



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Deputy for International and Legal Affairs

The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

Diplomatic Notes, Official Correspondence and International Statements



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Deputy for International and Legal Affairs

June-July 2025

In the Name of God

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the Zionist Regime and the United States**

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International Statements**

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Preface by the Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Zionist regime's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the early hours of 13 June 2025 flagrantly violated the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the peremptory norms of international law, and threw the vile nature and aggressive terrorist proclivities of this illegitimate regime into sharp relief. This illegitimate entity and its criminal clique not only trampled upon international human rights and humanitarian law, but also blatantly violated Iran's national sovereignty. This unlawful aggression—conceived and carried out as part of a hybrid warfare against our nation, was decisively thwarted by the vigilance and heroic resistance of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a consistent global diplomatic campaign representing the glorious unity of all Iranian, and under the wise leadership and command of the Supreme Leader—dealt a drastic defeat upon the aggressors.

In the heat of the Israeli aggression, the United States joined forces with the Zionists and carried out unlawful invasions of Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities. By so doing, they not only implicated themselves in Israel's criminal gambit, but also breached their international commitments by committing a crime against international peace and security through the brute use of force in an act of aggression. Iran however rose to the challenge and mounted a swift, resolute and crushing response—as per its right to self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter—under international law, and foiled the foes' plots. When it comes to the safeguard of sovereignty and territorial integrity, Iranians lead by example.

What you're reading is a compiled account of Iran's legal and diplomatic countermeasures against this aggression, aiming not only to blow the whistle on the inhumane and unlawful acts of the aggressors, but also to legally make the case that the onus is on the international community to hold the perpetrators of this aggression to account.

The current report has been compiled by the Deputy for Legal and International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, comprised of diplomatic notes, official correspondence

with international organizations, statements issued by regional and global entities, and other evidence and legal arguments meticulously put together in a comprehensive format. The objective has been to not only document the historic resistance by Iran against aggression, but also to provide a documented archive of vast global condemnation against the U.S. and Israeli regime. The focal point of all these documents—duly submitted to international and regional organization such as the United Nations Security Council and other relevant bodies, all the countries, and Iranian embassies abroad—is to accentuate the exigencies of countering the West’s double standards towards the terrorism of aggression and breaches of international law.

The report delves deep into the legal aspects of this aggression, discussing the international responsibility of the aggressors, the imperative of the reparations for the damages incurred, and the need to prevent the recurrence of such crimes. It is our hope that this collection will serve as an authoritative resource for researcher, legal experts and decision makers.

In conclusion, I am grateful and sincerely acknowledge and commend the tireless efforts of all those involved in preparation of this valuable compilation within the Deputy for Legal and International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who worked diligently to document this significant chapter in Iran’s contemporary history.

Seyed Abbas Araghchi
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Letter of Foreign Minister to His Counterparts



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

28 June 2025

Excellency,

I write to you in the wake of unprovoked and utterly grave acts of military aggression by the Israeli regime and United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran. From 13 to 24 June 2025, in a blatant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter, unlawful attacks were made on Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities, including sites located at Natanz, Fordow, Arak and Isfahan. These attacks were basically a small portion of the bigger assaults on our cities, hospitals, infrastructures, military commanders, scientists and ordinary citizens including women and children.

As you are aware, an overwhelming majority of the UN Member States unequivocally condemned the acts of aggression perpetrated against Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its deep gratitude for the principled positions taken by those Member States who took their responsibility in upholding international law and Charter of the United Nations seriously.

The invaders have openly betrayed the fundamental rules that govern relations among civilized nations and have critically undermined diplomacy. It shall be remembered that it was the United States—a permanent member of the UN Security Council and a depository of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)—that initiated such unlawful act in support of the genocidal ambitions of an internationally indicted war criminal who governs Israel. The attack by a Nuclear Weapon State against a Non-Nuclear Weapon State party to the NPT, whose nuclear program is subject to comprehensive safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), is absolutely illegitimate and a big blow on non-proliferation regime.

The Israeli regime and the U.S. government bear full responsibility for the consequences of these aggressions, which significantly heightens the risk of plunging the world into instability with the potential of causing humanitarian and

environmental catastrophes. This blatant disregard for international law violates numerous international obligations, including IAEA General Conference Resolution 533, Article 56 of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, UN Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), and Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, to name a few.

These blatant violations of international law undermine the very foundations of multilateralism, the rule of law, and the prohibition of use of force. As you are fully aware, the UN member states should not only uphold international law but they also have a responsibility to ensure its implementation. In this context, I call upon your esteemed government to stand for truth in defense of international law and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

In this context, my country deems the establishment of the responsibility of the aggressors as a moral priority and legal obligation, and will continue to pursue the issue with a view to establishing the responsibility of the aggressors and securing appropriate reparations in accordance with international law. In this regard, in my recent communication with the Secretary General and President of the Security Council of the United Nations (as attached), I requested that the Secretary General recognize the Israeli regime and the United States as the initiators of the act of aggression and their subsequent responsibility therefor, including compensation and reparation. On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I extend a hand of cooperation to you to strengthen multilateralism and reinforce diplomacy. We deeply value your constructive stance at this critical juncture for international peace and security.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my highest consideration.

 **Seyed Abbas Araghchi**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Official Correspondence Registered as UN Documents

In the immediate aftermath of the Israeli aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Foreign Minister Dr. Seyed Abbas Araghchi undertook an intensive diplomatic campaign, including through communications with the UN system, aimed at mobilizing international legal and political support for Iran's right to self-defense under international law.

The context of these communications is rooted in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, fundamental principles of international law and the UN Charter, the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the IAEA Statute, which, among other things, recognize the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in the event of an armed attack and ensure the safety of peaceful nuclear facilities and the right to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Israeli regime's and U.S.' military actions were widely condemned as violations of international law and the sovereignty of a UN member state.

By addressing his counterparts and the heads of international organizations, Dr. Araghchi sought not only to affirm Iran's legal position but also to shape international public opinion, underscore the asymmetric nature of the confrontation, and demand accountability from those responsible for aggression.

His correspondence constituted a vital element of and spearheaded Iran's broader diplomatic effort to safeguard national sovereignty, restore regional stability, and uphold the foundational principles of the United Nations and international law.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations played a central role in coordinating the Islamic Republic's diplomatic efforts during the intense period of Israeli military aggression. As the principal representative body of Iran at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Mission served as the focal point for articulating and defending the country's positions on the unfolding conflict.

Throughout the wartime period, the Mission actively engaged with UN officials and organs, Member States, and international organizations to convey Iran's perspective, reaffirm its legitimate right to self-defense,

and expose the unlawful nature of Israeli regime's and U.S.' actions under international law. The Mission issued official statements, convened and participated in urgent consultations, and submitted formal letters and communications to the UN Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, and other relevant bodies.

Furthermore, the Mission worked tirelessly to mobilize international diplomatic support, counter disinformation, and ensure that Iran's narrative was clearly presented in the global diplomatic arena. This section of the report provides a detailed account of these efforts, including the content of diplomatic communications, records of high-level meetings, and the outcomes of various initiatives undertaken during the course of hostilities.

Foreign Minister's Letter on the Israeli Attack against Iran



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

13 June 2025

Excellency,

I am writing to you with utmost urgency and deep alarm regarding a brazen and unlawful act of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a reckless and deliberate escalation that flagrantly violates the Charter of the United Nations and the most fundamental norms of international law, Israel has launched a coordinated series of military assaults targeting several Iranian cities, and its peaceful nuclear facilities, senior military officials, scientists and civilians.

Among the targets was the Natanz nuclear facility -one of Iran's principal nuclear sites, which operates under the full safeguards and monitoring of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This reckless attack has not only endangered Iranian civilian lives, but also posed an alarming threat to regional and international peace and security by risking a radiological disaster. Any deliberate military targeting of nuclear facilities under international safeguards constitutes a grave violation of international law. This dangerous assault further undermines the global non-proliferation regime and the integrity of the IAEA's mission.

Simultaneously, a number of targeted assassinations of senior Iranian military officials and scientists have been carried out in the capital, Tehran. These deliberate and premeditated acts constitute clear instances of state terrorism. The responsibility for these heinous crimes has been publicly and arrogantly claimed by the regime's Prime Minister himself, constituting an open admission of responsibility.

These outrageous actions represent not only a grave violation of Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity as a sovereign UN Member State, but also constitute acts of aggression and war crimes under international law and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions. Most critically, these heinous attacks constitute a blatant violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, which unequivocally prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

These coordinated acts mark yet another episode in Israel's pattern of unlawful and destabilizing conduct in the region, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Israel, the most terrorist regime in the world, has now crossed every red line, and the international community must not allow these crimes to go unpunished. The Security Council and the Secretary-General must condemn this aggression and act immediately and unambiguously. This is not



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

merely a military attack against one nation—it is a direct assault on the principles that underpin the international legal order. Failure to respond will only embolden the aggressor, reward impunity, and invite further chaos in an already fragile region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its inherent right to self-defense as enshrined in Article 51 of the UN Charter and will respond decisively and proportionately to these unlawful and cowardly acts. The Islamic Republic of Iran will act with full resolve to protect its sovereignty, its people, and its national security. This right is non-negotiable. Israel will come to deeply regret this reckless aggression and the grave strategic miscalculation it has made.

Given the seriousness of this unlawful aggression and its implications for international peace and security, I call for the immediate and urgent convening of a Security Council emergency meeting. The Council must fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter, strongly condemn this act of aggression, and take urgent and concrete measures to hold the Israeli regime fully accountable for its crimes. I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council and brought to the attention of all Member States.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Seyed Abbas Araghehi
Minister of Foreign
Affairs

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Foreign Minister's Letter on the U.S. Invasion of Iran



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

22 June 2025

Your Excellency,

Further to my letter dated 13 June 2025, I am writing to you again in the wake of a brazen act of military aggression, this time committed by the United States against peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the enrichment sites at Natanz, Isfahan and Fordow on 21 June 2025, in clear violation of international law and the UN Charter.

I bring to your attention this grave alarming aggression in which a Nuclear-Weapon State attacked a Non-Nuclear Weapon State Party of NPT, whose nuclear activities are under IAEA comprehensive safeguards. As you are fully aware, this attack follows several earlier assaults to the facilities committed by the Israeli regime, a non-party to the NPT in possession of nuclear arsenals. The latest reckless act of aggression by the US not only constitutes a flagrant breach of global peace and security but also poses severe humanitarian and serious environmental risks.

Targeting of nuclear installations is clearly prohibited per numerous international instruments including the IAEA General Conference Resolutions 444, 475 and 533, and article 56 of Additional Protocol to Geneva Conventions. This kind of attack that mark a new low in international relations can lead to catastrophic consequences, massive civilian casualties, and long-term ecological devastation.

This act of aggression by the United States shall be condemned in its strongest terms. The US government must be held accountable for its criminal attack in support of a regime that under the leadership of an internationally wanted war criminal threatens to plunge the whole world into chaos and instability.

It is expected that the emergency session of the United Nations Security Council that is called for to address this act of aggression makes a clear and unequivocal condemnation of the US as a Security Council Permanent Member. The UN and multilateral structures are at the brink and a perilous situation. I expect you as the guardian of the UN system stand firm against this peace defying unlawfulness. The world is watching-inaction will only worsen the crisis and lead to further deterioration of global security.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

We expect the Security Council, and the Secretary-General to fulfill their legal and moral obligations without delay.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Seyyed Abbas Araghchi
Minister of Foreign Affairs

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be the signature of Seyyed Abbas Araghchi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To: H. E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

cc: H.E. Ambassador Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
President of the United Nations Security Council

Foreign Minister's Letter on the UNSC's Responsibility for Maintenance of Int'l Peace and Security



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

28 June 2025

Excellency,

Pursuant to the letter dated 13 June 2025 (S/2025/379) regarding the act of aggression committed by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran from 13 June 2025 until 24 June 2025, and other relevant communications, I am writing to recall the necessity of fulfilment, by the United Nations Security Council, of its primary responsibility in maintenance of international peace and security.

Since the beginning of aggression of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 13 June 2025 in flagrant breach of Article 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter, a number of residential buildings, civilians and civilian infrastructure were deliberately targeted in blatant violation of international law. While the full scale of the losses is under assessment, several hospitals and relief centers were targeted in grave breach of international humanitarian law, a few energy installations were targeted with the aim of disrupting daily lives of civilians, and IAEA-safeguarded nuclear facilities became the target of attacks of Israeli regime and the United States in Qom, Arak, Natanz and Isfahan in grave violation of the UN Charter, the NPT, IAEA instruments and its resolutions.

These unilateral attacks on Iran, violate numerous fundamental rules of international law, including:

- the right to life under article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- the international prohibition on the use of force under article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter and customary international law (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) (1970): Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations), which has the status of *jus cogens*;
- the prohibition on aggression (General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) (1974): Definition of Aggression);

- the duty of non-intervention in the internal affairs of another State (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) (1970): Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations);

- the duty to respect the sovereignty of another State; and

- the right of the Iranian people to self-determination under article 1(2) of the United Nations Charter and common article 1(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

Following the aggression, a considerable number of UN Member States and regional and international organizations condemned the aggression and attacks in strong terms, recognized them as a serious violation of the UN Charter, including the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) through its Communiqué of 13 June 2025, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) through its Statement of 17 June 2025, BRICS through its Statement of 25 June 2025, Group of the Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations through its statements of 14 & 24 June 2025, the Arab Union through its statement of 21 June 2025 and the PGCC through its statement of 17 June 2025. Furthermore, the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation strongly condemned the aggressions through its resolution of 22 June 2025.

While this is a minimum requirement of the rule of law at the international level, in particular, considering the *erga omnes* obligation of non-recognition of breach of a peremptory norm of international law, it is incumbent upon the UN Security Council to fulfill its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security entrusted upon it under Article 24 (1) of the Charter.

Therefore, and in the present context, in order to give effect to the provisions of the Charter, and in view of the fact that the Security Council has the duty of determining, as per Article 39, the existence of an act of aggression by the Israeli regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we solemnly request that the Security Council recognize the Israeli regime and the United States as the initiators of the act of aggression and their subsequent responsibility therefor including compensation and reparation. The Security Council should also hold the aggressors accountable and prevent the recurrence of such heinous and serious crimes to enable it to maintain international peace and security. It should be noted that political and military leaders who order an act of aggression,

are also individually liable for the international crime of aggression under customary international law.

It is further emphasized that the said act of aggression is a brazen assault on the very foundations of international law, and that tolerating the same and the legal consequences thereof seriously undermines the credibility of the United Nations system, poses a real threat to rule of law at the international level and engenders lawlessness in the future of international relations in our region as well as the international community at large.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Seyyed Abbas Araghchi
Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations

20 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

Defensive Operations under Article 51 of the Charter

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نهایتگی و انعم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نور انسان ملل سر

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2532156

16 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to the letter dated 13 June 2025 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (S/2025/379) regarding the unlawful acts of aggression committed by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, I would like to inform you that 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 has conducted proportionate defensive operations directed exclusively at military objectives and associated infrastructure within the occupied territories under the illegal control of the Israeli regime. These measures were undertaken strictly in response to Israel's unlawful use of force, in manifest violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter, and in full accordance with the principles of necessity and proportionality under international law. Initially, Iran's response was confined to military targets. However, following Israel's deliberate escalation and its continued acts of aggression, including the strike on critical Iranian civilian infrastructures, most notably the attack on the Asaluyeh refinery near the Persian Gulf on 14 June 2025, Iran, consistent with the principle of proportionality, undertook additional measures targeting specific infrastructure in Israel as legitimate targets that materially supported its ongoing aggression. Iran's military response is solely aimed at repelling aggression, deterring, and preventing the recurrence of such crimes. Iran will resolutely defend its security and territorial integrity.

As indicated in our previous communication, the Israeli regime launched unprovoked aerial attacks on multiple sites across Iranian territory, including in Tehran and other major cities, without regard for the principle of distinction under international humanitarian law. Among the principal targets were several safeguarded nuclear facilities under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including Natanz. Israeli regime's attacks on safeguarded nuclear facilities marks a dangerous and unprecedented escalation that risks radioactive nuclear material and poses a significant threat to the region and the world.



These egregious acts of aggression have resulted in the death and injury of scores of Iranian civilians, including women and children. Israel committed a grave breach of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law, and the legal regime protecting peaceful nuclear installations. The Israeli regime's ongoing aggression is also a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It represents a flagrant breach of Article 2(4) of the Charter.

Despite Iran's request to take immediate and decisive action, the Security Council's response thus far has been marked by silence and inaction. Such inaction gravely undermines the Council's credibility and the very foundations of international law that constitute the bedrock of the United Nations. It should also be noted that any cooperation by third countries with the Zionist regime's aggression makes them complicit in the legal responsibility and consequences of this crisis.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its resolve to exercise its inherent right to self-defense until such time as Israeli aggression ceases or the Security Council acts decisively to prevent further violations.

Excellency,

In view of the above, the Islamic Republic of Iran, once again, urges the Secretary General as well as the Security Council to shoulder their primary responsibility under the Charter to maintain international peace and security, and to:

- Unequivocally condemn the Israeli regime's act of aggression against Iran, including the attack on civilians, civilian infrastructures, including Iranian nuclear facilities, in particular the Natanz facility;
- Hold Israel and its accomplices fully accountable for this serious breach of international peace and security;
- Take immediate and effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts and to uphold the authority of international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Amir Saad Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

22 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

Imperative of Condemning the Attacks on Nuclear Facilities

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2532157

16 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to Iran's previous letters dated 13 and 16 June 2025 (S/2025/379 - S/2025/387), I am writing to you regarding the brazen and unlawful military assaults perpetrated by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental principles of international law. These attacks have included deliberate strikes against Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities, which are fully safeguarded and monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

In this context, I wish to recall Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), in response to Israel's bombing of Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor. That resolution, *inter alia*, "strongly condemns the military attack by Israel in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct," and "calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof." It further requested "the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of the present resolution."

The recent military attacks against Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities fall squarely within the scope of Resolution 487 (1981). Moreover, repeated public statements by Israeli officials threatening further attacks against Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities represent a grave and escalating threat to international peace and security and call for urgent action by the Security Council.

In light of these developments, I respectfully request that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council and the wider membership on the status of implementation of operative paragraph 2 of Resolution 487 (1981), particularly in relation to the Israeli

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

regime's continuing violations and threats targeting peaceful nuclear facilities under international safeguards.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Amir Sa'id Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Call for UNSC Action in the face of U.S.-backed Zionist Aggression

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2533133

18 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters dated 13 and 16 June 2025, (S/2025/379-S/2025/387-S/2025/388), I am writing to draw the urgent and grave attention of you and members of the Security Council to the blatant aggression and armed attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the terrorist and genocidal regime of Israel in flagrant and deliberate violation of the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental norms and principles of international law.

As detailed in the aforementioned communications, on 13 June, the Israeli regime, in full coordination with the United States, launched a deliberate, premeditated, and large-scale act of aggression, effectively waging war against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This act of war included a series of targeted strikes against critical civilian infrastructure, residential areas, hospitals, the Red Crescent headquarters, and most recklessly, nuclear facilities operating under the full verification and safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These savage and unlawful attacks not only constitute a grave violation of Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also represent a flagrant breach of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, and a direct and serious threat to regional and international peace and security.

The situation has dangerously escalated due to mounting and undeniable evidence of direct United States involvement in this unlawful campaign of aggressive war against Iran. Explicit statements and provocative actions by senior U.S. officials, including a brazen threat to assassinate the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the President of the United States, and open threats to launch strikes against Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities, point to coordinated complicity in acts of war and state-sponsored aggression and terrorism at the highest levels. These reckless and inflammatory statements, especially when issued by the Head of State of a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, constitute a grave and flagrant violation of international law, including Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, the sovereign equality of States, and the inviolability and immunity of Heads of State under customary international law. These unlawful threats and actions must be condemned in the strongest terms and addressed by



the Security Council with the utmost urgency, before they further destabilize the region and erode the very foundations of the UN Charter.

In light of these grave developments and especially the humanitarian consequences of the Israeli aggression, we request the **immediate convening of an emergency meeting of the Security Council** under the relevant provisions of the UN Charter to urgently consider the situation and fulfill the Council's responsibilities under Chapter VII.

The Security Council cannot remain a passive bystander. It has a legal obligation under Article 39 of the Charter to determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, and act of aggression, and act accordingly to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The Islamic Republic of Iran urges the Security Council to **immediately fulfill its primary responsibility under Chapter VII of the Charter**, including by:

- condemning and rejecting the unlawful use of force against Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity and people in violation of international law and the UN Charter, particularly Article 2 (4)
- recognizing the imposed war by Israel against Iran as aggression
- preventing further aggression, including any involvement by external powers in a war of aggression against Iran
- demanding an immediate end to Israel's aggression
- taking binding enforcement measures to compel the aggressor to halt its violations

Similarly, the Secretary-General, pursuant to **Article 99 of the Charter**, also has a clear legal, political, and moral responsibility to act without delay. The Secretary-General must bring this matter before the Security Council as a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, condemn the ongoing aggression in the strongest terms, and work actively to prevent further aggression, including any involvement by external powers in a war of aggression against Iran.

Failure to act at this pivotal and perilous moment would constitute a profound abdication of the Security Council's responsibilities and a grave betrayal of the principles enshrined in the

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United Nations Charter. Such inaction would embolden the aggressor to commit further aggression, erode the credibility and authority of the United Nations, and signal to the international community that impunity is tolerated even in the face of the most egregious violations of international humanitarian law. The international community must not remain silent as crimes of aggression are committed in broad daylight, as international humanitarian law is systematically violated, and as peaceful nuclear facilities operating under IAEA safeguards come under direct attack. This is a test of the Security Council's resolve and of the international community's commitment to uphold the rule of law instead of rule of force. Failure to meet this test would have far-reaching and irreversible consequences for international peace and security.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its inherent right, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to self-defense to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, the Iranian people, and its vital national interests against this ongoing aggression. Iran will continue to exercise this right as long as the Security Council fails to discharge its primary responsibility under the Charter and until the Israeli aggression is fully terminated.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Amir Saeed Irvani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodriguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

Calling on the UNSC to Condemn the Zionist Attack

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در سازمان ملل متحد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2533721

19 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters dated 13, 16 and 18 June 2025, (S/2025/379-S/2025/387-S/2025/388-S/2025/391), I am writing to bring to your immediate and urgent attention the continuing and intensifying acts of aggression committed by the Israeli regime against the peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in gross violation of international law, the United Nations Charter, and relevant binding international instruments. Today, 19 June 2025, in continuation of armed attacks on Iran's peaceful sites and facilities, Israel launched a direct military strike against the Arak Heavy Water Research Reactor, a facility that is under the full monitoring and verification of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). This facility was most recently verified by the IAEA on 14 May 2025. This reprehensible act constitutes the third such attack in recent days. On 13 June 2025, Israel carried out an armed attack against the Uranium Conversion Facility and the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant, followed by another aggression on 18 June 2025 targeting centrifuge production sites in Tehran and Kordj, both facilities also fall under the scope of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in accordance with Resolution 2231 and the JCPOA.

These repeated acts of aggression are flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the Statute of the Agency, IAEA General Conference Resolutions GC/RES/444 and GC/RES/533, and Security Council Resolutions 2231 (2015) and 487 (1981). They also represent an unprecedented and dangerous assault on the integrity of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the system of multilateral safeguards administered by the IAEA.

The Israeli regime has declared its intention to continue these armed strikes against nuclear sites and facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Iran "for as many days as it takes." We further note with deep concern credible reports that the United States, a Depositary State of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), is considering providing support to Israel's ongoing campaign of military aggression. Such a move would not only constitute a grave breach of the NPT but would set an irreversibly dangerous precedent, eroding the foundations of the global non-proliferation regime.

Despite repeated and well-documented warnings issued by Iran concerning Israeli threats to its peaceful nuclear sites and facilities, the IAEA Director-General had a clear responsibility to take effective preventive and deterrent measures. Regrettably, however, no effective or deterrent measures have been undertaken by the Agency or the Director General in response.

Following the Israeli regime's aggression against Iran's peaceful nuclear sites and facilities, and even though an overwhelming majority of Member States, including numerous Board members,

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unequivocally condemned the Israeli attacks and called for their immediate cessation, the Director-General's statement to the Board of Governors on 16 June 2025 made no reference to Israel as the perpetrator of the aggression, nor did it include any condemnation of the targeting of peaceful nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, in clear contravention of the Agency's mandate and established legal norms. Continuation of the Agency's silence and inaction, in breach of its obligations under its Statute and established Security Council resolutions, will render it complicit by omission in these unprecedented and unlawful acts of aggression.

Excellency,

The time to act is now. The international community, in particular, the Security Council must not remain silent as crimes of aggression are committed in broad daylight, as international humanitarian law is widespread and systematically violated, and as peaceful nuclear sites and facilities operating under IAEA safeguards come under direct attack.

The Islamic Republic of Iran urges, once again, the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take an unambiguous and principled position in condemning Israel's unlawful military strikes on Iran's peaceful nuclear sites and facilities under IAEA safeguards. Iran also urges the Security Council to demand an immediate cessation of all such attacks and to reaffirm the inviolability of safeguarded nuclear sites and facilities, in line with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the Agency, and IAEA General Conference Resolutions.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Amir Saeid Irvani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

Documenting the Grave Failures of IAEA DG

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تowards سازمان ملل متحد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2534259

20 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing to share with Your Excellency the deep concerns of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the grave failure and inaction by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Mr. Rafael Grossi, in fulfilling his mandate and responsibilities under the IAEA Statute. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention and that of the Security Council's members to the following points:

- 1- The public statements made by Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi in the period immediately preceding the recent act of aggression by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran constitute a clear and serious breach of the standard of impartiality required of his Office. Such statements are unequivocally incompatible with the legal duties and obligations imposed upon him under the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- 2- In view of the repeated, well-documented, and unambiguous warnings issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning explicit threats by the Israeli regime against its nuclear sites and facilities—sites which remain under the full scope of IAEA safeguards and are dedicated exclusively to peaceful purposes—the Director General was under a direct and binding obligation to undertake appropriate preventive and deterrent measures, consistent with the mandate and objectives of the Agency. Neither the Director General nor the Agency has discharged this obligation. The failure to take any effective or deterrent action in response to these threats represents a dereliction of duty under the IAEA Statute and established international legal norms.
- 3- Of particular legal consequence is the Director General's response at the press conference held following the opening of the Board of Governors on 9 June 2025. When confronted with explicit threats issued by the Israeli regime against safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iran, the Director General referred only to Israel's so-called "concerns that need to be addressed," while deliberately omitting any reference to the binding prohibitions enshrined in international law and codified in IAEA General Conference Resolutions GC(34)/RES/533 and GC(44)/RES/444, both of which categorically prohibit any threat or use of force against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes. This omission

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represents a deliberate failure to uphold and apply binding legal principles within the Director General's remit.

- 4- The Director General's conduct in the aftermath of the aggression perpetrated by the Israeli regime further evidences a sustained failure to meet the standards of neutrality, objectivity, and professionalism required by his Office. His statement to the Board of Governors on 16 June 2023 failed to identify Israel as the responsible party for the aggression and omitted any condemnation of the unlawful targeting of safeguarded nuclear facilities, despite Israel's own public and unapologetic declarations of intent to continue such actions "for as many days as it takes." This failure to attribute responsibility or to issue condemnation constitutes a breach of the Agency's duty to uphold the integrity of its safeguards system and undermines the foundational principles of the global non-proliferation regime.
- 5- The Director General's continued silence and inaction in the face of these violations—contrary to the IAEA's statutory responsibilities and the obligations arising under relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions—constitutes *de facto* complicity, by omission, in acts of aggression unprecedented in the history of the Agency.
- 6- This is not an isolated incident. The Director General has previously failed to respond to unlawful and escalatory conduct by the Israeli regime. Following the regime's unprecedented threat to use nuclear weapons against the civilian population in Palestine and Gaza, the Ambassadors of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Vienna addressed a joint communication to the Director General, dated 15 December 2023 (INFCIRC/1165), urging him to take a clear, principled, and public position in line with the Agency's mandate. Despite the clarity and collective character of this appeal, the Director General failed to issue any public statement or take any formal action to acknowledge or condemn this grave threat, thereby abdicating his responsibilities under the Statute.
- 7- In stark contrast, the Director General has consistently adopted a politicized, selective, and discriminatory posture towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. When Iran lawfully exercised its sovereign rights under Article 9 of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) to withdraw the designation of specific inspectors, the Director General responded with immediate and public condemnation. In his report to the Board of Governors dated November 2023 (GOV/2023/58), he employed unduly severe and accusatory language, singling out the Islamic Republic of Iran in a manner fundamentally

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inconsistent with the objectivity, restraint, and impartiality required under the Statute and expected of his Office.

- 8- The Director General's conduct constitutes a clear and continuing breach of the legal obligations of neutrality, professionalism, and impartiality imposed by the IAEA Statute. This conduct has materially undermined the credibility, objectivity, and institutional legitimacy of the Agency. The Islamic Republic of Iran asserts that these actions are legally irreconcilable with the Director General's binding obligations under Article III of the Statute and constitute a failure to discharge the functions of his Office in accordance with the requisite standards of independence, integrity, and impartiality.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Amir Saad Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodríguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

On the U.S. Attack against Iran

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تأییدی و انهم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
روز شانزدهم خرداد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2534265

21 June 2025

Excellency,

Further to our previous letters dated 13, 16, 18, 19, and 20 June 2025, (S/2025/379-S/2025/387-S/2025/388-S/2025/391), I am writing upon instructions from my Government to urgently draw the attention of Your Excellency and the members of the United Nations Security Council to a grave threat to regional and international peace and security arising from the unlawful use of force by the United States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the early hours of 21 June 2025 (local time), the United States, acting in full coordination with the Israeli regime, which at the time was already bombarding Iranian civilians and vital infrastructure, carried out deliberate, premeditated, and unprovoked aerial strikes against three safeguarded Iranian nuclear sites and facilities: Fordow, Natanz, and Esfahan. Immediately, the U.S. President publicly acknowledged the U.S.'s responsibility for these heinous attacks and illegal use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Truth Social and subsequently in a press conference held in the White House.

The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns and denounces in the strongest possible terms these unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression, which have followed the large-scale military attack conducted by the Israeli regime on 13 June against Iran's peaceful nuclear sites and facilities.

Such blatant acts of aggression and violations committed by a non-NPT party, the Israeli regime, which possesses undeclared, unsafeguarded nuclear capabilities, maintains a stockpile of nuclear weapons, and has a notorious record of attacking peaceful nuclear facilities across the region and further perpetrated by the United States, the only Member State ever to have used nuclear weapons in war, massacring millions of civilians in two single strikes during World War II, and which has now openly targeted Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities that have remained under the full verification and continuous monitoring of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Undoubtedly, the United States' military aggression against sovereignty and territorial integrity constitutes a manifest and flagrant violation of international law and the peremptory international norms enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which categorically prohibit the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of any Member State (Article 2(4) of the UN Charter). The UN's armed attack against Iran's peaceful sites and facilities also violates the Statute of the Agency, IAEA General Conference Resolutions, and Security Council Resolutions 487 (1981) and 2231 (2015) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

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تowards سازمان ملل متحد

In light of the grave and far-reaching consequences of the United States' savage and criminal actions for international peace and security, the Islamic Republic of Iran urgently requests the Security Council to convene an emergency meeting without delay to address this blatant and unlawful act of aggression, to condemn it in the strongest possible terms, and to take all necessary measures under its Charter-mandated responsibilities that the perpetrator of such heinous crimes is held fully accountable and does not go unpunished.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Amir Saad Mirvani

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodríguez-Birkett

President of the Security Council

United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres

Secretary-General

United Nations, New York

34 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

U.S. Attacks on Fordow, Natanz and Isfahan

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تأییدی و تأیید جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نماینده دائمی

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2538699

24 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to our letter dated 21 June 2025 (S/2025/404) concerning the United States' unlawful and unprovoked aerial strikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran's safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities at Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan on 21 June 2025, for which the President of the United States immediately and publicly has taken responsibility, I wish to inform you and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Exercising its inherent right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and responding to the United States' aggressive attack on Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity—an armed attack that was followed by inaction and silence from the UN Security Council despite Iran's repeated calls for decisive measures—on 23 June 2025, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran took a lawful and proportionate defensive response, in line with international law and international humanitarian law, through striking the U.S. forces' airborne at Al Udeid, State of Qatar.

Iran's action fully complies with international law and international humanitarian law. The targeted base lies at a significant distance from any urban or residential areas, ensuring there is no collateral damage.

The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that this defensive and lawful action poses no threat to the friendly and brotherly nation of the State of Qatar or its esteemed people. Iran remains committed to preserving the longstanding and cordial relations between our two nations.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Amir Saeid Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodriguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

Refuting the U.S. Justification of the Zionist Aggression

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تowards سازمان ملل متحد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2539986

25 June 2025

Excellency,

Further to our previous letters dated 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23 June 2025, (S/2025/379-S/2025/387-S/2025/388-S/2025/391-S/2025/401-S/2025/404-S/2025/410), I am writing to categorically reject and strongly denounce the assertions made by the representative of the United States during the Security Council meeting on 24 June 2025 under the agenda item "Non-Proliferation" (9994th meeting). The U.S. representative cynically attempted to justify the illegal use of force by the United States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran—specifically its deliberate and unprovoked attack on Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities on 21 June—as an act of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter. She further stated that "nothing in the IAEA Statute prevents states from taking legitimate steps for their own or collective self-defense." In this regard, I wish to draw your attention, and that of the Security Council's members, to the following:

1. The United States' justification is legally unfounded and a blatant distortion of international law and the UN Charter. The unlawful use of force against Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities—which are fully safeguarded by the IAEA and whose peaceful character has been repeatedly confirmed—cannot under any circumstances be characterized as a "right of self-defense" under Article 51. This arbitrary and self-serving misinterpretation of Article 51 is fundamentally inconsistent with the UN Charter, international law, and the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice. If normalized, this illegal claim would seriously erode one of the most fundamental principles of the Charter—the prohibition on the use of force. As affirmed in General Assembly Resolution 3314, any preventive use of force in the absence of an actual armed attack is a clear act of aggression. According to established legal doctrine and the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice—particularly in the 1986 Nicaragua case (Nicaragua v. United States of America) and 2003 Oil Platforms case (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)—the right of self-defense can only be invoked in response to an armed attack and may only be invoked when the conditions of necessity and proportionality are fully met.
2. The United States and the Israeli regime invoked the alleged nuclear threat posed by Iran as a pretext for their acts of aggression, which lack any credible legal or factual foundation. The latest report of the IAEA Director General does not substantiate any breach by Iran of its safeguards obligations, nor does it document any diversion of nuclear material. The

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Agency's report unequivocally confirms that there is no evidence of a nuclear weapons development program in Iran. Even the United States' own intelligence community has acknowledged this fact. Therefore, the invocation of a so-called "imminent threat" lacks any legal basis in international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, as reaffirmed by UN Security Resolution 487 (1981), the Security Council explicitly condemned attacks on nuclear facilities as violations of the UN Charter. Likewise, multiple resolutions of the IAEA General Conference—including GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533—have unequivocally reaffirmed that any armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear sites and facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a serious breach of international law and undermines the very relevance of the IAEA and the credibility of its verification and monitoring regime. Accordingly, what is the purpose of safeguards if illegal, unilateral uses of force can simply replace the protections offered by the IAEA?

3. Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), which was adopted unanimously on 19 June 1981 in response to Israel's bombing of Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor, inter alia, "strongly condemns the military attack by Israel in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct," and "calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof." It further requested "the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of the present resolution." By deliberately attacking Iran's safeguarded, peaceful nuclear sites and facilities, the United States, as a permanent member of the Security Council, entrusted with the primary responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and security, has blatantly violated the very resolution it endorsed, and in doing so, undermined the authority and credibility of the Security Council.
4. The unlawful use of force and unprovoked armed attacks by the Israeli regime on 13 June 2025, followed by the United States, a permanent member of the UN Security Council and a depository of the NPT, on 21 June 2025, on Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, under the guise of self-defense, set a profoundly dangerous precedent that directly and gravely undermined the authority of the NPT, inflicted a severe and irreparable threat to the credibility and integrity of the entire non-proliferation regime as a whole and posed a serious threat to international peace and security.

In light of these serious breaches and their dangerous implications, the U.S.' invocation of Article 51 of the UN Charter on the right to self-defense to justify the acts of aggression committed by the U.S. and Israel must be explicitly and unequivocally rejected and condemned.



Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its call on members of the Security Council to:

1. Explicitly and unequivocally reject the U.S.' and Israeli claim of "preemptive self-defense," which has no legal basis but is a self-serving and arbitrary misinterpretation and distortion of Article 51 of the UN Charter and is contrary to international law;
2. Condemn in the strongest possible terms the unlawful use of force against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, including its safeguarded, peaceful nuclear facilities, by the Israeli regime and the United States, as a flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, international law, UN Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) and Resolution 487 (1981), the IAEA statute, and relevant IAEA General Conference Resolutions.

The Islamic Republic of Iran also reiterates its call on the Secretary-General to:

1. Submit a report to the Security Council and the wider membership on the status of implementation of operative paragraph 2 of Resolution 487 (1981), particularly in relation to the Israeli regime's violations and targeting of peaceful nuclear sites and facilities under the safeguards of the IAEA.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Amir Saeed Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodríguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Documenting Official Zionist Threats against Senior IRI Officials

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در سازمان ملل متحد

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2541068

27 June 2025

Excellency,

Further to our previous letters dated 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 25 June 2025, (S/2025/379-S/2025/387-S/2025/388-S/2025/391-S/2025/401-S/2025/404-S/2025/410), I am writing to categorically reject and strongly condemn the recent unlawful, provocative, and terror-inciting statements made by senior officials of the United States and the Israeli regime, who have openly and repeatedly threatened the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran with assassination.

On 26 June 2025, the Israeli regime's Minister of Defense, in an interview with Israeli media, explicitly threatened Iran's Supreme Leader and revealed the regime's plans for assassination. 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 today, 27 June 2025—when he referred to the Supreme Leader as an “easy target”, declared “we are not going to take him out—at least not for now,” and further claimed he had “prevented Israel or the U.S. Armed Forces from terminating his life.”

Such reckless and deliberate threats by senior officials 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. They 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 that 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.

Of particular concern, these terror inciting statements—issued by criminal officials of the Israeli regime which has launched an unprovoked, large-scale military aggression, in flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter, against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 13 June 2025, and which possesses a well-documented record of state-sponsored assassinations, extraterritorial terror operations, deliberate armed attacks, including the killing of Iranian officials, nuclear scientists, and civilians, and attacking of civilian infrastructure and peaceful nuclear facilities—represent not isolated incidents, but are part of a long-standing, systematic campaign of state terrorism against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Such threats set a dangerous precedent by seeking to normalize assassination as a tool of foreign policy, in blatant contempt for the

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international legal order. The international community must not remain silent in the face of such clear and escalating violations of international law.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while reserving its inherent right to self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter, urges the Secretary-General and the Security Council to:

- Condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the threats of assassination made by the Israeli regime and U.S. officials as illegal, irresponsible, and terroristic, in flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter;
- Remind all parties of their legal obligations to refrain from inciting or supporting acts of terrorism or assassination against officials of other States;
- Take appropriate steps to ensure accountability for these internationally wrongful acts, in accordance with the UN Charter and relevant international instruments on terrorism and state responsibility.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its attachment could be circulated as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly under the agenda items 84: "The rule of law at the national and international levels" and 110: "Measures to eliminate international terrorism."

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Amir Saeid Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodriguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

CC:
H.E. Mr. Philemon Yang
President of the General Assembly
United Nations, New York

40 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

Attack on Evin Prison

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

No. 2529802

28 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my government and pursuant to our previous communications concerning the large-scale, unprovoked, and premeditated acts of military aggression by the Israeli regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I am writing to convey the Islamic Republic of Iran's grave concern and strongest condemnation of the deliberate and unlawful attack launched by the Israeli regime against Evin Prison in Tehran on Monday, 23 June 2025, at 10:30 a.m. local time.

This attack, carried out targeted at a clearly identified civilian prison, constitutes a blatant and egregious violation of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and the foundational principles of the Charter of the United Nations. As a direct result of this reckless aggression, numerous civilians—including correctional officers, prison staff, visiting family members, and inmates—were martyred, either due to the impact of the strike or the trauma it caused. Key prison infrastructure, including the medical clinic, entry gate, kitchen, and visitation rooms, was destroyed. Many civilians were severely injured, among them women and children. Notably, Ms. Zahra Ebudi, a prison social worker, and her five-year-old son, Mehrad Kheiri, were found dead under the rubble three days after the attack.

The intentional targeting of a detention facility housing persons under state custody is a grave breach of international law, including but not limited to Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits collective punishment, intimidation, and acts of terrorism against protected persons. It also contravenes the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules), which guarantee detainees' access to health care without discrimination. Furthermore, the attack violated the fundamental principle of distinction under international humanitarian law, which obliges all parties to distinguish at all times between civilian objects and military objectives.

The destruction of the prison's medical facilities in particular rendered it impossible to provide urgent and life-saving care to critically ill detainees. The resulting humanitarian crisis and logistical challenges severely undermined the ability to uphold detainees' rights and ensure their safety. The chaos and terror induced by this barbaric assault placed all detainees, especially women and other vulnerable groups, at extreme risk.

The suddenness of the attack deprived the Iranian authorities of any opportunity to take protective measures in accordance with national and international obligations. Following the strike, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was compelled to immediately relocate surviving inmates to other correctional facilities, resulting in severe overcrowding and further straining an already fragile system.

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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نماینده دائمی جمهوری اسلامی ایران
مجلس شورای اسلامی

Given the gravity of this heinous and horrific crime, the Islamic Republic of Iran calls upon the United Nations Security Council and the Secretary-General to:

1. Unequivocally condemn the Israeli regime's attack on Evin Prison as a serious breach of international humanitarian and human rights law;
2. Hold the perpetrators accountable for war crimes and crimes against humanity under international law; and
3. Take all necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such heinous acts, which threaten not only the lives of civilians in custody but also the very foundations of the international legal order.

This attack constitutes a dangerous and unacceptable escalation. It strikes at the heart of the international community's collective responsibility to uphold the rule of law and protect the rights and dignity of all persons, including those in detention. The Islamic Republic of Iran trusts that Your Excellency and your esteemed Office will treat this matter with the urgency and seriousness it demands.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Amir Saïd Irvani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodriguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

No. 2529801

28 June 2025

Excellency,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 June 2025 from His Excellency Mr. Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to Your Excellency concerning the abhorrent acts of aggression by Israeli regime and the United States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its peaceful nuclear facilities, on 13 and 22 June 2025 in flagrant violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, and the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), multiple resolutions of the IAEA General Conference and UNSC resolutions 2231(2015) and 487(1981).

In light of the catastrophic consequences of these acts of aggression on innocent civilians, and the flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations, international law—particularly international humanitarian law and international human rights law—the Foreign Minister reiterates the urgent necessity for the Security Council to fulfill its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. He further states that under Article 39 of the UN Charter, the Security Council should determine that the Israeli regime and the United States have committed acts of aggression, and to affirm their consequent responsibility, including the obligation to provide full compensation and reparations. The Security Council should also hold the aggressors accountable and take all necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such grave and egregious crimes, in order to restore and maintain international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Amar Said Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodríguez-Birkett
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

Report of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education

Report on the Number of Casualties, Martyrs, and Damages to the Health Sector Resulting from the Zionist Regime's Aggression

During the First Ten Days (From 13 to 22 June 2025)
(Initial Report)

Prepared by
Ministry of Health and Medical Education

Introduction

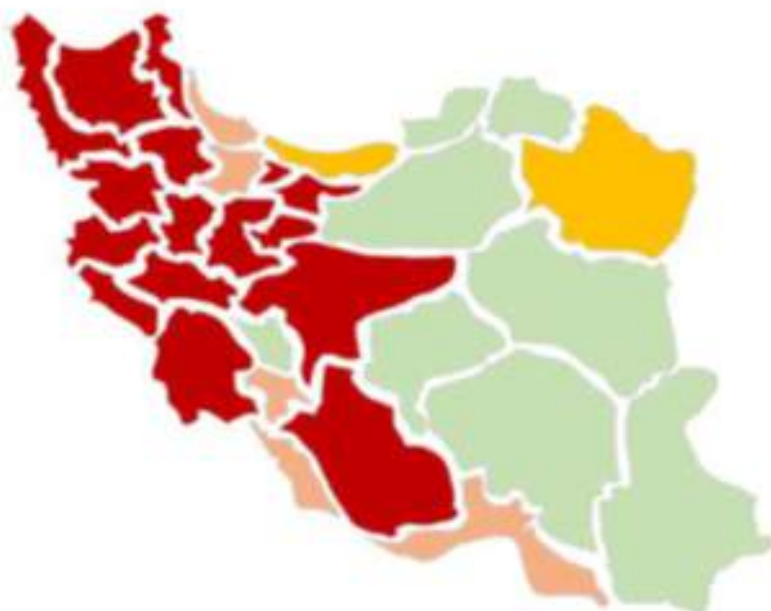
The grave and inhumane aggression of the Zionist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran which began on June 13, 2023, led to the martyrdom and injury of numerous Iranian civilians and destruction of many civilian facilities. In grave violation of international laws and conventions, medical personnel and healthcare facilities were also targeted and sustained significant fatalities, damage and destruction.

This report aims to document the human and material losses inflicted upon Iranian civilians, with a specific focus on the violations of the international legal protections afforded to medical personnel and healthcare facilities during armed conflict. The data presented herein covers the first ten days of Israeli aggression against Islamic Republic of Iran, from June 13 to June 22, 2023. Due to continued act of aggression and bombardment of civilian facilities including medical and healthcare facilities by the Zionist Regime within the reporting time, this report shall be considered initial and non-excusive.

Map of Affected Areas by the Zionist Regime's Attacks:

Total number of affected provinces: 22 provinces

Total number of affected counties: 92 counties



No attack/ No damage
Material damage sustained
Material damage with casualties

Casualties, Martyrs, and Damages in the First Ten Days

Number of Martyrs and Health Sector Damages as of 22 June 2025

Row	Subject	Quantity
1	Health personnel fatalities	Person 5
2	Injured health personnel	Person 16
3	Hospitals	Unit 3
4	Health centers	Centers 2
5	Emergency bases	Base 6
6	Ambulances	Units 6

As a result of the inhumane attacks by the Zionist regime up to 22 June 2025, five members of the healthcare personnel were killed as martyrs, and sixteen staff from pre-hospital emergency services and health units were injured.

During this period, six emergency ambulances were damaged while transferring casualties due to these attacks and were rendered inoperative. Additionally, six pre-hospital emergency bases, three hospitals, and two health units across various cities in Iran were severely damaged and went out of service from 3:30 a.m. on 13 June 2025 marking the beginning of the grave aggression by the Zionist regime against Iranian territory, until 22 June 2025, a total of 3,734 individuals have been either injured or killed as martyr over the course of ten days.

Out of this total:

- 475 individuals have been killed as martyr as of this date;
- 3,259 individuals have sustained various injuries;
- 224 of the injured were treated on an outpatient basis at the site of the explosions or bombardments;
- 2,455 injured individuals have been discharged from hospitals following treatment;

·505 individuals remain hospitalized, with the health condition of many of them reported to be critical.

Women and Child Victims:

·154 women, including four pregnant women, and 55 teenagers and children have sustained severe injuries.

·43 women, including two pregnant women along with their unborn children, and 12 children, the youngest of whom was a two-month- old infant, have been killed as martyr.

Casualties and Injuries from Zionist Regime’s Aggression as of 22 June 2025

Row	Subject	Number of Persons
1	Total number of casualties and martyrs	3,734
2	Number of fatalities	475
3	Children	12
4	Women	43
5	Number of injured individuals	3,259
7	children	55
7	women	154
8	Outpatients treated on-site	224
9	Discharged after hospital treatment	2,455
10	Still hospitalized as of 21 June	505
11	Number of surgeries performed	645

Damaged Healthcare Centers

Fifteen healthcare and pharmaceutical centers and 6 ambulances were targeted and damaged during the Zionist regime’s aggression. The consequences of these attacks included psychological trauma to patients and healthcare personnel, various physical injuries, and substantial damage to medical buildings and equipment.Damaged Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Centers

Row	University / City	Name of Center	Time of Attack (Date / Hour)
1	Kermanshah - Qasr-e Shirin	Welfare Center Qasr-e Shirin / Ambulance	13 June 2025, 08:30 AM
2	Kermanshah - Kangavar	Ambulance	13 June 2025, 08:30 AM
3	Tehran University - Tehran	Hakim Children's Hospital	14 June 2025, 02:50 AM
4	Iran University - Tehran	Mostafa Khomeini Hospital	15 June 2025, 03:20 AM
5	Kermanshah - Kermanshah	Farabi Hospital	16 June 2025, 09:00 AM
6	Tehran	Attack on Kimia daru Pharmaceutical Factory	16 June 2025 (Two attacks)
7	Tehran	Iranian Red crescent Peace Building	18 June 2025, Afternoon
8	Tehran	Khatam al-Anbiya Hospital	18 June 2025, Afternoon
9	Tehran	Noor Eye Hospital	18 June 2025, Afternoon
10	Tehran	Hashemi Nejad Hospital	18 June 2025, Afternoon
11	Kermanshah - Sahne Dinvar	Comprehensive Health Service Center – Mian Rahan	19 June 2025, 11:05 AM
12	Iran University - Tehran	Hazrat Fatemeh (SA) Hospital	20 June 2025, 00:45 AM
13	Kermanshah - Sahne	Ambulance Damage	20 June 2025, 11:00 AM
14	Ilam - Chardavol	Ambulance Damage	20 June 2025, 09:02 PM
15	Khuzestan - Hoveyzeh	Emergency Base 115, Martyrs Cemetery, Hoveyzeh	21 June 2025, 04:00 PM

Annex 1

Supplementary information on damages to the health sector, number of injured, and names of martyrs

Comprehensive Report: Damages to Medical Universities, Healthcare, Facilities, and Emergency Services

Additional Notes	-
Financial Loss	Minor
Services Lost	-
Injured (Patients/Visitors)	-
Fatality (Patients/Visitors)	-
Injured Health Staff	-
Health Staff Martyrs	-
Extent of Damage (Details)	Severe panic; all personnel and staff were terrified and required psychotherapy for a period. Outer hospital wall damaged; loud frightening noise.
Exact Time of Attack (Date / Time)	2025/06/14 - 2:50 AM
Center Name	Hakim Children Hospital
University / City	Tehran University / Tehran
ROW	1

Additional Notes	Minor damage and mental distress.	Staff and visitors suffered mental distress.
Financial Loss	Minor	-
Services Lost	-	-
Injured (Patients/Visitors)	-	-
Fatality (Patients/Visitors)	-	-
Injured Health Staff	-	-
Health Staff Martyrs	-	-
Extent of Damage (Details)	Minor physical damage; psychological trauma to staff and visitors.	Broken windows; psychological trauma to staff and visitors.
Exact Time of Attack (Date / Time)	2025/06/20 - 12:45 AM	2025/06/15 - 3:30 AM
Center Name	Hazrat Fatemeh Hospital	Mostafa Khomeini Hospital
University / City	Iran University / Tehran	Iran University / Tehran
ROW	2	3

Table of Health Personnel Fatalities

Row	Full Name	Field and Academic Degree	Date	Notes
1	Taher Ayatollahi	Laboratory Sciences Expert	13 June 2025	Selected as exemplary laboratory personnel in 2025 at Iran University of Medical Sciences.
2	Dr. Zohreh Rasouli	Specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology	13 June 2025	They were killed along with her husband and their two-month-old child, and her five-year-old child with 50% burns is still hospitalized.
3	Dr. Maryam Hajjari Do Absari	Dentist	13 June 2025	Killed along with her husband (Dr. Abdolhamid Minoochehr, nuclear physicist)
4	Dr. Marziyeh Asgari	Assistant Professor in Neonatology	13 June 2025	Killed along with her young child.
5	Dr. Mohammad Hossein Azizi	ENT Specialist	21 June 2025	Killed on 21 June 2025.

Letter by Permanent Representative to UNSG and UNSC President



In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

No. 2529804

30 June 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters dated 13, 16, 18,

19,20, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 28 June 2025, I wish to categorically reject and strongly condemn the baseless and legally flawed justification as well as unfounded allegations presented by the Representative of the United States in her letter dated 27 June 2025, (S/2025/426), regarding the unlawful armed attacks carried out by the United States against national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, targeting Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities. In the letter, the United States admitted explicitly its responsibility for its illegal use of force and acts of aggression as well as its full complicity with its proxy, the Israeli regime, in carrying out the large-scale, unprovoked, and premeditated military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 13 June 2025. The United States' claim of collective self-defense to justify its act of aggression is legally unfounded, politically dangerous, and strategically destabilizing. It represents an unlawful use of force in violation of the UN Charter, international law, and treaty obligations under the NPT. The deliberate targeting of Iran's civilian nuclear infrastructure-under the false pretense of preemptive self-defense-must be unequivocally condemned as an act of aggression that threatens international peace and security and undermines the non-proliferation regime as a whole. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention and that of the members of the Security Council to the following:

1. The invocation of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations as a justification for the U.S. armed attack on 22 June 2025 and the deliberate targeting of Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities-namely, Fordow, Natanz,

and Isfahan-is a gross distortion of international law and the UN Charter. The U.S. attack constitutes a clear act of aggression and a manifest violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, which unequivocally prohibits the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. Contrary to the U.S. claim, Article 51 of the UN Charter provides for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense only if an armed attack occurs. Neither the United States nor the Israeli regime was the victim of an armed attack by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The U.S. claim of exercising «collective self-defense» is similarly unfounded, as it requires that the alleged victim-the Israeli regime- must have first been subject to an armed attack. Neither condition has been met. Accordingly, the arbitrary and self-serving misinterpretation of Article 51 by the United States is fundamentally inconsistent with the UN Charter, international law, and the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice. As affirmed in General Assembly Resolution 3314 (1974), any preventive use of force in the absence of an actual armed attack is a clear act of aggression. Moreover, the established legal doctrine and the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice-particularly in the 1986 Nicaragua case (Nicaragua v. United States of America) and 2003 Oil Platforms case (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)- reaffirmed that the right of self-defense can only be invoked in response to an armed attack and may only be invoked when the conditions of necessity and proportionality are fully met.

2. The United States invoked the alleged nuclear threat posed by Iran as a threat to the Israeli regime and international peace and security, a pretext to justify its acts of aggression, which lacks any credible legal or factual foundation. The latest report of the IAEA Director General does not substantiate any breach by Iran of its safeguards obligations, nor does it document any diversion of nuclear material. The Agency's report unequivocally confirms that there is no evidence of a nuclear weapons development program in Iran. Even the United States' own intelligence community has acknowledged this fact. Therefore, the invocation of a so-called «imminent threat» lacks any legal basis in international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, the targeted Iranian nuclear facilities are peaceful facilities under the full scope of IAEA safeguards. The attack on these peaceful sites and facilities, which is absent any credible evidence of diversion toward weaponization, violates Iran's inalienable

right under Article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

3. Similarly, the United States' reliance on speculative assertions regarding Iran's future nuclear intentions-and its claim that the purpose of its unlawful military attack was «to neutralize the threat that the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear program posed to Israel and international peace and security»-is entirely without any legal foundation. This justification represents another cynical attempt by the U.S. and its proxy, the Israeli regime, to legitimize a preemptive war doctrine that holds no standing under international law and has been unequivocally and repeatedly rejected by the international community as a whole. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has consistently ruled that the use of force in anticipation of potential future threats is not permitted under Article 51. Iran has never initiated war against the United States or Israel, and its nuclear program remains strictly peaceful. Furthermore; as reaffirmed by UN Security Resolution 487 (1981), the Security Council explicitly condemned attacks on nuclear facilities as violations of the UN Charter. Likewise, multiple resolutions of the IAEA General Conference-including GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533-have unequivocally reaffirmed that any armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear sites and facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a serious breach of international law and undermines the very relevance of the IAEA and the credibility of its verification and monitoring regime. Accordingly, what is the purpose of safeguards if illegal, unilateral uses of force can simply replace the protections offered by the IAEA? The U.S. and Israeli military strikes set an extremely dangerous precedent, undermine the integrity of the global non-proliferation regime, and risk nuclear catastrophe.

4. The assertion that «peaceful measures were exhausted» is both inaccurate and deeply misleading. The Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently reaffirmed its commitment to diplomacy, including its readiness to return to its commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), provided that the U.S. and European parties return to their commitments and cease their non-compliances and violations. It is the United States that unilaterally withdrew from the JCPOA in 2018 in gross breach of UNSC resolution 2231 (2015) and has, since then, consistently obstructed meaningful diplomatic progress. Iran

was involved in good faith in negotiations, and has been constructively engagement in nuclear talks, mediation by the Saltant of Oman, and actively preparing for the next round of indirect diplomatic engagement with the United States, scheduled for June 15---only for the Israeli regime to launch a military strike against Iranian territory just two days prior. The large-scale and unprovoked, premeditated military aggression by the Israeli regime, followed by the U.S. armed attack, was a deliberate attempt to sabotage diplomacy. The so-called «offer» of U.S. diplomacy was, in reality, a disingenuous tactic designed to mislead the international community while laying the groundwork for armed attack and acts of aggression, as plainly admitted by the representative of the U.S. in the aforementioned letter. The collapse of diplomatic efforts rests squarely with the United States and Israel, not with Iran.

5. The use of inflammatory rhetoric, references to political slogans, and historical grievances is wholly irrelevant in determining the legality of the use of force. International law is based on objective criteria, not political narratives. The invocation of threats based on ideology or assumed intentions to justify acts of aggression is a dangerous departure from legal reasoning and argument. The situation is clear and undeniable: the Israeli regime's acts of aggression, which began on 13 June and persisted for 12 consecutive days, followed by the United States' unlawful use of force and aggression on 22 June, constitute a flagrant and ongoing violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The U.S. breaches the peremptory norm of the prohibition of aggression and the very fundamental principles enshrined in the UN Charter - namely Article 2(4), which categorically prohibits the threat or use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any Member State. This unlawful act also constitutes a blatant violation of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), relevant resolutions of the Agency's General Conference, United Nations Security Council Resolutions 487 (1981) and 2231 (2015), as well as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) itself. It also dealt a severe blow to the credibility and integrity of the global non-proliferation regime as a whole.

6. The United States must be held fully accountable for its direct act of aggression and for its unequivocal complicity in the large-scale

military aggression carried out by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In full coordination with the United States, the Israeli regime deliberately and systematically targeted civilian populations, hospitals, medical facilities, media centers, and essential infrastructure in clear violation of international law. The result of this brutal and criminal campaign has been catastrophic: so far, 935 civilians have lost their lives—among them were 38 children and 132 women, including two pregnant women, while 4,935 others were injured. More than five medical centers and hospitals were directly bombed, and 29 healthcare and relief workers were killed in the line of duty. Among the most heinous of these attacks was the deliberate attack on Evin Prison in Tehran, which led to the loss of life of 71 detainees. The destruction of Evin's medical facilities rendered it impossible to deliver life-saving care to critically ill prisoners. These atrocities constitute egregious violations of the fundamental principle of distinction under international humanitarian law, which requires aggressors to distinguish at all times between civilian objects and military objectives. The United States, together with Israel, is responsible for all innocent Iranian people who lost their lives during the 12 days of Israeli brutal and barbaric attacks, and for the extensive destruction of vital civilian infrastructure, and for damaging Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities.

7. It is a bitter and tragic irony that the United States—a permanent member of this Council, the depositary of the Treaty on the NPT, and the only country to have ever used nuclear weapons against civilians—has joined acts of aggression, with the Israeli regime that possesses thousands of nuclear warheads, remains outside the NPT, has a long and well-documented record of threatening other nations with nuclear annihilation, and committed to genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, have resorted to the unlawful use of force and acts of aggression, in flagrant violation of international law, the UN Charter, the IAEA Statute, and NPT and non-proliferation regime, against a responsible member of the United Nations and the NPT, under the fabricated and entirely baseless pretext of «preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.»

Excellency,

In light of these grave violations and their far-reaching consequences, silence is not an option. For the sake of the credibility, integrity, and

authority of the United Nations system as a whole, the Security Council and the Secretary-General must not only break their silence but also act decisively. Failure to do so renders the UN complicit through inaction and risks irreparable damage to the very principles upon which it was founded. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its call on members of the Security Council and the Secretary General to:

Condemn in the strongest possible terms the unlawful use of force and acts of aggression against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, including its safeguarded, peaceful nuclear facilities, by the Israeli regime and the United States, as a flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter; international law, UN Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) and Resolution 487 (1981), the IAEA statute, and relevant IAEA General Conference Resolutions; and

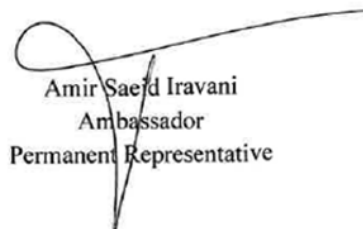
Determine that the Israeli regime and the United States are the initiators of the act of aggression and take effective enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to hold them fully responsible, including their obligation to provide full compensation and reparation for the harm inflicted and to ensure that such unlawful acts of aggression are not repeated in the future.

The Islamic Republic of Iran also reiterates its call, once more, on the Secretary-General to: Submit a report to the Security Council and the wider membership on the status of implementation of operative paragraph 2 of Resolution 487 (1981), particularly in relation to the Israeli regime's violations and targeting of peaceful nuclear sites and facilities under the safeguards of the IAEA.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York



Amir Saeid Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Letter by Vice-President for Women and Family Affairs of Iran, addressed to UN Secretary-General



18 June 2023

In the Name of God

His Excellency Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Subject: Aggressive Attacks by the Israeli Regime and Violations of International Humanitarian Law and Women's Rights

Your Excellency,

As you are aware, in the early hours of Friday, 15 June 2023, while Iranian families—children, mothers, and fathers—were resting peacefully in their homes, the occupying Zionist regime, with extensive military, intelligence, and political support from Western countries that claim to uphold human rights, launched a military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is a blatant violation of international law, including Article 2 (Clause 4) of the United Nations Charter prohibiting the threat or use of force, targeting of civilians, residential areas, and vital non-military infrastructure such as hospitals, medical centres, academic facilities, and scientific. These unlawful attacks resulted in the martyrdom of hundreds of innocent Iranian citizens—particularly women and children—and left hundreds more wounded, inflicting irreparable physical, psychological, and emotional harm on mothers, women, and children.

In Iran, disregard for its international obligations and Security Council resolutions, the Israeli regime attacked Iran's nuclear facilities, endangering the lives of millions of civilians and increasing the risk of a regional radioactive disaster.

Through its brutal military invasion of Iranian territory and its repeated and deliberate attacks on civilian areas and critical infrastructure, the Israeli regime has caused widespread death and injury among women, children, and other non-combatants.

Repeated assaults on civilian sites—including hospitals, clinics, and residential buildings such as Hulin and Firozi Hospitals—constitute not only grave and explicit violations of international humanitarian law but also clear examples of war crimes. Pregnant women, mothers, and children have been severely affected, with many suffering various physical and psychological trauma. Some children have experienced acute mental health crises, including cardiac incidents, due to extreme psychological stress.

It is evident and undeniable that the Israeli regime's aggressive attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran and its indiscriminate and savage strikes, conducted in clear violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, represent a flagrant breach of international law, including the UN Charter, international humanitarian law, and various human rights laws. These acts are undoubtful manifestations of unprovoked aggression and war crimes. They reflect the regime's hostility toward human dignity and values and pose a serious threat to principles such as "right to life," "peace," "sovereignty," "humanity," and "the family."

At a time when the occupying Israeli regime blatantly disregards its basic obligation to uphold the fundamental rights of women, the United Nations—oriented with the protection of human rights—faces a historic test. Undoubtedly, inaction or silence by the United Nations in the face of such atrocities would only embolden the regime, granting it legitimacy and encouraging the continuation of its crimes against civilians, especially women and children.

Accordingly, it is expected that the United Nations will unequivocally and urgently condemn the Israeli regime's aggressive and inhumane attacks on civilian populations and infrastructure, and employ all diplomatic tools at its disposal to stop such aggression and prevent further humanitarian and human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Specifically, we urge the UN to:

1. Prepare and publish an independent, detailed report on the Israeli regime's violations of international humanitarian law and their extensive impact on women and children in affected regions;
2. Call upon member states to immediately lower and suspend their legal obligations and instruments to halt the aggression by the Israeli regime and ensure its compliance with humanitarian law;
3. Expedite collaboration with other international bodies to provide medical, psychological, and legal support to affected women and children;
4. Undertake all necessary measures to hold Israeli officials accountable and ensure judicial prosecution for crimes committed, particularly those against women and children, to prevent impunity.

Silence and inaction in the face of these crimes equate to complicity in the continued commission of war crimes and human rights violations. The time has come to stand firmly with the victims and uphold the human rights of women and children with sincerity and resolve.

Please accept Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Zahra Behroozpour
Vice President Women and Family Affairs
Islamic Republic of Iran



CC-

Mr. Hans Köchler – Chair of the High Commission on Human Rights of the UN Women
Mr. Pálfi Tibor – The High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations
Mr. Amy Lister – Chairperson of UN Human Rights Council (2020-21)
Mr. Antonio Guterres – Secretary-General of the United Nations

58 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

Cover Letter of the Foreign Ministry Report on the 12-Day Crimes

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تowards سازمان ملل متحد

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

No. 2554210

10 July 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our previous communications, including the letter dated 28 June 2025(S/2025/431), I wish to transmit hereby in the attachment an updated report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran detailing the casualties and destruction caused by 12 days of large-scale, unprovoked military aggression by the Israeli regime against Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the early hours of 13 June 2025, while Iranian families were at rest, the Israeli regime—backed by extensive military, intelligence, and political support from the United States and certain Western countries—launched coordinated air, missile, and drone attacks targeting residential areas, civilian infrastructure, and peaceful nuclear facilities. These indiscriminate and illegal attacks martyred 1,100 innocent civilians, including 132 women and 45 children, and injured over 5,700 others.

These heinous crimes constitute grave violations of the UN Charter, international law, international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, and international human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ICCPR. The subsequent U.S. military aggression on 22 June 2025 further compounded these violations.

The deliberate targeting of residential areas, hospitals, medical centers, ambulances, civilians, energy infrastructure, scientists, and peaceful nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards is a blatant violation of international law and constitutes as war crime, crime of aggression, and crime against humanity.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

The attached report suggests a glimpse into the suffering inflicted on Iranian civilians—especially women and children—and highlights the urgency of upholding international law and ending impunity for such atrocities.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Asim Hakeem Ahmad
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Cc:
H. E. MS. Virginia Gamba
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
For Children and Armed Conflict
United Nations, New York


Amir Sajid Irvani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

The report is available as Attachment One to this document.

Documenting the Violations of IHL

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

No. 2563951

18 July 2025

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our previous communications dated 28 June and 10 July 2025 (S/2025/431-S/2025/457), I wish to transmit herewith, in the attachment, an updated report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, detailing the extensive casualties and widespread destruction resulting from 12 consecutive days of large-scale, unprovoked and premeditated military aggression by the Israeli regime against Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The report also documents the unlawful use of force and direct military attacks by the United States against Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities and sites under IAEA safeguards, in a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter and international law.

As previously reported, in the early hours of 13 June 2025, the Israeli regime launched a premeditated and unprovoked armed attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This egregious act of aggression was carried out in flagrant defiance of the UN Charter and the foundational principles of international law. The regime deliberately targeted densely populated civilian areas, hundreds of civilians, including women, children, scientists, academics, and senior military officers who were not participating in hostilities, lost their lives, and thousands more were injured. In full complicity, the United States, despite its obligations as a permanent member of the Security Council and a depository of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, joined in these illegal acts by striking Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities in Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan. These coordinated attacks are a flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and constitute an egregious act of aggression.

The attached report provides only a glimpse of the human suffering inflicted, particularly on women and children, as well as the destruction of critical civilian infrastructure. It underscores numerous violations of international law and international humanitarian law, including grave breaches that amount to war crimes. These atrocities must not be met with silence or inaction.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

Upholding the rule of international law and ending the prevailing culture of impunity is an urgent and collective responsibility of the Security Council and the international community.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.


Amir Saeed Irvani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. Asim Ibrahim Ahmad
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

Cc:
H. E. MS. Virginia Gamba
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
For Children and Armed Conflict
United Nations, New York

The updated report can be found as Attachment Two to this document.

Correspondence by the Permanent Mission of Iran in Geneva (Letters to HR Mechanism Included)

In the wake of the unlawful military attacks on Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities, the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Geneva has emerged as a critical outpost in the country's multilateral diplomatic campaign. Geneva is home to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and a host of specialized agencies and independent mandate holders whose pronouncements carry significant moral and legal weight in the international community. It is within this arena that Iran's Permanent Mission has worked tirelessly to engage with UN experts, relay the legal and humanitarian implications of the aggression, and call for accountability through established mechanisms.

Through direct correspondence with the OHCHR and relevant Special Procedures, the Mission has been instrumental in ensuring that Iran's position is conveyed with precision and urgency. It has also served as a key platform for securing international condemnation of the attacks, as reflected in the strong statements issued by UN experts denouncing the violations of the UN Charter, international humanitarian law, and human rights norms. The Mission's diplomatic outreach has not only bolstered Iran's legal case against the perpetrators but has also strengthened international awareness about the dangers of normalizing armed attacks on civilian nuclear infrastructure.

Furthermore, the Geneva-based Mission plays a pivotal role in connecting Iran's nuclear rights with broader human rights narratives—framing the attacks not just as security breaches, but as assaults on the rights to life, health, and self-determination. In doing so, the Mission helps anchor Iran's diplomatic response within the broader framework of international law, reinforcing the central message that no state is above the law, and that peace and stability depend on respect for multilateral institutions and norms.

Statement by the Foreign Minister before the 59th Session of the HRC

**Statement
by
H.E. Abbas Araghchi
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Before
59th Session of the Human Rights Council
HLS**

Geneva, 20 June 2025

**Mr. President,
Distinguished delegates,**

I am Abbas Araghchi, Foreign Minister of Iran, a peace-loving nation inheriting one of the most ancient civilizations that has made significant contribution to human civilization, culture and ethics.

Now, this nation of 100 million populations is subject to an egregious act of aggression by a regime that has been committing a horrible genocide in Palestine for the past 2 years and that is occupying the lands of neighboring countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I stand before this august body to remind you of the legal and ethical responsibility, each and every State member and observer of the Human Rights Council, has to stand up against this grave injustice.

Israel has launched an unprovoked aggression on Iran in stark violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter and in bold defiance of all the principles and rules that this Council stands for.

This is an unjust war imposed on my people since early hours of Friday 13 June when Israel perpetrated a mix of unlawful and criminal operations against off-duty military personnel, university professors and ordinary people. Hundreds of my fellow Iranians have been killed and injured following Israel's surprise armed attacks and terrorist operations on residential areas, public infrastructures, hospitals and health centers.

Our peaceful nuclear facilities have also been targeted despite their being under full monitoring of IAEA and despite the fact that attacking such facilities are absolutely banned under international law. Israel

attacks on nuclear facilities are grave war crimes, given also the danger of environmental and health catastrophe as the result of radiological leakage.

Mr. President,

Iran, a founding member of the United Nations system, rightfully expects each and every one of you to stand for justice, rule of law and basic tenets of humanity and ethics. Iran is under a merciless act of aggression. This crystal-clear fact must not be allowed to be twisted upside-down by Israel and its backers. Israel aggression on Iran cannot and must not be justified by any legal or moral standards. Any justification for this unjust and criminal war would be tantamount to complicity.

Iran is defending itself against this barbaric aggression. We are entitled, tasked and determined to defend our territorial integrity, national sovereignty and security with all force. This is our inherent right, as also clearly recognized under Article 51 of Charter.

Dear Colleagues,

The peace and rule of law are at serious stake as the result of Israel's unlawful invasion of Iran. Israel is committing war crimes and crimes against humanity. International humanitarian law, already badly undermined as a consequence of Israel's relentless atrocities in occupied Palestine and elsewhere, is now under another extremely serious danger as Israel is committing grave violations of 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Mr. President,

Switzerland is the custodian of Geneva Conventions and Protocols on IHL and has an important responsibility in this regard. Indeed, every State party to 1949 Convention shall shoulder their responsibility under this Conventions, in particular Common Articles 1 and 3 of these Conventions.

Dear Colleagues,

We were attacked in the midst of an ongoing diplomatic process. We were supposed to meet with Americans on 15 June to craft a very promising agreement for peaceful resolution of the issues fabricated over our peaceful nuclear program. It was a betrayal of diplomacy and an unprecedented blow to the foundation of international law and UN system.

Let me be clear:

If there is any use for the costly systems and mechanisms we've created for the past 8 decades to preserve human rights and dignity, now is the time to do it.

We need action now. Otherwise, the whole UN-based international law system would corrode badly.

This is a historic moment for human civilization when a civilized nation has come under an unjust war of aggression.

The world, every State, every UN mechanism and body, has to be alarmed and has to act now to stop the aggressor, to end impunity, and to hold the criminals accountable for their unending atrocities and crimes in our region.

This is a call from someone who has allocated his whole life to dialogue and diplomacy, but who also, is a veteran of an imposed war by Saddam regime and knows how to defend his beloved mother land.

Thank you.

Letter by Secretary General of the High Council for Human Rights of Iran

16 June 2025

Mr. Volker Turk

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

As you are aware, the Zionist occupying regime, taking advantage of the extensive intelligence, weapons and political support of Western countries that claim to protect human rights, has carried out a series of planned and coordinated military attacks against several cities in the Islamic Republic of Iran. These aggressive and illegal actions have targeted peaceful nuclear facilities, military centers, vital civilian infrastructure and residential areas.

Among the main targets of these attacks, Natanz nuclear facility, which is under the full supervision and safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, was directly attacked. These criminal aggressions also included targeted assassinations of senior military officials, nuclear scientists, and innocent civilians. As a result of these attacks, more than dozens of Iranian citizens, including women, children, and high-ranking military officials, have been martyred, and hundreds have been injured.

The widespread civilian casualties and the martyrdom of dozens of children and women following the attack on residential areas place this issue seriously within the scope of international humanitarian law. Given the current state of international conflict, the violation of international human rights and international humanitarian law by the Zionist regime is clearly evident, as presented below.

Violations by the Zionist regime from the perspective of International Human Rights

1. Arbitrary and unlawful deprivation of the right to life

The right to life, as the most fundamental human right, is absolutely protected under Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. According to General Comment No. 36 of the Human Rights Committee, the right to life does not simply mean the absence of physical death, but also includes the conditions under which a human life can be enjoyed with dignity. During the recent attacks, dozens of civilians,

including women, children, the elderly and the sick, have been killed in their homes, streets or public places without playing any role in the hostilities.

2. Violation of the right to an adequate standard of living

The widespread destruction of homes, refineries, energy networks and transport infrastructure in recent attacks constitutes a profound and multifaceted violation of the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). This right, which stems from the fundamental principles of human dignity, includes such vital components as the right to housing, access to adequate food, safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The destruction of infrastructure not only directly targets each of these components, but also systematically destroys the foundations of civilian life through cascading and escalating effects. The destruction of residential areas and homes brutally violates the right to adequate housing.

3. Violation of the right to access to health services

According to Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), states are obliged to ensure access to health care for all. During the recent bombings, there have been documented reports of the destruction of hospitals, clinics and even ambulances in cities such as Isfahan and Kermanshah. Also, the means of providing assistance to the injured and transporting patients have been severely disrupted.

4. Violation of the right to education and family life

The bombing of schools, universities, libraries and cultural centers during attacks not only violates the right to education (Article 13 of the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant), but also causes irreparable harm to human development by depriving children and adolescents of education. The targeting of residential areas has also caused the breakdown of families, the killing or injury of family members and the displacement of thousands.

According to Article 23 of the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant, the family, as the fundamental unit of society, is entitled to legal protection. The destruction of homes and urban infrastructure, coupled with the lack of immediate resettlement, has created a critical situation for the basic social and cultural rights of citizens. These actions, especially if carried out systematically, can be considered a form of unlawful collective pressure against civilians.

Violations by the Zionist Regime from the Perspective of International Humanitarian Law

Given that the Zionist regime's attacks on Iranian territory took place within the framework of an international armed conflict, all customary and treaty rules of humanitarian law, including the four Geneva Conventions and the First Additional Protocol, govern it.

1. Violation of the Principle of Distinction

The principle of distinction, as a fundamental rule of humanitarian law (Article 48 of Protocol I), requires that parties to a conflict always distinguish between civilians and combatants and between civilian and military objectives. In recent attacks, markets, shopping malls, hospitals, residential areas and schools have been widely targeted. No credible evidence has been provided of military use of these facilities by Iran; therefore, their targeting is a clear violation of this principle and, if there is *mens rea*, constitutes a war crime under Article 8 of the Rome Statute.

2. Violation of the principle of proportionality

According to Articles 51(5)(b) and 57(2)(b) of Protocol I, an attack is prohibited if the likelihood of civilian casualties or damage is greater than the anticipated military advantage. In attacks on energy facilities, towns or populated areas, even assuming military objectives, the collateral damage has far exceeded the anticipated military advantage.

3. Violation of the principle of precaution in attacks

Article 57 of Protocol I obliges states to take the necessary precautions to protect civilian lives in the planning and execution of military operations; among these, one can mention the selection of means and methods of attack that cause less damage and prior warning if possible. In the attacks of the Zionist regime, no prior warning had been given to the residents of the target areas. Also, low-precision drones and powerful missiles have been used in densely populated urban areas, which indicates a complete disregard for the principle of precaution. According to the interpretations of the International Committee of the Red Cross, such negligence, even in the case of legitimate targeting, can give rise to international responsibility.

4. Attacks on critical civilian infrastructure

According to Article 52(2) of Protocol I, only infrastructure that plays a direct role in military operations may be targeted. However, the Israeli regime has targeted critical installations, including oil refineries, electricity

transmission centers, fuel tanks, water supply lines, and telecommunications facilities. Such attacks, despite the military justifications provided, have disrupted the lives of millions of civilians. The destruction of energy and water resources has had a devastating impact not only on public health and sanitation, but also on food and economic security. In light of the principles set out in the UN reports on the “Protection of Critical Infrastructure in War Time”, these actions violate fundamental humanitarian rights.

5. Attack on nuclear facilities

According to Article 56 of Additional Protocol I, nuclear facilities containing dangerous materials shall not be the target of attack, except in cases of military necessity. In recent attacks, some of these facilities have either been directly targeted or explosions have occurred near them that could lead to widespread radiological contamination. An attack on peaceful nuclear facilities under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency poses a serious threat to regional and global security and would have widespread environmental and humanitarian consequences that extend beyond the borders of Iran. Such actions result from a lack of responsibility and adherence to international law and endanger the lives of millions of people.

6. Intimidation of the civilian population

Article 51(2) of Protocol I explicitly prohibits the use of violence or the threat of violence to create terror among civilians. The use of loud night-time attacks, the movement of lethal drones over urban areas without prior warning, and the selection of unexpected targets such as schools or markets all constitute a systematic approach to destabilizing the psyche and public will of Iranian society. Such approaches are contrary to fundamental principles of human dignity and have lasting psychological effects.

Your Excellency,

What is clearly evident is that the actions and aggressions of the Zionist regime are not only a clear violation of international human rights documents and obligations, but also contrary to the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Geneva Conventions, Security Council resolutions, and statements of the Agency’s General Conference, and are recognized as a clear example of aggression and war crimes.

These actions go beyond an attack against an independent member state of the United Nations; they are a direct violation of the foundations of the international legal order, the Charter of the United Nations, the global non-proliferation regime, and the credibility of international institutions such as the International Atomic Energy Agency. These crimes are a clear violation of the fundamental principles of human rights, respect for the sovereignty of states, the prohibition of the use of force, and the need for international accountability and responsibility.

Also, the explicit and confessed role of some Western officials in providing intelligence, equipment, and political support for these actions places those countries in the position of complicity in the crime and responsibility for the consequences of these crimes. Providing weapons, providing intelligence support, and political support to a regime that has publicly accepted responsibility for these attacks is a gross violation of peremptory rules of international law and provides grounds for the international responsibility of its supporters.

Mr. High Commissioner

The long-standing and continuous crimes of the Zionist occupying regime against the oppressed Palestinian people, the repeated violations against the sovereignty of the countries of the region, and the possession of undeclared weapons of mass destruction have caused the Middle East region to become, since the establishment of this regime, a focus of chronic instability and a permanent threat to global peace and security.

Now is the time for the international community to act responsibly and decisively: the Zionist regime must completely disarm from all weapons of mass destruction, be placed under serious and effective international supervision, and be held accountable for its illegal and criminal actions.

Unfortunately, the United Nations Security Council, due to the unconditional support of some permanent members for the Zionist regime, has not only failed to take effective action to stop this, but has also been unable to issue a resolution of condemnation. This situation has effectively rendered the Council's deterrent role ineffective and undermined global trust in it.

Furthermore, the recent attacks by the Zionist regime against Iran were deliberate, planned, and carried out with the full support of some

permanent members of the Security Council. This support, along with the inaction of the international community, has paved the way for further impudence by the regime's warmongering leaders, including its current prime minister, who is under consideration by the International Criminal Court for an arrest warrant on charges of war crimes.

The result of this situation is the formation of a "sense of impunity" among the perpetrators of these crimes. The criminals, who consider themselves emboldened by the political and military support of some Western powers, as well as the silence of international institutions, are now pursuing their attacks on Iran as a new link in the chain of their aggression and destabilizing actions; a regime that has so far committed gross violations of international law with complete impunity, without any punishment or accountability.

Your Excellency,

The Zionist regime, which has a long history of violating international law and committing war crimes, has now crossed all red lines. The international community must not allow these crimes to remain unanswered and unpunished.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, relying on its legitimate right to defend its sovereignty, nation, and national security, as recognized in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, has and will continue to defend itself resolutely. Without a doubt, the Zionist regime will deeply regret its dangerous aggression and strategic mistake.

In this context, the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly condemning these aggressions and criminal acts, once again emphasizes Iran's inherent right to self-defense and expects from you, as the highest human rights official of the United Nations:

1. Condemn the attacks carried out by the Zionist regime on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an explicit and open manner.
2. Utilize all the capacities of institutions, international human rights mechanisms and responsible countries to stop the Zionist regime's war, killing and terror machine;
3. Pursue the legal and international responsibility of the perpetrators, facilitators and supporters of these illegal actions with seriousness and urgency.

The lack of accountability for such crimes, at a time when the world is increasingly emphasizing the principle of accountability and combating impunity, will not only undermine the fundamental principles of human rights, but will also cause serious damage to the ideals, values and lofty goals of the international community.

It is essential that all governments, international institutions, and especially the UN human rights mechanisms, take immediate, effective, and coordinated action against this unprecedented adventure that has threatened global peace and security.



Naser Seraj

The Secretary General of the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter to Volker Türk, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights





*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur
Représentant Permanent*

act of aggression — plain and unqualified. The international community looks to your Office for an unequivocal condemnation: no equivocation, no justification, and no refuge for the aggressor behind twisted concepts. Your mandate, as entrusted by the General Assembly, compels such clarity and resolve.

As such, the Islamic Republic of Iran insists that Your Excellency publicly and unambiguously characterize this act for what it is: a crime of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli regime, and affirm that Iran's response, undertaken in self-defense, falls squarely within the scope of Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The Islamic Republic of Iran shall pursue this matter with unwavering determination and resolute commitment, demanding that your Office rigorously align its stance in full conformity with the foundational mandate conferred upon it under international law. We hereby affirm that no compromise or concession shall be tolerated with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran solemnly reaffirms its steadfast and irrevocable commitment to the exercise of its inherent to self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Iran shall persist, with full resolve, in executing all military measures deemed necessary to eradicate the ongoing threat imposed by the Israeli regime. These actions will be sustained unwaveringly until such time as this menace is thoroughly neutralized and the foundations of regional peace and security are firmly reestablished.

Your prompt attention and action on this critical matter are earnestly anticipated.
Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Ali Bahreini
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Volker Türk
The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Letter to ITU Secretary-General



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Geneva, 17 June 2023

Excellency,

I am writing to bring to your attention the unlawful, unprovoked and irresponsible armed attack launched by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 13 June 2023, the Israeli regime carried out this act of aggression in a clear and serious breach of international law- including international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the Charter of the United Nations. The attacks were deliberately directed at civilian areas, residential neighborhoods, hospitals, and non-military facilities, causing the losses of hundreds of innocent people, among them women and children.

Israeli regime deliberately and unlawful attacks on Iran's civilian information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and the Iranian Broadcasting Organization's facilities, constitute a flagrant violation of international law, the ITU Constitution, and the fundamental principles of telecommunications sovereignty.

This war of aggression has intentionally disrupted Internet exchange points (IXPs) and data centers, causing disruptions in violation of ITU-D Resolution 45 (2022) on protecting critical digital infrastructure. Interruption of Fiber-optic networks and mobile towers could crippling emergency services and civilian communications. In breach of UNGA Resolution 75/240 on safeguarding essential facilities. Destabilization of the cyber security systems, exposing Iranian citizens to data breaches and cyber threats, which contravene ITU's Global Cyber Security Agenda.

On 17 June 2023, the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting was the subject of a deliberate attack. The assault on State media infrastructure represents a violation of Article 38 of the Geneva Conventions (protection of civilian objects), a direct attack on media pluralism and freedom of expression, contrary to the ITU Resolution 139 (Bucharest, 2022), and an act of information warfare, undermining sovereign communication rights under ITU Constitution Article 34.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, urges the Secretary General of ITU to condemn these heinous acts of aggression as violations of international telecom law, suspend Israel's privileges in ITU frequency allocation processes until compliance is verified and establish binding safeguards to prevent future attacks on civilian networks.

I would be grateful, if you would circulate the letter as an official ITU document and present it to the Council Working Group on Emergency Telecommunications.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Ali-Babreini

H.E. Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

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Letter to UNECE Executive Secretary



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

17 June 2025

Excellency,

I am writing to draw your urgent attention to the grave developments following the unlawful and unprovoked armed attack by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 13 June 2025, the Israeli regime perpetrated a series of deliberate and unlawful armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including populated cities, residential areas and critical infrastructure. This act of aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of fundamental rules and principles of international law as well as the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Article 2 (4), which unequivocally prohibits the threat or use of force against territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

Among the facilities targeted, were customs offices, railway lines, and other key components of transport infrastructure. These blatant attacks significantly disrupted international transit operations, with direct and long-standing implications for global trade, regional connectivity, and the effective implementation of multilateral transit instruments, most notably, the TIR Convention (1975).

This blatant war of aggression, not only impedes the smooth and secure international movement of goods by road through harmonized customs procedures, but also undermines the spirit, obligations and objectives of the Convention.

Moreover, the escalation of hostilities has forced the internal displacement of large numbers of civilians who have resorted to road transport to escape targeted attacks. This has resulted in a significant rise in road traffic incidents and fatalities, further compounding the human and infrastructural impact of the aggression.

In light of the above, I respectfully urge, to give due consideration to the consequences of these violations on the integrity of international transit system and to reflect this matter in the relevant bodies and forums of the UNECE. We remain confident that the Secretariat will continue to uphold the core principles of multilateralism, rule of law, and the sanctity of international conventions, including in the field of international transport and trade facilitation.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Ali Bahreini

Her Excellency Ms. Tatiana Molcan
Executive Secretary
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Letter to WIPO Director-General



*Ministre Permanent
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

17 June 2025

Excellency,

I am writing to bring to your attention the unlawful, brazen and reckless armed attack of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. An armed attack that posed significant, serious and longstanding threat to the Intellectual Property and innovation system.

On 13 June 2025, the Israeli regime perpetrated the act of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a flagrant and grave violation of international law, including the international humanitarian law, international human rights law and charter of United Nations. The series of armed attacks, deliberately targeted the populated cities, residential areas, hospitals and non-military infrastructures, resulting in the losses of hundreds of innocent civilians, including women and children.

This heinous and reprehensible act of aggression by the Israeli regime claimed the lives of numerous leading Iranian scientists, innovators and professors, the true creators and holders of intellectual property.

These assassinations constitute the violation of international law principle, recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-which affirm that individuals have the right to participate in and benefit from scientific advancement and the protection of their intellectual creations. Furthermore, the assassinations with malice aforethought, on innovators and scientists as well as destruction of Small and Medium Enterprises' infrastructures, undermine the ecosystem of innovation and intellectual property and contravenes the WIPO's goal of fostering robust IP systems to support sustainable development.

Moreover, on 17 June 2025, the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, a civilian media institution which is a major Intellectual Property user and prominent institution holding extensive copyright and trademark portfolios, was deliberately targeted. The assault destroyed vital infrastructure, thereby directly impairing the ability to disseminate information and knowledge to the civilian population.

This act of aggression by the Israeli regime once again illustrates its unlawful and destabilizing conduct, a persistent pattern that poses a serious threat to regional and international peace and security. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while reaffirming its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and the fundamental principles of international law, emphasizes its inherent right to self-defense, as enshrined in Article 51 of the UN Charter to respond firmly and proportionately to such unlawful and cowardly aggression in order to safeguard its sovereignty and national security.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur
Représentant Permanent*

The Islamic Republic of Iran, urges the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization to unequivocally condemn the act of aggression of Israeli regime against Iran, including the deliberate and unlawful armed attack against the Iranian innovators, scientist, SMEs, knowledge based companies' infrastructure and Iran Broadcasting, the principal and rightful users and holders of intellectual property.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest considerations.

Ali Bahreini

H.E. Mr. Daren Tang
Director General
World Intellectual Property Organization

Letter to ICRC President



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Geneva, 17 June 2025

Excellency,

I have the honour to address Your Excellency in your capacity as President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, with a matter of utmost urgency and solemn gravity. This correspondence is prompted by the grave developments following the unprovoked and unlawful armed aggression initiated by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 13 June 2025.

In my capacity as the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, I find it imperative to apprise Your Excellency of the breaches of international law and International Humanitarian Law committed in the course of these armed attacks. These actions have resulted in extensive loss of civilian life, widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, and egregious violations of the fundamental principles enshrined in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. It is with deep concern and firm resolve that I hereby submit this communication, seeking the authoritative recognition and urgent intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross in addressing this blatant violation of the rules and customs of armed conflict.

Attached herewith, you will find a detailed legal memorandum, which substantiates, the following three central claims:

First, that the military actions of the Israeli regime, whether executed through its regular armed forces or affiliated mercenary groups, meet the definitional criteria of an *act of aggression* under customary international law, as codified in General Assembly Resolution 3314 (1974), and as interpreted by the International Court of Justice in its authoritative jurisprudence. These acts constitute a manifest breach of Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter and the peremptory norm prohibiting the use of force.

Second, that these acts involve *grave and systematic violations* of International Humanitarian Law, including, *inter alia*, the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution; the unlawful targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure; and the willful destruction of medical facilities. These actions amount to serious breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, attracting individual and State responsibility.

Third, that the Islamic Republic of Iran has acted strictly within the bounds of international law in exercising its *inherent right of self-defense* under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter in response to this armed attack.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In light of the ICRC's singular mandate as guardian of International Humanitarian Law, we respectfully urge Your Excellency to give this matter the attention it so urgently demands, and to take all appropriate steps consistent with your mandate to identify this act of aggression and addressing Israel's continued violations.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Ali Bahreini

H.E. Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger
President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Letter to All Special Procedures mandate holders of the UNHRC



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

Geneva, 18 June 2025

I am writing to bring to your attention in your capacity as the Special Procedures mandate holders of the United Nations Human Rights Council the unlawful, brazen and reckless armed attack of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the early morning hours of 13 June 2025, Israel launched an unprovoked, large-scale armed attack against Iran. This was an egregious act of aggression by every definition. Through coordinated air, missile, and drone strikes, it targeted residential neighborhoods, civilian infrastructure, and public authorities. These actions constitute a serious and unambiguous violation of international law, in particular International Human Rights Law, and the Charter of the United Nations.

This blatant act of aggression, in violation of international law and the UN Charter, has resulted in wide-ranging and ongoing violations of fundamental human rights and humanitarian principles.

1. Violation of International Law and the UN Charter

The attack constitutes a breach of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and meets the definition of aggression as defined in General Assembly Resolution 3314 (1974). It represents a serious threat to international peace and security and a flagrant breach of Iran's sovereignty.

2. Grave Human Rights Violations

The Israeli attack has led to the violation of multiple rights enshrined in core human rights instruments including the ICCPR, ICESCR, CRPD, and customary international law. These violations include but are not limited to:

- Right to Life (Article 6, ICCPR): The loss of civilian lives, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.
- Right to Adequate Housing (Article 11, ICESCR): Destruction of residential neighborhoods leading to forced displacement and homelessness.
- Right to Health (Article 12, ICESCR): Attacks on hospitals, emergency responders, and medical supply routes have endangered lives and cut off access to essential healthcare.
- Right to Freedom of Expression and Access to Information (Article 19, ICCPR): The targeting of national broadcasting infrastructure (IRIB) directly undermined the public's right to access and disseminate information.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
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*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

- **Right to Food (Article 11, ICESCR):** The disruption of major transportation networks, including roads and airports, has severely impacted the distribution of food and essential goods, threatening food security.

- **Environmental Rights and Right to a Healthy Environment:** Damage to military-industrial facilities has caused toxic contamination, with harmful environmental consequences for surrounding communities.

- **Protection of Cultural Rights and Heritage (Article 15, ICESCR):** Attacks near cultural sites and historic areas have threatened Iran's cultural legacy, including tangible and intangible heritage.

- **Violations of the Rights of Vulnerable Groups:**

- Older persons and persons with disabilities have suffered disproportionate harm due to limited mobility, lack of accessible shelters, and disruption in essential care.

- Women and children face heightened exposure to physical insecurity, trauma, and deprivation of basic needs.

- **Forced Displacement and Climate of Fear:** Civilians were compelled to flee under threat of further attacks, in some cases under direct orders, resulting in mass displacement and the creation of a climate of widespread terror.

- **Threat to Biodiversity and Endangered Species:** Targeted regions include environmentally sensitive areas home to endangered species such as the Asiatic cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*), whose already fragile habitat in the Iranian desert has now been further degraded by airstrikes and pollution.

- **Enforced Disappearances:** Several individuals remain missing since the attacks, raising serious concerns under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

3. Request for Urgent Action

I urges all Special Rapporteurs and mandate holders to:

- Issue a public condemnation of the aggression and resulting human rights violations.

- Engage urgently with the Israeli regime regarding its legal obligations and the consequences of its actions.

- Undertake a coordinated review and response, addressing each thematic concern through urgent communications, joint statements, or special reports.

- Ensure that victims' rights are restored, and that those responsible are held accountable in line with international legal standards.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

The Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to full cooperation with all human rights mechanisms based on impartiality, universality, and respect for state sovereignty.

I respectfully request that the Special Procedures take urgent and coordinated action to address these grave violations.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ali BAHREINI

To: All Special Procedures mandate holders of the United Nations Human Rights Council

Letter to George Katrougalos



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
Légation des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Ref: 2050/2536844

Geneva, 23 June 2025

Dear Sir,

It is with utmost solemnity and a profound sense of responsibility that I address you in the immediate aftermath of an egregious act of unprovoked aggression by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 13 June 2025, followed—most alarmingly—by a further military aggression on 22 June 2025 by the United States targeting Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities in Natanz, Fordow, and Isfahan—sites under full IAEA supervision. These grave developments represent a blatant assault on the very foundations of the international order which Your Excellency has been mandated to safeguard and promote.

The military aggression perpetrated by the Israeli regime on 13 June 2025, followed by the United States' on 22 June 2025, flagrantly violate Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter. These acts breach the fundamental prohibition against the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and they constitute a direct assault on the principle of sovereign equality that underpins the entire framework of international law.

The dual acts of aggression we have witnessed over the course of the past ten days stand in direct opposition to every pillar upon which a democratic and equitable international order must rest—namely, sovereign equality of states, non-use of force in international relations, respect for territorial integrity, and the right of peoples to live free from fear and domination. The audacity with which these principles have been trampled reveals the extent to which the current international order is being reshaped not through law, but through power: not through multilateral consensus, but through coercive unilateralism.

More alarmingly, this erosion of the rule of law has been met by what can only be described as paralysis on the part of the institutions charged with preserving global justice. When these institutions fail to clearly identify and condemn acts of aggression, they forfeit the credibility and impartiality upon which their authority depends. The deliberate obfuscation of aggression as "military escalation" or "conflict between parties" reduces international law to an empty shell—a tragic irony, given that the very purpose of these legal instruments is to prevent precisely such violations.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassade,
Représentation Permanente*

While expressing gratitude for your previous statement condemning the war of aggression launched by the Israeli regime on 20 June 2025, I deem it necessary to underscore that the recent act of aggression by the United States represents an even graver breach of international law and a deeper affront to the rule of law. In light of this, I urge you to once again, in accordance with your practice, issue a clear condemnation of the US act of aggression. Your timely response would serve not only to uphold the integrity of international legal norms but also to mitigate the grave humanitarian consequences that may result from the erosion of the rule of law.

We trust that you will engage with this matter with the principled clarity and moral courage that your mandate demands.

Respectfully yours,

ALI DAHREINI

Mr. George Katrougalis
Independent Expert on the Promotion of a Democratic and Equitable International Order
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations - Geneva

Letter to Volker Türk, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights



*Assemblée Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
Députés des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Ref. 2050/2536588

Geneva, 23 June 2025

Your Excellency,

I am writing to bring to your urgent attention, in your capacity as the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the guardian of the UN human rights framework, that the unlawful, brazen, and reckless act of aggression carried out by the United States on 22 June 2025 constitutes not merely a continuation, but a willful act of complicity in the crime of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli regime on 13 June 2025.

I wish to solemnly inform Your Excellency that, in the early hours of 22 June 2025, the United States launched an armed attack on Iran's safeguarded nuclear facilities in Natanz, Fordow, and Isfahan—sites under full IAEA supervision.

This act of aggression, represents a flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, which categorically prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. More gravely, the deliberate targeting of Iran's safeguarded nuclear infrastructure—developed transparently for peaceful purposes—amounts to a direct assault on the collective rights of the Iranian people. These sites are not merely physical structures; they are the embodiment of decades of indigenous scientific endeavor, public investment, and national aspiration for technological self-determination. Moreover, this aggression infringes upon the right of every nation to freely pursue scientific advancement and build the foundational infrastructure necessary for the realization of its economic sovereignty. By crippling facilities central to peaceful nuclear research and domestic innovation, this aggression aims to erode the Iranian people's capacity to shape their own scientific and economic destiny—an affront not only to Iran's sovereignty, but also to the right of every people to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, as enshrined in Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

What makes this aggression all the more egregious is the nature of the facilities targeted. These are centers for civilian scientific development, medical isotope production, and peaceful nuclear research. Their operation directly supports the Iranian healthcare system, including the treatment of cancer patients and the provision of radiopharmaceuticals. The disruption caused by the attacks has immediate and foreseeable consequences for the health and wellbeing of countless Iranian civilians, particularly the most vulnerable among them. This represents not merely an assault on infrastructure—it is an assault on the right to health as guaranteed under Article 12 of the ICESCR.

It is incumbent upon your Office, as the highest authority within the United Nations system charged with the promotion and protection of human rights, to speak with moral clarity.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ashrafzadeh
Représentant Permanent*

The right to life, the right to health, the right to development, and the right of peoples to determine their scientific and economic future—all have been imperiled by the US act of aggression. The High Commissioner must not allow such grave violations to pass without clear and unequivocal condemnation.

Just as other United Nations special procedures and experts have raised their voices to “condemn” this act as a breach of international law on 20 June 2025, the Islamic Republic of Iran expects no less from your office.

While noting your previous statement on 19 June 2025, I deem it necessary to underscore that the recent act of aggression by the United States represents an even graver breach of international law and a deeper affront to the rule of law. In light of this, I urge You to once again, in accordance with your practice, issue a clear condemnation of this unlawful act. We expect your leadership in condemning this act of aggression.

This Office must act with urgency, clarity, and principle to uphold the rule of law and ensure that grave violations of international norms do not go unanswered. The seriousness of this military aggression demands a coordinated and principled response rooted in the UN Charter and the fundamental principles of sovereignty, peace and respect for human dignity under international law and justice.

Respectfully yours,

Ali BAHREINI

Volker TÜRK
The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva

Evin Prison Attack



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales de Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Most Gracious

Geneva, 27 June 2025

Excellency,

I am writing to express the Islamic Republic of Iran's deep concern and grave condemnation regarding the deliberate and unlawful attack carried out by the Israeli regime against Evin Prison in Tehran on Monday, 23 June 2025 at 10:30 AM local time.

This attack, which occurred without prior warning and targeted a recognized civilian correctional facility, constitutes a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter.

As direct result of such precarious attack, numerous civilians, including correctional officers, guards, visiting family members, and inmates were martyred either due to direct attack or the trauma that it caused; critical prison infrastructures, including the hospital, the entry gate, the kitchen and the visitation rooms destroyed. Numerous visitors including women and children severely injured; amongst them, Ms. Zahra Ebadi, a prison social worker, and her five-year-old son, Mehrad Khelri, whose bodies pulled out of the rubble three days after the attack.

The deliberate targeting of a detention facility, housing individuals under custody, constitutes a violation of multiple provisions of international law, including but not limited to Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits collective punishment, intimidation, and terrorism against protected persons. Furthermore, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules), which guarantee detainees' access to health services without discrimination. Additionally, all parties are obligated to distinguish between civilian and military objectives, a core tenet of International Humanitarian Law.

Due to the complex and critical situation that arose after the unannounced and barbaric attack on prison, especially the destruction of Evin Prison's medical facilities, it became impossible to provide urgent care to critically ill prisoners in the case of need, and created serious humanitarian and logistical challenges in maintaining detainees' rights and safety. Furthermore, the chaos and terror induced by the attack placed all detainees, particularly women and vulnerable groups, at grave risk of harm.

The sudden nature of the attack and the absence of any warning or prior notification made it impossible for Iranian authorities to safeguard the lives of the detainees in accordance with their obligations under both national and international law. However, following the strike, the Government of Iran was compelled to urgently relocate surviving inmates to alternative facilities that caused intensified overcrowding in other prisons.



*Mission Permanente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
auprès des Nations Unies
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Ambassadeur,
Représentant Permanent*

Given the gravity of this unlawful act, the Islamic Republic of Iran respectfully urges the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant UN mechanisms to condemn the attack on Evin Prison as a serious breach of international humanitarian and human rights law; hold the perpetrators accountable for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

This attack marks a dangerous escalation that threatens not only the lives of those detained under state protection but also the legal norms upon which the international community is founded. We trust that Your Excellency and the Office will treat this matter with the utmost urgency it demands.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

ALI BAHREINI

Mr. Volker TÜRK
The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva

90 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

Letter to WHO Director-General



*Allesons Persennente
de la République Islamique d'Iran
Chapitre de l'Organisation
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève*

*Subsidière,
Représentant Permanent*

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Most Gracious

Geneva, 27 June 2025

Excellency,

I write to formally bring to your attention the unlawful and reckless military attacks carried out by the Israeli regime and the United States of America against the Islamic Republic of Iran between 13 and 24 June 2025. These reprehensible actions - which during the war of aggression deliberately targeted civilian populations, healthcare facilities, and Iran's safeguarded nuclear infrastructure—constitute flagrant violations of international law, including the UN Charter and “its vision and principles of lasting peace”.

The premeditated unprovoked and unjustified assault against my country and attacking women, children, healthcare workers, medical centers, and essential civilian infrastructure - amount to war crimes under international law. Among seriously affected health care facilities are:

1. Hakim Children's Hospital (Tehran);
2. Labbafnejad Hospital (Tehran);
3. Farabi Hospital (Kermanshah);
4. Healthcare Center (Mianmihan City);
5. Ghasr-e-Shehr Rehabilitation Center;
6. Central Building of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS, Tehran);
7. Eleven ambulances and numerous other medical and civilian sites.

The 12 days of war of aggression, has resulted in 827 civilian loss of life, including women, children, and medical personnel and 4,935 civilian's injuries, including 29 IRCS relief workers.

In light of these violations, the Islamic Republic of Iran urgently calls upon the World Health Organization (WHO) to strongly and unequivocally condemn these deliberate attacks on civilian and healthcare infrastructure, hold the Israeli regime accountable for these war crimes under international law, and enforce steps to prevent further breaches of international humanitarian law.

On another note, the reckless attacks by the U.S. and the Israeli regime on Iran's IAEA-safeguarded nuclear facilities posed a grave danger, risking radiological disaster and endangering civilian lives in Iran and the region. These actions contravene the WHO Constitution, which opposes threats to public health, as affirmed by numerous WHO resolutions, including WHA78(28).

Recalling the UNGA resolutions 34/58 (1979), 38/188 J (1983) and 40/10 (1985), and also resolutions WHA34.28 (1981), WHA36.28 (1983), and WHA77.9 (2024) stressing the close interrelationship between health and the preservation and promotion of peace, I urge you, excellency to shoulder your responsibility in condemning the war of aggression against the Islamic republic of Iran by the Israeli regime and the United States.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

AB BAHREINI

Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director General
World Health Organisation

Letter by Vice President for Women and Family to UNICEF Executive Director



15 July 2025

Her Excellency Ms. Catherine Russell
Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Subject: Urgent Appeal Concerning Blatant Violations of Children's Rights during Israel's Armed Aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran

Greetings and Respect,

As you are aware, in the early hours of Friday, June 13, 2025, while Iranian children were peacefully asleep in their homes, dreaming of a hopeful future, the Zionist occupying regime launched an armed attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran, with extensive military, intelligence, and political support of Western nations that claim to uphold Human Rights. This act is a blatant violation of fundamental principles of international law, including Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter, which prohibits 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 Nations. During these unlawful assaults, the regime further breached the core of international humanitarian law by deliberately targeting civilians, scientists, residential areas, and critical non-military infrastructure, including hospitals, medical facilities, and nuclear installations. As a result of these illegal attacks, hundreds of Iranian civilians, particularly women and children, have been martyred, with hundreds more injured. The assaults have also inflicted profound and irreversible physical and psychological harm on women, mothers, and children.

There is no doubt that, according to international human rights instruments, the right to live in security and peace, to provide opportunities for individual growth and development, and to benefit from health and education services are fundamental rights of all children. Therefore, the planning, orchestration, and execution of military attacks against civilian sites and non-military targets, such as educational and medical facilities, as well as deliberate military assaults on civilian populations, particularly vulnerable groups like women and children, and pushing human existence to the brink of destruction, fear, and terror constitute grave violations of international law, human rights, and humanitarian law. The Zionist regime and its supporters, through their brutal aggression, have not only deprived Iranian children of these rights but have also inflicted severe hardships on their lives by causing irreparable harm to family members, especially mothers (with over 120 women, including four pregnant mothers, martyred, and more than 40 children killed), destroying homes and vital infrastructure, and forcing displacement. These actions have subjected countless children to unbearable psychological trauma.

Since the Israeli regime is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is legally bound to uphold all provisions of this fundamental international document, its armed attacks on Iran are a serious violation of four basic principles of international law, as well as the principle of this Convention, which includes the following points:

- Ignoring the best interests of children during armed attacks, including the deliberate targeting of civilian areas and populations (Article 3);
- Violation of children's inherent right to life and exposing them to violent situations (Articles 6 & 19);
- Depriving children of their family environment through direct attacks on residential areas and the killing of parents (Article 20 of the CRC);



15 July 2025

- Violation of children's right to the highest attainable standard of health through attacks on civilian infrastructure, resulting in severe physical and psychological harm (Article 24);
- Failing to uphold obligations toward pregnant mothers by deliberate military assault against civilian populations (Article 24);
- Breaching of obligations to protect children in armed conflict (Article 28).

Moreover, the Israeli regime, throughout its constant, planned, and armed attacks against our nation, has not only systematically violated its obligations under international human rights law but has also flouted its duties under *ius cogens* (peremptory norms), customary international law, and humanitarian law principles, particularly those mentioned in the 1949 Geneva Conventions such as grave violations of the principle of distinction (between military and civilian targets), violations of the principle of proportionality, and violations of the principle of precaution in attack. This indicates that this regime and its supporters have exploited the minimum standards of international law, human rights, and humanitarian law to serve their self-interested policies, trampling upon the international legal system and its most fundamental principles—including the necessity of securing basic human rights and upholding global peace and security, which form the cornerstone of the United Nations and its affiliated institutions, such as UNICEF.

We are concerned and committed to peace and security for children worldwide. As the primary global guardian of children's rights, we must be their voices and bring the unending suffering of innocent children to your attention because the grave and systematic threats faced by children during Israel's brutal attack on Iran are a blatant violation of all humanitarian and moral boundaries.

We urge UNICEF, as the UN's primary agency for protecting and upholding children's rights, to vigorously pursue this issue and take decisive international measures to restore justice and raise global awareness of these atrocities. Indifference or silence toward these crimes is against UNICEF's mission in defending children worldwide, but would also encourage further violations in other conflict zones, as we witness in Gaza. While we condemn Israel's attack on the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we reaffirm our country's inherent right to self-defense under international law. We also expect UNICEF to address the following matters:

- 1) Condemning the Israeli regime's armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 2) Pursuing the issue of international accountability for all perpetrators, orchestrators, executors, and supporters of these acts, which violate international law, human rights, and humanitarian principles, with relevant UN bodies;
- 3) Taking the necessary measures to activate the capacity of Article 45(c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to conduct a comprehensive study on Israel's violations of children's rights during its armed aggression against Iran.

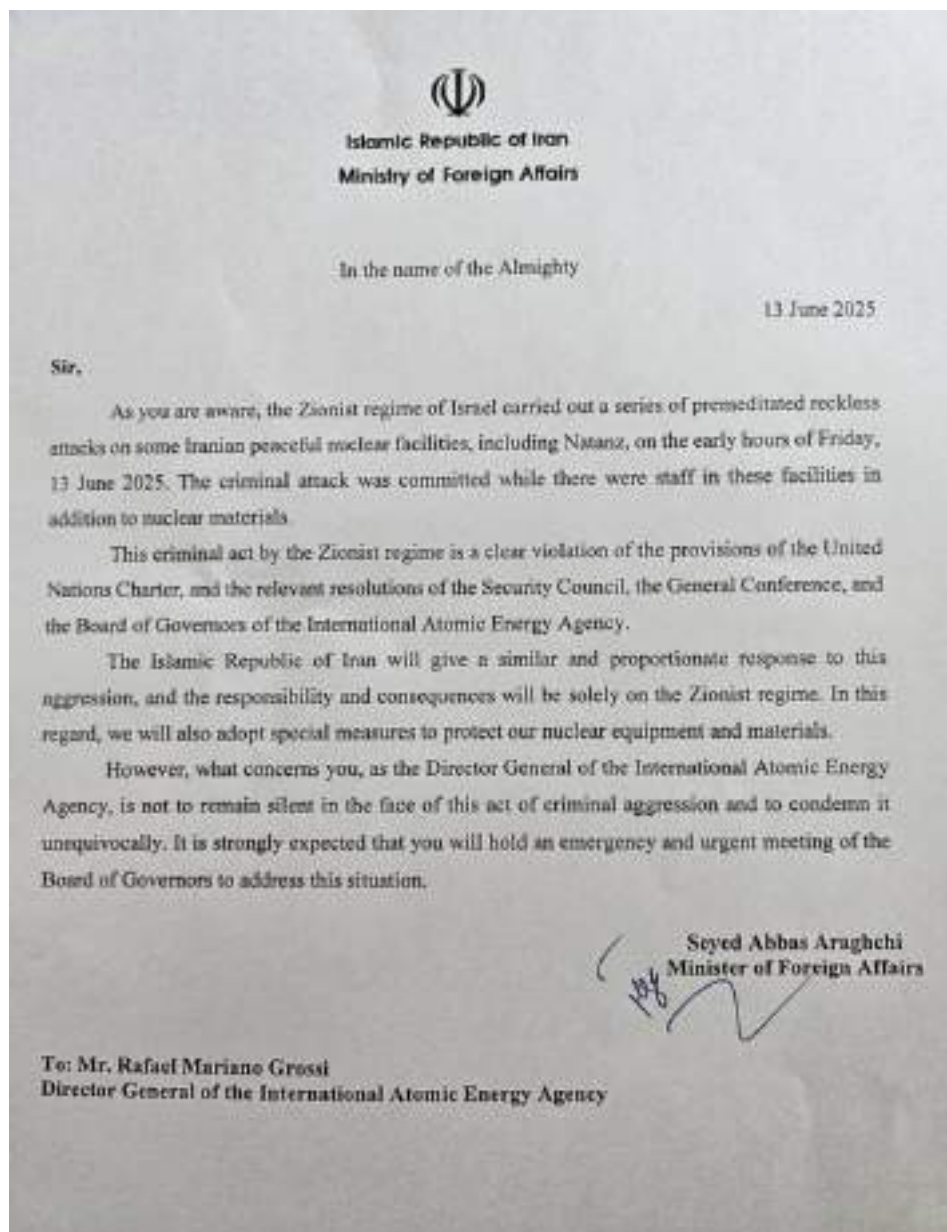
In conclusion, we strongly remind that the indifference and silence of UNICEF toward systematic violations of international law, international humanitarian law, and human rights is concerning, of the Israeli regime, will undermine the effectiveness of international bodies and the principles and norms of international law and human rights, in a precarious position in the eyes of the public.

Statements and Correspondence with Director General of the IAEA

In the aftermath of a series of unlawful and unprovoked armed attacks by the Israeli regime and the United States targeting Iran's peaceful nuclear infrastructure—most recently the joint assault carried out by the United States and the Zionist regime on safeguarded facilities in Isfahan, Natanz, and Fordow and Khondab—the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, and I.R. of Iran's Permanent Representative in Vienna, addressed a series of urgent letters to the Director General of the IAEA, Mr. Rafael Grossi.

These letters articulate the grave legal, political, and technical implications of the attacks, underline Iran's expectations of the Agency under its Statute, the NPT, and the relevant safeguards agreements, and strongly condemn Agency's inaction in the face of repeated violations of international law and IAEA foundational instruments. They urge the Director General to uphold the IAEA's mandate impartially and to avoid allowing the Agency to be further politicized by the undue influence of certain Member States.

Foreign Minister's Letter Israeli Attack on Iran's Peaceful Nuclear Facilities



Foreign Minister's Letter on the Invasion of Iran



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

22 June 2025

Dear Sir,

Further to my letter dated 13 June 2025, I am writing to you again in light of another blatant act of military aggression perpetrated this time by the United States against peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On 21 June, the US launched brazen attacks on Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities, including the enrichment sites at Natanz, Isfahan and Fordow, in flagrant violation of international law, the UN Charter, and the IAEA Statute, and several resolutions of the UNSC.

This is yet another alarming situation in which a Nuclear-Weapon State attacked a Non-Nuclear Weapon State Party of NPT, whose nuclear activities are under IAEA comprehensive safeguards. This attack follows several assaults committed during last ten days by the Israeli regime, a non-party to the NPT in possession of nuclear arsenals. The latest reckless act of aggression committed by the US poses severe humanitarian and serious environmental risks, mass civilian harm, and irreversible ecological damage. The targeting of safeguarded nuclear installations under IAEA monitoring is not only a violation of Iran's sovereignty but also a direct threat to global nuclear safety and non-proliferation regime.

You as the guardian of this regime are called to strongly condemn this criminal act by the United States and further call for an immediate and unconditional cessation of all hostile measures against Iran's peaceful nuclear program. The US government must be held accountable for its blatant disregard for international norms and the severe dangers it has unleashed, based solely on the crisis fabricated by an internationally wanted war criminal that rules Israel.

In light of the above, the emergency session of the Board of Governors to address this act of aggression is expected to issue a clear and unequivocal condemnation of the US attack, reaffirm the inviolability of peaceful nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, and warn against further escalation, emphasizing that such attacks set a dangerous precedent for global nuclear security.

The IAEA's failure to take a firm stance against earlier Israeli attacks on nuclear facilities has led to today's US aggression. We expect the IAEA to uphold its mandate this time with impartiality and utmost urgency, ensuring that such acts of aggression are met with resolute opposition. Silence and inaction will only invite further lawlessness and global instability.

Seyed Abbas Araghchi
Minister of Foreign Affairs

To: Mr. Rafael Mariano Grossi,

Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

AEOI Head's Letter Addressed to IAEA DG , 19, 21-22 June 2025

Date: 19 June 2025

No. 30/31

Excellency,

Following numerous correspondences leading to letter No. 30/30 dated June 13, 2025¹, and regarding the repeated heinous attack committed by the criminal Zionist regime against the peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite repeated reminders and warnings to you regarding inactions, especially by the Board of Governors, which is unfortunately under the orientation, influence, and support of three European countries, the United States, and the Zionist regime, this regime in continuation of its aggression against the peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including Natanz and Fordow enrichment complexes, various parts of Isfahan Processing Plant (UCF), this morning (Thursday, June 19, 1404) brought Khandab Heavy Water Research Reactor (KHWR) and the heavy water complex adjacent to the reactor under its heinous attacks that violated international law.

These armed attacks violate the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Statute and Terms of Reference of UNSCEAR, the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements with the IAEA (INFCIRC/214), the resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors and General Conferences, the IAEA Safety Standards and other international relevant instruments.

1. My letter No. 30/29 dated 11 June 2025; My letter No. 154859 dated 8 November 2023; letter of the Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dr. Araghchi, dated 22 May 2025; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and International Organizations in Vienna, No. 2228045 dated 6 October 2024; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, No. 1487576 dated 1 February 2023; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, dated 3 January, 2023 (S/2023/9).

It is necessary to immediately put an end to this inaction, while condemning these actions of the Zionist regime that are contrary to international law, fulfill your statutory duties. It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran while taking the necessary measures to defend its sovereign rights, will pursue appropriate legal measures, especially against repeated inactions by your Excellency.

Mohammad Eslami
Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and
Head of the AEOI

H. E. Rafael Mariano Grossi,
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency



[Unofficial Translation]

Date: 21 June 2025

No.: 30/32

Excellency,

Following numerous correspondences leading to letter No. 30/31 dated June 19, 2025^{*}, regarding the repeated heinous aggression committed by the criminal Zionist regime against the peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite repeated reminders and warnings regarding your inactions, as well as the Board of Governors, which is unfortunately under the direction, influence, and support of E3, the United States and the Zionist regime, this regime in continuation of its heinous aggression and violation of international law, once again in the early morning of Saturday 21 June 2025, in several aerial attacks hit the Isfahan Nuclear Site, which is under Agency's continuous monitoring.

These armed attacks violate the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols, the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Statute and Terms of Reference of UNSC, the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements (INFCIRC/214), the resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors and General Conferences including the Decision adopted on 18 September 2009 during the eleventh plenary meeting (GC(53)DEC/13), the IAEA Safety Standards and other international relevant instruments.

Unfortunately, in your yesterday report to the UNSC, in continuation of your inaction, you missed the opportunity to condemn these aggressions as your statutory duties in capacity of the Agency's Director General requires. Undoubtedly, your illegal participation in these aggressions will be recorded in history by the international community.

It is necessary to immediately put an end to this inaction, while condemning these violations of international law by the Zionist regime, fulfill your statutory duties. It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran while taking the necessary measures to defend its sovereign rights, will pursue appropriate legal measures, especially against repeated inactions by you.

Mohammad Eslami
Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and
Head of the AEOI

H. E. Rafael Mariano Grossi,
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

^{*} My letter No. 30/31 dated 19 June 2025; My letter No. 30/29 dated 11 June 2025; My letter No. 154859 dated 8 November 2023; Letter of the Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dr. Amelkhal, dated 22 May 2025; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and International Organizations in Vienna, No. 2228045 dated 6 October 2024; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, No. 1487556 dated 1 February 2023; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, dated 3 January, 2023 (S/2023/9).





[Unofficial Translation]

Date: 22 June 2025

No. 30/33

Following numerous correspondences leading to letter No. 30/32 dated June 22, 2025*, regarding the repeated heinous aggression committed by the criminal Zionist regime against the peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite repeated reminders and warnings regarding your inaction, as well as the Board of Governors, which is unfortunately under the direction, influence, and support of the United States and the Zionist regime, in continuation of the Zionist regime's aggressions, this time the United States, today morning (Sunday 22 June 2025), violating international law, attacked brutally the Isfahan Nuclear Site, Natanz and Fordow enrichment plants which are under Agency's continuous monitoring. It should be noted that the president of the United States has formally assumed responsibility of these attacks. This is while the United States, a UNSC permanent member, has obviously breached the UN Charter.

These armed attacks violate the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols, the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements (INFCIRC/214), the resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors and General Conferences including the Decision adopted on 18 September 2009 during the eleventh plenary meeting (GC(53)/DEC/13), the IAEA Safety Standards and other international relevant instruments. It is necessary to immediately put an end to this inaction, while condemning these violations of international law by the United States and the Zionist regime, fulfill your statutory duties. It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran while taking the necessary measures to defend its sovereign rights, will pursue appropriate legal measures, especially against your own inaction and accomplice with these heinous crimes, through international relevant authorities.

Mohammad Islami
Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and
Head of the AEOI

H. E. Rafael Mariano Grossi,
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

* My letter No. 30/32 dated 23 June 2025; My letter No. 30/31 dated 19 June 2025; My letter No. 30/29 dated 11 June 2025; My letter No. 154859 dated 8 November 2023; letter of the Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dr. Araghchi, dated 22 May 2025; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and International Organizations in Vienna, No. 2228045 dated 6 October 2024; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, No. 1487526 dated 1 February 2023; Letter of the Honorable Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, dated 3 January, 2023 (8/2023/9).



Letter by Iran's Permanent Representative in Vienna to IAEA DG

22 June 2025



PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
FAUBURGASSE 3
1000 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نماینده دائمی در مقر سازمان ملل متحد
وین

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

No. 2535571

Following the unlawful act of aggression by the Israeli regime, the Islamic Republic of Iran, through formal diplomatic correspondence and public statements, consistently warned against the adverse implications such unlawful conduct would have on the authority of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the integrity of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, and the viability of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

The subsequent unlawful use of force by the United States, a recognized depository of the NPT, targeting safeguarded nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 June 2025, constitutes a flagrant violation of international law, including the United Nations Charter, the IAEA Statute, and the NPT. This illegal act has inflicted a profound and systemic blow to the credibility and legal coherence of the NPT and international non-proliferation regime.

I hereby officially, in accordance with the IAEA Statute, request the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Board of Governors to address the grave and unprecedented acts of aggression committed by the United States and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. These actions constitute clear violations of international law, the United Nations Charter, and the Statute of the Agency, and warrant urgent and serious consideration by the Board.



To: The Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Statements on the War of Aggression against Iran by the Israeli Regime and the United States

The international response to the United States' and Israeli regime's military attacks on safeguarded nuclear facilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran has been marked by a wave of unequivocal condemnation, underscoring the gravity of the violations committed and their far-reaching implications. Statements issued by international organizations' high dignitaries, independent United Nations experts, human rights bodies, etc., reflect a growing global consensus that these assaults constitute a breach of the foundational norms of international law, including the prohibition of the use of force under Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, and the legal protections afforded to civilian infrastructure under international humanitarian law.

Such declarations are more than political expressions of concern; they serve as legal and moral reaffirmations of the necessity to uphold international law. In particular, they emphasize the centrality of state sovereignty, the impermissibility of anticipatory self-defense under contemporary international law, and the urgent need to shield nuclear facilities from armed conflict in line with the mandates of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In an era marked by growing geopolitical instability and challenges to multilateralism, and in a region existentially threatened by the Zionists' WMD arsenal, these statements serve as vital reminders that the international community has still a long way to go in upholding the very values it stands for.

By highlighting the illegality and destabilizing nature of the Israeli and American aggression, these statements provide critical diplomatic and legal capital to the Islamic Republic of Iran in its efforts to pursue redress through lawful channels. They also reaffirm the enduring relevance of international law as a check against unilateralism and militarism in international affairs.

Statement by the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, on Iran

21 June 2025



I am gravely alarmed by the use of force by the United States against Iran today. This is a dangerous escalation in a region already on the edge – and a direct threat to international peace and security.

There is a growing risk that this conflict could rapidly get out of control – with catastrophic consequences for civilians, the region, and the world.

I call on Member States to de-escalate and to uphold their obligations under the UN Charter and other rules of international law.

At this perilous hour, it is critical to avoid a spiral of chaos.

There is no military solution. The only path forward is diplomacy. The only hope is peace.

Joint Statement before the IAEA Board of Governors

Joint Statement by

Republic of Belarus, Burkina Faso, People's Republic of China, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Malaysia, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

before the IAEA Board of Governors 16 June 2025

Madam Chair,

Allow me to deliver the following Joint Statement on behalf of Republic of Belarus, Burkina Faso, People's Republic of China, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Malaysia, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

We condemn Israel's aggression against Iran, including military strikes on nuclear facilities under the IAEA safeguards, which constitute a grave violation of the international law, of the United Nations' Charter, and of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy

Agency;

We are of the strong view that these military strikes besides threatening international peace and security, undermine trust in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), constitute a blatant disregard for the IAEA safeguards system and jeopardize further development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

We further recall the GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533, which noted that

"any armed attack on and threat against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the Statute of the Agency";

We are mindful of the fact that Iran is a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the NPT and Iran's targeted nuclear facilities were covered by the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement. We recall Iran's long-standing and firm commitment to nuclear non-proliferation;

We are gravely concerned by the far-reaching implications of such a military attack on the safeguarded nuclear facilities in a Member State;

We urge Israel to stop military aggression against Iran. We call upon the IAEA Board of Governors, the Secretariat and the Director General to take the necessary measures to deter Israel from further attacks on nuclear sites and facilities under the IAEA safeguards;

We request the Director General to urgently report to the Board of Governors on all the consequences of the Israeli strikes against nuclear sites and facilities under the IAEA safeguards in Iran, and to report to the Security Council on any further acts or threats of aggression against Iran's nuclear facilities under safeguards.

NAM Communique on the Heinous Zionist Regime's Attack

16 June 2025



CHAIR OF THE COORDINATING
BUREAU OF THE NON-ALIGNED
MOVEMENT



Member States

1. Afghanistan
2. Albania
3. Algeria
4. Argentina
5. Armenia
6. Australia
7. Austria
8. Azerbaijan
9. Bangladesh
10. Belgium
11. Bolivia
12. Brazil
13. Bulgaria
14. Cambodia
15. Canada
16. Chile
17. China
18. Colombia
19. Costa Rica
20. Cuba
21. Cyprus
22. Czechia
23. Denmark
24. Dominican Republic
25. Ecuador
26. Egypt
27. El Salvador
28. Ethiopia
29. Finland
30. France
31. Germany
32. Greece
33. Guatemala
34. Haiti
35. Honduras
36. Hungary
37. India
38. Indonesia
39. Iran
40. Iraq
41. Israel
42. Italy
43. Jamaica
44. Japan
45. Jordan
46. Kazakhstan
47. Kuwait
48. Kyrgyzstan
49. Laos
50. Lebanon
51. Liberia
52. Lithuania
53. Luxembourg
54. Madagascar
55. Malawi
56. Malaysia
57. Maldives
58. Mali
59. Mauritania
60. Mauritius
61. Mexico
62. Moldova
63. Monaco
64. Mongolia
65. Montenegro
66. Morocco
67. Mozambique
68. Myanmar
69. Namibia
70. Nepal
71. Netherlands
72. New Zealand
73. Nicaragua
74. Niger
75. Nigeria
76. North Macedonia
77. Norway
78. Oman
79. Pakistan
80. Panama
81. Paraguay
82. Peru
83. Philippines
84. Poland
85. Portugal
86. Romania
87. Rwanda
88. Saudi Arabia
89. Serbia
90. Senegal
91. Singapore
92. Slovakia
93. Slovenia
94. South Africa
95. South Korea
96. Spain
97. Sri Lanka
98. Sudan
99. Sweden
100. Switzerland
101. Taiwan
102. Tajikistan
103. Tanzania
104. Thailand
105. Timor-Leste
106. Togo
107. Tonga
108. Trinidad and Tobago
109. Tunisia
110. Turkey
111. Turkmenistan
112. Uganda
113. Ukraine
114. United Kingdom
115. United States of America
116. Uzbekistan
117. Venezuela
118. Vietnam
119. Yemen
120. Zambia
121. Zimbabwe

NAM 2025/CoB/132

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations, in its capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (CoB-NAM) presents its compliments to the esteemed Permanent and Permanent Observer Missions of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to the United Nations and has the honour to circulate the Communique on the recent heinous attack of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, having passed the silence procedure without objection.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations, in its capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (CoB-NAM) avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent and Permanent Observer Missions of the Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



New York: June 16, 2025

Permanent and Permanent Observer Missions of the Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to the United Nations
New York

Observer States

1. Afghanistan
2. Albania
3. Algeria
4. Argentina
5. Armenia
6. Australia
7. Austria
8. Azerbaijan
9. Bangladesh
10. Belgium
11. Bolivia
12. Brazil
13. Bulgaria
14. Cambodia
15. Canada
16. Chile
17. China
18. Colombia
19. Costa Rica
20. Cuba
21. Cyprus
22. Czechia
23. Denmark
24. Dominican Republic
25. Ecuador
26. Egypt
27. El Salvador
28. Ethiopia
29. Finland
30. France
31. Germany
32. Greece
33. Guatemala
34. Haiti
35. Honduras
36. Hungary
37. India
38. Indonesia
39. Iran
40. Iraq
41. Israel
42. Italy
43. Jamaica
44. Japan
45. Jordan
46. Kazakhstan
47. Kuwait
48. Kyrgyzstan
49. Laos
50. Lebanon
51. Liberia
52. Lithuania
53. Luxembourg
54. Madagascar
55. Malawi
56. Malaysia
57. Maldives
58. Mali
59. Mauritania
60. Mauritius
61. Mexico
62. Moldova
63. Monaco
64. Mongolia
65. Montenegro
66. Morocco
67. Mozambique
68. Myanmar
69. Namibia
70. Nepal
71. Netherlands
72. New Zealand
73. Nicaragua
74. Niger
75. Nigeria
76. North Macedonia
77. Norway
78. Oman
79. Pakistan
80. Panama
81. Paraguay
82. Peru
83. Philippines
84. Poland
85. Portugal
86. Romania
87. Rwanda
88. Saudi Arabia
89. Serbia
90. Senegal
91. Singapore
92. Slovakia
93. Slovenia
94. South Africa
95. South Korea
96. Spain
97. Sri Lanka
98. Sudan
99. Sweden
100. Switzerland
101. Taiwan
102. Tajikistan
103. Tanzania
104. Thailand
105. Timor-Leste
106. Togo
107. Tonga
108. Trinidad and Tobago
109. Tunisia
110. Turkey
111. Turkmenistan
112. Uganda
113. Ukraine
114. United Kingdom
115. United States of America
116. Uzbekistan
117. Venezuela
118. Vietnam
119. Yemen
120. Zambia
121. Zimbabwe



CHAIR OF THE COORDINATING
BUREAU OF THE NON-ALIGNED
MOVEMENT



**THE COMMUNIQUÉ OF
THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT
ON THE RECENT HEINOUS ATTACK OF ISRAEL AGAINST
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

1. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) categorically condemns and denounces in the strongest possible terms the wanton, unprovoked and premeditated heinous attack of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, perpetrated on 13 June 2025, whereby a series of coordinated widescale attacks including airstrikes were conducted against multiple locations in Iran, in particular civilian populated areas with millions of other residents resulting, among others, in the martyrdom and injury of civilians, including women and children, scientists and university professors as well as high-ranking military officials some of them along with family members while in their residence.
2. The NAM strongly condemns the deliberate targeting of peaceful nuclear facilities by Israel while expressing its serious concerns that such attacks and damages resulting therefrom pose formidable risks of release of radioactive material representing severe threats to civilian population and the environment. The NAM further expresses its concern that the Israeli attacks continue to endanger the safety and security of civil aviation in the region.
3. The NAM stresses 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.
4. The NAM expresses its serious concern at the continued acts of aggressions committed by Israel which jeopardize ongoing peaceful efforts in cultivating peace and security in the region and demonstrates its intent to escalate tensions. The NAM cautions against inaction by the United Nations and the international community in the face of such persistent aggressions of Israel in the region which would only embolden its further commission of such crimes and undermine the credibility of the multilateral system. The NAM highlights that such blatant violations of the Charter of the United Nations by Israel which constitute serious threat to the regional and international peace and security must be condemned unequivocally by the international community.
5. The NAM stands in solidarity with the People and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and expresses its condolences to the families of those who lost their lives at these recent attacks.

New York, 13 June 2025

Statement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Regarding Military Strikes on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran

14 June 2025



The member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) express serious concern over the escalating tensions in the Middle East and strongly condemn the military strikes carried out by Israel on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran on June 13, 2025.

Such aggressive actions against civilian targets, including energy and transport infrastructure, which have resulted in civilian casualties, are a gross violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. They constitute an infringement on Iran's sovereignty, cause damage to regional and international security, and pose serious risks to global peace and stability.

The SCO member states firmly advocate for the resolution of the situation surrounding Iran's nuclear program exclusively through peaceful, political, and diplomatic means.

The SCO member states extend their sincere condolences to the people and government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The SCO member states, strictly adhering to the principles and norms of the UN Charter and the SCO Charter, consider any unlawful actions directed against SCO member states unacceptable and reaffirm their unwavering commitment to strengthening international peace and security.

**Statement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Regarding
the Military Strikes on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

23 June 2025



The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) **expresses serious concern** over the growing escalation of tensions in the Middle East and **strongly condemns the military strikes carried out by the United States of America on nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on June 22, 2025.**

Such actions **constitute a gross violation of the norms and principles** of the international law, the Charter of the United Nations, and the SCO Charter, which prohibit the use of force in international relations. They undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, harm regional and international security, and pose serious consequences to the global peace and stability.

The SCO calls for the de-escalation of the current situation in order to seek its settlement through political and diplomatic means.

Special communiqué of the Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter

14 June 2025



SPECIAL COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE RECENT HEINOUS ATTACK OF ISRAEL AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

1. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations categorically condemns and denounces in the strongest possible terms the wanton, unprovoked and premeditated heinous attack of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, perpetrated on 13 June 2025, whereby a series of coordinated widescale attacks, including airstrikes, were conducted against multiple locations in Iran, resulting, among others, in the killing and injury of hundreds of civilians, including women and children, as well as Iranian scientists, university professors and high-ranking military officials, including the Commanders of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, some of them along with the members of their family while in their residence.

2. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations strongly condemn such deliberate attacks of Israel, which has been carried out against civilians, as well as civilian populated areas, where millions of civilians reside. They stress that the persistent, systematic and widespread targeting of women and children, infliction of grievous bodily harm and leveling military attacks on residential area, civilian objects and properties by Israel throughout its criminal acts in the region, including its recent attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, puts in evidence, yet again, the total disregard of Israel to any law or norm and the mens rea in committing brutal crimes.

3. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations condemns the deliberate targeting of Iranian senior officials and scientists, and further denounces the Israeli targeting of Natanz nuclear facility, as one of Iran's sites which operates under the full scope safeguards and monitoring of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It expresses its serious concerns that such brutal attacks and damages resulting therefrom

pose formidable risks of release of radioactive material, representing severe threats to civilian population and the environment, while further expressing concern that the Israeli attacks continue to endanger the safety and security of civil aviation in the region.

4. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations stress 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, international human rights law, while grossly violates the fundamental rights, in particular the right to life and the right to health. A fortiori, these heinous attacks are stark violation of article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations, amongst others.

5. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations cautions against the acquiescence and omission of the United Nations and the international community in the face of such persistent brutal attacks of Israel in the region and recalls that inaction and failure to act against such gross violations of Israel would erode the rule of law at the international level and undermine the credibility of the multilateral system, while normalizing its further commission of egregious crimes.

6. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations highlight that such blatant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and brutal attacks by Israel, which constitute serious threats to the regional and international peace and security, must be condemned unequivocally by all. In this regard, they underline that double-standards and selectivity in upholding the principles of international law, including the prohibition of threat or use of force, would corrode the integrity and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, setting a dangerous precedence for lawlessness.

7. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, in this context, also highlights the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in upholding the very purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, by rejecting such deliberate and blatant use of force against the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as that of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in promoting the safety and security of nuclear facilities and preserving the integrity of the IAEA's

mandate by denouncing the Israeli attacks and attempts against the Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities.

8. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations express their serious concern at the continued crimes committed by Israel to ignite and explode the Middle East region, as demonstrated, among others, by its reiterated gross violations of international law, coupled with its provocations and violations against countries in the region, which demonstrates its intent to escalate tensions on the ground and its responsibilities for the consequences thereof.

9. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations recalls the obligations of States under international law to refrain from any willful aid or assistance to Israel in its brutal commission of such heinous crimes against the Islamic Republic of Iran and any other nations in the region, while highlighting the inherent right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to self- defense under international law, as well as the pressing need for international community to hold Israel accountable for all its crimes against the Palestinian People and the region as a whole.

10. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations express their unwavering solidarity with the People and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran – a fellow and founding member of our grouping – and further express their condolences to the families of those who lost their lives at these recent heinous attacks.

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

In light of the rapidly evolving regional developments and the unprecedented escalation of tensions in the Middle East, particularly owing to the ongoing military aggression of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Foreign Ministers of 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 hereby affirm the following:

- The categorical rejection and condemnation of Israel's recent attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran since the 13th of June 2025, and any actions that contravene international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, while emphasizing the necessity of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, adhering to the principles of good neighbourliness, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- The imperative need to halt Israeli hostilities against Iran, which come during a time of increasing tension in the Middle East, and to work towards de-escalation, to achieve a comprehensive ceasefire and restoration of calm, while expressing great concern regarding this dangerous escalation, which threatens to have serious consequences on the peace and stability of the entire region.
- The urgent necessity of establishing a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, which shall apply to all States in the region without exception in line with relevant international resolutions, as well as the urgent need for all countries of the Middle East to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

- The paramount importance of refraining from targeting nuclear facilities that are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in accordance with relevant IAEA resolutions and United Nations Security Council decisions, as such acts constitute a violation of international law and international humanitarian law, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

- The urgency of a swift return to the path of negotiations as the only viable means to reach a sustainable agreement regarding the Iranian nuclear program.

- The importance of safeguarding the freedom of navigation in international waterways per the relevant rules of international law, and refraining from undermining maritime security.

- That diplomacy, dialogue, and adherence to the principles of good neighbourliness, in accordance with international law and the UN Charter, remain the only viable path to resolving crises in the region, and that military means cannot bring about a lasting resolution to the ongoing crisis.

114 The War of Aggression against Iran by the Zionist Regime and the United States

OIC-COMSTECH Condemnation of the Israeli Attack



COMSTECH
ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC
AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

الكوستيتا
مجلس التعاون الإسلامي
الهيئة الدائمة للتعاون العلمي والتكنولوجي

COMSTECH
ORGANISATION DE LA COOPÉRATION ISLAMIQUE
COMITÉ PERMANENT DE LA COOPÉRATION
SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNOLOGIQUE

Prof. Dr. M. Iqbal Chaudhary secretary@comstech.org (E: 01)
Coordinator General

Ref. No. 1(10)/25-COMSTECH
Monday, June 16, 2025

Secretary General/ Distinguished National Professor:
P.O. 11 University of Karachi
No. 11 University of Karachi/ Al-Farooq Institute National University
Buldar P.O. 11/24 Faisal (Jamia) Institute of Geography, UCRD, IRAN
Postdoctoral Fellow/ Cornell University/ Penn State University, USA
Fellow The World Academy of Sciences/ The George Washington University of Biological Sciences Academy of Sciences

H. E. Prof. Dr. Hossein Simaee Sami
Minister of Science, Research and Technology
Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Hormozan and Southern Piroozan Crossroads
Khavardin St., Sanat Square
Postal Code: 14666-64891, Tehran
Islamic Republic of Iran.

Excellency dear Brother, 

On behalf of the OIC Ministerial Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (OIC-COMSTECH), and in my personal capacity, I would like to express our strongest condemnation of the recent Israeli military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which occurred in the early hours of Friday. This unprovoked and reckless escalation resulted in the tragic loss of innocent civilian lives, including the martyrdom of several Iranian officials, and inflicted grave harm upon residential areas.

Such act of aggression not only constitutes a blatant violation of international law and the sovereignty of a fellow OIC Member State, but also pose a serious threat to the regional and global peace and security. The targeting of civilian infrastructures and non-combatants is utterly unacceptable and must be unequivocally condemned by the international community.

Israel's continued defiance of international norms and disregard for human life evident in its ongoing brutal campaign in Gaza and now extended through this attack on Iran reflects a pattern of impunity that risks further destabilizing an already volatile region.

We extend our deepest condolences and heartfelt solidarity to the Government and the brotherly people of the Islamic Republic of Iran during this difficult time. Iran remains an active and valued member of the OIC family, and we stand in full support of its right to peace, sovereignty, and justice.

We urge the United Nations and all other international forums to take immediate and concrete action to hold Israel accountable for this grave violation of international law, and to take urgent steps to prevent any further escalation that could endanger the security and stability of the broader region and beyond.

COMSTECH Secretariat, 33-Constitution Avenue, D-5/2 Islamabad-44000, PAKISTAN
Telephone: 92 51 8220581-3, Fax: 92 51 9211115 / 8205254, E-mail: comstech@comstech.org
<http://www.comstech.org>

Accept, please Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration and best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Prof. Dr. M. Iqbal Choudhary, *Maqab (PNU) Prize Laureates H.I., S.I., Y.I.*
Coordinator General

CC: H.E. Prof. Dr. Peyman Salehi, Deputy Minister for Research, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Islamic Republic of Iran, Email: p_salehi@msrt.ir;

Prof. Dr. Farhad Yazdandoost, Deputy Minister for International Scientific Cooperation, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Email: yazdandoost@kntu.ac.ir;

OIC-IPHRC Condemnation of the Zionist Regime's Attack



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

OIC-IPHRC strongly condemns Israel's unprovoked and unlawful attack on Islamic Republic of Iran targeting civilians, including women and children in blatant violation of international law and urges immediate international intervention to end the ongoing Israeli hostilities.

Jeddah, 17th June, 2025: The Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) strongly condemns Israel's unprovoked and unlawful military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran which, reportedly so far, has resulted in the tragic loss of over 200 civilian lives, including women and children. The Commission, while expressing its deepest sympathy to the people of Iran, conveys its heartfelt solidarity with the families of the victims, who have suffered immense and irreparable loss.

The Commission reiterates the sanctity of civilian life and strongly denounces the indiscriminate nature of the Israeli military offensive, which continues to endanger innocent lives. The Israel's ongoing acts of aggression have targeted residential areas and civilian infrastructure which constitute a blatant violation of international human rights law, particularly the fundamental right to life. The targeting of civilian population and infrastructure not only violates the principles of distinction and proportionality under international humanitarian law, but also reflects a pattern of systematic disregard for the norms governing the conduct of hostilities. The ongoing aggression represents a grave breach of Articles 48, 51, and 52 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, which prohibit attacks against civilians and civilian objects.

The Commission, while upholding the Iranian people's right to life, dignity, and security, calls upon the United Nations, OIC and the international community to act decisively to prevent further escalation, bring an end to the Israeli hostilities and hold the aggressive power, Israel, fully accountable for its violations of international law.



211667-17/06/2025

Istanbul Declaration



**Adopted by the 51st Session of OIC Council of Foreign Ministers
(Under the Theme: the OIC in a Transforming World) (21 - 22 June
2025)
(25th – 26th Dhu'l-Hijjah 1446H)**

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), participating in the 51st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), held in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 21-22 June 2025,

....

11. **Condemn** destabilization policies of Israel in the region and its recent attacks on Iran, Syria, and Lebanon, constituting flagrant violation of sovereignty and security of these countries and international law; **call on** the international community to take deterrent measures to stop this aggression and make Israel accountable for crimes committed; **decides** to establish an open ended Ministerial Contact group, which will be tasked with establishing regular contacts with the relevant regional and international parties, in order to support Descalation efforts, stop the aggression against Iran and to achieve a peaceful settlement,

12. **Condemn** firmly the aggression of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, **stress** the urgent need to stop Israeli attacks and their great concern regarding this dangerous escalation, threatening human, economic and environmental situation in the region.

....

Resolutions on Political Affairs, Resolution No.69/51-POL, 21-22 June 2025

Resolution on the Recent Aggressions by the Israeli Regime Against the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Fifty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: The OIC in a Transforming World) held in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye 21st – 22nd June 2025 (25th - 26th Dhu'l-Hijjah 1446H);

Condemning in the strongest terms the ongoing acts of aggression by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which started on 13 June 2025, including repeated military attacks on civilian infrastructure, peaceful nuclear facilities under full IAEA safeguards 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 United Nations Charter, including prohibition of threat or use of force against sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States;

Stressing that such attacks constitute acts of aggression under the UN Charter, including its Article 2(4), and war crimes under international humanitarian law;

Reiterating the full solidarity of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and its Member States with the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the face of the aggression by the Israeli regime;

Stresses the importance of halting Israeli military operations against Iran and calls upon all parties in the international community not to escalate the conflicts, given its significant threat to international and regional peace and security;

Recalling the provision of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 487, which strongly condemned the military attack by Israel on nuclear installations and called upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof in the future;

Emphasizing the provisions of resolution (444) adopted at the nineteenth regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, resolution (475) adopted at its thirty-first regular

session, and resolution (533) adopted at its thirty-fourth regular session, all of which unequivocally condemn attacks against the nuclear facilities of Member States of the IAEA;

Reaffirming Iran's inalienable right to self-defense under Article (51) of the UN Charter;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East;

1. Strongly condemns the Israeli regime's military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including aggressive military attacks on civilian infrastructure, peaceful nuclear facilities under full IAEA safeguards, and the assassination of scientists, senior military commanders and innocent civilians; including women and children.

2. Further condemns the Israeli regime and the United States of America's 'attacks on Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities, including Natanz, Fordo and Isfahan, which are under full IAEA safeguards, in violation of General Conference and Board of Governors of the IAEA resolutions, prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks against nuclear facilities; calls upon the IAEA to unequivocally condemn those attacks and to report those attacks to the Security Council,

3. Calls upon Israel to join without delay the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and place all its nuclear facilities and activities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards;

4. Declares that such barbaric attacks violate international law, including the Geneva Conventions, and seriously threaten regional and international peace and security.

5. Urges immediate cease of all acts of aggression of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and stresses that the Israeli regime must be held fully accountable for its crimes under international law.

6. Further calls upon the UN Security Council to urgently address this major threat to international peace and security, to take decisive measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to compel the Israeli regime to immediately end this aggression; calls upon the OIC members of the Security Council to urgently take all necessary measures to secure the adoption of a resolution to compel the Israeli regime to comply with its obligations under international law, including relevant United Nations resolutions.

7. Appreciates the statements of condemnation and support issued by the Member States, and expresses full solidarity with, and support for, the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during this difficult time in confronting this aggression;

8. Decides to establish an open ended Ministerial Contact group, which will be tasked with establishing regular contacts with the relevant regional and international parties, in order to support De-escalation efforts, stop the aggression against Iran and to achieve a peaceful settlement;

9. Reaffirms the Islamic Republic of Iran's inherent right to self-defense and to take all necessary measures to fully protect its sovereignty and citizens, and to prevent recurrence of such criminal acts against its territory in future.

10. Condemns the flagrant violation of the Iraqi airspace, which constitutes a clear breach of the principles of international law, and holds the Israeli regime legally and politically responsible for this act of aggression.

11. Calls upon the Ambassadorial Groups of the OIC in capitals and international organizations to take immediate action to convey the OIC's position to the capitals, media, and civil societies of the countries and organizations to which they are accredited, and to work collectively to expedite their endeavors towards condemning and stopping the Israeli regime's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

12. Requests the Secretary-General to register this resolution as an official UN document.

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Statement by Arab League Foreign Ministers

20 June 2025



On Friday, June 20, 2025, an extraordinary session of the Arab League Council at the ministerial level was held in Istanbul, Turkey, at the request of the Republic of Iraq. The meeting addressed the repercussions of Israeli aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its impact on regional security and stability.

The meeting was chaired by Jordanian Foreign Minister Mr. Ayman Safadi, who currently serves as the chair of the extraordinary session of the Arab League Council at the ministerial level. This session took place ahead of the 51st session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, scheduled for Saturday.

Following the intervention of the head of Iraq's delegation Minister Fuad Hussein, contributions from member states, and the Secretary-General's remarks, the Council issued a statement adopting a series of key measures and positions, chief among them is condemning the Israeli aggression against Iran, describing it as a blatant violation of the sovereignty of a United Nations member state and a threat to regional peace and security.

The Council stressed the urgent need to halt this aggression and intensify regional and international efforts to reduce tensions, aiming for a ceasefire and comprehensive calm. In addition, they called for a return to negotiations to reach an agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue and supported all efforts aimed at achieving de-escalation.

The Council urged the international community, particularly the UN Security Council, to fulfill its responsibilities in stopping the Israeli aggression, which constitutes a breach of international law and a threat to regional security and stability, the Council reaffirmed that the only solution to the crises in the region lies in diplomacy and dialogue based on the principles of international law and the UN Charter, affirming that the current crisis cannot be resolved through military means and that

comprehensive calm in the region requires addressing the root causes of the conflict, foremost among them is the cessation of ongoing Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip and the immediate, adequate, and sustained delivery of humanitarian aid through relevant UN agencies.

The Council also condemned Israel's illegal actions in the occupied West Bank, warning against the Israeli policies that push the region toward further conflict and tension, which require effective international action to stop these aggressive policies.

The Council reaffirmed the necessity of respecting freedom of navigation in international waterways and the principles of the UN Charter, which prohibits the use or threat of force in international relations. As well they called for resolving disputes peacefully, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, and rejecting any attempts to undermine their security and stability.

The Council also demanded respect for the sovereignty of countries of the region and condemned any violations of their airspace, stressing the importance of refraining from targeting nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in compliance with the Agency's resolutions and related UN Security Council resolutions. The Council warned of the risks posed by nuclear emissions and leaks in the region, along with their devastating humanitarian and environmental consequences.

BRICS Joint Statement on Military Strikes on the Territory of the I.R. of Iran

We express grave concern over the military strikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran since 13 June 2025, which constitute a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and the subsequent escalation of the security situation in the Middle East.

In the face of rising tensions with unpredictable consequences for international peace and security, as well as for the world economy, we underscore the urgent need to break the cycle of violence and restore peace. We call on all parties to engage through existing channels of dialogue and diplomacy, with a view to de-escalating the situation and resolving their differences through peaceful means.

We express serious concern over any attacks against peaceful nuclear installations that are carried out in violation of international law and relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Nuclear safeguards, safety, and security must always be upheld, including in armed conflicts, to protect people and the environment from harm. In this context, we reiterate our support for diplomatic initiatives aimed at addressing regional challenges.

Civilian lives must be protected, and civilian infrastructure must be safeguarded, in full compliance with international humanitarian law. We extend our sincere condolences to the families of the victims and express our solidarity with civilians affected.

Guided by the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, BRICS remains committed to promoting international peace and security and to fostering diplomacy and peaceful dialogue as the only sustainable path toward long-term stability in the region. In this regard, we also reaffirm the necessity of establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, in line with relevant international resolutions.

We call upon the international community to support and facilitate dialogue processes, uphold international law, and contribute constructively to peaceful settlements of disputes for the benefit of all humanity.

BRICS countries will remain seized of the matter.



Rio de Janeiro Declaration



Rio de Janeiro Declaration

Strengthening Global South Cooperation for a More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
6 July 2025

1. We, the Leaders of BRICS countries, met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 6 to 7 July 2025 for the XVII BRICS Summit held under the theme: “Strengthening Global South Cooperation for a More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance”.


.....

21. We condemn the military strikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran since 13 June 2025, which constitute a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and express grave concern over the subsequent escalation of the security situation in the Middle East. We further express 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. Nuclear safeguards, safety, and security must always be upheld, including in armed conflicts, to protect people and the environment from harm. In this context, we reiterate our support for diplomatic initiatives aimed at addressing regional challenges. We call upon the United Nations Security Council to be seized of this matter.

.....

Statement by the World Health Organization regarding the Zionist Invasion of Iran

19 June 2025



World Health Organization


THE ESCALATION OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN ISRAEL AND IRAN IS PUTTING HEALTH FACILITIES AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AT RISK. THE REPORTS ON THE ATTACKS ON HEALTH SO FAR ARE APPALLING.

....

FOLLOWING AN AIRSTRIKE ON TEHRAN THREE DAYS AGO, THREE IRANIAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY HEALTH WORKERS WERE KILLED WHILE REPORTEDLY RESCUING INJURED PEOPLE. ON THE SAME DAY, A HOSPITAL IN KERMANSHAH WAS IMPACTED BY A NEARBY EXPLOSION, CAUSING DAMAGE TO THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT. AS A RESULT, AROUND 15 STAFF AND PATIENTS WERE INJURED.

WE CALL ON ALL PARTIES TO PROTECT HEALTH FACILITIES, HEALTH PERSONNEL AND PATIENTS AT ALL TIMES.

THE BEST MEDICINE IS PEACE.



UN experts condemn United States attack on Iran and demand permanent end to hostilities¹

26 June 2025



GENEVA – UN experts* today unequivocally condemned the recent United States military attack against three nuclear facilities in Iran.

“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 said. “The responsible U.S. political and military leaders may also be liable for the international crime of aggression.”

“The attacks also seriously threatened human rights, including the rights to life, security of the person, health, a clean environment and self-determination of the people of Iran,” they said.

The U.S. launched 75 munitions by air and sea against the facilities at Fordo, Natanz and Isfahan, causing extensive damage. Iran retaliated against a U.S. base in Qatar, causing no injuries or damage. A fragile ceasefire now appears to be in place.

Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations prohibits the threat or use of force against any state, except in self-defence or if the Security Council approves. Self-defence is only available in response to an actual or imminent armed attack by another country.

“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.”

“Preventive” or “anticipatory” self-defence against speculative future threats, such as nuclear proliferation or terrorism, has not been permitted by international law since the United Nations Charter was adopted 80 years ago.

“Accepting preventive self-defence would unleash a catastrophic era of ‘might is right’, where powerful countries could bomb others to advance

1. UN experts condemn United States attack on Iran and demand permanent end to hostilities | OHCHR

their security or foreign policy interests. This would fuel corrosive suspicion, 'arms races' and destabilising 'balance of power' alliances – precisely what the post-1945 order, out of the ashes of a world war, aimed to avoid," they said. "It would further destabilise the Middle East region and increase the risk to human rights everywhere."

The experts affirmed the view of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that nuclear facilities must never be attacked as doing so could cause the release of radioactive material with devastating impacts on the environment and human rights, including the rights to life, personal security, health, protection against arbitrary displacement and the rights of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities. International humanitarian law generally prohibits attacks on nuclear facilities.

"We urge all parties to refrain from further uses of force and to commit to the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the United Nations Charter, including through the framework of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the IAEA and with respect for the human rights of all people," they said. "The timing of the strikes undermined peaceful diplomatic efforts to revive the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action as well as peace and security in the region and beyond," the experts noted.

"In a world experiencing deep economic crisis, and as members of an international community that is committed to peace, we believe that financial resources mobilised for military aggression should be utilised to foster peace-making and development," they said.

"These attacks by the U.S., a permanent member of the Security Council responsible for maintaining international peace and security, normalises violent aggression and 'gunboat diplomacy' as a tool of statecraft and severely undermines the international rule of law," the experts warned.

"At a time of crisis for multilateralism, all countries should oppose such lawlessness and pressure the U.S. and Israel to respect the universal rules of humanity."

PGCC Condemnations of Israeli Attack

17 June 2025

GCC States Condemn Israeli Attacks on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the Opening of the 59th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva
General Secretariat - Geneva



The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states condemned Israeli attacks on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The condemnation was delivered by His Excellency Ambassador Nasser Al Hayen, Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait (the current presidency country) to the United Nations and other international organisations, who spoke on behalf of the GCC states at the opening of the 59th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva today, Tuesday, June 17, 2025.

His Excellency the Ambassador affirmed that these Israeli attacks constitute a flagrant violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, and international norms, reiterating the Council states' condemnation of Israel's continued brutal aggression against the Palestinian people.

Moreover, His Excellency pointed out that the GCC states stress the priority of peaceful resolution of conflicts and the promotion of dialogue and understanding as essential elements for the protection of human rights.

"They also express their full support for de-escalation efforts and their continued commitment to facilitating dialogue through good offices and creating favourable conditions for peaceful settlements. This stems from their keenness to promote security and stability regionally and internationally," His Excellency stated.

His Excellency the Ambassador concluded his speech by underscoring that the GCC states believe that the protection of human rights requires a stable international environment based on respect for sovereignty, prioritising dialogue, and adhering to multilateral approaches to prevent conflicts and promote development.

OIC Statement on Israeli and U.S.' Aggression

Statement on behalf of OIC Group during Interactive Dialogue with the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide 59th session of the UN Human Rights Council



Geneva, 23 June 2025

Mr. President,

We condemn in the strongest terms the genocide committed by the Israeli occupation forces against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and the expansion of this crime into the West Bank including Al-Quds.

Over the past 20 months, the world has born witness to an unending campaign aimed at displacing the Palestinian people throughout the illegally Occupied Palestinian Territory and creating impossible living conditions, including by the use of starvation as a method of genocide.

The illegal occupying power's continued attempts to change the geography or demographics of the occupied State of Palestine are aimed at eliminating the Palestinian cause, including the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

These egregious crimes may not have happened without a shroud of impunity. We call on the international community to confront the occupying power and hold the perpetrators to account.

The provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice starting from January 2024, findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry and other mechanisms and multiple reports and warnings from the UN Special Procedures must not go unheeded.

The genocide in Palestine must end, and the region must be spared an unending holocaust.

Israel's continued aggression against Iran, Lebanon and Syria has demonstrated the illegal occupying power's continued policy of destabilising the region. Recent U.S. strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities are a further dangerous escalation.

We support de-escalation efforts to stop aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and to achieve a peaceful settlement.

Thank you.

Statement by Volker Türk United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

19 June 2025



Israel -Iran: Türk calls for restraint and respect for international humanitarian law

The wide-scale, continuing attacks by Israel across Iran, and the missile and drone strikes launched in response by Iran, are inflicting severe human rights and humanitarian impacts on civilians, and risk setting the whole region ablaze.

The extensive airstrikes and missile and drone attacks have already caused significant harm beyond military objectives. They have killed and injured civilians and damaged extensive civilian objects, such as medical infrastructure, residential buildings, water pipelines, and oil and gas facilities. The latest official Iranian figures cite 224 people dead, while human rights groups have reported over double that number, and many more injured. Official figures in Israel refer to at least 24 people dead and over 840 injured. A large and increasing number of civilians are being displaced, notably from Tehran following evacuation warnings covering wide swathes of the capital.

I recall the fundamental tenets of international humanitarian law - binding both parties – which demand full respect in the conduct of hostilities for the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precautions, and which prohibit indiscriminate attacks as well as deliberate attacks on civilians or civilian objects.

It is appalling to see how civilians are treated as collateral damage in the conduct of hostilities. Threats and inflammatory rhetoric by senior officials on both sides suggest a worrying intention to inflict harm on civilians.

The only way out of this spiralling illogic of escalation is maximum restraint, full respect for international law, and return in good faith to the negotiating table.

Joint Statement by Group 21**Joint Statement
by Group 21 of the Conference on Disarmament
Concerning Situation in Middle East**

Tuesday, 24 June 2025

Thank you, Madam President, for giving me the floor.

At the outset, I congratulate you for assuming the presidency of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament and have the honor to deliver the following joint statement on behalf of the Group of 21 (G-21) of the Conference concerning the growing tensions in the Middle East.

The Group of 21 (G-21) strongly condemns the military strike by Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran on June 13, 2025 and series of wide-scale attacks against multiple locations in its territory.

Such acts of aggression targeting civilian infrastructure, including residential areas, as well as research, telecommunications, energy, and transportation facilities, which have resulted in civilian casualties, constitute a grave violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law (IHL).

Military attacks against peaceful nuclear facilities subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in violation of IHL, the Statute of the IAEA, and relevant IAEA resolutions, pose serious threat to civilian population and the environment.

Furthermore, the Group condemns Israel's incursion in the sovereign airspace of the Republic of Iraq in the course of these attacks.

They represent an infringement of the sovereignty of UN member states and constitute a flagrant violation of UN charter, fundamental principles of international law, which lead to erosion of regional and international security, and pose grave risks to peace and stability across the region and beyond.

The Group rejects the escalation of the violence and underscores the importance of promoting de-escalation of the situation through multilateral efforts in the appropriate multilateral bodies.

The Group takes this opportunity to express its deepest condolences to the government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Group calls on all states to refrain from any actions that could further escalate tensions, and reaffirms its strong support for resolving the issues surrounding Iran's nuclear program solely through peaceful, political, and diplomatic means.

Thank you.

UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in I.R. Iran

21 June 2025



Mai Sato (@drmaisato.bsky.social)
@drmaisato



Together with UN experts, I denounce Israeli aggression on the Islamic Republic of Iran as breaches of international law. Military operations targeting nuclear sites and civilian zones resulted in at least 224+ deaths in Iran (90% civilians). tinyurl.com/4efhwvym Israeli military actions have triggered mass population displacement, compelling residents to evacuate their homes. Fuel shortages, traffic gridlock, and insufficient evacuation instructions have created widespread anxiety and distress, particularly regarding access to housing, essential services, and healthcare.



Special communiqué of the Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter

23 June 2025



SPECIAL COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE HEINOUS ATTACK OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND ITS PEACEFUL NUCLEAR FACILITIES

1. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations categorically condemns and denounces in the strongest possible terms the latest unprovoked and premeditated heinous attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran, perpetrated on 22 June 2025, whereby a series of airstrikes were conducted by the United States of America against the Fordow, Isfahan and Natanz nuclear facilities.

2. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations emphasize that these airstrikes, on the one hand, represent a deliberate violation of the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran and constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the most basic principles of international law, including the prohibition of threat or use of force, and, on the other one, that they constitute a blatant violation of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the protection entailed to peaceful nuclear sites, particularly those under safeguards of and monitoring by the IAEA.

3. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations firmly rejects the irresponsible escalation of the situation on the ground by the United States, in coordination with Israel, mindful of the potential consequences for regional and international peace and security, and calls on both the United States of America and Israel to immediately end the threats and use of force against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

4. The Member States of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, in this context, both condemn and denounce the attack of the United States of America against the Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities located in Fordow, Isfahan and Natanz, while highlighting the

responsibility of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the IAEA to reject and condemn such deliberate and blatant use of force against the Islamic Republic of Iran, so as to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to promote the safety and security of peaceful nuclear facilities and to preserve the integrity of the IAEA's mandate.

5. The Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, while reaffirming the Special Communiqué issued on 14 June 2025, renews its unwavering solidarity with the People and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran – a fellow and founding member of the grouping – in the midst of the ongoing hostilities and heinous attacks against its sovereignty.

New York, 23 June 2025

PGCC Ministerial Council Statement at Security Council



Letter dated 18 June 2025 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the statement on the recent regional developments issued by the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf during its forty-eighth extraordinary meeting, held on Monday, 18 June 2025 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tareq M. A. M. Albanai
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 18 June 2025 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Statement issued at the forty-eighth extraordinary meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council on regional developments

Secretariat, Riyadh

In the light of regional developments and Israeli attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf held its forty-eighth extraordinary meeting via videoconference on Monday, 18 June 2025. The meeting was chaired by Abdullah Ali Abdullah Al-Yahya, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Chair of the current session of the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf. The meeting was attended by the following:

- His Excellency Khalifa Shaheen Al Marar, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Emirates.
- His Excellency Dr. Abdullah bin Rashid Al Zayani, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bahrain.
- His Highness Prince Faisal bin Fahd Al Saud, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Saudi Arabia.
- His Excellency Badr bin Hamad bin Hamood Albusaidi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Oman.
- His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman bin Jasim Al-Thani, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Qatar.
- His Excellency Sheikh Jumah Al-Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kuwait.

- His Excellency Jasssem Mohammed Abdullah al-Budaiwi, Secretary-General of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.

After discussing these developments, the following statement was issued:

1. The Ministerial Council condemned Israeli attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran, which undermined its sovereignty and security and constituted a clear violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The Council stressed the need to return to the diplomatic track.

2. The Ministerial Council expressed the need for an immediate ceasefire to safeguard regional security and stability, and for all parties to exert joint efforts to de-escalate the situation, adopt diplomacy as an effective means of settling conflicts, exercise maximum restraint and spare the region and its peoples the dangers of war.

3. The Ministerial Council emphasized the importance of the role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in strengthening preventive security, warning of the grave human and environmental consequences of attacks on nuclear facilities. Such strikes were a threat to safety and the comprehensive safeguards system and a violation of international law and international humanitarian law, which prohibited the targeting of nuclear facilities.

4. The Ministerial Council called on the Security Council and the international community to assume their responsibilities to bring an immediate end to the war and prevent escalation, given its serious repercussions for regional and international peace. The Ministerial Council also called for the continuation of United States-Iranian negotiations, facilitated by Oman, on the Iranian nuclear issue.

5. The Ministerial Council emphasized the need to adhere to the basic foundations and principles of the Charter and international law and the principles of good neighbourliness, respect for the sovereignty of States, non-interference in internal affairs, the resolution of disputes by peaceful means and the non-use of force and the threat of force.

6. The Ministerial Council stressed the importance of maintaining maritime security and the security of waterways in the region, and of responding to actions that threatened international and regional security and stability, such as the targeting of commercial vessels and threats to shipping lines, international trade and oil facilities in Cooperation Council States.

Issued on Monday, 20 Dhu al-Hijjah A.H. 1446 (16 June A.D. 2025)

UNESCO Condemnation of Killing of Media Workers

14 July 2025

UNESCO Director-General condemns the killing of media workers Nima Rajabpour and Masoumeh Azimi in Iran

Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO, has condemned the killing of media workers Nima Rajabpour and Masoumeh Azimi in Tehran, Iran, on 17 June.



"I condemn the killing of Nima Rajabpour and Masoumeh Azimi and call for a prompt and thorough investigation. I remind all parties that media infrastructures are protected under international humanitarian law as civilian objects. I reiterate my call to respect UN Security Council Resolution 2222 unanimously adopted in 2015 on the protection of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel as civilians in situations of conflict, a status recently reaffirmed in the UN Pact for the Future."



Audrey Azoulay
UNESCO Director-General



Attachments

Attachment One

Not in Battlefield, Nor in Combat Uniform

**They Were Massacred by
the Israeli Regime**



Overview

In the early hours of Friday, 13 June 2025, while Iranian families were resting peacefully at their homes, the occupying Zionist regime, with extensive military, intelligence, and political support from the United States and some western countries that claim to uphold human rights, launched a military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Through coordinated air, missile, and drone strikes, it targeted residential buildings, civilian infrastructure, and ordinary people, including women and children.

This was an egregious act of aggression which constitute a serious violation of the UN Charter, as well as International Law, International Humanitarian Law including the Geneva Conventions and particularly International Human Rights Law. This unlawful, brazen, reckless and unprovoked, large-scale armed attack is in contradiction with the International Bill of Human Rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the provisions contained therein, as well other the international instruments of Human Rights.

The military aggression perpetrated by the Israeli regime, then followed by the United States' act of aggression on 22 June 2025, flagrantly violate the Article 2 (Clause 4) of the United Nations Charter. These acts breach the fundamental prohibition against the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and they constitute a direct assault on the principle of non-intervention and right of equal sovereignty of states that underpins the entire framework of international law.

Targeting of numerous civilian residential areas and buildings, vital non-military infrastructure such as hospitals, medical centers, ambulances, prison, peaceful nuclear facilities, and scientists are blatant violation of international law and constitute as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

These unlawful aggressions resulted in the martyrdom of 1100 of innocent Iranian civilians—including 132 women and 45 children—and

left 5750 more wounded, inflicting irreparable physical, psychological, and emotional harm on mothers, women, children and families. At least 32 Iranian athletes, ranging from children and pre-teens to teenagers and young adults, had lost their lives throughout the indiscriminate Israeli assaults.

This report illustrates a small part of Zionist regime crimes against women, children and families as persons in vulnerable situation from the perspective of international human rights law.





Women

Blatant Violations of the Right to Life and the Principles of Proportionality and Distinction.

Blatant Violations of the Right to Life and the Principles of Proportionality and Distinction.



**Najmeh (Zahra) Shams - Cyclist**

A 35-year-old cyclist, a nature-loving hiker, member of mountaineering club and IT graduate from the University of Science and Culture, was another civilian victim of the Israeli missile strikes of June 13, 2025, targeting residential areas in Iran.

**Mansoureh Alikhani -Artist**

As a result of Israeli regime's strikes on residential areas, Mansoureh Alikhani, 57 years old, a committed artist and prominent painter, was martyred.

**Sara Jodat- Photograph Student**

Twenty-five years old, a photography student at Pars University of Architecture and Art, was martyred in the recent Israeli attacks in Tehran.



Maryam Minaei – Mother

A 29-year-old mother, was martyred on 13 June, 2025 in Israeli aggression. Her baby is currently being treated in the hospital in critical condition.



Mehrnoush Haji Soltani- Flight Attendant

Thirty-five years old, a Mahan Air flight attendant, was martyred on Saturday 14 June 2025 evening when an Israeli strike destroyed her home in Tehran's Narmak neighborhood.



Sarv Naz Vaezzadeh- business development expert

Thirty years old, a business development expert at Adway, a subsidiary of the Yektanet Group, was tragically killed in the Israeli strikes, June 17, 2025. She lost her life in her way home back from work.

**Tabassom Pak**

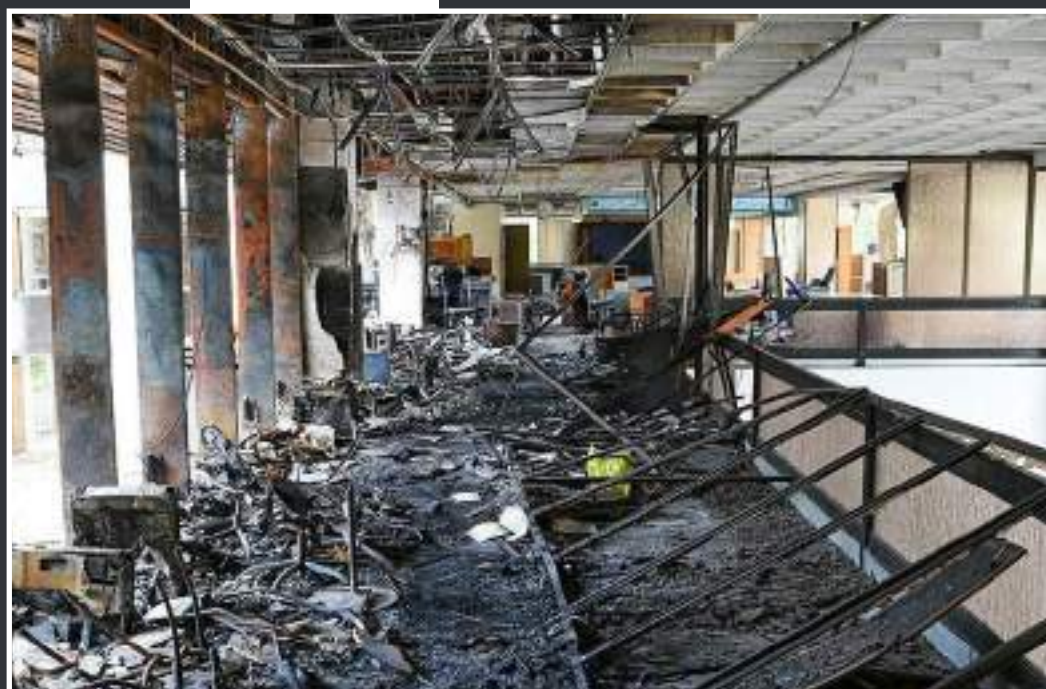
Forty-five years old, was returning from work to her home near Sabounchi Street in Tehran on Sunday, June 15, to hug her 17-year-old daughter and tell her not to be afraid of the sound of war when she was martyred in her car.

**Masoumeh Azimi - IRIB Staff**

A dedicated staff member of I.R Iran's Broadcasting (IRIB), was martyred by the devastating blast wave from a deliberate and heinous assault by the Israeli regime against the broadcaster's central headquarters on 16 June 2025. This brutal strike underscores the regime's ongoing efforts to silence voices that expose its crimes. The attack on IRIB fits a frustrating

pattern. The Israeli regime has repeatedly targeted media centers as a strategy to manipulate narratives and obscure its continued assaults on civilians and critical infrastructure.

On 16 June 2025, IRIB's headquarters including the studio of Iran News Network (IRINN) in Tehran was targeted by an Israeli airstrike during a live broadcast resulting in a temporary halt in programming. Two IRIB employees, including IRINN's editor-in-chief, were martyred in the attack, while its offices were struck by four bombs. The attack was condemned as a war crime by the International Federation of Journalists, saying "under international law, journalists are civilians, and deliberate attacks against them constitute war crimes". Also, the Committee to Protect Journalists also condemned the strike.



**Zahra Nazari – Teacher**

Zahra Nazari, 41 years old, a teacher and hafiz of the holy Quran was martyred in Israeli air aggression on 13 June 2025, in Tehran.

**Neda Rafiei Parsa – killed in line of Duty**

PhD in industrial engineering, the head of the statistics and GIS group at Tavanir Company, an electricity distribution company in northern Tehran was martyred during the Israeli regime airstrike at her workplace.

**Fereshteh Bagheri, Journalist**

Twenty-seven years old, a journalist working with the news agencies, was martyred with her mother and father, in an Israeli regime's attack in Tehran.



1. Akram Mohammad Salimi,
2. Zahra Ebadi,
3. Atefeh Baaj Zadeh,
4. Mahnaz Khosh Kerdar
5. Poorandokht Saadat Nejad

On 23 June 2025, during missile strikes carried out by Israeli regime's forces against Evin Prison in Tehran, five members

of the prison's social services staff tragically lost their lives. Among the victims was Ms. Zahra Ebadi, who was killed alongside her five-year-old son while they were inside the administrative building of the prison at the time of the attack.

This incident underscores serious concerns regarding the targeting of civilian personnel and non-combatants, in breach of fundamental principles of international humanitarian and human rights law.





Hasti Mohammadi

She was active in charity work.

Recently, she was making a contribution to release of prisoners. However, on 23rd of June 2025 during the Israeli regime's attacks on Evin Prison in Tehran she was martyred at the entrance of the visitors.



MehrAngiz ImenPour – Artist

Sixty-two years old, an artist and painter, whose house was in the neighborhood of Evin prison, was martyred in Israeli regime's attack on Evin Prison in Tehran.



Robabeh Azizi

Place of Crime: Residential House, Tehran Province on 13 June 2025

Type of Attack: Attack by Zionist Regime Fighters

Human Rights and Humanitarian Rights Violations: Violation of the Right to Life, Violation of the Principle of Separation and Proportionality

Description of Crime: She was martyred due to the destruction of her house caused by an explosion following the Israeli regime's attacks in Tehran.

Fatemeh Mousavi

Occupation: Cultural journalist
Place of crime: Residential house
in Tehran province

Time of crime: 15 June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist
regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian
rights violations: Violation of
the right to life, violation of
the principle of separation and
proportionality

Description of crime: She was
martyred due to the destruction of
her house caused by an explosion
following the Israeli regime's
attacks in Tehran.

**Hadiseh Mousvi**

Age: 37 Occupation:

Crime location: Residential house
in Tehran province in June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist
regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian
rights violations: Violation of
the right to life, violation of
the principle of separation and
proportionality

Description of crime: She was
martyred due to the destruction
of her house caused by the blast
wave following the Israeli regime's
attacks on Tehran





Elham Farahmand

Place of crime: Residential house in Tehran province on 13 June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian rights violations: Violation of the right to life violation of the principle of separation and proportionality

Description of crime: Following the Israeli regime's attacks in the Chamran district of Tehran, he was martyred due to the destruction of his house caused by an explosion.



Fatemeh SeddiqiSaber

Crime location: Residential house in Astana Ashrafiyeh on 24 June 2025

Type of attack: Missile attack by the Zionist regime

Human rights and humanitarian rights violations: Violation of the right to life, violation of the principle of separation and proportionality

Description of the crime: She was martyred due to the destruction of her house caused by an explosion following the Israeli regime's attacks in Astana Ashrafiyeh.



Location of Martyrdom: Residential home in Astaneh Ashrafieh, 24 June 2025

Nature of Attack: Missile strike carried out by Israeli regime's forces
Violations:

- Violation of the right to life
- Breach of the principles of distinction and proportionality under international humanitarian law

Summary of Incident:

On 24 June 2025, an Israeli missile strike targeted a residential area in Astaneh Ashrafieh. As a result of the explosion and the subsequent destruction of her home, a civilian lost her life. The incident raises serious concerns regarding compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law, particularly the obligations to distinguish between combatants and civilians and to avoid disproportionate use of force.

**Maryam Hejazi**

Occupation: Dentist

Place of crime: Residential house
in Tehran Province

On 13 June 2025 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist
regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian
rights violations: Violation of
the right to life, violation of
the principle of separation and
proportionality

Description of crime: Following
the Israeli regime's attacks in
Tehran, she was martyred due
to the destruction of her house
caused by an explosion

**Pourandokht Saadatnejad**

Occupation: Social worker

Place of crime: Evin Prison on 24
June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist
regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian
rights violations: Violation of
the right to life, violation of
the principle of separation and
proportionality

Description of crime: She was
martyred while on duty following
the Israeli regime's attacks on Evin
Prison.



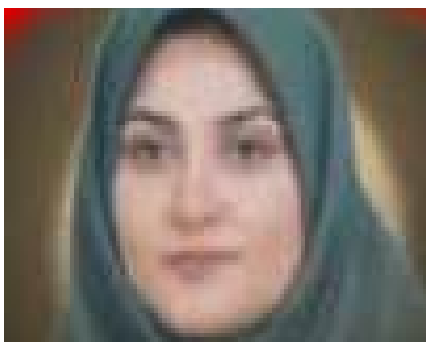
Zahra Ebadi

On 24 June 2025, Zahra Ebadi, a devoted social worker, was in Evin Prison when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an assault. The explosion destroyed parts of the prison, claiming her life. This act violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Atefeh Baajzadeh

On 24 June 2025, Atefeh Baajzadeh, a social worker committed to helping others, was at Evin Prison when Zionist regime fighter jets struck. The explosion destroyed parts of the prison, taking her life. This attack violated her right to life and breached humanitarian law, disregarding both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

**Mahnaz Khoshkerdar**

On 24 June 2025, Mahnaz Khoshkerdar, a dedicated social worker, was present at Evin Prison when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The explosion tore through the facility, ending her life. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets, as well as proportionality.

**ElaheSadat Mirshafieian**

On 24 June 2025, in a residential area of Tehran Province, ElaheSadat Mirshafieian was martyred when Zionist regime fighter jets attacked. Her home collapsed under the force of the explosion. This act violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law, disregarding both the principle of separation between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Hanieh Naderi

On 13 June 2025, Hanieh Naderi, a psychologist dedicated to serving others, was at her home in Tehran

Province when Zionist regime fighter jets attacked. The explosion martyred her. This assault violated

her right to life and breached international humanitarian law, disregarding both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Fatemeh Pouladvand

On 13 June 2025, in Shahid Chamran Town, Tehran Province,

Fatemeh Pouladvand was at home when Zionist regime fighter jets attacked. The blast wave

from the explosion destroyed her house, taking her life. This act violated her fundamental

right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

**Zahra SeddiqiSaber**

On 24 June 2025, Zahra SeddiqiSaber was at her home in Astana Ashrafiyeh when Israeli warplanes launched an indiscriminate attack on a residential neighborhood. The explosion destroyed her house, taking her life. This act violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and proportionality.

**Hassanieh Jafarabadi**

On 13 June 2025, Hassanieh Jafarabadi, a veterinarian bringing care to caring for animals, was at home in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets struck. The explosion destroyed her house, ending her life. This attack violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Rouhangiz Farhan Mahini

On 24 June 2025, Roohangiz FarhangMahini was at home in Astana Ashrafiyeh when Israeli warplanes launched an attack on a peaceful residential neighborhood. The explosion destroyed her house, ending her life. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and proportionality.



Shahrbanoo Pourramazan

On 24 June 2025, Shahrbanoo Pourramazan was in her home in Astana Ashrafiyeh when Israeli warplanes launched an attack on her residential neighborhood. The explosion destroyed her house, taking her life. This act violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

**Mahsa Ahmari**

On 24 June 2025, Mahsa Ahmari was at her residence in Astana Ashrafiyeh when Zionist regime fighter jets bombarded her quiet neighborhood. The explosion destroyed her house, martyring her. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

**Saltanat Hosseinpour**

On 24 June 2025, Saltanat Hosseinpour, a kind grandmother, was with her children and grandchildren at home in Astana Ashrafiyeh when Israeli warplanes launched an attack on her residential neighborhood. The explosion destroyed her house, ending her life. This act violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Tahereh Taheri

On 20 June 2025, Tahereh Taheri was at her home in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets carried out an attack on a residential neighborhood in Tehran. The explosion destroyed her house, claiming her life. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Zahra Choubin

In June 2025, Zahra Choubin, an accounting student, was at her home in Tehran Province, probably studying for her final exams, when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack on her residential neighborhood. The explosion destroyed her house, ending her life. This assault violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

**Mojgan Qharaviri**

On 13 June 2025, Mojgan Qharaviri was at home in Tehran Province with her husband when Zionist regime fighter jets attacked their residential tower.

The explosion destroyed their home, taking both their lives and killing many others in the building.

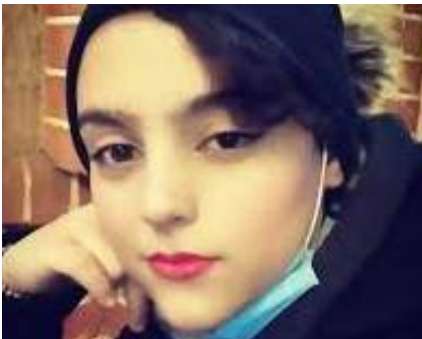
This assault violated their right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

**Fatemeh Siahpoush**

On 13 June 2025, Fatemeh Siahpoush was at her home in Khomein, a quiet central town in Iran, when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack.

The blast wave destroyed her house, taking her life. This act violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law

by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Hasti Valizadeh

On 15 June 2025, Hasti Valizadeh was at her workplace on Sohravardi Street in Tehran Province, full of dreams and hope for the future. Suddenly, Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The strike ended her young life, a tragic loss that violated her right to life and ignored the vital rules meant to protect civilians and keep harm proportional. The barbaric Zionist attack breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Behjat Saeedian Mahabadi

On 13 June 2025, Behjat SaeedianMahabadi was at her home in Shahid Chamran Town, Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The blast wave destroyed her house, ending her life. This act violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



Farzaneh Aghaei

On 15 June 2025, Farzaneh Aghaei, a dedicated operating room technician who cared for the sick and wounded, was at her home in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The blast wave destroyed her house, taking her life. This tragic loss violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Nahid Ansari- Prominent Doctor

Dr. Nahid Ansari, was martyred in attacks by Israeli forces on 22 June, 2025 in Tehran.

Ashraf Bagheri

Occupation: Housewife

Place of crime: Residential house in Tehran Province

Time of crime: 13 June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian rights violations: Violation of the right to life, violation of the principle of separation and proportionality

Description of crime: She was martyred in the Zionist regime's attacks, along with her husband and her daughter.

Shahdolaat QaedRahmati

On 13 June 2025, Shahdolaat QaedRahmati was at his home in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched missile attacks. The strike destroyed his house, ending his life. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Sahar Ghorbani

Place of crime: Residential house in Tehran province
on 13 June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian rights violations: Violation of the right to life, violation of the principle of separation and proportionality

Description of crime: Following the Israeli regime's attacks in Tehran, he was martyred due to the destruction of his house caused by an explosion.

Kokab Hatami

Place of crime: Residential house in Tehran province
on 13 June 2025

Type of attack: Attack by Zionist regime fighter jets

Human rights and humanitarian rights violations: Violation of the right to life, violation of the principle of separation and proportionality

Description of crime: Following the Israeli regime's attacks, Narmak Tehran was martyred due to the destruction of her house.

Fatemeh Salehi

On 24 June 2025, a media professional was at home in Alborz Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched missile attacks. The strikes destroyed residential areas, claiming their life. This assault violated the right to life and breached international humanitarian law, disregarding both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Fariba Keyvani

Fatemeh Salehi

On 24 June 2025, a media professional was at home in Alborz Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched missile attacks. The strikes destroyed residential areas, claiming their life. This assault violated the right to life and breached international humanitarian law, disregarding both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Maryam Babai

On 13 June 2025, Maryam Babaei, a teacher devoted to the education of her students, was at home in Shahid Chamran Town, Tehran Province, when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The blast wave destroyed her house, ending her life and bereaved her students of her light and wisdom. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding both the principle of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Sona Haghighi

On 13 June 2025, Sona Haghighi was at home with her family in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an genocidal attack on a peaceful residential neighborhood. The explosion destroyed their house, taking all their lives. This act violated their right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Fahimeh Sharifi

On 17 June 2025, Fahimeh Sharifi was at her home in Najafabad, a town in Isfahan Province, when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The explosion destroyed her house, taking her life. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by ignoring the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Zahra Reza

On 13 June 2025, Zahra Reza was at her home in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack on her quiet neighborhood. The blast wave demolished her house, ending her life. This act violated her fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

Sakineh Ebrahimi

On 15 June 2025, Sakineh Ebrahimi was at her home in Tehran Province when Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack. The blast wave destroyed her house, taking her life. This assault violated her right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.

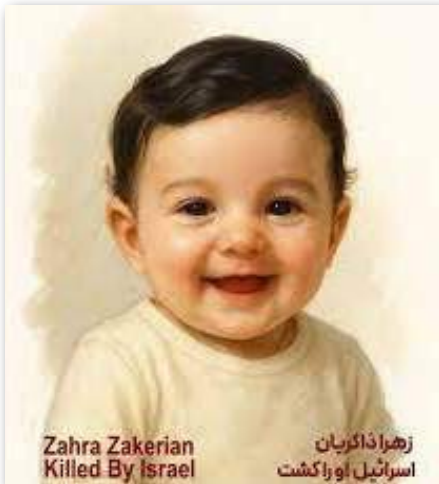
Children

Targeting of Children as Blatant Violations of the Right to life and the Principles of Proportionality and Distinction

Next pages will provide you some information on some of innocent children who lost their lives due to Israeli regime's act of aggression and indiscriminate attacks on residential neighborhoods in various parts of Iran.



Part I:



The Israeli regime has targeted and killed many children during the 12 days of its war of aggression on Iran. Among the civilian targets horrendously attacked was the children's hospital "Hakim Children's Hospital", affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. As once admitted by Yair Golan, the former deputy chief of staff of the Israeli army, for Israel, the killing of children is a hobby.





Soheil Katooli
Killed By Israel
سهیل کطولی
اسرائیل او را کشت



Fatemeh Zakerian
Killed By Israel
فاطمه ذاکریان
اسرائیل او را کشت



Aima Zeinali
Killed By Israel
ایما زینالی
اسرائیل او را کشت



Helena GHolami
Killed By Israel
ملنا غلامی
اسرائیل او را کشت



AmirAli Amini
Killed By Israel
امیرعلی امینی
اسرائیل او را کشت



Servin Hamidian
Killed By Israel
سروین حمیدیان
اسرائیل او را کشت



Alisan Jabari
Killed By Israel
علیسان جباری
اسرائیل او را کشت



Parham Abbasi
Killed By Israel
پرهام عباسی
اسرائیل او را کشت



Taha Behrouzi
Killed By Israel
طاها بهروزی
اسرائیل او را کشت



Yasin Molaei
Killed By Israel

ياسين مولايي
اسرائيل اورا گشت



Mersana Bahrami
Killed By Israel

مرسانا بهرامي
اسرائيل اورا گشت



Fatemeh Sadati Armaki
Killed By Israel

فاطمه ساداتي ارمكي
اسرائيل اورا گشت



Alireza Fajal
Killed By Israel

عليرضا الفلاح
اسرائيل اورا گشت



Tara Hajmiri
Killed By Israel

تارا حاج صبري
اسرائيل اورا گشت

At least 30 students were martyred in the Israeli regime's attack on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.



Part II:

1.Attack on kids play ground and public park in Tehran, July 2025





2. Attack on Children's Hospital, June 2025

Israeli forces attacked a children's hospital in the capital of Iran, Tehran. As a result of indiscriminate air raids by the Zionist regime on residential neighborhoods in Tehran, shells from Israeli rockets, in particular, hit the Hakim children's hospital, damaging the building and injuring many care-seekers.



3.Attack on a kindergarten in Tehran,
July 2025





4.Attack on residential buildings and areas

On June 14, 2025, one of the most brutal Israeli air raids on residential neighborhoods took place as a result of which a 14-story building in Shahid Chamran residential area was completely destroyed, leading to the martyrdom of 60 individuals, most of them were women and children. About 20 children were martyred in this horrendous assault. Images are as following:







Part III:

Targeting Children



AmirAli Amini

AmirAli loved and excelled in sports, leading him to pursue Taekwondo, aspiring to join the National team someday. Alas, Zionist regime fighter jets launched an attack on the residential neighborhood where he lived.

The blast wave destroyed her house, ending his life. This act violated his fundamental right to life and breached international humanitarian law by disregarding the principles of distinction between civilians and military targets and the rule of proportionality.



**Matin Safaeian**

Matin was a highschooler, full of energy, with his life still ahead of him. He enjoyed track-and-field and skating. He rejoiced walking the Tajrish neighborhood, with its majestically tall trees and

everlasting cool shadows. On the day the Zionist regime's warplanes attacked Tajrish, Amir had only his last walk. He was only 16 years old at the time of his martyrdom.

**Mahya Nikzad**

She was only seven. Look at the shy smile on her face. She had all her life ahead of her. The day the Zionist regime's warplanes dropped a bomb on her neighborhood, they murdered her in cold blood, wiped that beautiful smile off and dim another light of the future.



Ehsan Ghassemi

Ehsan lived in the Salariyeh neighborhood in Qom, a residential district. Sixteen years old, brimming with life and bustling with youth energy. He, too, was martyred by the Zionist regime in his own home.



Taha Behrouzi Akissan Jabbari

They were playmates, fresh out of pre-school and enjoying the summer holiday.



Helena Gholami

12 years old, a karate athlete from Lorestan and student of Shahid Mojtaba Hosseini Elementary School in Khorramabad, was martyred during the Israeli regime's strikes on the Qom-Tehran Highway. Her young life, full of hope and promise, was cut short by a regime that does not distinguish between soldier and child.

**Hamidreza Seddiqi Saber**

Hamid Reza Seddighi Saber, 17 years old, a high school student from Astaneh Ashrafiyeh in Gilan Province, was martyred during the Israeli regime's attacks.

A teenager with his whole life ahead, silenced by violence that spares neither youth nor innocence.

**Zahra Barzegar**

Zahra Barzegar, just 3 years old, was martyred in her mother's arms during the Israeli regime's attacks on residential areas in Tehran.

Her last refuge was her mother's embrace—a place that should have been safe, but became her final shelter from the bombs.

**Amir Ali Chatranbar**

Amir Ali, 13 years old, a high school student from Astaneh Ashrafiyeh in Gilan Province, was martyred during the Israeli regime's attacks. Just a teenager with his whole life ahead, silenced by violence that spares neither youth nor innocence.

1. Hanieh BahmanAbadi

2. Zahra BahmanAbadi

3. MohammadAli BahmanAbadi

Hanieh, Zahra, and MohammadAli BahmanAbadi—three children from the same family in Tehran—were martyred during the Israeli regime's attacks on residential areas. An entire generation of a household wiped out in a single moment of cruelty.



Families

Israel's Act of Aggression on the Iranian Families, Minds and Science

Since the Israeli regime's aggression was frequently carried out at night, families were often resting in their homes when the attacks occurred. As a result, most of the victims of this blatant aggression are family members—sometimes entire families—who were neither on the battlefield nor in any form of combat. They were targeted in their own homes by Israeli military strikes.



I. The entire of Sedighi Saber's Family (15 member)

Fifteen members Sedighi Saber's family lost their lives because of the Israel assault on the civilians. Mohammad Reza Seddighi Saber, university faculty member was martyred alongside his 17-year-old son, his 19-year-old daughter (a medical student), his 8-year-old child, and his wife. During the attack by the Zionist regime, eleven other relatives and neighbors were also martyred (shown in the picture).

Their names are as following:

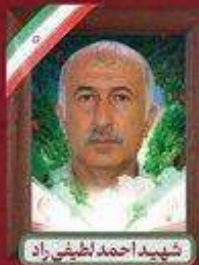
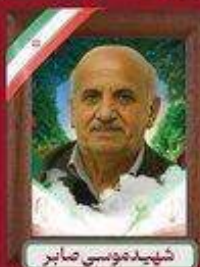
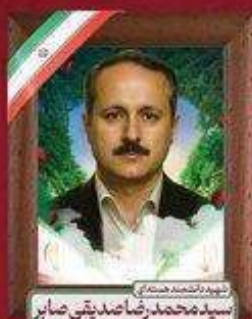
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.Seyed Mohammad Reza Seddighi Saber | 8.Hamed Saber |
| 2.Seyedeh Mahya Seddighi Saber | 9.Milan Saber |
| 3.Seyedeh Fatemeh Seddighi Saber | 10. Mahsa Ahmari |
| 4.Zahra Saber | 11. Amir Ali Chatr Anbari |
| 5.Mosa Saber | 12. Ahmad Lotfi Rad |
| 6.Saltanat Hossein Pour | 13. RouhAngiz Farhang Mahini |
| 7.Yas Saber | 14. Shahr Bano Pour Ramezan |
| | 15. Mojtaba Mohammad Pour |





ایران چمن نابیر است

شهدای حمله جنایتکارانه رژیم صهیونیستی به آستانه اشرفیه



A civilian family of three, lost their lives in the Israeli regime's attack in Astane Ashrafieh, Guilan province: Hamed Saber, Mahsa Ahmari and their son Milan Saber.



II. The entire of Sadati Armaki's Family

The Israeli military aggression martyred Mustafa Armaki, his wife Fahimeh Moghimi, and their three children: Reyhaneh (15 years old), Fatima (8 years old), and Ali (5 years old) in an airstrike in Tehran.



III. Ghasemian's Family

Dr. Zohreh Rasouli, an obstetrician and gynecologist, was martyred alongside her husband, engineer Behnam Ghasemian, and their two-month-old infant, Rayan Ghasemian, and 4 years old son, Kian Ghasemian, as a result of Israeli regime attacks on residential areas in Tehran.





IV. Dr. Marzieh Asgari's Family

Dr. Marzieh Asgari assistant professor of neonatology at Tehran University of Medical Sciences and a faculty member at Bahrami Hospital, was martyred along with her three-year-old child following a terrorist missile strike by the Israeli regime targeting her residence in Tehran.

Dr. Asgari was a highly respected, devoted physician who dedicated her life to serving newborns in critical care and training the next generation of medical professionals.



V. Hadis Fakhari's Family

Ms. Hadis Fakhari, a human resources specialist at the Social Security Administration of Western Tehran, was martyred at home with her 8-years-old child, Servin Hamidian during the Israeli regime's attacks on Tehran. Her husband remains in critical condition.





VI. The entire of Bakouei's Family

Yasmin Bakouei, a master's student at the Sharif University of Technology in Tehran, was martyred along with her parents and little brother Armin Bakouei.



VIII: The entire of Zakerian's Family

As a result of a brutal Israeli regime's attack on a residential building in Tehran, four members of the Zakarian family were martyred: 1. Zahra Zakarian Amiri (7 months old), 2. Fatemeh Zakarian Amiri (5 years old), 3. Zeinab Nabizadeh, a teacher and mother of the family (b. 1994), and 4. father Mohammadreza Zakarian Amiri (b. 1991).





VII. The entire of Abbasi's Family

A family of four lost their lives in the Israeli regime's attack on the Sattarkhan neighborhood in Tehran:

- **Parviz Abbasi, father**, a retired school teacher
- **Masoumeh Shahriari**, mother, a retired employee of Bank Melli
- **Parham Abbasi**, 9th-grade student
- **Parnia Abbasi**, 24, an English teacher, poet, and bank employee

An entire household—teachers, a student, a poet—wiped out in a single act of aggression.



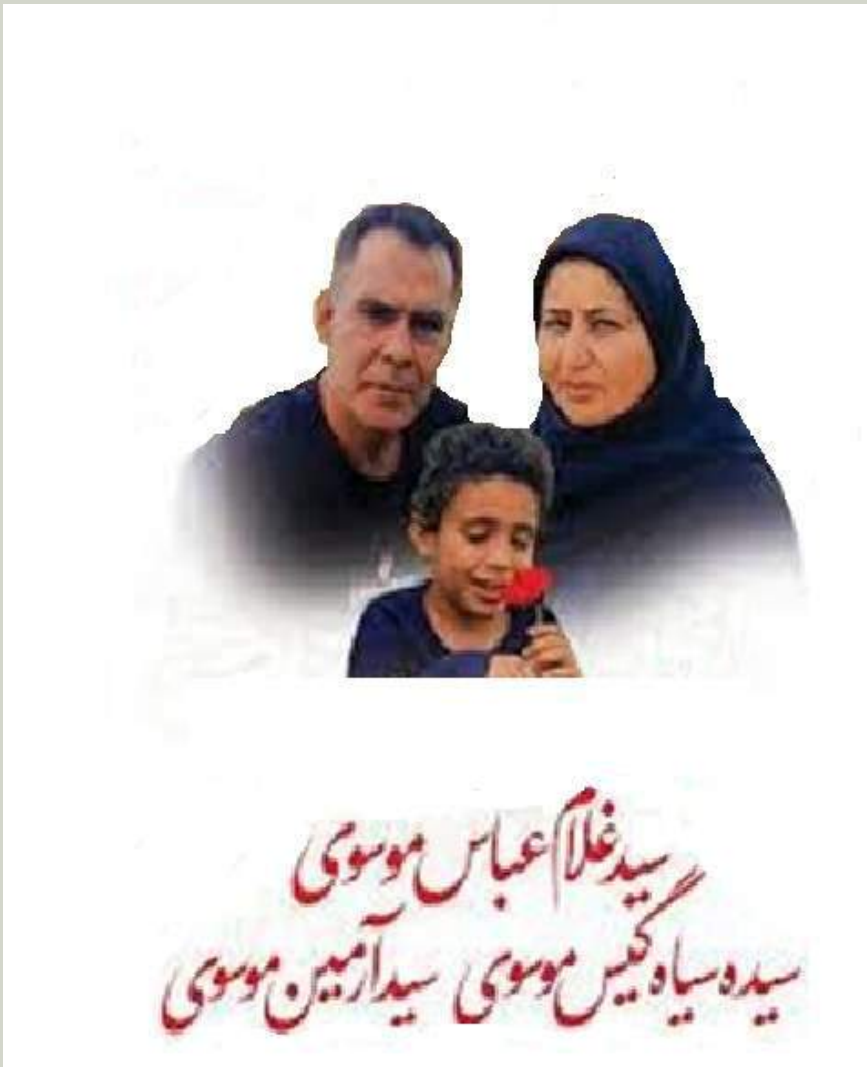


**IX. Tabatabaie
Ghomsheh's Family**
Mansoreh Hajisalem
and Seyed Isar Tabatabaie
Ghomsheh, a husband
and wife, were martyred
in Tehran in the Israeli
regime's attack on their
home.



X. Mousavi's Family

Seyed Armin Mousavi, 8 years old child, along with his mother 29 years old, and father were martyred while engaged in livestock farming during the Israeli regime's attacks in Andimeshk, Khozestan province.



XI. Sharifi's Family

During the Israeli regime's assault on Najafabad in Isfahan Province, Fatemeh Sharifi, a seventh-grade student, and her brother Mojtaba Sharifi, a third-grade student, were martyred along with their mother and father in their home.



XII. Unborn Baby's Family

In its brutal aggression against the city of Najafabad in Isfahan Province, the Israeli regime targeted two private passenger vehicles, martyring members of two families. In this atrocity, a pregnant woman who was only two weeks away from giving birth was burned to death along with her husband on the Khomeinishahr-Najafabad road in the flames of the child-killing Zionist regime. The child-killing, criminal Zionist regime martyred seven innocent Iranian citizens in this horrific crime, including two women, two men, two children (aged 10 and 13), and an eight-month-old fetus.





XIII. Hajimiri's Family – Dreams shattered

On a quiet day in Tehran, tragedy struck the heart of the Hajimiri family. Tara Hajimiri, an 8-year-old girl with boundless energy and a bright future, was among the victims of a devastating missile strike by the Israeli regime on Patrice Lumumba Street. Tara had a dream — to one day become a gymnast and represent her country with pride. Her days were filled with cartwheels, laughter, and determination.

That dream, along with her life, was abruptly stolen. Tara perished alongside her parents, who had devoted their lives to giving her a safe and loving home. The missile attack not only extinguished their lives but also silenced a future filled with hope, growth, and possibility.

The martyrdom of the Hajimiri family is a painful reminder of the human cost of violence — where families are shattered, and children's dreams are buried beneath rubble. Tara's memory, and that of her parents, stands as a symbol of innocence lost and a call for justice and peace.



XIV. The Zeinali Family – A Home Silenced by Violence

In one of the darkest chapters of recent days, the entire Zeinali family fell victim to an indiscriminate missile strike by the Israeli regime on residential buildings in Tehran. Alireza Zeinali, a devoted father, was martyred alongside his two young daughters — six-year-old Heida and one-year-old Aida. Their lives, still in their earliest chapters, were cut tragically short.

The girls, full of innocence and joy, had their futures stolen in an instant. Alireza, a father whose world revolved around his family, lost his life protecting the very heart of his home. The mother of the family, grievously injured, now fights for her life in the hospital — a survivor carrying the unbearable weight of loss.

The Zeinali family's story is not just one of tragedy, but also of the brutal cost of war inflicted on ordinary people. Their memory must remain a testament to the need for justice, accountability, and above all, peace.



XV. The Katouli Family – A Child's Life Cut Short

In yet another heart-wrenching tragedy, 11-year-old Soheil Katouli was martyred alongside his mother during an Israeli regime airstrike. Soheil, a bright and kind-hearted boy with his whole life ahead of him, became one of the youngest victims of a senseless act of violence.

He and his mother were at home — a place that should have offered safety and comfort — when their lives were abruptly taken.

The memory of Soheil and his mother lives on — as a symbol of stolen childhood, shattered families, and the urgent need to uphold humanity in the face of brutality.



XVI. The Eshraghi Family – Lives Lost in Sarv

Ehsan Eshraghi, a dedicated bank employee, and his 9-year-old daughter, Baran, tragically lost their lives in the explosion that struck the Professors' Residential Building in Sarv. Their sudden passing is a somber reminder of the fragility of life amid unrest. (Sarv is the Persian name for cypress tree which symbolized eternity and morning.



XVII. The Ghalavand Family – A Life of Strength Silenced

Niloufar Ghalavand, 30, a professional athlete and seasoned Pilates instructor, was martyred alongside her mother and father in the Israeli regime's attack on civilian areas in Tehran. A symbol of dedication and vitality, Niloufar's martyrdom is a heartbreaking loss to the world of Iranian sports and to all who knew her strength and grace.



XVIII. Molaee's Family

Yasin Molaee, a 6-year-old boy, was martyred alongside his mother when their vehicle was struck during an attack on the Hamil–Sarabeleh road in Kermanshah Province. The deliberate targeting of a civilian car underscores the indiscriminate nature of the assault and constitutes a grave violation of international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of distinction and protection of civilians.



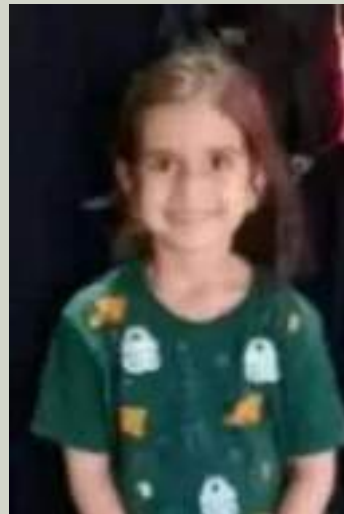
XIX. Minochehr's Family

Dr. Maryam Hajjari, a dentist, and her husband, Dr. Abdolhamid Minochehr, a prominent nuclear physicist and dean of the Faculty of Nuclear Engineering at Shahid Beheshti University, were martyred in a terrorist attack on Tehran perpetrated by the Zionist regime. The targeted killing of this academic couple not only represents a severe violation of international law and human rights but also highlights the deliberate attempt to eliminate Iran's scientific and medical professionals through acts of state-sponsored terrorism.



XX. Niazmand's Family

The entire Niazmand family was martyred in a brutal strike by the Israeli regime on residential buildings in Tehran. Zahra Niazmand and Ali Niazmand, both 13 years old, along with their 5-year-old sister, Motahhareh, perished alongside their mother and father in the attack. The obliteration of an entire family in their home exemplifies the indiscriminate and disproportionate nature of the assault, constituting a flagrant breach of international humanitarian and human rights law.



XXI. Aghdasi's Family

Mohaddaseh Aghdasi, 13 years old, and her 10-year-old brother, Mohammad Reza Aghdasi, were martyred alongside their father in an Israeli regime strike targeting residential buildings in Tehran. The loss of these innocent children and their parent in their own home reflects the devastating human cost of such attacks and constitutes a clear violation of the principles of distinction and proportionality under international humanitarian law.



XXII. Bahrami's Family

Mojtaba Bahrami, his wife Behjat Saiedian, and their 9-year-old daughter, Mehrsana Bahrami, were martyred as a result of an Israeli regime strike on residential buildings in Tehran. The targeted killing of an entire family within their home starkly illustrates the indiscriminate nature of the attack and represents a grave breach of international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians during armed conflict.



XXIII. Ebadi's Family

Zahra Ebadi, a dedicated social worker at Evin Prison, was martyred alongside her five-year-old son, Mehrad Kheiri, in the administrative building of the prison during an Israeli regime strike on Evin's facilities in Tehran. The attack on a known civilian administrative area, resulting in the death of a mother and her young child, constitutes a grave violation of international humanitarian and human rights law, underscoring the indiscriminate and disproportionate nature of the aggression.



Attachment Two: Updated Report “Brazen Attack on
International Law”



List of abbreviations

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

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**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 REPORT¹

Introduction

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.

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.

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.

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.

Part I. VIOLATION OF THE PEREMPTORY NORM OF THE “PROHIBITION OF AGGRESSION”

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

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”.¹ 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.² 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*”³ 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*.⁴

1. 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).

2. *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.

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

4. *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.

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.¹

The United Nations Security Council,² the General Assembly³

1. 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).

2. 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.

3. 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.

and the ICJ,¹ for their part, have addressed the unlawful use of force within the scope of their respective mandates.

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 war of aggression is a crime against international peace, for which there is responsibility under international law.²

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

1. 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.

2. 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.

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.¹

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.²

In the same context, lame justifications for aggression against a State under any fabricated nomenclature, such as the so-called “preemptive self-defense”³ 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.

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 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.

1. 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.

2. 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).

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

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.¹

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.

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.

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

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

1. 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-Documents-\(2019\).pdf](https://www.namazerbaijan.org/pdf/Caracas-Final-Documents-(2019).pdf)>.

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.

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.

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 regime¹ and the US,² 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.

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.

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.

1. 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>>.

2. 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>>.

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.

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.

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.

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

Part III. VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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.

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.

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

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.

Friday, 13 June 2025

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.¹ Among the victims was a two-month-old infant, Rayan Ghasemian.² His family suffered severe burn injuries ranging from 40% to 80% TBSA, and all but the five-year-old sibling died from their wounds.³ The child survived, gravely injured and orphaned, becoming a harrowing symbol of the indiscriminate nature of the attack.

Hakim Children's Hospital in Tehran was also targeted.⁴ 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 35.⁵ One Iranian Red Crescent Society member was also martyred while responding to the emergency.⁶

1. 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).

2. IRNA (Persian), "Funeral of the two-month-old martyr 'Rayan Ghasemian'", <<https://irna.ir/xjTS2n>>, (19.06.2025).

3. 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).

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

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

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

Additional attacks were recorded in Ilam Province, specifically in Ilam, Mehran, and Dehloran, resulting in the destruction of several buildings.¹ Yet it was not just homes or airports that came under assault. Three of Iran's nuclear sites—Natanz Fuel Enrichment Plant,² Isfahan Nuclear Technology Center,³ and Arak Heavy Water Production Plant⁴—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.

In Ardabil Province, an airstrike on the Khorsolow telecommunications site in Bilesavar injured two civilians.⁵ 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 24⁶—facilities dedicated to supporting people with disabilities, single mothers, and low-income families. Both buildings were destroyed.⁷

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

2. 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).

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

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

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

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

7. 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

Saturday, 14 June 2025

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.¹ In Abadan, the Martyr Monument of Shahid Tondgooyan was also struck.² Missile attacks deliberately hit Malek Ashtar University in Tehran³ and a private automobile manufacturing plant in Boroujerd known as Farda Motors.⁴

In a particularly tragic incident, an ambulance operating in West Azerbaijan province was directly targeted, resulting in the loss of two lives.⁵ 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.

Sunday, 15 June 2025

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 building⁶ and injuring five foreign medical students — young lives caught in the crossfire of indiscriminate aggression.⁷ Simultaneously, missiles struck key energy facilities—including the Phase 14 platform of the South Pars gas field, the Fajr Jam

1. Tabnak (Persian), “Details of the explosion at Mehrabad Airport”, <<https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1311555>>, (14.06.2025).

2. IRNA (Persian), “Abadan’s Martyr’s Monument Targeted by Zionist Regime Attack”, <<https://www.irna.ir/news/85862525/>>, (14.06.2025).

3. Fararu (Persian), “All neighborhoods in Tehran that were attacked/June 15, 2021”, <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/875742/>>, (15.06.2025).

4. Nour News (Persian), “Israeli missile attack on the “Farda Motors” factory in Boroujerd”, <<https://nournews.ir/fa/news/228394/>>, (14.06.2025).

5. Tasnim News Agency (Persian), “Direct Israeli attacks on an ambulance”, <<https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/news/1404/03/24/3335432/>>, (14.06.2025).

6. Borna News (Persian), “The Israeli regime attacked a student dormitory in Tehran”, <<https://borna.news/009LyQ/>>, (15.06.2025).

7. ISNA (Persian), “5 foreign medical students in Tehran injured in Israeli attack”, <<https://www.isna.ir/news/1404032516716/>>, (15.06.2025).

refinery in Bushehr province,¹ and fuel depots in southern and western Tehran—resulting in a power outage across the Shahraneh neighborhood.² One of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs buildings also sustained damage, with civilians injured on-site.³

Commercial and industrial facilities were also impacted, including the Shahr-e-Farsh carpet mall in Isfahan⁴ and Tehran's Kimidaroo pharmaceutical factory, laid bare the targeting of everyday life.⁵

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.⁶ The attack also destroyed two warehouses operated by private sector clubs within the village, and a security guard stationed at the site sustained injuries.⁷ More tragically, in the same assault, sections of Imam Reza Hospital were severely damaged, further impacting medical services in the region.⁸

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.⁹ The attacks left 59 civilians

1. Donya-e-Eqtasad (Persian), "Israel's brutal attack on Tehran's Narmak", <<https://donya-e-eqtasad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188400>>, (15.06.2025).

2. 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).

3. Tabnak (Persian), "Attack on part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs buildings", <<https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1311879>>, (15.06.2025).

4. Mehr News (Persian), "A shopping mall in Isfahan was attacked by the Israeli regime", <<https://www.mehrnews.com/news/6500677>>, (15.06.2025).

5. 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).

6. Nour News (Persian), "Cowardly attack on Kermanshah stables; defenseless horses victims of Zionist madness", <<https://nournews.ir/n/228561>>, (15.06.2025).

7. Entekhab (Persian), "Pictures: Israeli attack on 2 horse breeding stables in Kermanshah", <<https://www.entekhab.ir/fa/news/871654/>>, (15.06.2025).

8. Etemad Online (Persian), "Israeli attack on horse stables in Kermanshah", <<https://www.etemadonline.com/tiny/news-718875>>, (15.06.2025).

9. 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).

wounded and resulted in 12 deaths, including a pregnant woman.¹ 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.²

**Targeting of main water pipeline led to flooding in
Tajrish neighborhood**



1. 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).

2. Donya-e-Eqtasad (Persian), "Urgent/ Explosion at Shahid Hasheminejad Airport in Mashhad + Details", <<https://donya-e-eqtasad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188574>>, (15.06.2025).



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

Monday, 16 June 2025

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.¹ 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.²

1. 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).

2. Tabnak (Persian), "New pictures of the condition of Farabi Hospital after the Israeli attack", <<https://www.tabnak.ir/005VP0>>, (18.06.2025).

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,¹ despite the station having no involvement in the armed conflict. Notably, three Red Crescent responders dispatched to IRIB for emergency support were also martyred.² In a separate incident, a Truck Exhibition in Dizel Abad, Kermanshah was targeted by drone strikes the same day.³



1. 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).

2. 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).

3. Tabnak (Persian), “Zionists attack a truck exhibition in Kermanshah”, <<https://www.tabnak.ir/005VIT>>, (18.06.2025).



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

Tuesday, 17 June 2025

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.¹

Simultaneously, cyber-attacks targeted Sepah Bank, disrupting its operations for several days.² Tragically, three aid workers from the Red Crescent Society were martyred while providing emergency medical assistance to victims of the Zionist regime's assault.³ These losses exemplify the devastating impact on civilians and the dangers encountered by emergency personnel in active conflict zones.

In western Tabriz, two separate locations were hit, resulting in the martyrdom of one civilian.⁴

Wednesday, 18 June 2025

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.⁵

Cyber attacks intensified that day, disrupting key financial institutions. Pasargad Bank experienced system outages lasting several days,⁶ while a separate breach targeted Nobitex, Iran's largest cryptocurrency exchange. The latter resulted in an estimated \$60–70 million loss in civilian investments.⁷

In Karaj, Alborz Province, Payam Airport was struck by missiles, damaging the rear section of its runway.⁸ Meanwhile, in Tehran, agents

1. Student News Network (Persian), "three people martyred in the Zionist regime's attack on Kashan", <<https://snn.ir/fa/news/1275104/>>, (17.06.2025).

2. Fararu (Persian), "Government Spokesperson: Cyber attack Disrupts Sepah and Pasargad Bank Operations", <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/876655/>>, (18.06.2025).

3. Aftab News (Persian), "3 Red Crescent aid workers martyred in Israeli attack", <<https://aftabnews.ir/004B6c>>, (17.06.2025).

4. Tabnak (Persian), "The Zionist regime's aggression against 2 points around Tabriz", <<https://www.tabnak.ir/005VMK>>, (17.06.2025).

5. Saheb News (Persian), "A fetus that was martyred at the moment of birth", <<https://snai.ir/1232232>>, (18.06.2025).

6. Fararu (Persian), "Government Spokesperson: Cyber attack Disrupts Sepah and Pasargad Bank Operations", <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/876655/>>, (18.06.2025).

7. 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).

8. Donya-e-Eqtasad (Persian), "Israeli regime's attack on Payam airport", <<https://donya-e-eqtasad.com/fa/tiny/news-4189370>>, (18.06.2025).

of the Israeli regime deliberately set fires in the green space surrounding Milad Tower.¹ The act appeared designed to destabilize the capital and mislead emergency responders, diverting aid from actual strike zones.

Academic infrastructure also came under fire. Imam Hossein University in northeast Tehran, was targeted, with smoke rising from the site following the attack.²

Notably, blast waves from strikes near the Peace Building shattered its windows.³ 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.⁴

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



1. 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).

2. Khabar Fori (Persian), "Zionist regime attacks Imam Hussein (AS) Military University/Photo", <<https://www.khabarfoori.com/fa/tiny/news-3148526>>, (18.06.2025).

3. Khabar Online, "Latest status of the Red Crescent Peace Building in Tehran", <<https://www.khabaronline.ir/news/2081572/>>, (23.06.2025).

4. IRNA (Persian), "When peace was attacked by the Zionist regime/Attack on hospital from Gaza to Iran", <<https://www.ima.ir/news/85866892/>>, (19.06.2025).

Thursday, 19 June 2025

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.¹ Although no radiological leakage occurred, such brazen attacks nonetheless raise serious concerns regarding the safety of nuclear infrastructure.

Payam airport in Karaj was targeted again by the Israeli regime's missiles,² while Combat drones targeted Baqershahr and Kahrizak, with several UAVs intercepted near oil refinery installations.³

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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.

1. 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).

2. Fararu (Persian), "Details of the Israeli attack on Payam Airport", <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/876946/>>, (19.06.2025).

3. Fararu (Persian), "Destroying Israeli drones in Kahrizak and Baqershahr", <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/876914/>>, (19.06.2025).

4. Tabnak (Persian), "Martyrdom of 2 Najafabadi students during the Zionist crimes", <<https://www.tabnak.ir/fa/news/1312544/>>, (19.06.2025).

5. IRNA (Persian), "Isfahan Educational Society's Shock over Martyrdom of 2 Students in Zionist Crime", <<https://www.irna.ir/news/85867129/>>, (19.06.2025).

Friday, 20 June 2025

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.¹

In central Tehran, a micro-drone targeted a residential apartment in the Gisha neighborhood.² 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,³ 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.

Taken together, the events of 20 June reflect a troubling pattern of strikes on civilian, medical, and industrial sites.

Saturday, 21 June 2025

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 90,000.⁴

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

1. Asr-e-Iran (Persian), "Attack on Rasht Industrial Park (+Photo)", <<https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1070238/>>, (20.06.2025).

2. Entekhab (Persian), "A micro drone attacked a residential apartment in Tehran's Gisha neighborhood", <<https://www.entekhab.ir/003ewv>>, (20.06.2025).

3. 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).

4. IRNA (Persian), "Zionists attack a car inspection center in Shahreza", <<https://www.irna.ir/news/85868365/>>, (21.06.2025).

of Qom.¹ The assault on a densely populated civilian structure stands as a blatant violation of humanitarian protections afforded under international law.

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.²

On the said day, a key nuclear site in Iran's Isfahan province has come under Israeli attack as well.³ That evening in Tehran, a strike on a five-story building on Marzadaran Street devastated three floors that housed a pastry shop, a women's beauty salon and a psychiatric clinic. The explosion's 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.⁴

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.⁵ Their deaths added to the toll of civilian massacre in Iran.

Sunday, 22 June 2025

On 22 June 2025, the tenth day of the aggression against Iran, two major developments marked a significant intensification of hostilities.

1. 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).

2. IRNA (Persian), "Zanjan Red Crescent rescue helicopter damaged in Israeli attack", <<https://www.irna.ir/news/85868911/>>, (21.06.2025).

3. Asr-e-Iran (Persian), "Details of the morning Israeli attack on Isfahan", <<https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1070356/>>, (21.06.2025).

4. Donya-e-Eqtasad (Persian), "Israel targets women's hair salon", <<https://donya-e-eqtasad.com/fa/tiny/news-4189873/>>, (21.06.2025).

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

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.¹

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.²

Monday, 23 June 2025

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.³

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.⁴

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.⁵

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

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

3. 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).

4. Shargh Daily (Persian), "Important announcement from Tavanir regarding Tehran's power outage", <<https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1023775/>>, (23.06.2025).

5. Donya-e-Eqtasad (Persian), "Names and pictures of martyrs of Evin Prison attack released for the first time + video", <<https://donya-e-eqtasad.com/fa/tiny/news-4194444/>>, (09.07.2025).

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.¹

Meanwhile, areas surrounding the Red Crescent's Peace Building came under renewed attack, echoing the strike of 18 June.² Around midday, multiple missiles also slammed into the city of Karaj, sowing fresh fear among its residents.³

Tuesday, 24 June 2025

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.⁴

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 wreckage, a heart-shattering testament to the regime's cruelty and the staggering human toll of this atrocity.⁵

1. Varzesh 3 (Persian), "Handball Federation statement following the Israeli regime's attacks", <<https://www.varzesh3.com/news/2135025>>, (23.06.2025).

2. IRNA (Persian), "Another crime by the Zionist regime: Attack on Red Crescent aid workers", <<https://www.irma.ir/news/85870709>>, (23.06.2025).

3. IRNA (Persian), "Some areas of Karaj were attacked by the Zionist regime", <<https://www.irma.ir/news/85870673>>, (23.06.2025).

4. Fararu (Persian), "Details of the twelfth day of the war on 3 Tir 1404", <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/878104>>, (24.06.2025).

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







Instances of attacks against civilians









Instances of attacks against civilian objects

Official Figures on Casualties and Damage to Civilian Sectors

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.¹ 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).

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.²

At the time of writing this report, debris removal operations are still ongoing and there is a possibility that these statistics will be updated.

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

1. 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).

2. 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).

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 [\approx \$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.”¹

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.²

Head of Tehran City Crisis Prevention and Management Organization announced the identification of 8,200 units damaged during the Israeli attacks.³

According to the Iranian Red Crescent Society, approximately 1,500 hospital beds were damaged during the attacks on hospitals and treatment centers.⁴



1. Shargh Daily (Persian), “Israeli attack on Iranian aviation infrastructure”, <<https://www.sharghdaily.com/fa/tiny/news-1028608/>>, (09.07.2025).

2. 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).

3. 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).

4. 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



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

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.

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).¹ 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.

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.

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."²

1. *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 78.

2. *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1986, p. 14, at paras. 176.

The principle of precaution obliges parties to avoid or minimize harm to civilians.¹ 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.

Furthermore, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions include “willful killing”, “extensive destruction of property not justified by military necessity”, and “willfully causing great suffering”.² Many of the Israeli 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.

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”.³

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.

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.*⁴

It must be emphasized that “willful Killing” of civilians (i.e. women, children, non-combatants including scientists and university lecturers)

1. Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Humanitarian Law*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule 15, pp. 51-54.

2. see GC IV, Art. 147.

3. *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 79.

4. *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 78.

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.¹

The ICRC confirms that state practice has established such prohibitions as rules of customary international law.² 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 Persons in Time of War [...] and of the Additional Protocols ... are war crimes”.^{3 4}

As per established international humanitarian law, “medical units” as well as “medical transport” must be respected and protected in all circumstances.⁵ These customary rules are also codified in various treaty provisions as contained in the 1949 Geneva Conventions.⁶

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.⁷

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.⁸

1. Art. 50 GC I, Art. 51 GC II, Art. 130 GC III and Art. 147 GC IV.

2. 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”.

3. UN Commission on Human Rights, Res. 1982/1, 11 February 1982, § 3; Res. 1983/1, 15 February 1983, § 3.

4. 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.

5. Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rules 28-29, pp. 91-102.

6. Arts. 24-27, 36, & 39-44 GC I; Arts. 42-44 GC II; and Arts. 18-22 GC IV.

7. Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, Customary International Humanitarian Law, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule 34, p. 115.

8. S/RES/1738(2006), (23 December 2006), *Security Council resolution 1738 (2006) [on protection of civilians in armed conflict]*, para. 1.

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”.¹

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.

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

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 Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (and his family members),² Major General Hossein Salami, Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC),³ Major General Gholam Ali Rashid, Commander of the Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters,⁴ Brigadier General Mehdi Rabbani, Deputy Head of Operations for the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (and

1. Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Humanitarian Law*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), Vol. I, Rule 54, p. 189.

2. IRNA (Persian), “Major General Bagheri martyred in Israeli terrorist attack”, <<https://irna.ir/xjTPyf>>, (13.06.2025).

3. IRNA (Persian), “Major General Salami martyred”, <<https://irna.ir/xjTPvG>>, (13.06.2025).

4. IRNA (Persian), “Names of the martyrs of the Zionist regime’s terrorist attack”, <<https://www.irna.ir/news/85861053/>>, (13.06.2025).

his family members),¹ were assassinated and martyred while outside active hostilities.

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 Sheikhan, Mohammad Bagher Taherpour, Mansour Safarpour, Masoud Tayeb, Khosrow Hassani, Javad Jursara, and Mohammad Agha Jafari² as well as and General Gholamreza Mehrabi, Deputy Head of Intelligence for the Armed Forces General Staff³ were assassinated and martyred during the Israeli regime's terrorist attacks.

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.⁴

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.

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.

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 Tehranchi, President of Islamic Azad University;

1. 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).

2. 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).

3. 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).

4. Donya-e-Eqtasad (Persian), "Latest health status of 'Ali Shamkhani'", <<https://donya-e-eqtasad.com/fa/tiny/news-4188705/>>, (16.06.2025).

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;¹ and Seyed Isar Tabatabai Ghomshe, mechanical engineering expert whose spouse also martyred,² were all ruthlessly assassinated in this day of terror.

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.³

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.⁴

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.⁵

Finally, on 24 June 2025, the regime's terror reached Astane Ashrafiyeh with the assassination of Seyyed Mohammad Reza Seddighi Saber.⁶ His killing opened a brutal chapter of systematic violence against Iran's scientific community.

1. Fararu (Persian), "Which scientists of the country were martyred in the Israeli attack?", <<https://fararu.com/fa/news/875613/>>, (15.06.2025).

2. 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).

3. 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).

4. 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).

5. 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).

6. 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).

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.¹



1. 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).

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.¹

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.² 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.³

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

1. Asr-e-Iran (Persian), “The injury of Pezeshkian during the Israeli attack”, <<https://www.asriran.com/fa/news/1076248/>>, (13.07.2025).

2. 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).

3. 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).

all its forms and manifestations is criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of its motivation or origin.

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.

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

The principle of distinction, universally binding as customary international law and reaffirmed by the ICJ,¹ prohibits attacks on persons not taking direct part in hostilities. The majority of those assassinated, including scientific 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.

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.² 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.

1. *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 78.

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

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.

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.

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.¹

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.

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.

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!

1. 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.



**Zahra, just only an
Iranian Mountaineer and
cyclist**



**Mansoureh, just only an
Iranian painter and artist**



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



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



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



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



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



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

Part V. VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

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.

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),¹ and reiterated in the *Nuclear Weapons* Advisory Opinion (1996),² 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.³

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 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.⁴ The systematic and widespread nature of these killings may also engage the threshold of crimes against humanity under customary international law.

1. *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 2004, p. 136, at para. 106.

2. *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at para. 25.

3. 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.

4. Human Rights Committee, General Comment 36, *Article 6: Right to Life*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/GC/36, (03 September 2019), para. 12.

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 12.¹

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.²

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.³ These attacks also amount to collective punishment and infliction of terror upon the civilian population, prohibited under both IHL and IHRL.

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

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. A/RES/76/300, (1 August 2022), *The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable 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 Development” (1992) and have attained customary status, as recognized by the ICJ in the *Pulp Mills* case.¹

Moreover, the ICJ in its Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons (1996)² affirmed that general obligations of environmental protection are applicable during armed conflict and form part of international law.

Part VI. ATTACKS AGAINST NUCLEAR FACILITIES

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.

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.

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

1. *Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina v. Uruguay)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2010, p. 14, at para. 204.

2. *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1996, p. 226, at paras. 30-33.

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.

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.

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 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.

Special Protection of Nuclear Facilities under IHL

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.

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.¹

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.

UN Security Council Resolution 487

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.

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.

IAEA Statute

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.

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.

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.

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

IAEA Resolutions

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”.

The aggressive attacks of the Zionist regime against the safeguarded Iranian nuclear facilities therefore violate IAEA resolutions as well.

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

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.

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.

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.

The United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution 47/37 (1992)¹ 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.

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

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

In the Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua

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

(*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.

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.

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.

Duty to Cooperate:

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.

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.

Duty of Non-Recognition:

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.

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.¹

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.

Duty of Non-Assistance:

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.

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.

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

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.² While condemning the deliberate targeting

1. *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.

2. “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/>>.

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

Similarly, the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC)¹ 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”.

The member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO),² 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.

In the same vein, the BRICS group,³ 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

1. 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>>.

2. “Statement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Regarding Military Strikes on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran”, (14 June 2025), <<https://eng.sectesco.org/20250614/1861649.html>>.

3. “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>>.

facilities under full safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in violation of international law and relevant resolutions of the IAEA”.

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.¹

In a joint statement by Arab and Islamic countries,² 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 countries 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.³

1. “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>>.

2. 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.

3. “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>>.

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".¹

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.²

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 '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".³

1. "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/>>.

2. "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>>.

3. "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>>.

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

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.

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.¹

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",² 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".³ He suggested that the attacks were coordinated with the talks he was conducting: "We gave Iran 60

1. 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).

2. 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).

3. 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/>>.

days to make a deal and today is 61, right?"¹ While Trump authorized US 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.²

Following the attack, US forces moved closer to the West Asian region.³ 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.⁴ On 17 June 2025, reports claimed the aircraft carrier, USS Nimitz, was on the way to the West Asian region.⁵

On 17 June 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump called for the complete evacuation of Tehran.⁶ 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.⁷ On the same date, his Vice President JD Vance indicated that the US might join the war against Iran.⁸

1. <<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/trump-tells-reuters-its-unclear-if-iran-still-has-nuclearprogram-2025-06-13/>>, (13.06.2025).

2. 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).

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

4. 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).

5. 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).

6. 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).

7. 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).

8. 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).

On 22 June 2025, President Donald Trump officially declared that US has “completed a successful attack” at Fordo, Natanz and Isfahan nuclear facilities.¹

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.

Certain other countries have either provided aid, or have otherwise recognized the aggression by the Israeli regime and the US in utter defiance of international law, an act that entails their international responsibility and seriously threatens the international legal order.²

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.

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”.³ 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”.⁴

1. 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).

2. 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/>.

3. DW-TV, “G7 joint statement says Iran ‘the principal source of regional instability’”, <<https://p.dw.com/p/4w2xN/>>, (17.06.2025).

4. 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).

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".¹

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.²

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.³

Part VIII. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND REPARATION

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 latter to act responsibly and fulfil their obligation to make full reparation.

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

1. 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).

2. 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).

3. 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".

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Accountability mechanisms extend to international cooperation, particularly through the UN General Assembly under its "Uniting for Peace" procedure (Resolution 377 A (V)),¹ 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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, 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.

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.

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.

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.¹ 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

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.

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, 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.

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.

The aggression, by the Israeli regime and the US against Iran, was initiated by acts of terrorism against military State officials outside

1. 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*.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Khahi



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PHOTO: EHSAN NADERIPOUR



Instances of deliberate attacks on civilian objects





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







The aftermath of Attack on Evin Prison









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**







The aftermath of attack on Astane Ashrafiyeh by the Zionist regime



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O: Mollaba Mohammadi



