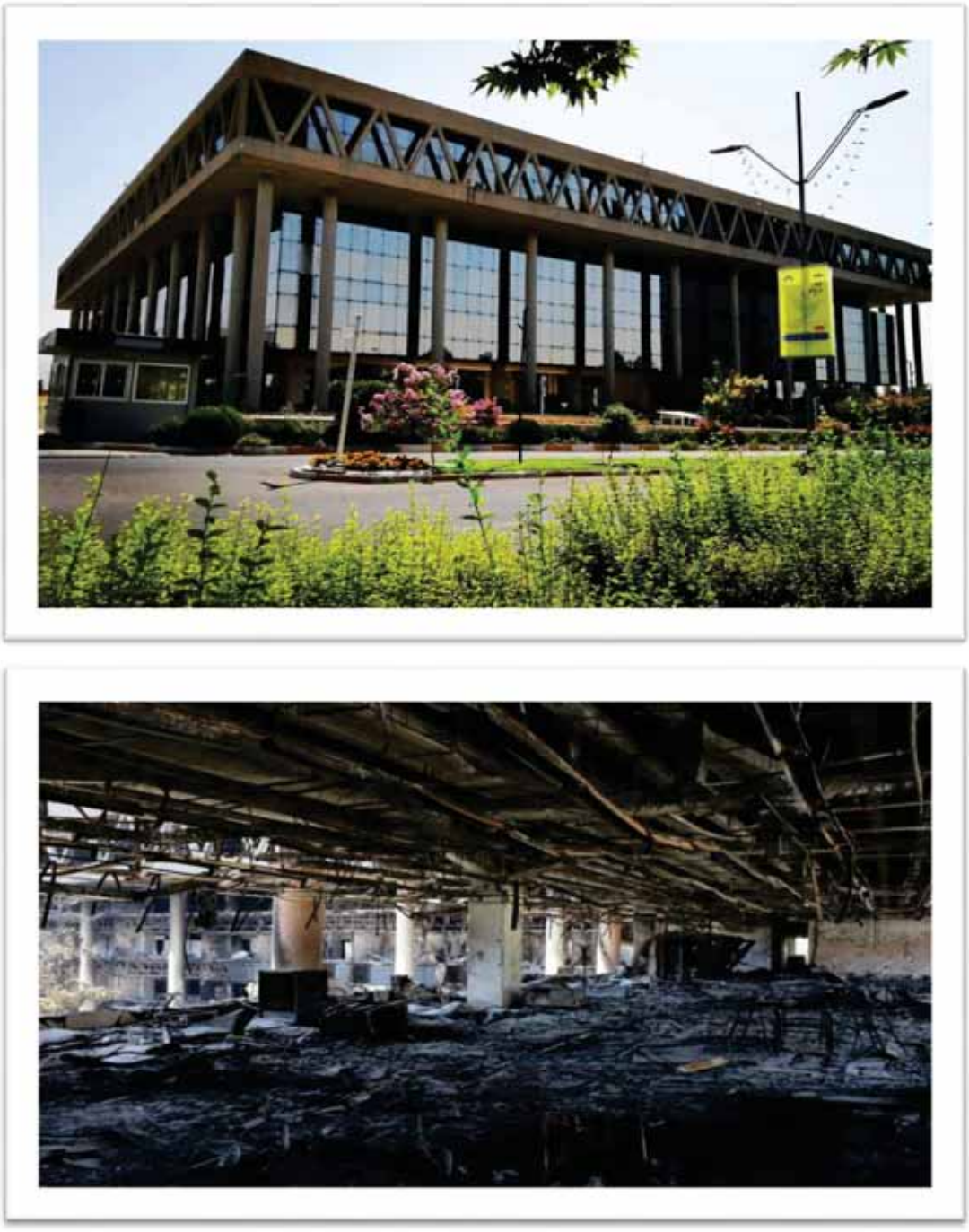
Attacks against the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

(4)Monday, 16 June 2025

38. On 16 June 2025, a series of coordinated attacks were carried out by the Zionist regime across multiple locations in Iran. In District 22 of Tehran, two members of Iran's Red Crescent Society lost their lives when Israeli forces targeted relief and rescue teams engaged in emergency operations.[48] Farabi Hospital in Kermanshah was also struck; the brutal attack damaged critical medical equipment, shattered windows, and led to injuries among hospitalized patients, including those in the CCU and ICU.[49]
39. Moreover, the Iranian State TV station (IRIB) was bombarded during a live broadcast. This reckless and aggressive assault resulted in the deaths of three journalists and injuries to several others,[50] despite the station having no involvement in the armed conflict. Notably, three Red Crescent responders dispatched to IRIB for emergency support were also martyred.[51] In a separate incident, a Truck Exhibition in Dizel Abad, Kermanshah was targeted by drone strikes the same day.[52]

[48] Tehran Times, "Two Red Crescent aid workers killed in Israeli strike on emergency teams in Tehran", <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/514522>, (16.06.2025).
[49] Tabnak (Persian), "New pictures of the condition of Farabi Hospital after the Israeli attack", <https://www.tabnak.ir/005VP0>, (18.06.2025).
[50] Mashregh News (Persian), "3 people martyred in the Israeli regime's attack on the IRIB + names", <https://www.mashreghnews.ir/news/1724570/>, (17.06.2025).
[51] Tabnak (Persian), "Three rescue workers martyred in the explosion at the Iranian Broadcasting Corporation building", <https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1312074/>, (16.06.2025).
[52] Tabnak (Persian), "Zionists attack a truck exhibition in Kermanshah", <https://www.tabnak.ir/005VIT>, (18.06.2025).

Iran State TV Building on Fire, during attacks on 16 June 2025



Before and After: Iran's IRIB building, once intact, now damaged following Israeli airstrikes on June 19.

(5)Tuesday, 17 June 2025

40. On 17 June 2025, the Israeli regime carried out multiple coordinated attacks across Iran. In Kashan, a residential building was struck, resulting in injuries to three civilians.[53]
41. Simultaneously, cyber-attacks targeted Sepah Bank, disrupting its operations for several days.[54] Tragically, three aid workers from the Red Crescent Society were martyred while providing emergency medical assistance to victims of the Zionist regime's assault.[55] These losses exemplify the devastating impact on civilians and the dangers encountered by emergency personnel in active conflict zones.
42. In western Tabriz, two separate locations were hit, resulting in the martyrdom of one civilian.[56]

(6)Wednesday, 18 June 2025

43. On 18 June 2025, the Israeli regime continued its coordinated campaign across Iran, inflicting further civilian and infrastructural damage. In a tragic repetition of earlier events, another pregnant woman and her unborn child were killed.[57]
44. Cyber attacks intensified that day, disrupting key financial institutions. Pasargad Bank experienced system outages lasting several days,[58] while a separate breach targeted Nobitex, Iran's largest cryptocurrency exchange. The latter resulted in an estimated $60–70 million loss in civilian investments.[59]
45. In Karaj, Alborz Province, Payam Airport was struck by missiles, damaging the rear section of its runway.[60] Meanwhile, in Tehran, agents of the Israeli regime deliberately set fires in the green space surrounding Milad Tower.[61]

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[53] Student News Network (Persian), "three people martyred in the Zionist regime's attack on Kashan", <https://snn.ir/fa/news/1275104/>, (17.06.2025).
[54] Fararu (Persian), "Government Spokesperson: Cyber attack Disrupts Sepah and Pasargad Bank Operations", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/876655/>, (18.06.2025).
[55] Aftab News (Persian), "3 Red Crescent aid workers martyred in Israeli attack", <https://aftabnews.ir/004B6c>, (17.06.2025).
[56] Tabnak (Persian), "The Zionist regime's aggression against 2 points around Tabriz", <https://www.tabnak.ir/005VMK>, (17.06.2025).
[57] Saheb News (Persian), "A fetus that was martyred at the moment of birth", <https://snai.ir/1232232>, (18.06.2025).
[58] Fararu (Persian), "Government Spokesperson: Cyber attack Disrupts Sepah and Pasargad Bank Operations", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/876655/>, (18.06.2025).
[59] Fararu (Persian), "The fate of Bank Sepah's accounts; the difference between a DDoS attack and a hack of the Nobitex exchange", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/877350/>, (21.06.2025); Mehr News (Persian), "Cyber attacks on Sepah and Pasargad banks", <https://www.mehrnews.com/news/6504138>, (18.06.2025).
[60] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Israeli regime's attack on Payam airport", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4189370>, (18.06.2025).
[61] Shargh Daily (Persian), "Deliberate fire set to create terror in Milad Tower's green space + photo", <https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1022550>, (18.06.2025); Shahrara News, "Intentional fire in the area of Milad tower in Tehran", <https://shrr.ir/001QIU>, (18.06.2025).

The act appeared designed to destabilize the capital and mislead emergency responders, diverting aid from actual strike zones.

46. Academic infrastructure also came under fire. Imam Hossein University in northeast Tehran, was targeted, with smoke rising from the site following the attack.[62]
47. Notably, blast waves from strikes near the Peace Building shattered its windows.[63] This area holds particular strategic and humanitarian significance, hosting numerous specialized hospitals and critical medical centers. Among the impacted facilities were: Khatam al-Anbia Hospital — one of the nation's foremost medical institutions, providing specialized care to thousands, sustained damage in the attack; Shahid Motahari Burn Hospital — the region's sole specialized burn treatment center, which serves victims of various severe accidents, was directly targeted; as well as, Vali-e-Asr Hospital — a key provider of comprehensive medical services to the wider public, was also affected by the strike. Such indiscriminate attacks not only threaten essential civilian infrastructure, but also gravely undermine the sanctity of humanitarian zones and specially protected objects.[64]

The photo of a pregnant mother and her young child who were victim of the Zionist regime's attack

[62] Khabar Fori (Persian), "Zionist regime attacks Imam Hussein (AS) Military University/Photo", <https://www.khabarfoori.com/fa/tiny/news-3148526>, (18.06.2025).
[63] Khabar Online, "Latest status of the Red Crescent Peace Building in Tehran", <https://www.khabaronline.ir/news/2081572/>, (23.06.2025).
[64] IRNA (Persian), "When peace was attacked by the Zionist regime/Attack on hospital from Gaza to Iran", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85866892/>, (19.06.2025).

(7)Thursday, 19 June 2025

48. On Thursday, 19 June 2025, the Islamic Republic of Iran experienced a series of coordinated aerial and missile strikes across multiple provinces. According to the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, the Khondab Peaceful Nuclear Facility and the Arak Heavy Water Plant were targeted by missiles launched by the Israeli forces.[65] Although no radiological leakage occurred, such brazen attacks nonetheless raise serious concerns regarding the safety of nuclear infrastructure.
49. Payam airport in Karaj was targeted again by the Israeli regime's missiles,[66] while Combat drones targeted Baqershahr and Kahrizak, with several UAVs intercepted near oil refinery installations.[67]
50. On the same day, 19 June 2025, the Israeli regime once again stained its hands with the blood of innocent children and recorded another crime in its dark record by perpetrating a grievous act of violence on the Najafabad–Khomeinishahr road, resulting in the martyrdom of innocent civilians. A vehicle carrying members of the Sharifi family was struck, claiming the lives of Fatemeh Sharifi—a seventh-grade student at Shahid Ghorbani High School—her parents, her brother, and Mojtaba Sharifi, a third-grade student at Komail Elementary School.[68] In total, six Iranian civilians, including two women, two men, and two children aged 10 and 13, were unjustly and indiscriminately martyred in this heinous attack.[69] This deliberate targeting of non-combatants, particularly children, reflects an appalling disregard for human life and further exposes the regime's contempt for the basic principles of humanity enshrined in international law.

(8)Friday, 20 June 2025

51. On 20 June 2025, a series of targeted strikes and drone attacks were carried out by the Israeli regime across several regions of Iran, resulting in civilian casualties and damage to critical infrastructure. In Rasht, Gilan Province, the Sepidroud Industrial Zone was struck by projectiles in the early morning hours.[70]

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[65] Fararu (Persia), "Announcement from the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran regarding the attack on the Khondab reactor", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/876894/>, (19.06.2025).
[66] Fararu (Persian), "Details of the Israeli attack on Payam Airport", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/876946/>, (19.06.2025).
[67] Fararu (Persian), "Destroying Israeli drones in Kahrizak and Baqershahr", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/876914/>, (19.06.2025).
[68] Tabnak (Persian), "Martyrdom of 2 Najafabadi students during the Zionist crimes", <https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1312544/>, (19.06.2025).
[69] IRNA (Persian), "Isfahan Educational Society's Shock over Martyrdom of 2 Students in Zionist Crime", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85867129/>, (19.06.2025).
[70] Asr-e-Iran (Persian), "Attack on Rasht Industrial Park (+Photo)", <https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1070238//>, (20.06.2025).

52. In central Tehran, a micro-drone targeted a residential apartment in the Gisha neighborhood.[71] In Kermanshah Province, the Mianrahan Comprehensive Health Center was directly hit, rendering the facility inoperable. The strike caused extensive damage to medical infrastructure and disabled an emergency ambulance,[72] further straining local healthcare capacity. The center had served a population of over 10,000 and provided round-the-clock services, including general medicine, midwifery, and vaccination.
53. Taken together, the events of 20 June reflect a troubling pattern of strikes on civilian, medical, and industrial sites.

(9)Saturday, 21 June 2025

54. On the dawn of 21 June 2025, the Zionist regime attacked several areas in Lenjan, Mobarakeh, Shahreza counties, and Isfahan county in Isfahan Province. During this attack, a vehicle inspection center in Mehdiar village (affiliated with Shahreza County) was targeted, injuring one person. It should be noted that Shahreza County— located in the south of Isfahan Province— has a population of 90,000.[73]
55. On the same day, two people, including a 16-year-old teenager, were martyred and four injured in a drone attack by agents of the Zionist regime on a five-story residential building in the Salarieh neighborhood of Qom.[74] The assault on a densely populated civilian structure stands as a blatant violation of humanitarian protections afforded under international law.
56. According to the Zanjan Province Red Crescent Society, on this day, the Israeli regime, once again violating the rules of international humanitarian law, brutally attacked and seriously damaged a Red Crescent Society rescue helicopter, which was used in emergency situations and relief operations to dispatch operational forces, transport relief items, and provide relief in various incidents, at one of the relief and civilian points.[75]
57. On the said day, a key nuclear site in Iran's Isfahan province has come under Israeli attack as well.[76] That evening in Tehran, a strike on a five-story building on Marzdaran Street devastated three floors that housed a pastry shop, a women's beauty salon and a psychiatric clinic. The explosion's

[71] Entekhab (Persian), "A micro drone attacked a residential apartment in Tehran's Gisha neighborhood", <https://www.entekhab.ir/003ewv>, (20.06.2025).
[72] Mizan Online News Agency (Persian), "Zionist brutality has no end/Mianrahan Comprehensive Health Center in Kermanshah suffered damage", <https://www.mizanonline.ir/fa/news/4842333/>, (21.06.2025).
[73] IRNA (Persian), "Zionists attack a car inspection center in Shahreza", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85868365/>, (21.06.2025).
[74] IRIB News Agency (Persian), "The Zionist regime's invasion of a residential building in Qom", <https://www.iribnews.ir/fa/news/5501670/>, (21.06.2025).
[75] IRNA (Persian), "Zanjan Red Crescent rescue helicopter damaged in Israeli attack", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85868911/>, (21.06.2025).
[76] Asr-e-Iran (Persian), "Details of the morning Israeli attack on Isfahan", <https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1070356/>, (21.06.2025).

shockwave shattered windows in surrounding homes, sending panicked residents fleeing into the street and injuring at least five civilians who had simply been going about their daily lives.[77]

58. Tragedy unfolded in the Do Kouheh district of Andimeshk County, where a family of three—including their 7-year-old son—were martyred in a strike on a water well facility. The attack claimed the lives of a guard at the site, along with his wife and child.[78] Their deaths added to the toll of civilian massacre in Iran.

(10) Sunday, 22 June 2025

59. On 22 June 2025, the tenth day of the aggression against Iran, two major developments marked a significant intensification of hostilities. In Kermanshah Province, the Dinavar Medical Center in Sahneh County was struck by projectiles of the Israeli regime. The attack caused injuries among both medical staff and civilians, and inflicted severe structural damage on the facility. The center, which serves an estimated 10,000 residents in the region, was rendered partially inoperable, further straining local healthcare capacity amid ongoing conflict.[79]
60. In the early hours of the same day, the US attacked Iran's nuclear facilities at Fordo, Natanz, and Isfahan. According to news/reports, during these acts of aggression on Iran's peaceful nuclear sites, six GBU-57 bunker-buster bombs were deployed against Fordo, while thirty Tomahawk cruise missiles were fired toward the Natanz and Isfahan sites from US Navy submarines.[80]

(11) Monday, 23 June 2025

61. On 23 June 2025, an Israeli drone struck an ambulance in central Iran, killing at least three people. The vehicle was en route to transfer a patient when the missile blast tore through its body. The driver, the patient and the patient's companion were all martyred, and the force of the impact sent the ambulance veering off course into a passing car, compounding the tragedy.[81]

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[77] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Israel targets women's hair salon", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4189873/>, (21.06.2025).

[78] IRNA (Persian), "Funeral of eight-year-old martyr of Israeli military aggression in Andimeshk", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85868957/>, (21.06.2025).

[79] Tabnak (Persian), "The Zionist regime's attack on the Dinvar Medical Center in Kermanshah", <https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1312923/>, (22.06.2025).

[80] Shargh Daily (Persian), "Details of US attack on Iran's nuclear facilities announced", <https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1023406>, (22.06.2025).

[81] Student News Network (Persian), "Three people were martyred in the Israeli regime's attack on an ambulance in Najafabad, Isfahan", <https://snn.ir/fa/news/1276967/>, (23.06.2025).

62. In broad daylight on 23 June, the blast wave from the northern Tehran strike severed a primary power line, cutting electricity to parts of the city's second and third districts.[82]
63. Later that day, the regime targeted the entrance gate of Evin Prison in Tehran. Seventy-nine civilians were killed, including prison staff, conscripts, inmates, family members who had come to visit or pursue legal cases, and neighbors who lived nearby.[83]
64. On the same day, a series of explosions ripped through the Handball Federation building at the Enghelab Sports Complex. Shattered windows and collapsed ceiling panels littered the presidency room, several championship trophies lay ruined, and a federation employee suffered injuries requiring hospital treatment.[84]
65. Meanwhile, areas surrounding the Red Crescent's Peace Building came under renewed attack, echoing the strike of 18 June.[85] Around midday, multiple missiles also slammed into the city of Karaj, sowing fresh fear among its residents.[86]

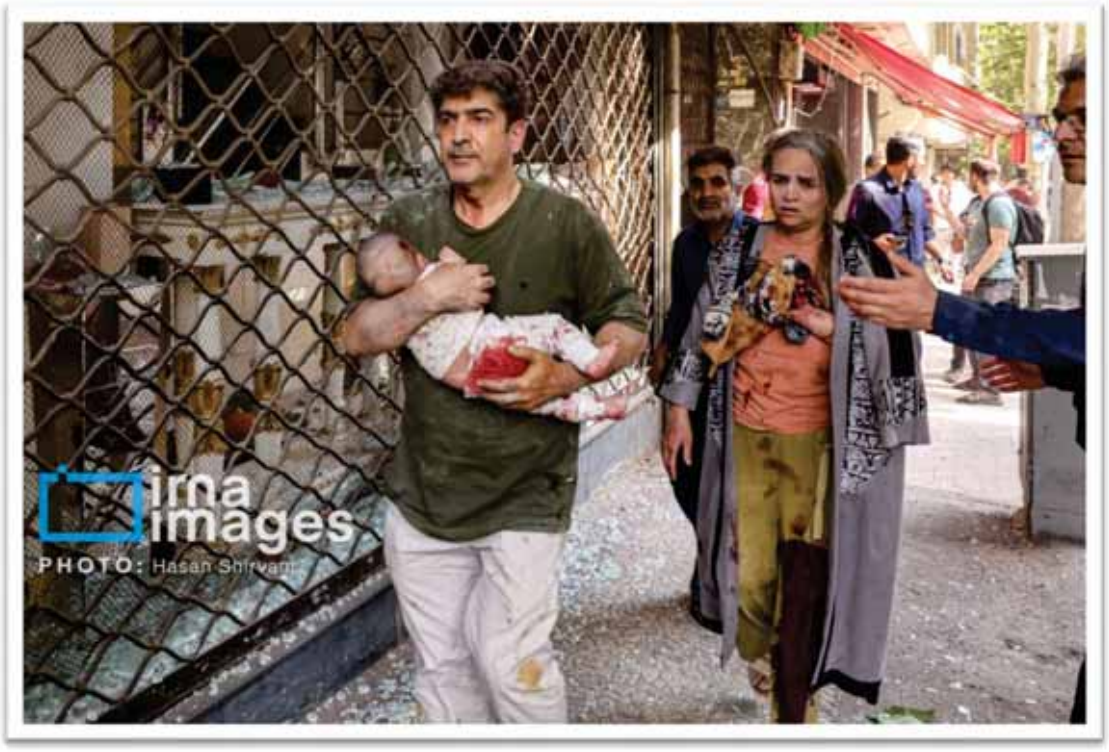
(12) Tuesday, 24 June 2025

66. On the early morning of 24 June 2025, during the final day of aggression by the Zionist regime, explosions struck parts of Rasht, Lahijan, Karaj, and Tehran.[87]
67. On the same day, the Zionist regime unleashed a savage attack on the defenseless residents of Astane Ashrafiyeh in Gilan Province. Fifteen civilians were killed and thirty more injured as the missile strike ripped through a densely populated area, destroying over 400 homes and businesses. The blast was so brutal that several victims were dismembered beyond recognition and could only be identified later by DNA testing. Among the dead were twelve members of renowned scientist Dr. Mohammad Reza Seddighi Saber's family: his wife; their three children, aged 21, 19 and 8; his parents-in-law; his brother-in-law and his family. Their bodies were found in pieces amid the

[82] Shargh Daily (Persian), "Important announcement from Tavanir regarding Tehran's power outage", <https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1023775>, (23.06.2025).
[83] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Names and pictures of martyrs of Evin Prison attack released for the first time + video", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4194444>, (09.07.2025).
[84] Varzesh 3 (Persian), "Handball Federation statement following the Israeli regime's attacks", <https://www.varzesh3.com/news/2135025>, (23.06.2025).
[85] IRNA (Persian), "Another crime by the Zionist regime: Attack on Red Crescent aid workers", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85870709>, (23.06.2025).
[86] IRNA (Persian), "Some areas of Karaj were attacked by the Zionist regime", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85870673/>, (23.06.2025).
[87] Fararu (Persian), "Details of the twelfth day of the war on 3 Tir 1404", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/878104>, (24.06.2025).

wreckage, a heart-shattering testament to the regime's cruelty and the staggering human toll of this atrocity.[88]

[88] IRNA (Persian), "Gilan Provincial Governor: Attack on Astane Ashrafiyeh was the most brutal form of Zionist crimes + Video", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85878080>, (01.07.2025).



Instances of attacks against civilians

Instances of attacks against civilian objects

B) Official Figures on Casualties and Damage to Civilian Sectors

68. Despite the preposterous slogan of the Zionist regime that "it has nothing to do with the Iranian people and its targets are only military", according to the Iranian Ministry of Health, only 65 hours after the Zionist regime's aggression, 1,481 were injured and martyred, of whom more than 90 % were civilians. According to the same authority, as of 22 June 2025, the number of injured civilians has passed 3000, with 500 hospitalized and 450 undergoing surgeries.[89] These abhorrent assaults have also resulted in the tragic loss of many innocent civilian lives – including women and children – and members of medical staff of hospitals as well as medical and relief forces of Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS).

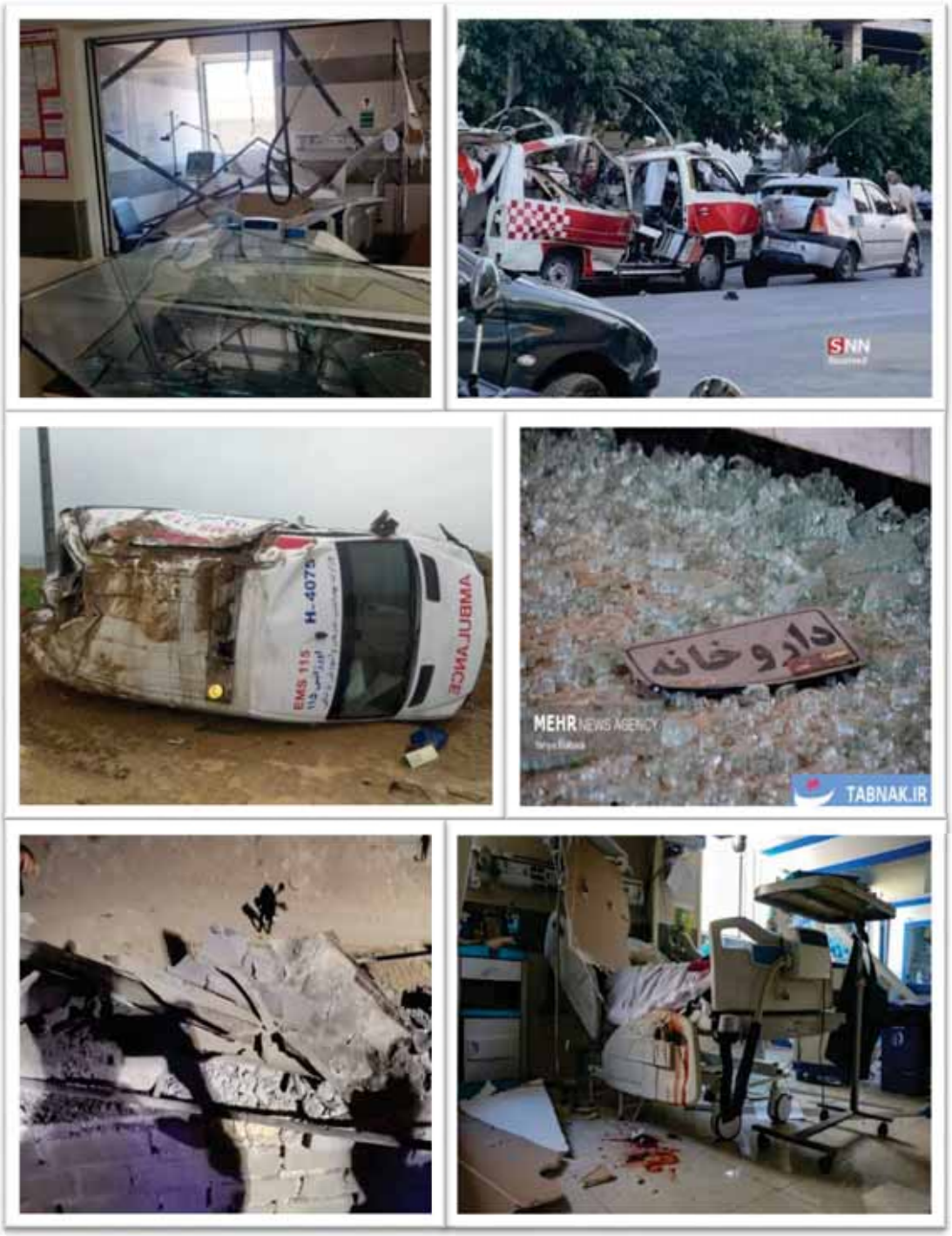
[89] Tasnim News Agency (Persian), "2,000 injured in Israeli attack have been treated and discharged", <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/03/30/3338831/>, (20.06.2025).

69. On 9 July 2025, Iran's Minister of Health, Treatment and Medical Education announced in an interview that approximately 5,750 people were injured and 1,060 martyred in the attacks by the Zionist regime. According to the latest forensic statistics, 935 martyrs have been identified from the Israeli regime's aggression against our country, including 38 children and 102 women (some of whom were pregnant). In addition, 18 members of the health staff, including 6 doctors, were martyred in the line of duty. He added that the Israeli regime directly targeted 7 hospitals, while some medical centers were evacuated due to emergency conditions. Furthermore, approximately 11 ambulances were also targeted by the Israeli regime's missiles or bombings.[90]
70. At the time of writing this report, debris removal operations are still ongoing and there is a possibility that these statistics will be updated.
71. On 9 July 2025, the Deputy of Aviation at Iran's Civil Aviation Organization, referencing recent Israeli regime's airstrikes on civilian aviation infrastructure, stated: "Four attacks on non-military aviation sectors have been documented, all reported to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in compliance with international protocols and regulations." Regarding damage specifics, he added: "During these attacks, both runways at Tabriz Airport sustained severe damage. Isfahan Airport suffered comparatively lesser damage than Tabriz." The Deputy further noted: "One of the country's radar systems was also damaged during these aggressions." Addressing losses at a private airport, he explained: "Regrettably, Abyek Airport in Qazvin – utilized by the private sector – was assaulted by Israeli regime. The facility was filled with light and ultra-light aircraft, resulting in the hostile regime destroying 3,000 billion tomans [≈ $35 million USD] worth of civilian property." He emphasized: "These actions by the hostile regime constitute a blatant violation of all internationally accepted aviation safety protocols."[91]
72. On 9 July 2025, Iran's Media Mobilization Organization and National Media Mobilization Center announced in an official statement that during this war, 12 journalists, camerapersons, and media activists were martyred in direct attacks by the Zionist regime.[92]
73. Head of Tehran City Crisis Prevention and Management Organization announced the identification of 8,200 units damaged during the Israeli attacks.[93]

[90] Shargh Daily (Persian), "Israel's direct attack on 7 hospitals in 12-day war/ Latest death toll and wounded from Israeli attack on Iran announced", <https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1028479>, (09.07.2025).
[91] Shargh Daily (Persian), "Israeli attack on Iranian aviation infrastructure", <https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1028608>, (09.07.2025).
[92] Shargh Daily (Persian), "The increase in the number of media martyrs during the 12-day war between Iran and Israel + names and photos", <https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1028634>, (09.07.2025).
[93] Tasnim News Agency (Persian), "Identification of 8,200 units damaged in the recent war", <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/04/21/3353035/>, (12.07.2025).

74. According to the Iranian Red Crescent Society, approximately 1,500 hospital beds were damaged during the attacks on hospitals and treatment centers.[94]

[94] IRNA (Persian), "Damage to 1,500 hospital beds in Israel's 12-day war against Iran", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85883637/>, (09.07.2025).



Instances of attacks against medical facilities and personnel

C) Instances of Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the course of the Israeli regime's aggression

75. The conduct of the Israeli regime in the course of its military operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran from 13 to 24 June 2025 constitutes grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and flagrant violations of customary international humanitarian law.
76. The principle of distinction, as established in IHL, affirmed by State practice and views of ICRC has been confirmed by the ICJ in the *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (1996).[95] The principle obliges all parties to distinguish at all times between civilians and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives. The targeting of residential buildings, hospitals, airports, oil depots, educational institutions, and welfare centers—absent military necessity—constitutes a direct violation of this foundational principle.
77. The principle of proportionality prohibits attacks, which may be expected to cause incidental civilian harm that would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. Israeli regime's missile and drone attacks caused over 3,000 civilian injuries and hundreds of deaths, including children, women, and protected medical personnel. This was accompanied with no definite military advantage. Such a disparity, together with the pattern of strikes on non-military facilities, underscores the disproportionate nature of the aggressor's attacks.
78. Under the principle of military necessity, attacks must be directed solely at legitimate military objectives and be indispensable to achieving a definite military advantage. The destruction of healthcare centers, universities, dormitories, stables, peaceful nuclear facilities and a prison, among others, cannot be justified under this principle. In *Nicaragua v. United States*, the Court stressed that the "methods of warfare must not violate humanitarian law even when a State claims to act in self-defense or military necessity."[96]
79. The principle of precaution obliges parties to avoid or minimize harm to civilians.[97] Yet no advance warnings were issued, and attacks were conducted during peak hours in populated areas—contravening even the most basic precautions expected under IHL.
80. Furthermore, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions include "willful killing", "extensive destruction of property not justified by military necessity", and "willfully causing great suffering".[98] Many of the Israeli

[95] *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 78.
[96] *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1986, p. 14, at paras. 176.
[97] Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule 15, pp. 51-54.
[98] see GC IV, Art. 147.

regime's operations clearly fall within this definition, particularly the strikes against hospitals (e.g., Hakim and Farabi), the deliberate targeting of Red Crescent ambulances and staff, and assassination of officials and academics.

81. It must be emphasized that the Geneva Conventions enjoy universal applicability, and many of their rules—especially those protecting civilians—have passed into customary international law, binding all States regardless of treaty ratification. As the ICJ held in the *Nuclear Weapons* case, the "cardinal principles" of distinction and proportionality are "intransgressible principles of international customary law".[99]
82. Moreover, the disproportionate casualty figures—with Iran suffering more than 3,000 civilian injuries and hundreds of deaths, versus far fewer casualties from the Israeli regime's end—further reflect the regime's failure to uphold the principles of distinction and proportionality.
83. It should be recalled that, the ICJ, in its Advisory Opinion on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons (1996), held that:

> *The cardinal principles contained in the texts constituting the fabric of humanitarian law are the following. The first is aimed at the protection of the civilian population and civilian objects and establishes the distinction between combatants and non-combatants; States must never make civilians the object of attack and must consequently never use weapons that are incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets.*[100]

84. It must be emphasized that "willful Killing" of civilians (i.e. women, children, non-combatants including scientists and university lecturers) as well as "extensive destruction or appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly" (i.e. homes, hospitals, energy grids, and media studios) as described hereinabove constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and thus, are considered war crimes.[101]
85. The ICRC confirms that state practice has established such prohibitions as rules of customary international law.[102] An interestingly relevant example is the adoption of resolutions by consensus in 1982 and 1983 by the UN Commission on Human Rights whereby it declared, "Israel's continuous grave breaches of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian

[99] *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 79.
[100] *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 78.
[101] Art. 50 GC I, Art. 51 GC II, Art. 130 GC III and Art. 147 GC IV.
[102] Rule 1: "The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants. Attacks may only be directed against combatants. Attacks must not be directed against civilians"; Rule 10: "Civilian objects are protected against attack".

Persons in Time of War [...] and of the Additional Protocols ... are war crimes".[103] [104]

86. As per established international humanitarian law, "medical units" as well as "medical transport" must be respected and protected in all circumstances.[105] These customary rules are also codified in various treaty provisions as contained in the 1949 Geneva Conventions.[106]
87. Civilian journalists engaged in professional missions in areas of armed conflict must be respected and protected. According to the ICRC, state practice establishes this rule as a norm of customary international law.[107]
88. UNSC Resolution no. S/RES/1738 of 23 December 2006 has also condemned attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in as such, in situations of armed conflict.[108]
89. Another established rule of customary international law which is confirmed by state practice is the prohibition of "Attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population".[109]
90. Thus far, several agents affiliated with the Israeli regime have been arrested by Iranian intelligence agencies in different cities. A significant number of explosives, micro-drones equipped with targeting systems, advanced weapons of war, advanced communications equipment, and remote-control systems were seized from these terrorist groups before they could carry out attacks on crowded areas. In some cases, the terrorists were in possession of sensitive digital material on bomb-making, drone mechanics, and surveillance technologies.
91. It is also well-established that acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited. This is reflected in codification of "all measures of intimidation or of terrorism" in Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Part IV. ACTS OF TERRORISM

92. As a result of acts of terrorism carried out by the Zionist regime against Iran, on 13 June 2025, Major General Mohammad Bagheri, Chief of the General

[103] UN Commission on Human Rights, Res. 1982/1, 11 February 1982, § 3; Res. 1983/1, 15 February 1983, § 3.
[104] Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule. 156, p. 572; *ibid*, Vol. II, p. 3874.
[105] Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rules 28-29, pp. 91-102.
[106] Arts. 24-27, 36, & 39-44 GC I; Arts. 42-44 GC II; and Arts. 18-22 GC IV.
[107] Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule 34, p. 115.
[108] S/RES/1738(2006), (23 December 2006), *Security Council resolution 1738 (2006) [on protection of civilians in armed conflict]*, para. 1.
[109] Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule 54, p. 189.

Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (and his family members),[110] Major General Hossein Salami, Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC),[111] Major General Gholam Ali Rashid, Commander of the Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters,[112] Brigadier General Mehdi Rabbani, Deputy Head of Operations for the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (and his family members),[113] were assassinated and martyred while outside active hostilities.

93. On the same date, General Amir Ali Hajizadeh, Commander-in-Chief of IRGC Aerospace Force, as well as seven other commanders of the IRGC Aerospace Force, namely, Mahmoud Bagheri, Davoud Sheikhian, Mohammad Bagher Taherpour, Mansour Safarpour, Masoud Tayeb, Khosrow Hassani, Javad Jursara, and Mohammad Agha Jafari[114] as well as and General Gholamreza Mehrabi, Deputy Head of Intelligence for the Armed Forces General Staff[115] were assassinated and martyred during the Israeli regime's terrorist attacks.
94. Rear Admiral Ali Shamkhani (Iran Supreme Leader's top advisor) who survived the Zionist regime's terrorist attacks on 13 June 2025, was seriously injured.[116]
95. Three Generals of IRGC Intelligence Organization, namely, Mohammad Kazemi (Commander-in-Chief), Hassan Mohaghegh (Deputy) and Mohsen Bagheri were assassinated and martyred on 15 June 2025.
96. In addition to the previously mentioned high-ranking military commanders, 15 Iranian scientists were martyred due to the Zionist regimes attacks from 13 to 15 June 2025.
97. On 13 June 2025, the Israeli regime unleashed a wave of terror through a coordinated campaign of assassinations against Iran's leading scientific and academic figures. Abdolhamid Minouchehr, Head of the Nuclear Engineering Faculty at Shahid Beheshti University; Ahmad-Reza Zolfaqari Dariani, faculty member in the same department; Amir Hossein Feqhi, former Vice President of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran; Fereydoun Abbasi, former AEOI Head and ex-Member of Parliament; Mohammad Mehdi

[110] IRNA (Persian), "Major General Bagheri martyred in Israeli terrorist attack", <https://irna.ir/xjTPyf>, (13.06.2025).
[111] IRNA (Persian), "Major General Salami martyred", <https://irna.ir/xjTPvG>, (13.06.2025).
[112] IRNA (Persian), "Names of the martyrs of the Zionist regime's terrorist attack", <https://www.irna.ir/news/85861053/>, (13.06.2025).
[113] Entekhab (Persian), "Brigadier General Mehrabi, Deputy for Intelligence of the Armed Forces General Staff, and Brigadier General Mehdi Rabbani, Deputy for Operations of the Armed Forces General Staff, were martyred", <https://www.entekhab.ir/fa/news/871348/>, (14.06.2025).
[114] Mehr News Agency, "IRGC releases names of 7 Aerospace commanders martyred", <https://en.mehrnews.com/news/233170/IRGC-releases-names-of-7-Aerospace-commanders-martyred/>, (15.06.2025).
[115] Mehr News Agency, "Iran confirms martyrdom of 2 more senior military officials", <https://en.mehrnews.com/news/233120/Iran-confirms-martyrdom-of-2-more-senior-military-officials/>, (14.06.2025).
[116] Donya-e-Eqtesad (Persian), "Latest health status of 'Ali Shamkhani'", <https://donya-e-eqtesad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188705/>, (16.06.2025).

Tehranchi, President of Islamic Azad University; Akbar Motallebizadeh, chemical engineering expert whose spouse was also killed; Saeed Borji Kazerooni, materials engineering specialist and physicist; Ali Bakoei Karimi, mechanical engineer; Ali Bakoei Katrimi, director of the Atomic and Molecular Physics Department at Tarbiat Modarres University; Mansour Asgari, faculty member at Imam Hussein University;[117] and Seyed Isar Tabatabai Ghomshe, mechanical engineering expert whose spouse also martyred,[118] were all ruthlessly assassinated in this day of terror.

98. On 14 June 2025, the terror campaign continued with the assassination of Seyyed Mustafa Sadati Armaki, a lecturer at Shahid Beheshti University. His immediate family—including his wife, three children, and parents-in-law—were also slaughtered, amplifying the cruelty of this act of terror.[119]
99. On 20 June 2025, Dr. Seyyed Asghar Hashemi Tabar, a PhD in Strategic Defense Sciences, fell victim to a targeted assassination. His spouse was killed alongside him, and their only child was left critically injured, a heartbreaking testament to the regime's indiscriminate terror.[120]
100. On 23 June 2025, Soleiman Soleimani, a renowned chemical engineering expert, was likewise assassinated, his death marking yet another atrocity in the ongoing terror campaign.[121]
101. Finally, on 24 June 2025, the regime's terror reached Astane Ashrafiyeh with the assassination of Seyyed Mohammad Reza Seddighi Saber.[122] His killing opened a brutal chapter of systematic violence against Iran's scientific community.
102. In the recent aggression by the Israeli regime, the lives of some of the nation's most promising students and pioneering scientists were tragically cut short.[123]

[117] Fararu (Persian), "Which scientists of the country were martyred in the Israeli attack?", <https://fararu.com/fa/news/875613/>, (15.06.2025).
[118] Student News Network (Persian), "Seyyed Isar Tabatabaei; The love story of a scientist who united love and homeland", <https://snn.ir/fa/news/1280090/>, (08.07.2025).
[119] Young Journalists Club (Persian), "The martyrdom of a scientific elite and scientist along with his family in Kashan", <https://www.yjc.ir/fa/news/8966475/>, (23.06.2025).
[120] Tasnim News Agency (Persian), "Funeral ceremony of the couple martyred in the Zionist regime attacks in Sabzevar + photos", <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/04/03/3341579/>, (24.06.2025).
[121] Tasnim News Agency (Persian), "Another scientist from the University of Science and Technology was martyred", <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/04/06/3343442/>, (27.06.2025).
[122] Tabnak (Persian), "New images from the scene of the assassination of an Iranian scientist with 12 martyrs", <https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1313577/>, (25.06.2025).
[123] See: Student News Network (Persian), "Academic Martyrs of the 12-Day War; In Memory of 29 Martyred Professors and Students", <https://snn.ir/fa/news/1278298/>, (26.06.2025).

Some prominent Iranian Scientists martyred and assassinated from13-24 June 2025

103. Apart from assassinating the aforementioned commanders, scholars and individuals, the Israeli regime has also attempted to assassinate other Iranian officials. On 16 June 2025, during the late morning hours, a meeting of Iran's Supreme National Security Council was underway on the lower levels of a building located in western Tehran. The session was attended by the President, the Speaker of Parliament, the Head of the Judiciary, and other senior officials when the attack was launched by the terrorist regime of Israel. Following the explosions, the power supply of the relevant floors was cut. However, the

officials managed to evacuate the premises using a pre-designated emergency exit.[124]

104. On 26 June 2025, the Israeli regime's Minister of Defense, in an interview, explicitly threatened Iran's Supreme Leader and revealed the regime's plans for assassination.[125] This outrageous and unlawful statement was issued in clear coordination with similarly inflammatory remarks made by the President of the United States—first on 18 June and again, 27 June 2025—when he referred to the Supreme Leader as an "easy target", declaring "we are not going to take him out—at least not for now", and further claiming he had prevented the Israeli regime or the U.S. Armed Forces from terminating his life. [126]
105. Such reckless and deliberate threats not only constitute a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Article 2(4), which unequivocally prohibits both the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, but also breach well-established principles of international law, including the inviolability of Heads of State, and amount to a clear incitement to state terrorism. Furthermore, the international counter-terrorism conventions and numerous UN resolutions, including those of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, reaffirm that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of its motivation or origin.
106. The deliberate assassination of Iranian military officials, scientists, and their family members outside active hostilities constitute grave violation of IHL and cannot be justified under the laws of armed conflict. These killings are extraterritorial acts of state terrorism. Under customary IHL, as well as Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), "no individual shall be arbitrarily deprived of life, including during armed conflict", unless such deprivation is lawful and strictly necessary.
107. Even in the context of active hostilities, the deliberate targeting of individuals who are hors de combat, such as military commanders not engaged in active hostilities, as well as civilians including scientists and academic staff, is prohibited and their assassination qualifies as a grave breach of IHL and a war crime
108. The principle of distinction, universally binding as customary international law and reaffirmed by the ICJ,[127] prohibits attacks on persons not taking direct part in hostilities. The majority of those assassinated, including scientific

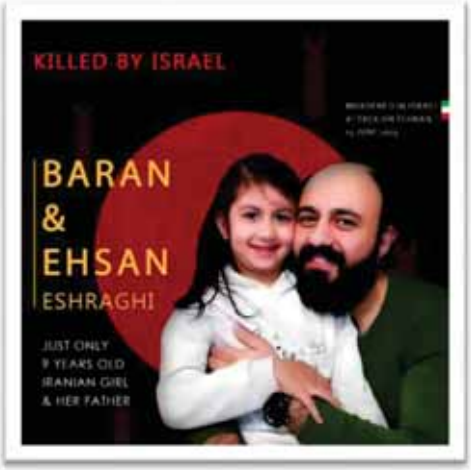
[124] Asr-e-Iran (Persian), "The injury of Pezeshkian during the Israeli attack", <https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1076248/>, (13.07.2025).
[125] Aljazeera, "'We wanted to eliminate Khamenei': Israel's Defence Minister Katz", <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/6/26/we-wanted-to-eliminate-khamenei-israels-defence-minister>, (26.06.2025).
[126] The Hill, "Trump says Iran leader is 'easy target' but safe 'at least right now'", <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5355000-trump-iran-supreme-leader-easy-target/>, (17.06.2025).
[127] *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 78.

figures and advisors, were not engaged in military operations at the time of the attacks. Their killing – particularly those that occurred in residential areas and involved family members – clearly fails to meet the legal threshold for lawful targeting.

109. The UN Security Council, in Resolution 1566 (2004), affirms that criminal acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to civilians or non-combatants, with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government constitute terrorism.[128] The acts described, including the coordinated killing of Iranian military leaders and scientists in their homes or outside combat, are consistent with acts of State terrorism, intended to instill fear, destabilize national leadership, and undermine the sovereign capacity of Iran.
110. Assassinating individuals on the territory of a State constitutes a serious violation of international law, including Article 2(4) of the UN Charter (prohibition on the threat or use of force), and the principle of non-intervention.
111. Moreover, under Articles 2 and 8 of the ARSIWA, these acts are attributable to the aggressor regime of Israel and constitute internationally wrongful acts. The systematic nature of these killings – accompanied by political admissions and deliberate planning – supports their characterization as state terrorism.
112. The UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Executions likewise stated that targeted assassinations by drones or special operation forces are unlawful unless the target is directly participating in hostilities and the strike complies with IHL principles.[129]
113. Apart from the above, given the large-scale and widespread nature of the attack directed against the civilian population, the acts also constitute crimes against humanity since murder has been the essential element in the assassinations committed by the Israeli regime, fitting into the requirements of crimes against humanity under Article 7 of the Rome Statute.
114. In conclusion, the targeted assassinations described hereinabove are legally indefensible and fall squarely within the definition of terrorism under both international criminal law and the broader framework of international responsibility. Iran retains the right to pursue remedies under international law.
115. These violations are not only legally indefensible, but also have had devastating human consequences on the ground. As a result of these indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks many civilians including women and children, were killed and martyred – their ‘guilt’: being a civilian!

[128] S/RES/1566 (2004), (8 October 2004), *Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004) [on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism]*, para. 3.

[129] UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Executions Callamard, Agnès. *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions: Use of Armed Drones for Targeted Killings*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/44/38 (15 August 2020), para. 35.



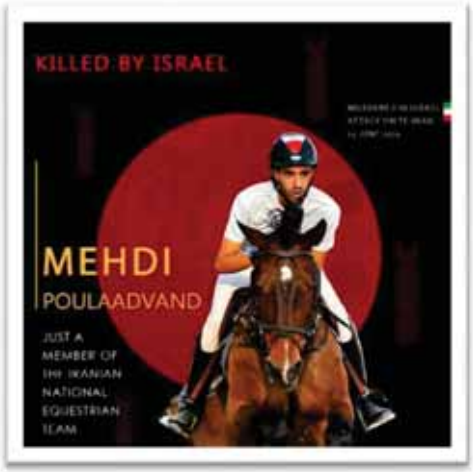
Baran, just only a 9-years-old Iranian girl killed with his father

Mahya, just only a 7-years-old Iranian girl

Tara, just only an 8-years-old Iranian gymnast girl

Niloufar, just an Iranian Pilates instructor who was killed with her parents

Parsa, just only an Iranian paddle player who was heading home after practice.



Mehdi, just only a member of the Iranian national equestrian team

Zahra, just only an Iranian Mountaineer and cyclist

Mansoureh, just only an Iranian painter and artist

Part V. VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

116. The instances of violations demonstrated hereinabove also seriously violate a wide range of human rights of the Iranian people, including the right to life, the right to security of the person, the right to health, the right to protection of family and private life, and the right to a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. These rights are protected under numerous core international human rights instruments and widely accepted as fundamental human rights.
117. It is well established under international law that the obligations contained in human rights treaties do not cease in times of armed conflict. As reaffirmed by the ICJ in the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* (2004),[130] and reiterated in the *Nuclear Weapons* Advisory Opinion (1996),[131] human rights law continues to apply in parallel with IHL. This includes, *inter alia*, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which remains binding in its extraterritorial application along with exercise of jurisdiction or effective control over persons or territory.[132]
118. The right to life under Article 6 of the ICCPR has been egregiously violated through indiscriminate and disproportionate missile attacks targeting civilians, as well as through premeditated assassinations of scientists and family members far removed from any battlefield. These acts constitute arbitrary deprivation of life, especially where lethal force was used outside situations

[130] *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 2004, p. 136, at para. 106.
[131] *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 25.
[132] Human Rights Committee, General Comment 31, *The Nature of the General Legal Obligation Imposed on States Parties to the Covenant*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.13, (29 March 2004), para. 10.

of direct threat or necessity. The Human Rights Committee has repeatedly emphasized that the use of force must comply with the principles of necessity and proportionality.[133] The systematic and widespread nature of these killings may also engage the threshold of crimes against humanity under customary international law.

119. Similarly, attacks on hospitals and medical staff, including children's hospitals and ambulances, amount not only to serious violations of IHL but also breaches of the right to health under Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has affirmed that destruction or disruption of medical facilities and infrastructure during armed conflict constitutes a violation of Article 12.[134]
120. The targeting of journalists and media facilities, such as the Iranian State TV station during a live broadcast, violates freedom of expression and freedom of the press under Article 19 of the ICCPR. The Human Rights Committee has clarified that States must not target journalists under any circumstances, and that attacks on media infrastructure not only hinder the dissemination of information but also infringe upon the public's right to access information, particularly during times of conflict.[135]
121. Furthermore, the deliberate attacks on critical civilian infrastructure – including water systems, energy installations, oil refineries, and airports – implicate the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11, ICESCR) and the right to a healthy environment, which is increasingly recognized as a component of both Articles 12 and 6 of the ICCPR and ICESCR, and has been recognized by the UN General Assembly in Resolution 76/300 (2022) as a universal human right.[136] These attacks also amount to collective punishment and infliction of terror upon the civilian population, prohibited under both IHL and IHRL.
122. The repeated attacks on civilian infrastructure, oil and gas installations, industrial facilities, and urban areas also constitute grave violations of customary international environmental law applicable both in times of peace and armed conflict. Under customary norms and treaty-based obligations, States are required to protect the environment from significant harm and to apply the principles of precaution and environmental impact assessment (EIA) when conducting military operations. These principles are codified in Principles 15 and 17 of the "Rio Declaration on Environment and

[133] Human Rights Committee, General Comment 36, *Article 6: Right to Life*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/GC/36, (03 September 2019), para. 12.
[134] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 14, *The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health (Art. 12)*, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/2000/4, (11 August 2000), paras. 34 & 50.
[135] Human Rights Committee, General Comment 34, *Article 19: Freedoms of opinion and expression*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34, (12 September 2011), para. 12.
[136] A/RES/76/300, (1 August 2022), *The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment*.

Development" (1992) and have attained customary status, as recognized by the ICJ in the *Pulp Mills* case.[137]

123. Moreover, the ICJ in its Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons (1996)[138] affirmed that general obligations of environmental protection are applicable during armed conflict and form part of international law.

Part VI. ATTACKS AGAINST NUCLEAR FACILITIES

124. In the course of the continued aggressive attacks of the Zionist regime against Iranian infrastructure from 13-24 June 2025, direct military attacks were carried out almost each day, against several nuclear facilities in Iran. The US also directed military attacks against these facilities on 22 June 2025. This is against well-established principles of IHL and existing international law as described below.
125. The Iranian facilities are under the safeguards of the IAEA in full compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Iran's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA), IAEA Statute and other relevant instruments in force, therefore there has remained no doubt that they do not pose any threat. On top of that, the said aggression occurred while negotiations were being held between Iran and the US regarding the Iranian nuclear activities and the lifting of unlawful sanctions.
126. Needless to say, the Zionist regime is not a party to key disarmament instruments, including most notably the NPT. The Israeli regime has neither signed NPT, nor has it respected any of the relevant UN Security Council and IAEA resolutions concerning its nuclear activities. In other words, the IAEA has no way to monitor or verify Israeli regime's nuclear arsenal. This is while the Zionist regime's stockpile is estimated to range between 75 and 400 nuclear warheads. This situation raises serious concerns about nuclear proliferation in the region, as Israeli regime's nuclear program is not subject to international oversight as other countries' programs.
127. Amongst other key disarmament treaties, which this criminal regime has blatantly disregarded, one can refer to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). The Zionist regime goes to such length as to consistently oppose any initiatives under these instruments, including annual UN General Assembly resolutions endorsing the TPNW.
128. In contrast, the peaceful nature of the nuclear program of Iran has also repeatedly been confirmed by the IAEA, which has conducted the highest numbers of inspections in this relation. Iran has been the sponsor of the

[137] *Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina v. Uruguay)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2010, p. 14, at para. 204.
[138] *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at paras. 30-33.

proposal for the establishment of a "Middle East nuclear-weapon free zone" in 1974 and since then has remained as a strong advocate thereof, which has been meaningfully opposed solely by the Zionist regime with the support of the US.

A) Special Protection of Nuclear Facilities under IHL

129. While IHL dictates distinction between civilian and military objects including peaceful nuclear facilities (as confirmed by the Article 52(1) of the Additional Protocol I of 1977 and Rule 1 of the ICRC findings), such facilities enjoy special protection. Codified IHL dictates that works and installations containing dangerous forces shall not be made object of attacks, and likewise in the ICRC's view particular care is required, if installations such as dams, dykes and nuclear electrical generating stations, and other installations are located at or in the vicinity of military objectives.
130. It is worth noting that according to the ICRC study in the conduct of military operations, all feasible precautions must be taken to avoid, and in any event to minimize, incidental damage to the environment. Furthermore, according to the ICRC study the use of methods or means of warfare that are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment is prohibited. Destruction of the natural environment may not be used as a weapon.[139]
131. The attacks of the Zionist regime against nuclear facilities in Iran, including at Natanz, Qom, Arak and Isfahan have been carried out as a grave violation of well-established principles of IHL.

B) UN Security Council Resolution 487

132. The UN Security Council Resolution 487, issued in 1981, while condemning the Israeli regime's attack on the Osirak reactor in Iraq, explicitly calls upon the regime, in its Paragraph 2, to "refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof"; the Israeli regime's attacks on Iranian nuclear facilities therefore constitute a blatant violation of the binding Resolution 487 issued by the Security Council in 1981.
133. The UN Security Council is responsible for monitoring and follow-up of its resolutions on the UN Member States including the said resolution. In this particular case, it lies with the UN Security Council to make the Zionist regime accountable for the breach of the UN Security Council resolution, the failure of which seriously undermines its credibility.

[139] Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rules 42-45, pp. 139-158.

C) IAEA Statute

134. Armed attacks against nuclear facilities undermine establishment or adoption of "standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property" as one of the functions of the IAEA under Article III.A.6 of its statute.
135. The Iranian nuclear facilities attacked by the Zionist regime were all under Iran's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) under the NPT (INFCIRC/214, 1974) to have Iran's activities monitored by the IAEA.
136. The attacks hamper, hinder and undermine IAEA's mandate and compromise Iran's efforts in carrying out its commitments in full transparency, cooperation and bona fide with the IAEA. At the time of the attacks, IAEA inspectors were present in Iran, which demonstrates the degree of the recklessness of the aggressive attacks by the Zionist regime.

D) IAEA Resolutions

137. Numerous resolutions adopted at the General Conferences of IAEA in consecutive years have been devoted to safety of nuclear facilities, in particular resolution No. GC(XXIX)/RES/444 dated 27 September 1985 on "Protection of Nuclear Installations Devoted to Peaceful Purposes against Armed Attacks" and resolution No. GC(XXXIV)/RES/533 dated 21 September 1990 on "Prohibition of All Armed Attacks against Nuclear Installations Devoted to Peaceful Purposes Whether under Construction or in Operation". These have been unequivocal in declaring that "any armed attack on and threat against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a violation of the principles of the UN Charter, international law and the Statute of the Agency".
138. The aggressive attacks of the Zionist regime against the safeguarded Iranian nuclear facilities therefore violate IAEA resolutions as well.

E) Use of Force against Nuclear Facilities in violation of the UN Charter

139. The deliberate targeting of nuclear facilities in Fordo, Natanz, Isfahan, and Khondab by the Israeli regime and the US, constitutes a manifest violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, that is, an act of aggression. This is further reaffirmed by Article 8 bis of the Rome Statute, which defines the crime of aggression as "the planning, preparation, initiation or execution, by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of a State, of an act of aggression which… constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations". Targeting peaceful

nuclear installations with high risk to civilians and the environment meets this threshold.

140. Moreover, such attacks may also constitute environmental war crimes due to their potential to cause widespread, long-term, and severe damage to the natural environment, prohibited under both customary IHL and treaty regimes. Under customary international law, States must also observe the principles of prevention, precaution, and environmental impact assessment, even during armed conflict. These principles have been recognized by the ICJ in the Pulp Mills case (Argentina v. Uruguay) and the Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, which emphasized there is an obligation not to allow activities under their jurisdiction to cause significant transboundary environmental harm.
141. Further, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD), to which the US is a party, prohibits the use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting, or severe effects. The core prohibitions of this instrument have entered the realm of customary international law binding all States. The potential release of radioactive materials from strikes on nuclear sites is precisely the kind of environmental modification that the Convention aims to prevent.
142. The United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution 47/37 (1992)[140] and other subsequent instruments, has reiterated that the protection of the environment must be respected even during armed conflict. The UN International Law Commission's 2022 Draft Principles on Protection of the Environment in Relation to Armed Conflicts (PERAC), while not binding, reflects evolving *opinio juris* and State practice indicating that military necessity does not justify environmental devastation.
143. Accordingly, the attacks by the Israeli regime and the US on Iran's nuclear facilities are not only unlawful uses of force but may also constitute environmental crimes, for which responsibility may be engaged. These acts violated peremptory norms and endangered regional and international peace, security, and environmental integrity.

Part VII. OBLIGATIONS OF THIRD STATES AND OTHER ENTITIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW WITH RESPECT TO AGGRESSION

144. States are prohibited from recognizing situations arising from a breach of a peremptory norm of general international (*jus cogens)*. This obligation, outlined in the ARSIWA, prohibits States from legitimizing unlawful acts and

[140] A/RES/47/37, (9 February 1993), *Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict*.

situations resulting from such breaches, which undermine the integrity of Charter-based international law.

145. In the Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), the ICJ stated that the prohibition of the use of force also includes indirect support such as supply of arms, military training, advice, equipping of the force, logistics support and the operational support provided to the aggressor State.
146. The acts of aggression of the Israeli regime and the US against Iran are a violation of the peremptory norm of "prohibition of aggression", and as such third States are not allowed to recognize them as lawful, nor render aid or assistance in maintaining such situations. Thus, any expressed or implied recognition by certain western States of the aggression of the Israeli regime or the US against Iran and providing any assistance whatsoever entails international responsibility of those States.
147. Article 41 of the ARSIWA addresses the consequences of serious breaches of peremptory norms (*jus cogens*). These breaches, which are considered violations of fundamental principles of international law, trigger specific obligations for all States, not merely the aggressors directly responsible for the breach. These include a duty to cooperate to end such breaches through lawful means and a duty not to recognize as lawful a situation created by the breach, or to render aid or assistance in maintaining the same.

i) *Duty to Cooperate:*

148. Third States are obligated to cooperate with each other to bring to an end the serious breach through lawful means. This includes resort to the UN Charter and action through the UN Security Council in case of existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, as in the present case, recommendations, or decisions under Articles 41 and 42 to maintain or restore international peace and security. Recourse to Article 51 concerning collective self-defense through providing assistance to the State in defense against aggression could be seen in the same context.
149. Since the trigger of the act of aggression by the Zionist regime and the US against Iran, despite three emergency sessions of the UN Security Council (13, 20 and 22 June 2025), no concrete measure was taken and the aggressors instead resorted to fake justifications for breach of the peremptory norm in question.

ii) *Duty of Non-Recognition:*

150. No State shall recognize as lawful a situation created by a serious breach. This is a crucial aspect of upholding the integrity of international law and preventing normalization of breach of peremptory norms.

151. The duty of non-recognition is not just a matter of formal declarations, rather according to advisory opinions of the ICJ on South West Africa (1971) and the Wall (2004), non-recognition involves isolation and active abstention, as well as prohibiting acts implying recognition.[141]
152. Nonetheless, some western countries have failed to demonstrate non-recognition of the situation resulting from the aggression by the Zionist regime or the US in defiance of well-established international law – which will be addressed hereinunder.

iii) ***Duty of Non-Assistance:***

153. Third States are prohibited from rendering aid or assistance to the responsible State(s) in maintaining the situation created by the breach of the *jus cogens* norm of prohibition of aggression.
154. It goes without saying that the abovementioned obligations highlight the collective responsibility of States to uphold international law and prevent the normalization of egregious violations. They reinforce the idea that certain fundamental norms of international law are of concern to the entire international community and require a collective response to ensure their protection.

A) Instances of denunciation and condemnation of aggression by third states and other entities

155. Following the acts of aggression of the Israeli regime and the United States against Iran, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), representing over half of the world's States, explicitly condemned the unlawful armed attacks against Iran.[142] While condemning the deliberate targeting of peaceful nuclear facilities by the Israeli regime, the NAM stressed that this reprehensible attack constitutes a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the fundamental principles of international law, including sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of States, while grossly violating the fundamental rights, in particular the right to life and the right to health. It was also cautions against inaction by the United Nations and the international community in the face of such aggressions of the Israeli regime in the region, which would only embolden

[141] *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1971, p. 16, at paras. 117–121; *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 2004, p. 136, at paras. 87, 114–115, & 159–160.

[142] "The Communiqué of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Recent Heinous Attack of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran", (13 June 2025), <https://voelkerrechtsblog.org/striking-irans-nuclear-facilities-international-law-scholars-warn-of-precedent-setting-violations/>.

its further commission of such crimes and undermine the credibility of the multilateral system.

156. Similarly, the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC)[143] condemned the aggressions by the Israeli regime by describing the acts as "attacks on Iran, including repeated military attacks on civilian infrastructure, peaceful nuclear facilities, and the assassination of scientists, senior military commanders, and innocent civilians, including women and children, in grave violation of peremptory norms of international law and principles of the UN Charter, including prohibition of threat or use of force against sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States".
157. The member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO),[144] called such aggressive actions against civilian targets, including energy and transport infrastructure, which have resulted in civilian casualties a gross violation of international law and the UN Charter.
158. In the same vein, the BRICS group,[145] considered the military strikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran "a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations", and expressed "serious concern over deliberate attacks on civilian infrastructure and peaceful nuclear facilities under full safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in violation of international law and relevant resolutions of the IAEA".
159. The Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter denounced and condemned in the strongest possible terms the unprovoked and premeditated heinous attacks perpetrated against the Islamic Republic of Iran and emphasized that these attacks constitute a "flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the most basic principles of international law and a blatant violation of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)" and the protection of nuclear facilities. In the special communique of the Group on the heinous attack of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Group recalled the "obligations of States under international law to refrain from any willful aid or assistance" to the Israeli regime in commission of these unlawful acts and also highlighted the inherent right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to self-defense under international law.[146]

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[143] OIC Resolution No.69/51-POL, "the Recent Aggressions by the Israeli Regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran", (22 June 2025), <https://new.oic-oci.org/Lists/ConferenceDocuments/Attachments/2731/Resolutions%20of%20the%20Political%20Affairs.pdf>; Statement of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-IPHRC), (17 June 2025), <https://oic-iphrc.org/home/article/606>.

[144] "Statement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Regarding Military Strikes on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran", (14 June 2025), <https://eng.sectsco.org/20250614/1861649.html>.

[145] "Rio de Janeiro Declaration: Strengthening Global South Cooperation for a More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance", (6 July 2025), <http://brics.br/en/documents/presidency-documents/250705-brics-leaders-declaration-en.pdf/@@download/file>.

[146] "Group of Friends in Defense of U.N. Charter condemn Israeli attacks on Iran", (15 June 2025), <https://en.irna.ir/news/85863562/Group-of-Friends-in-Defense-of-U-N-Charter-condemn-Israeli-attacks>.

160. In a joint statement by Arab and Islamic countries,[147] Israeli regime's attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as any actions that contravene international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations were categorically rejected and condemned. These counties also emphasized the necessity of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, adhering to the principles of good neighborliness, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.[148]
161. Apart from the above intergovernmental forums, nongovernmental groups and experts have also criticized such grave breaches of international law. The International Commission of Jurists, for instance, condemned Israeli regime's use of armed force against Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity as a grave violation of the UN Charter and international law and a major threat to international peace and security. Furthermore, the Middle East and North Africa Program Director of the commission, asserted "nothing under international law may justify these armed attacks and the deliberate targeting of protected civilians".[149]
162. UN experts in a statement, strongly condemned Israeli regime's military attacks on Iran, warning, "these attacks represent a flagrant violation of fundamental principles of international law, a blatant act of aggression and a violation of *jus cogens* norms". The experts emphasized that they are "gravely concerned that the recent strikes form part of a broader pattern of unlawful unilateral acts by Israel" citing ongoing occupation, apartheid, and violence in the West Bank and Gaza.[150]
163. In another similar statement, they unequivocally condemned the United States military attack against three nuclear facilities in Iran stating that "these attacks violate the most fundamental rules of world order since 1945 – the prohibition on the aggressive use of military force and the duties to respect sovereignty and not to coercively intervene in another country". The experts highlighted that "Iran has not attacked the U.S. or Israel with a nuclear weapon. There is no evidence whatsoever that Iran intends to imminently attack the U.S. or Israel with a nuclear weapon". In the words of the experts, " 'Preventive' or

[147] the State of Qatar, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Chad, the Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Djibouti, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the State of Kuwait, the State of Libya, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Somalia, the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Türkiye, the Sultanate of Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

[148] "Joint statement by Arab and Islamic countries affirms the necessity of halting Israeli hostilities against Iran and returning to the path of negotiations", (16 June 2025), <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/latest-articles/statements/joint-statement-by-arab-and-islamic-countries-affirms-the-necessity-of-halting-israeli-hostilities-against-iran-and-returning-to-the-path-of-negotiations>.

[149] "Israel's attack on Iran violates international law, threatening peace and security", (13 June 2025), <https://www.icj.org/israel-iran-israels-attack-on-iran-violates-international-law-threatening-peace-and-security/>.

[150] "UN experts condemn Israeli attack on Iran and urge end to hostilities", (20 June 2025), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/06/un-experts-condemn-israeli-attack-iran-and-urge-end-hostilities>.

'anticipatory' self-defense against speculative future threats, such as nuclear proliferation or terrorism, has not been permitted by international law since the UN Charter was adopted 80 years ago".[151]

B) Instances of aid to, and endorsement of aggression by certain States

164. Despite the clear and unequivocal principles of international law concerning States' obligations not to recognize situations resulting from serious breach of a peremptory norm of general international law, that is "prohibition of aggression", and obligation not to provide aid or assistance to the aggressor, certain countries have blatantly violated the same by providing support to the Israeli regime and the United States as aggressors. In this section, we take a quick glance at such instances.
165. Apart from openly supporting the Zionist regime in its aggression against Iran and carrying out armed attacks against Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities, according to reports the US delivered approximately 300 Hellfire missiles to the Zionist regime just days before the attacks.[152]
166. Although Secretary of State Marco Rubio claimed that the Zionist regime acted independently, stating the U.S. was not involved, there are facts to the contrary. President Donald Trump praised the Israeli regime's strikes as "excellent" and "very successful",[153] and warned that Iran must "make a deal now" over its nuclear program or face "even more destructive and deadly military action". He added that there had already been "great death and destruction" and cautioned that future strikes would be "even more brutal". Trump criticized Iran for refusing multiple chances to reach an agreement, telling them "to just do it", but they "just couldn't get it done". He pledged continued military support for the Israeli regime stating, "Israel has a lot of it, with much more to come – and they know how to use it".[154] He suggested that the attacks were coordinated with the talks he was conducting: "We gave Iran 60 days to make a deal and today is 61, right?"[155] While Trump authorized US

[151] "UN experts condemn United States attack on Iran and demand permanent end to hostilities", (26 June 2025), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/06/un-experts-condemn-united-states-attack-iran-and-demand-permanent-end>.
[152] Mizan Online News Agency, "Middle East Eye: U.S. secretly supplied Hellfire missiles to Israel", <https://www.mizanonline.ir/en/news/1520/middle-east-eye-us-secretly-supplied-hellfire-missiles-to-israel>, (14.06.2025); Middle East Eye "Exclusive: US quietly sent hundreds of Hellfire missiles to Israel before Iran attack", <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/exclusive-us-quietly-sent-hundreds-hellfire-missiles-israel-iran-attack>, (13.06.2025).
[153] BBC News, "Trump tells US media attack on Iran was 'successful'", <https://www.bbc.com/news/live/c93ydeqyq71t?post=asset%3A3961f086-cd38-49f5-a7f9-fca4245b12a8#post>, (13.06.2025).
[154] CBS News, "Trump urges Iran to "make a deal, before there is nothing left" after Israeli strikes on nuclear sites", <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-urges-iran-make-a-deal-after-israeli-strikes-nuclear-sites/>.
[155] <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/trump-tells-reuters-its-unclear-if-iran-still-has-nuclearprogram-2025-06-13/>, (13.06.2025).

forces to assist in intercepting the initial Iranian missiles, the US warned Iran against attacking American interests or personnel, emphasizing it would respond militarily if such attacks occurred.[156]

167. Following the attack, US forces moved closer to the West Asian region.[157] On 16 June 2025, it was reported that the US was moving forces to the West Asian region over the Atlantic Ocean, including at least 31 tanker aircrafts to Europe; an unusually large number.[158] On 17 June 2025, reports claimed the aircraft carrier, USS Nimitz, was on the way to the West Asian region.[159]
168. On 17 June 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump called for the complete evacuation of Tehran.[160] He also claimed "we now have complete and total control of the skies over Iran" and in hideously indecent remarks called for Iran's "unconditional surrender", while viciously threatening to assassinate Iranian Supreme Leader Grand Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.[161] On the same date, his Vice President JD Vance indicated that the US might join the war against Iran.[162]
169. On 22 June 2025, President Donald Trump officially declared that US has "completed a successful attack" at Fordo, Natanz and Isfahan nuclear facilities.[163]
170. The active and consistent aid and assistance to the Israeli Zionist regime by the US incurs its responsibility under international law, and has to cease immediately.
171. Certain other countries have either provided aid, or have otherwise recognized the aggression by the Israeli regime and the US in utter defiance of

[156] The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, "Israel Strikes Iran: Initial Assessments from Washington Institute Experts", <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/israel-strikes-iran-initial-assessments-washington-institute-experts/>, (13.06.2025).

[157] Politico, "US moves warships closer to Israel", <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/06/13/pentagon-destroyer-israel-iran-00405019/>, (13.06.2025).

[158] U.S.News, "US Bolsters Trump's Middle East Military Options by Moving Refueling Aircraft, Officials Say", <https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2025-06-16/exclusive-us-bolsters-military-options-for-trump-with-refueling-aircraft-officials-say>, (16.06.2025); The War Zone, "U.S. Air Force Fighters Deploy To Reinforce Middle East", <https://www.twz.com/air/u-s-air-force-fighters-deploy-to-reinforce-middle-east>, (17.06.2025).

[159] Navy Times, "USS Nimitz heading to Middle East, defense official says", <https://www.navytimes.com/news/your-navy/2025/06/16/uss-nimitz-heading-to-middle-east-defense-official-says/>, (16.06.2025).

[160] NDTV World, "'Everyone Should Evacuate Tehran': Trump Cuts Short G7 Visit with a Warning", <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/israel-iran-conflict-everyone-should-immediately-evacuate-tehran-says-donald-trumpamid-fierce-fighting-8686429>, (17.06.2025); Reuters, "Trump calls for Iran's 'unconditional surrender' as Israel-Iran air war rages on", <https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/trump-urgestehran-evacuation-iran-israel-conflict-enters-fifth-day-2025-06-17>, (18.06.2025).

[161] The New York Times, "Israel Conducts New Strikes on Tehran and Trump Calls for Iran's 'Unconditional Surrender'", <https://www.nytimes.com/live/2025/06/17/world/israel-iran-trump>, (17.06.2025).

[162] Politico, "Vance says Trump may 'take further action' on Iran as the president calls for 'UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER'", <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/06/17/vance-trump-iran-00410451>, (17.06.2025).

[163] BNC News, "U.S. bombs three Iranian nuclear sites; Trump warns against retaliation", <https://www.nbcnews.com/world/middle-east/live-blog/israel-iran-conflict-rcna214241>, (22.06.2025).

international law, an act that entails their international responsibility and seriously threatens the international legal order.[164]

172. Statements made by E3 officials—in flagrant contradiction with Article 2(4) of the UN Charter— do not only indicate a breach of a peremptory norm of international law but also undermine the foundational principles of the United Nations and jeopardize the rule of law at the international level.
173. Germany has aligned itself with the Israeli regime's wrongful acts. Its Chancellor, Mr. Friedrich Merz characterized the Israeli regime's aggression as "dirty work that Israel is doing for all of us".[165] It is a clear admission of Germany's complicity in the Israeli regime's violations of international law, exposing Germany's abandonment of its constitutional "never again" commitment. Additionally, German Interior Minister Mr. Alexander Dobrindt, upon visiting the occupied Palestine, stated: "We are a hundred percent behind Israel's actions in recent days, including the strike on nuclear sites".[166]
174. Meanwhile, French Defense Minister, Mr. Sébastien Lecornu overtly admitted complicity in defending the aggressor and obstructing the exercise of Iran's right of self-defense by stating that "the French army shot down fewer than ten drones, using aircraft and surface-to-air missiles".[167]
175. At the same time, the UK Prime Minister, Mr. Keir Starmer, has posted that Iran's nuclear program (that everyone knew was and still is a hundred percent peaceful under the IAEA safeguards) is a grave threat to international security. He goes on to assert that the US has taken action to alleviate that threat.[168]
176. These official statements endorsing the Israeli regime's blatant acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, including attacks on peaceful nuclear facilities, entail international responsibility for the respective governments.[169]

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[164] Germany, France, UK, Canada, Australia, Ukraine, Paraguay, and Argentina supported the aggression of the Israeli regime in official statements. Friedrich Merz, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, praised the Israeli regime's "courage" in doing the "dirty work for all of us"; see <https://p.dw.com/p/4w2xN/>. The French Minister of Defense, Sébastien Lecornu, also admitted having provided assistance to the aggressor by intercepting Iran's defensive missiles; see: https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/france-says-it-intercepted-drones-targeting-israel-prior-iran-ceasefire-2025-06-26/.

[165] DW-TV, "G7 joint statement says Iran 'the principal source of regional instability'", <https://p.dw.com/p/4w2xN/>, (17.06.2025).

[166] Daily Excelsior, "Dobrindt vows full support to Israel post talks with Israeli FM", <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/dobrindt-vows-full-support-to-israel-post-talks-with-israeli-fm/>, (29.06.2025).

[167] Reuters, "France says it intercepted drones targeting Israel prior to Iran ceasefire", <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/france-says-it-intercepted-drones-targeting-israel-prior-iran-ceasefire-2025-06-26/>, (26.06.2025).

[168] The Guardian, "Keir Starmer backs US strike on Iran but warns of wider escalation risk", <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/jun/22/starmer-backs-us-strike-on-iran-and-calls-for-tehran-to-return-to-negotiations>, (22.06.2025).

[169] Canada, Australia, Ukraine, Paraguay, and Argentina have also supported the aggression of the Israeli regime in official statements, which is contrary to their obligation not to recognize a situation resulting from breach of the peremptory norm of "prohibition of aggression".

Part VIII. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND REPARATION

177. Under international law, commission of an internationally wrongful act entails international responsibility and the wrongdoer is obliged to make reparation. Aggression by the Israeli regime and the United States is no exception and as such entails the international responsibility of the latters to act responsibly and fulfil their obligation to make full reparation.
178. The egregious violations of international law committed by the Israeli regime and the US, particularly aggression in defiance of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, their coordinated attacks against civilians and protected objects in contravention of IHL, accompanied by their grave breaches of IHRL – give rise to international responsibility under international law. These acts meet the threshold of internationally wrongful acts attributable to both of the aggressors, as articulated in the ARSIWA, adopted by the ILC and widely regarded as reflecting customary international law.
179. Under Article 1 of ARSIWA, every internationally wrongful act entails its international responsibility. The conduct of the Israeli regime's armed forces and its agents are clearly attributable to the Israeli regime under Article 4 thereof, just as the US' participation – through its direct attacks on Iranian nuclear facilities and its logistical, intelligence, and cyber support – is attributable to it as acts of state organs. These actions include not only armed intervention, but also enabling, directing, or facilitating commission of violations by the Israeli regime. The targeted assassination of Iranian officials and scientists, the deliberate attacks on civilians and non-military infrastructure, and the material and moral damage caused by these coordinated attacks constitute acts of aggression as well as war crimes.
180. These violations trigger the legal consequences laid out in Part Two of ARSIWA, which include the obligation to cease the internationally wrongful acts (Article 30(a)), to offer appropriate assurances and guarantees of non-repetition (Article 30(b)), and to make full reparation for the injury caused, whether material or moral (Article 31). The gravity and scale of the violations by both the Israeli regime and the US also justify the invocation of international accountability mechanisms, including inter alia international criminal proceedings and determining the aggressor by the Security Council.
181. Furthermore, several of the acts attributed to the Israeli regime, particularly assassination of high-ranking Iranian officials and academics while outside active hostilities amounts to acts of State terrorism and constitutes war crimes. The use of extraterritorial force within Iranian territory, particularly against civilian targets, also violates the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations. Deliberate targeting of Iran's nuclear facilities and indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against civilian objects and civilian population of Iran, in violation of

well-established principles of customary international law, constitute grave breaches of international law.

182. The Israeli regime's unlawful conducts are of such a gravity that one can undeniably represent a systematic violation of IHL, IHRL, and the UN Charter, which must be subject to international accountability mechanisms.
183. Accountability mechanisms extend to international cooperation, particularly through the UN General Assembly under its "Uniting for Peace" procedure (Resolution 377 A (V)),[170] where the Security Council fails to act due to political considerations, veto paralysis or silence. UN Member States are entitled to invoke the international responsibility of both the Israeli regime and the US under Article 42 of ARSIWA, as Iran is the victim of serious breaches of *erga omnes* obligations. The Islamic Republic of Iran therefore reserves all its rights to pursue justice through diplomatic, legal, and international judicial avenues, including through international courts and tribunals.
184. The obligation to ensure accountability for internationally wrongful acts - particularly those that violate peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*) – arises independently of treaty obligations and binds all States under customary international law. Accordingly, aggression by the Israeli regime and the US entails heightened international responsibility, including potential legal consequences within the framework of State responsibility as well as international criminal law.
185. Pursuant to Article 40 of ARSIWA, serious breaches of obligations arising under peremptory norms, such as aggression, trigger specific legal consequences. As was described above, these include the obligation of all States to cooperate to bring the unlawful situation to an end (Article 41(1)), the obligation not to recognize as lawful any situation created by such breaches (Article 41(2)), and the duty not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation.
186. It should be highlighted that the consistent position of the Islamic Republic of Iran– particularly during the deliberations of the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly on the ILC's work concerning peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*) – is that no organ of the United Nations, including the Security Council, is above the law or exempt from the constraints imposed by jus cogens norms. As stated during Iran's official interventions at the UNGA Sixth Committee the binding nature of *jus cogens* applies equally to States and international organizations, including the Security Council, and therefore, any measure or inaction by the Council that would lead to or perpetuate violations of *jus cogens* is unlawful under international law.
187. The Security Council's continued failure to identify and condemn unlawful use of force by the Israeli regime and the United States as acts of aggression,

[170] A/RES/377 (V), (3 November 1950), *Uniting for Peace*.

the targeting of civilians, and the destruction of protected infrastructure in the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Israeli regime and the United States constitute not only a political failure but also a breach of its legal duties under the Charter of the United Nations. Inaction in the face of violations of *jus cogens* – such as aggression – renders the Council complicit in maintaining an unlawful situation and undermines the authority of international law itself.

188. As affirmed in the ILC's Draft Conclusions on Jus Cogens (2022), particularly Conclusion 11, "No derogation by organs of international organizations" is permitted from peremptory norms. The Council's silence, under Chapter VII or otherwise, does not legitimize violations of peremptory norms nor suspend States' obligations to respect and ensure respect for such norms.
189. The Islamic Republic of Iran therefore urges Member States to recall that *jus cogens* norms generate *erga omnes* obligations, and any breach or failure to act upon such obligations – whether by States or international institutions – invites legal and moral scrutiny. The failure of the Security Council to act in this case must not be viewed as legally neutral: it reflects a violation of its Charter-based responsibility to maintain international peace and security in conformity with international law.
190. As further recognized in UN General Assembly Resolution 60/147 on the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation*, victims of gross violations of international law – including those stemming from acts of aggression – are entitled to access to justice, effective remedies, and reparations.[171] The Islamic Republic of Iran and its people, as victims of these violations, possess the legal right to seek accountability and redress before competent international bodies and mechanisms, in order to restore international law, uphold justice, and prevent impunity.

CONCLUSION

191. Five rounds of negotiations aimed at resolving the so-described outstanding nuclear issues of Iran and lifting of unjust and unlawful sanctions were held with the United States in 2025. A sixth round was scheduled to be held on Sunday 15 June 2025. However, in a heinous act of aggression, the Israeli regime launched unprecedented strikes against Iranian IAEA-safeguarded nuclear facilities amidst an all-out aggression against civilian people and infrastructure, and the United States, in blatant hypocrisy, not only backed the aggressor, but also launched separate aggressive attacks against the said facilities.
192. The unlawful use of force by the Israeli regime from 13 – 24 June 2025 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

[171] A/RES/60/147, (21 March 2006), *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*.

coupled with the act of aggression of the United States on 22 June 2025 constitute a blatant violation of Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter, and a crime of aggression.

193. International law, including norms and principles enshrined in the UN Charter, jurisprudence of the ICJ as well as State practice does not approve lame justifications for aggression under pretexts of anticipatory self-defense.

194. The aggression, by the Israeli regime and the US against Iran, was initiated by acts of terrorism against military State officials outside hostilities and was further accompanied by grave breaches of fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, including distinction between civilian objects and military objectives, proportionality and necessity, among others. It led to the death and injury of hundreds of civilians including women, children, scientists, university lecturers and medical staff as well as destruction of civilian buildings including hospitals and oil and gas reservoirs, among others, in blatant violation of international humanitarian law, tantamount to war crimes.

195. The above serious breach of the peremptory norm of international law of "prohibition of aggression" obliges third States to call for the condemnation of the attacks and refrain from providing aid or assistance to the acts of aggression. Many States and multilateral forums including the NAM, BRICS, SCO, and OIC, among others, did the same while certain countries failed to do so in defiance of well-established international law. The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that this can lead to erosion of international law norms and principles and the weakening of Charter-based order.

196. The aggressions were also accompanied by armed attacks against IAEA-safeguarded Iranian nuclear facilities again contrary to the UN Charter, the IAEA Statute, the NPT and IAEA resolutions. Ironically, these were carried out literally in the course of nuclear negotiations between Iran and the US, undermining the credibility of the latter's claims for peaceful settlement of disputes.

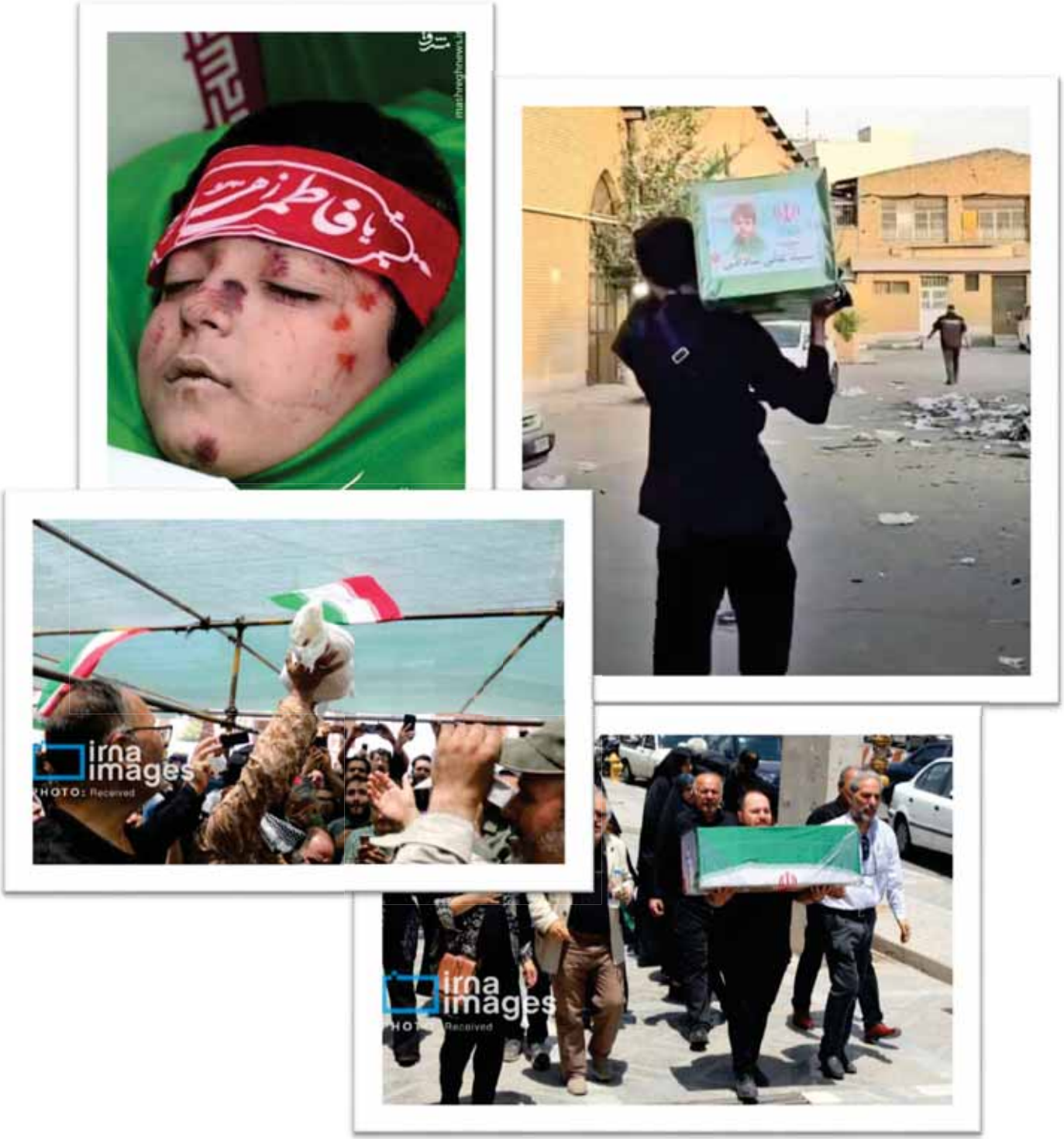
197. In view of the facts and legal assessments set out in this report, the Islamic Republic of Iran once again urges the UN member States to extend support for upholding the values, norms and principles embodied and enshrined in the UN Charter, and refrain from providing any support to aggressors.

198. The Islamic Republic of Iran further reiterates its inherent right to defend itself under the UN Charter and will use all available legal, political and diplomatic tools at its hand to ensure that its Charter-based rights and those of its people are not infringed upon and that all losses resulted from the said acts of aggression and violations of international humanitarian law are redressed in due manner.

*** The content of this report is without prejudice to the longstanding position of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the non-recognition of the Israeli regime. The Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently voiced**

the illegitimacy of the formation of such an entity as a subject under international law. The unprecedented horrendous disregard for each and every fundamental principle of international law, in one way or another, by the Israeli occupying regime, calls into question, once again, the legitimacy of its so-called membership of the United Nations.

ANNEX: ADDITIONAL INSTANCES OF VIOLATIONS BY THE ISRAELI REGIME AGAINST CIVILIANS AND DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE



One person is enough to carry their bodies… yet the burden of grief will take a lifetime

Thirty dreams, silenced too soon—each face a story unfinished


ISNA PHOTO
Majid Khabi


فارس
FARSNEWS
M.Mahdi Dehghani


ISNA PHOTO
Majid Khahi


ISNA PHOTO
Morteza Zangene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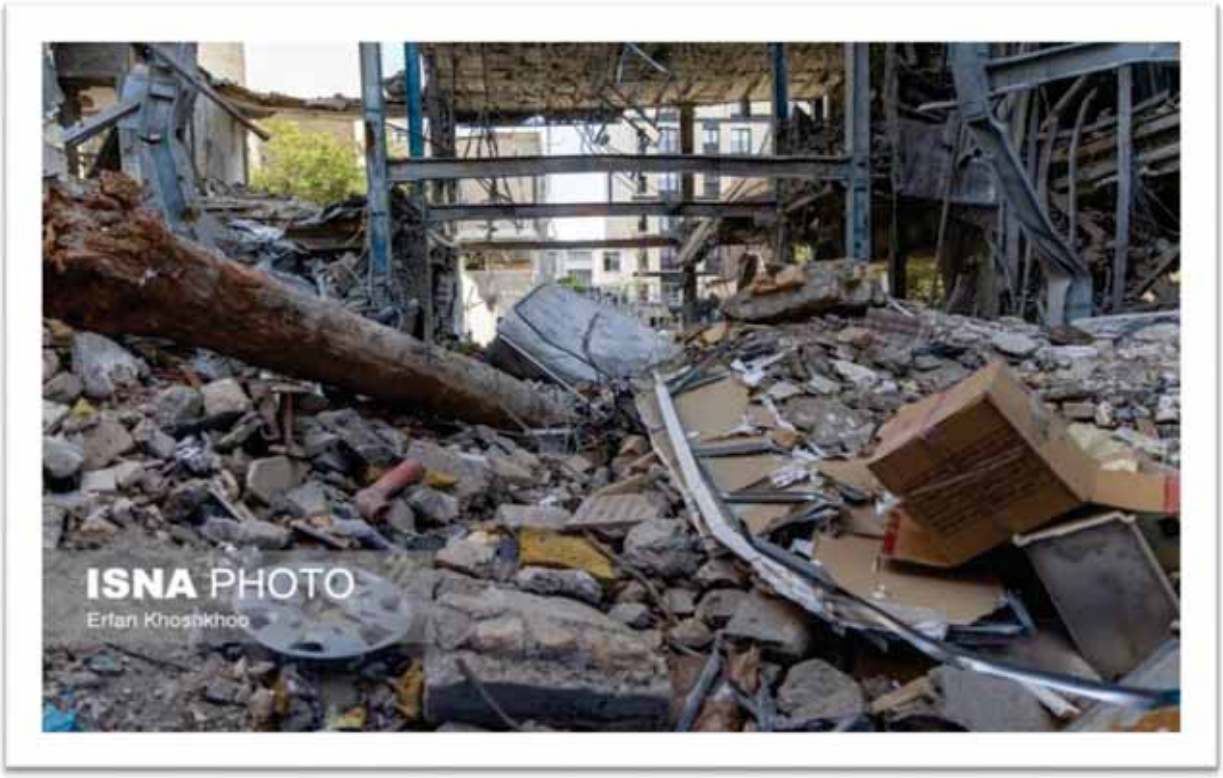
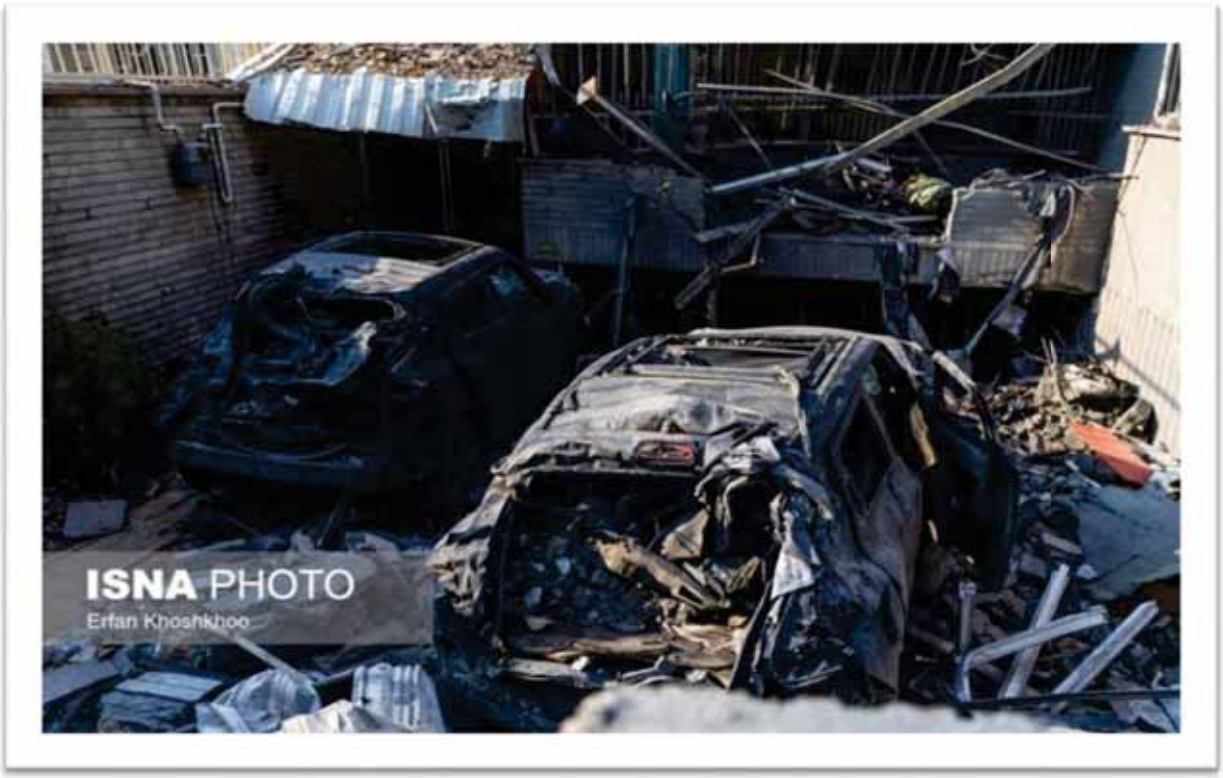
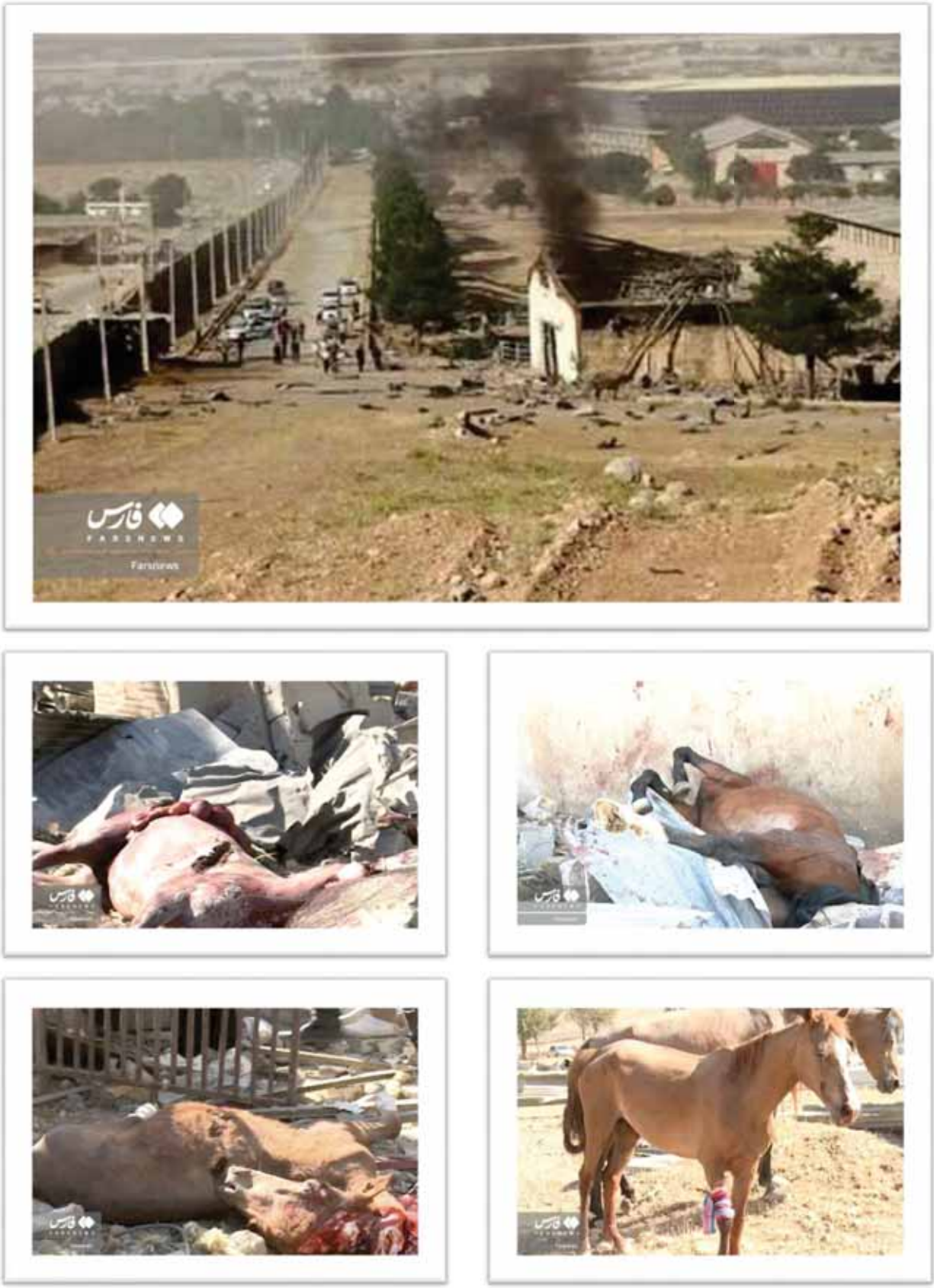
Erfan Khoshkhoo





Instances of deliberate attacks on civilian objects



The aftermath of missile strikes on a horse-breeding center in Kermanshah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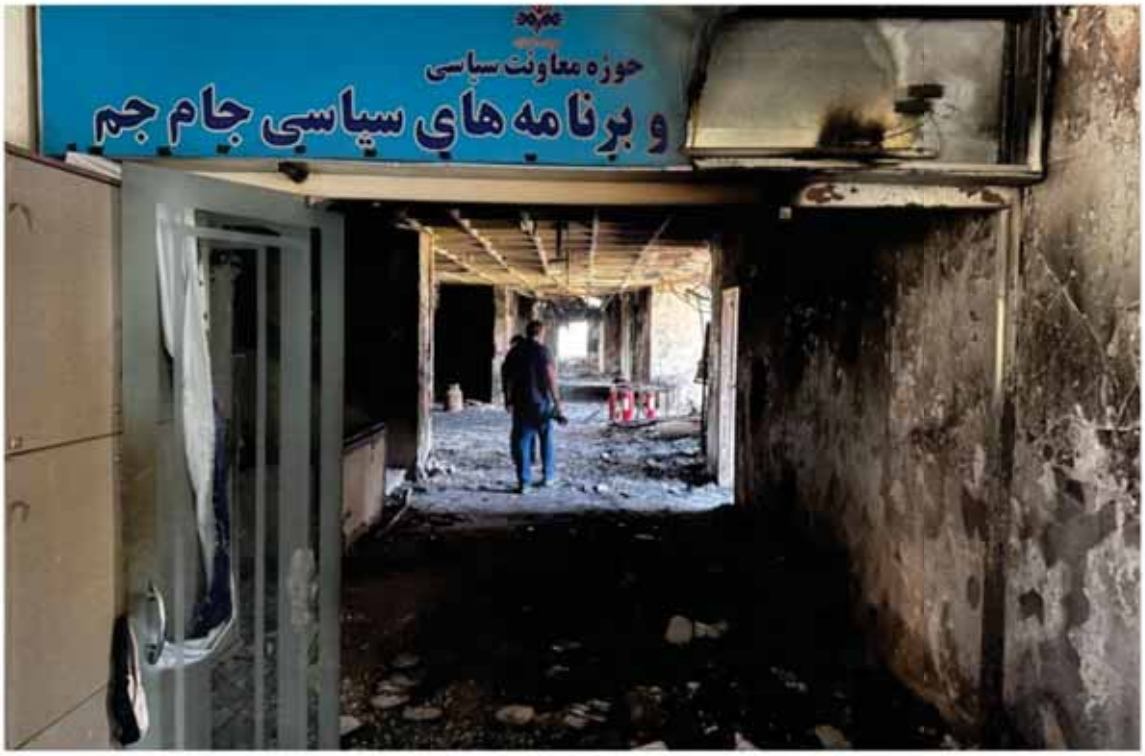
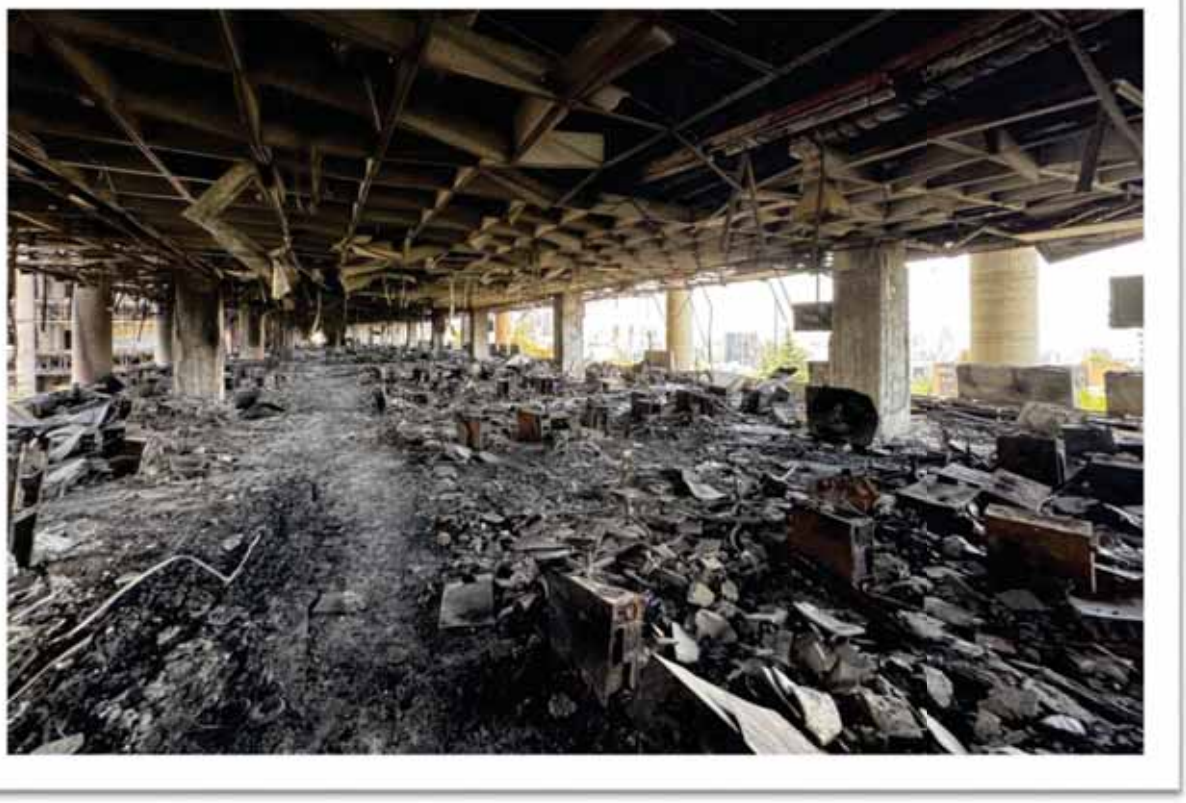
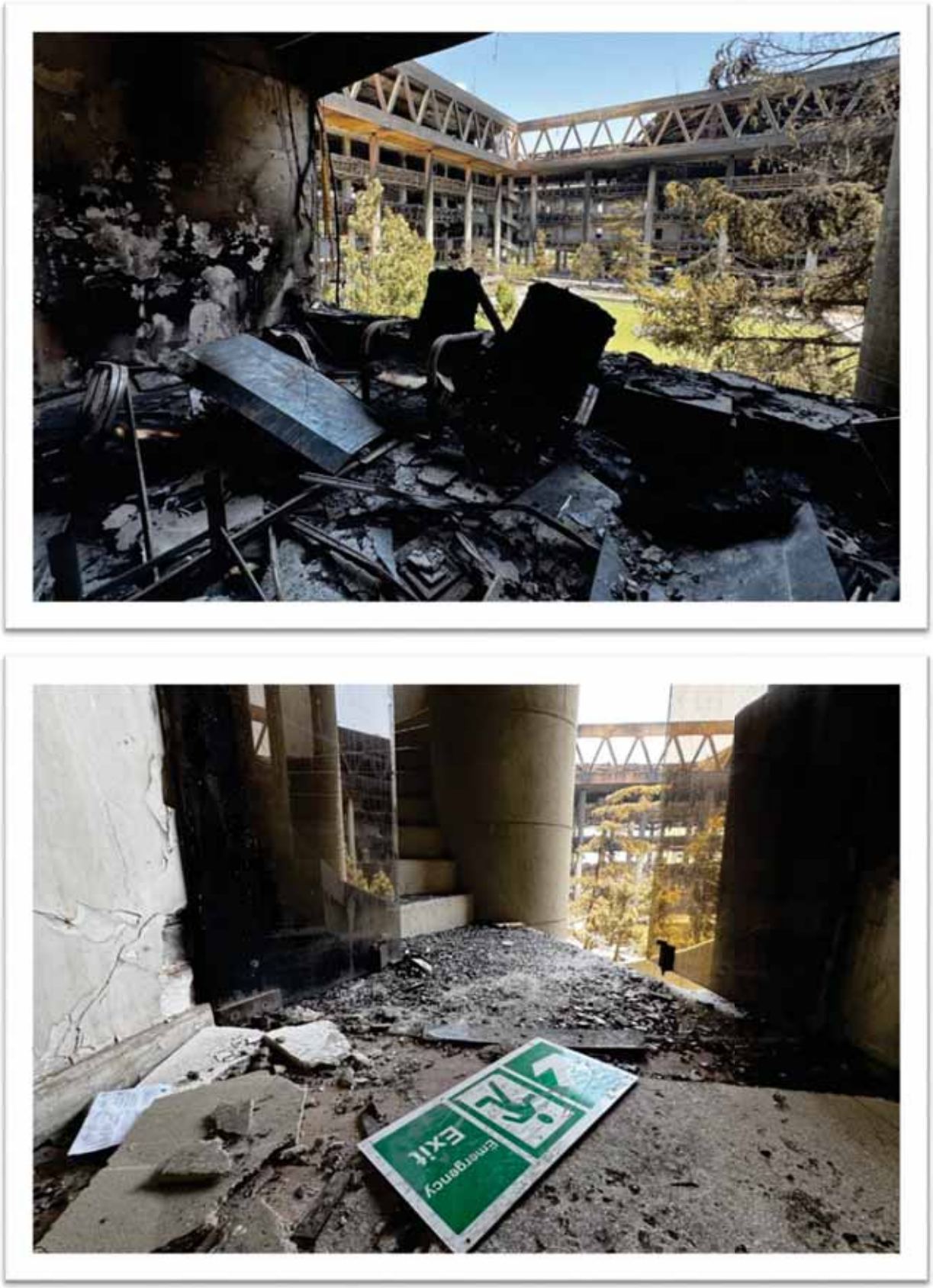
The aftermath of Attack on Evin Prison


حوزه معاونت سیاسی
و برنامه های سیاسی جام جم

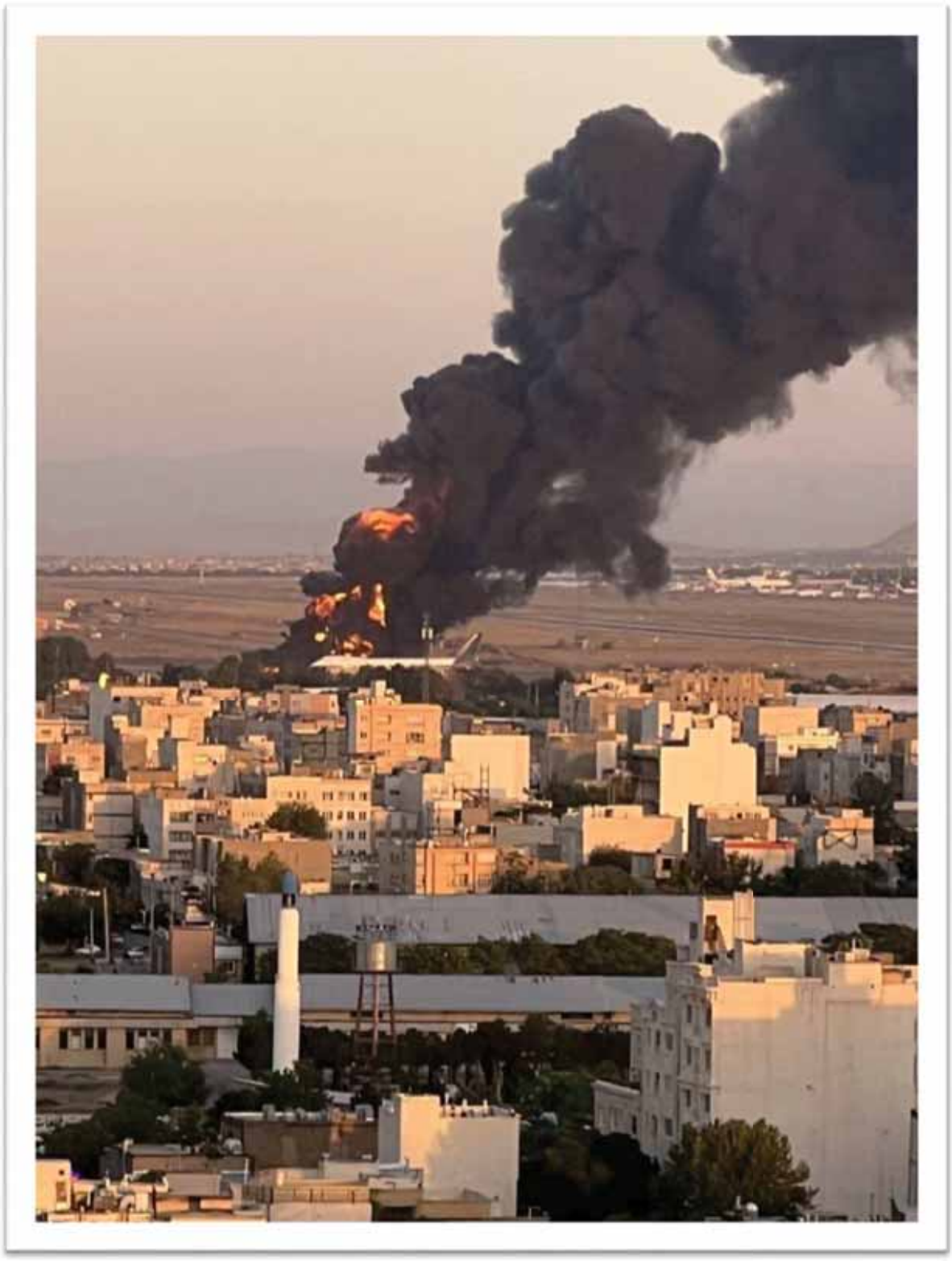




The aftermath of Attack on the Iranian State TV station (IRIB)

Attacks on fuel depots in western Tehran by the Israeli regime

The aftermath of attack on Tabriz airport



Attack on Shahid Hasheminejad Airport in Mashhad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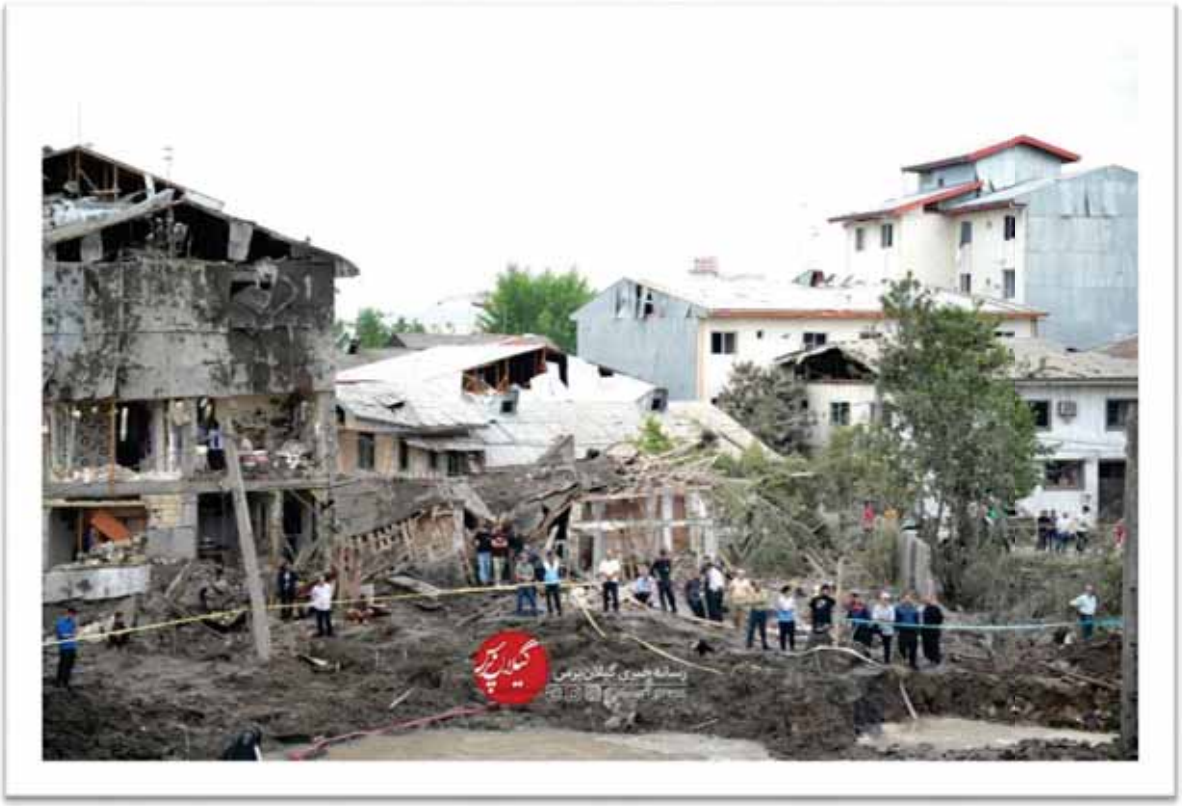


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The aftermath of attack on Astane Ashrafiyeh by the Zionist regime