



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Neighborhood Converted to Complicity in Violation of Jus Cogens

Norm of «Prohibition of Aggression»

An Overview of Unlawful Provision of
Territory and Facilities by Third Countries in
the Aggression against Iran

(From 28 February to 5 April 2026)





**IN
THE NAME OF
GOD**

**Neighborhood Converted to Complicity in
Violation of Jus Cogens
Norm of «Prohibition of Aggression»**

**An Overview of Unlawful Provision of Territory and
Facilities by Third Countries
in the Aggression against Iran**

(From 28 February to 5 April 2026)

**ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

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Preamble

On the morning of 28 February 2026, the United States and the Israeli regimes led by a warmonger criminal and a war criminal under arrest warrant of the International Criminal Court (ICC) launched a coordinated series of premeditated, unjustified and unprovoked act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which continues at the time of writing.

This act of aggression was committed in blatant violation of Article 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter and fundamental principles of international law and continues as an ongoing violation of a peremptory norm of general international law (*jus cogens*).

The United Nations General Assembly 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.¹

The acts therefore 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”.

1. 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.

Accordingly, the “invasion” of Iran “by the armed forces” of the Israeli regime and the United States; **“the bombardment” and “the use of weapons against the territory” of Iran; “attack” on its “land” and “air forces”**; as well as deployment of agents, “which carry out acts of armed force against” Iran “of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein”, all qualify as acts of aggression.²

Provision of territory and facilities to the aggressors by third States is *a fortiori* a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter and the said resolution. It is indeed an instance of aggression itself given the definition in the resolution’s Article 3(f) (c). According to this definition, **“the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State” is aggression itself!**

Instances of such complicity by several countries in the region as well as in Europe are abundant. On many occasions, these have been officially corresponded to the complicit countries as well as the United Nations Secretary-General, Security Council and General Assembly. The present report contains copies of many of such correspondence based on official and documented reports by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While the US and Israeli regimes continue their aggression commenced on 28 February 2026 and their armed forces have been committing war crimes on a daily basis thereby incurring damage to the Iranian nation, the international responsibility of the third countries are also evident.

2. 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.

The Islamic Republic of Iran therefore reserves its right to pursue compensation for the above internationally wrongful acts including reparation for all the damages caused to the Iranian nation, which have been, and continue to be, well documented on a daily basis.

Evidently, the copies of the official correspondence presented in this report represent a fraction of the assistance given and are illustrative only. Furthermore, the translation provided for those notes that are originally in Persian, are informal, and for information purposes only.

I. Correspondence to the United Nations Secretary-General, Security Council and General Assembly

Instances of provision of territory and facilities by third countries to the US and Israeli regimes for their acts of aggression since 28 February 2026 have been communicated to the United Nations in due course. This section provides a snapshot of such communications transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General, Security Council and General Assembly and registered as official documents.

These official documents clearly exhibit provision of territory and facilities by several countries to the ongoing aggression by the US and the Israeli regimes against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran in flagrant violation of international law.

Use of military camps, airports, airspace and other facilities by the aggressors in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Jordan, Bahrain, Qatar and others are clear instances of support and assistance to the aggressors. As previously, stated under the legal maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from using their territory in such a manner so as to harm the interests of other countries. Furthermore, allowance by States for use of their territory and facilities by other States to commit acts of aggression is defined itself as aggression under UNGA Resolution 3314(XXIX).

While Iran exercised, and continues to exercise, its legitimate right to self-defense under international law against any acts of aggression, including through use of such territories and facilities, the international responsibility of such countries is beyond evident. This includes an obligation to make compensation for all the damages incurred to the Iranian people as a result of such acts of aggression by the US and the Israeli regimes.

The copies of the official correspondence by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding such unlawful provision of territories and facilities to the aggressors are provided below.

**Correspondence Generally
Notifying the United Nations of, and
Deploring, Provision of Territory
and Facilities by Third Countries**

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



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2840502

3 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters dated 28 February, 1, 2 and 3 March 2026 concerning the premeditated, unprovoked, and unjustified aggression of the United States and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a result of which regional peace and security have been endangered, I am writing to draw your attention to the following:

- In the exercise of its legitimate right of self-defence based on Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in light of the failure of the Security Council to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter, and as declared officially in a timely manner, the Islamic Republic of Iran has directed, and is directing, proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region;
- Such exercise of the inherent right of self-defence by the Islamic Republic of Iran does not, in any manner, imply an encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States hosting such military bases, facilities, and equipment;
- At the same time, and as stated in our letter S/2025/466 dated 15 July 2025, in accordance with the well-established principle of international law, the legal maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from allowing their territory to be used in such a manner as to cause injury to that of another. This principle was clearly reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974;
- Furthermore, as a fundamental principle of international law, States are required to prevent the forces of foreign States present within their territory from carrying out, or otherwise facilitating or supporting, acts of aggression against another State;
- In this context, in a calculated attempt to divert the attention of the international community from the unlawful aggression of the United States and the Israeli regime and from the catastrophic consequences of their actions, certain actors have resorted to staging false-flag

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ترتیب سازمان ملل متحد

operations against our neighbouring countries in order to manufacture new crises and inflame regional tensions. The Islamic Republic of Iran categorically and unequivocally rejects any allegation linking it to such reckless and desperate schemes. These fabrications are designed to obscure responsibility, distort the realities on the ground, and further destabilise the region; and

- The Islamic Republic of Iran remains firmly and consistently committed to the principle of good-neighbourliness, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the preservation of long-standing, friendly, and mutually respectful relations with all neighbouring States.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as an official document of the Security Council.

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

Amir Saïed Aravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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تأییدی و انهم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نود سالان مل کنه

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

No. 2825391

7 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letter dated 3 March 2026 (S/2026/121) concerning the ongoing acts of aggression and the unprovoked war waged by the United States and the Israeli regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the exercise of Iran's inherent right of self-defence under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council to the following:

- The joint military aggression by the Israeli regime and the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was launched on Saturday, 28 February 2026, with the assassination of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution and a number of senior officials of my country, as well as with simultaneous attacks against military and civilian infrastructure—including schools, hospitals, sports facilities, residential homes, and public service centres—and which continues to this day, constitutes a flagrant violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Responding to this brutal military aggression constitutes the Islamic Republic of Iran's inherent right of self-defence, as enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are utilising all available capabilities and means to repel this criminal aggression. The exercise of Iran's inherent right of self-defence will continue until such time as the aggression ceases, or until the United Nations Security Council fulfils its responsibility under Article 39 of the Charter by determining the aggressors and ensuring their responsibility and accountability for their acts of aggression;
- As explained in several communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Security Council, under the fundamental principle of *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly,



to cause damage to other States. In this regard, General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 (Definition of Aggression), adopted by consensus and reflecting customary international law, qualifies, in Article 3(f), as an act of aggression "the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State";

- Furthermore, as a fundamental principle of international law, States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent armed forces stationed within their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States and must not facilitate or support such acts. It is evident that, in the event of a breach of these fundamental obligations, a State whose territory has been used to carry out acts of aggression against a third State bears international legal responsibility, including responsibility for the reparation of the direct and indirect damages resulting from such acts;
- In exercising its inherent right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in light of the evident failure of the United Nations Security Council to discharge its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran has undertaken necessary and proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region. Such actions are lawful under international law and had been clearly and repeatedly warned of in advance through various channels and at different levels;
- Nothing can deny or undermine Iran's inherent right to defend itself against the military aggression of the United States and the Israeli regime. Iran's defensive operations are directed solely against the targets and capabilities that serve as the source or origin of acts of aggression against the Iranian people, or that are used in support of such acts. Countries in the region are fully aware that the presence of United States military bases on their territory has contributed nothing to regional security and has instead served only to support the perpetration of crimes against Iranian civilians, including women and children, by the agents of the United States and the Zionist regime; and
- The Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with the countries of the region based on mutual respect, the principle of good-

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نژادستانان مل کنده

neighbourliness, and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Iran emphasises that its defensive operations against United States military bases and facilities in the region should in no way be interpreted as hostility or enmity toward the countries of the region.

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

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

Amir Saeid/Eravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

**Correspondence on the Kingdom of
Saudi Arabia**

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2848005

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon the instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters of 3, and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139), and in response to a letter from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary General and the Security Council, including the letter dated 9 March (S/2026/158), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors have utilised the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the war. Certain recent instances thereof are set forth as follows:

- At 03:28 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:04 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:58 on 12 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:08 on 12 March 2026, United States F-16S/V fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:52 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-22 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:34 on 12 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:56 on 12 March 2026, United States F-16 and F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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- At 16:52 on 12 March 2026, United States F-16S/V fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:20 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 23:38 on 12 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 00:00 on 13 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 02:32 on 13 March 2026, a United States E-11A communications relay aircraft, present over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 05:29 on 13 March 2026, a United States E-3 command aircraft, present over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 06:00 on 13 March 2026, a United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft, together with an E-11A communications relay aircraft, was present over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 11:00 on 13 March 2026, a United States E-11A communications relay aircraft, present over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 12:44 on 13 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:48 on 13 March 2026, a United States E-11A communications relay aircraft, present over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 13:29 on 13 March 2026, a United States F-15CD fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:46 on 13 March 2026, a United States E-11A communications relay aircraft, present over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;

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- At 13:50 on 13 March 2026, a United States F-15 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- From 15:30 to 16:45 on 13 March 2026, three United States K35R aerial refuelling aircraft conducted in-flight refuelling operations for enemy fighter aircraft over the north-eastern airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (al-Rafiyah);
- From 15:30 to 16:45 on 13 March 2026, four United States K35R aerial refuelling aircraft conducted in-flight refuelling operations for enemy fighter aircraft over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia along the line of the shared border with the Republic of Iraq and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; and
- From 19:30 to 20:15 on 13 March 2026, seven United States K35R aerial refuelling aircraft conducted in-flight refuelling operations for enemy fighter aircraft over the northern airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia along the line of the shared border with the Republic of Iraq.

It is further noteworthy that, on the basis of continuous signals intelligence monitoring of the activities of the United States and the Israeli regime, at present twenty-three United States aerial refuelling aircraft—including sixteen KC-135 aircraft and seven KC-46 aircraft—are stationed at Al-Kharj Air Base in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These aircraft are being utilised to provide operational support and aerial refuelling for the operations of the United States and the Israeli regime's fighter aircraft against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As stated in the aforementioned communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary General and the Security Council, under the fundamental principle of international law, states are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States. Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *jus cogens* character of the "prohibition of aggression", States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts.

Accordingly, in light of the well-established international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful action and strictly calls upon the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to observe the principles of good-neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good-neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, reserves its right

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under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Abol-Saeed Javami
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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TO THE UNITED NATIONS



نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2852861

26 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my previous letters dated 3, 7 and 16 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/184), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- At 00:08 on 15 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, originating from and transiting the airspace of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 00:32 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:48 on 15 March 2026, a United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft and an E-11A communications relay aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 11:46 on 15 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:58 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:05 on 15 March 2026, United States F-15E and F-16SV fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:19 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:19 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:25 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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- At 07:03 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:40 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:12 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:22 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:38 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 14:19 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 15:24 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 17:51 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 19:30 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:44 on 17 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 19:46 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:05 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:24 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 21:50 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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از سازمان ملل متحد

- At 23:15 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 04:38 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:19 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:22 on 20 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 06:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:26 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 16:31 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:40 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:02 on 20 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 19:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:01 on 20 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:47 on 20 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:23 on 20 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 23:10 on 20 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

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تأسیس و تأسیس
جمهوری اسلامی ایران
مقام نمایندگی

- At 23:43 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdoms of Saudi Arabia, reserves the right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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

Amir Sa'edfravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزو سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2854/05

30 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters dated 3, 7, 16 and 26 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/184), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- At 06:25 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:03 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:40 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:12 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:22 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نهادگی دانم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
مردمان مل کشور

- At 08:38 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 14:19 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 15:24 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 17:51 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 19:30 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:44 on 17 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 19:46 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:05 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:24 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 21:50 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نماینده دائمی و انتم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترو سازمان ملل کستر

- At 23:15 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 04:38 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:19 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:22 on 20 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 06:45 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:26 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 16:31 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:40 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:02 on 20 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;

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نهادگی دانم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
موزه زمان مل کت

- At 19:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:01 on 20 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:47 on 20 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:23 on 20 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 23:10 on 20 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 23:42 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 02:51 on 22 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:44 on 22 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 10:15 on 22 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
توسط سازمان ملل متحد

- At 11:05 on 22 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:55 on 22 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 16:12 on 22 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:41 on 22 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:31 on 22 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:46 on 22 March 2026, a United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 20:52 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:08 on 22 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 21:43 on 22 March 2026, two United States KC-135 tanker aircraft, operating from northern Saudi Arabia, conducted aerial refuelling of enemy fighter jets.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks

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نماینده دائمی جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترتیب سازمان ملل متحد

against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saad Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2856302

31 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters dated 3, 7, 16, 26, and 30 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, and S/2026/184), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- Between 19:00 and 22:00 on 3 March 2026, an unidentified bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 00:30 and 06:00 on the morning of 4 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 07:00 and 09:00 on the morning of 5 March 2026, United States B-52 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 00:30 and 05:00 on the morning of 7 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern route of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia near the Kuwaiti border, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 21:00 and 23:00 on 7 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern route of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia near the Kuwaiti border, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

- Between 10:00 and 13:00 on the morning of 8 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 22:00 and 24:00 on 10 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 03:00 and 05:00 on the morning of 13 March 2026, United States B-52 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:00 on 13 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 07:00 and 09:00 on the morning of 14 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:31 on 14 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft entered the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 19:00 and 20:00 on 14 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating opposite Assaluyeh, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 19:00 and 20:00 on 16 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:28 on 16 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نماینده دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ژنه سازمان ملل متحد

- Between 23:00 and 24:00 on 16 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 00:00 and 10:00 on the morning of 17 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Between 21:00 and 23:00 on 17 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating along the northern Persian Gulf route (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 03:25 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:26 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and MQ-9 aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:10 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of Kuwait and northern Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:31 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:33 on 18 March 2026, an AWACS E-3 command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 14:44 on 18 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
مقر سازمان ملل متحد

- At 15:21 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:24 on 18 March 2026, United States MQ-9 aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:49 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:01 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:19 on 18 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:25 on 18 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 00:23 on 19 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:54 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 04:42 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

- At 04:46 on 19 March 2026, a United States P-8A reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 05:06 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:57 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:33 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:02 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:08 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E and F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:22 on 19 March 2026, a United States P-8A reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 17:06 on 19 March 2026, a United States KC-135 tanker aircraft, operating from eastern Saudi Arabia, conducted aerial refuelling of enemy fighter jets;
- At 20:10 on 19 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:35 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نماینده دائمی و دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترتیب سازمان ملل متحد

- At 22:16 on 19 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 03:28 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:19 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:22 on 20 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 06:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:16 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:21 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:01 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:10 on 20 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تزو سازمان ملل کثرت

- At 23:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:15 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:01 on 20 March 2026, United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 21:22 on 20 March 2026, United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 22:47 on 20 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 23:00 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:00 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:27 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 20:27 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:27 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
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نماینده کلی و دائمی جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تowards سازمان ملل متحد

- At 20:27 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:27 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:49 on 23 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:26 on 23 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:32 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:42 on 23 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:30 on 23 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:52 on 23 March 2026, United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 13:00 on 23 March 2026, United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترو مانان مل کنتر

- At 13:21 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:24 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:29 on 23 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:42 on 23 March 2026, United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 22:29 on 23 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:52 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the northeast airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:14 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace south of Kuwait and the northeast airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:20 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the northeast airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:52 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:52 on 25 March 2026, a United States RQ-4/USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered Iranian airspace from



- the south of the Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:51 on 25 March 2026, a United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered Iranian airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 16:35 on 25 March 2026, a United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered Iranian airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 19:30 on 25 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 21:25 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 01:15 on 26 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 01:56 on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 02:36 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
 - At 02:57 on 26 March 2026, United States F-15E and F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نهادگی وائتم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
موزه سازمان ملل کستر

- At 02:45 on 26 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 02:45 on 26 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:25 on 26 March 2026, United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 19:32 on 26 March 2026, United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 22:29 on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 01:15 on 27 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 02:35 on 27 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:07 on 27 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:08 on 27 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نهاد نمایندگی دائم
تهدیه ملل متحد

- At 20:48 on 27 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 20:50 on 27 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:13 on 27 March 2026, United States F-16SV and F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:45 on 27 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:45 on 28 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:29 on 28 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:00 on 28 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:21 on 28 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 21:18 on 28 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نماینده دائمی جمهوری اسلامی ایران
به سازمان ملل متحد

- At 18:00 on 28 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:00 on 28 March 2026, United States F-15S fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:00 on 28 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 21:01 on 28 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:00 on 28 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:00 on 28 March 2026, United States F-15S fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:50 on 28 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets; and
- At 21:01 on 28 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful activities and strictly calls upon the Kingdom

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of Saudi Arabia to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saïed Jirani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York



**Correspondence on the United Arab
Emirates**

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تونس

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

No. 2848002

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon the instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters of 3, and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139), and in response to letters from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary General and the Security Council, including the letter dated 13 March (S/2026/172), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors have utilised the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the war. Certain recent instances thereof are set forth as follows:

- At 00:49 on 12 March 2026, United States fighter aircraft F-35, F-18EF, and F-16SV, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 00:55 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 01:49 on 12 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, present over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 03:43 on 12 March 2026, a United States RQ-4 UAV, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered the southern airspace of the country from the southern part of the Persian Gulf and undertook reconnaissance of targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تدر سازمان ملل متحد

- At 04:45 on 12 March 2026, a United States RQ-4 UAV, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered the southern airspace of the country from the southern part of the Persian Gulf and undertook reconnaissance of targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:25 on 12 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:41 on 12 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 combat reconnaissance UAV, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered the southern airspace of the country from the southern part of the Persian Gulf and proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:34 on 12 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:39 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:54 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:44 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:16 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:31 on 12 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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در سازمان ملل متحد

- At 15:10 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:23 on 12 March 2026, a United States U-28 reconnaissance aircraft, present over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 11:27 on 13 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:11 on 13 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:40 on 13 March 2026, a United States P-8A reconnaissance aircraft, present over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft;
- At 19:20 on 13 March 2026, a United States U-28 reconnaissance aircraft, present over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft; and
- At 20:15 on 13 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 UAV, present over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft.

It is further noteworthy that, according to documented reports, on several occasions the United Arab Emirates has committed acts of aggression against the islands of the Islamic Republic of Iran by deploying loitering unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), as well as launching ground-to-ground missiles from the HIMARS launcher, thereby causing damage to installations and facilities located on Iranian islands.

As stated in the aforementioned communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary General and the Security Council, under the fundamental principle of international law, States are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نورمالان مل نشد

cause damage to other States. Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *jus cogens* character of the "prohibition of aggression", States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts.

Accordingly, in light of the well-established international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to comply with its international obligations and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, reserves its right under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saied Javani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2450033

18 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letters dated 3 and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121 and S/2026/139), and in response to letters from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, including the letter dated 13 March 2026 (S/2026/172), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

As of the commencement of the unlawful military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026 and continuing to the present, the territory of the United Arab Emirates and other neighbouring countries has been used by the aggressors to launch their attacks against Iran. The unlawfulness of placing its territory at the disposal of the aggressors, as an internationally wrongful act, and the international responsibility arising therefrom have been brought to the attention of the officials of the United Arab Emirates and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

It is noted that, as a result of the internationally wrongful act of assistance by the United Arab Emirates to the aggressors, they have been able to target thousands of civilians and civilian objects in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is taking place in manifest disregard of the principles of mutual respect and good neighbourliness.

As per the latest monitoring and assessments conducted by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates continue to be utilised by the aggressors for the purpose of carrying out military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that any military bases and facilities of the aggressors, where used for launching or supporting armed attacks against its territory, may constitute legitimate military objectives, and reserves the

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right to take necessary and proportionate measures to prevent further loss of civilian life and damage.

Once again, it must be reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently respected its long-standing friendly relations and the principle of good neighbourliness with the United Arab Emirates. Regrettably, this principle has not been observed by the United Arab Emirates, which has allowed the United States of America and the Israeli regime to launch and continue armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran from its territory. The internationally wrongful acts of the United Arab Emirates entail its international responsibility.

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

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

Amir Saïed Javani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2854604

30 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 16 and 26 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/183), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors, namely the United States and the Israeli regime, have continued to use the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- At 02:29 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilizing and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:20 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilizing and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:50 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 EF fighter jets, utilizing and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:09 on 17 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 09:10 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilizing and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
بزرگسازان علی کفرن

- At 09:21 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:26 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:36 on 17 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 13:27 on 17 March 2026, the United States, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:53 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:53 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:18 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:40 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:24 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:26 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;

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تہائیکئی دائرئم جمہوری اسلامی ایران
نژد سالان مل کتر

- At 19:03 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 20:22 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 20:28 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:08 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:35 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:21 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:07 on 20 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:50 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:47 on 20 March 2026, a United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered Iranian airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نهادگی و انتم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نژده سندان علی کسره

- At 13:33 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:34 on 20 March 2026, a United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:57 on 20 March 2026, a United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:01 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:17 on 20 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 22:10 on 20 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 00:39 on 22 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 01:49 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 02:28 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
توسانان علی کشته

- At 02:42 on 22 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 03:41 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 03:48 on 22 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:15 on 22 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:38 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:42 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 16:58 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:41 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:14 on 22 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

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تهران

- At 21:44 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the United Arab Emirates to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saeid Aravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
مقر سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2856301

31 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 16, 26, and 30 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, and S/2026/183), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors, namely the United States and the Israeli regime, have continued to use the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- 00:32 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:03 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:05 on 18 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 10:36 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:40 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 07:53 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:00 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:18 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نهادگی و انتم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نردستانان ملل کشته

- At 08:51 on 18 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:51 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 12:02 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:03 on 18 March 2026, United States MQ-9 drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:46 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:42 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:53 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:00 on 18 March 2026, a United Arab Emirates GLOBAL EYE aircraft, in violation of Iranian airspace, was conducting a mission over the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:03 on 18 March 2026, United States F-16UAE fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:27 on 18 March 2026, United Arab Emirates MIRAGE fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:29 on 18 March 2026, United States F-15QT fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:41 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تروستانان ملل کئنه

- At 15:43 on 18 March 2026, United States F-16 S/V fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:58 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 16:10 on 18 March 2026, continued interception by United Arab Emirates MIRAGE fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:31 on 18 March 2026, interception of a United States P-8A reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates provided intelligence support;
- At 23:14 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:49 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:35 on 18 March 2026, one United Arab Emirates F-16 fighter jet was intercepted on a bearing of 259 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas;
- At 00:41 on 19 March 2026, an Israeli Hermes reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 01:38 on 19 March 2026, United States MQ-9 drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:28 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:33 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:07 on 19 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 12:36 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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- At 16:30 on 19 March 2026, United States MQ-9 drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:12 on 19 March 2026, United States MQ-9 drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:56 on 19 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 19:27 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:24 on 19 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to fighter jets;
- At 00:07 on 21 March 2026, one United Arab Emirates Mirage 2000 fighter jet was intercepted on a bearing of 320 degrees relative to Jask;
- At 12:04 on 22 March 2026, one United States F-35 fighter jet was intercepted on a bearing of 240 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas;
- At 20:46 on 22 March 2026, one United Arab Emirates F-16 fighter jet was intercepted on a bearing of 237 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas;
- At 10:13 on 22 March 2026, one United Arab Emirates F-16 fighter jet was intercepted on bearings of 189 and 225 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas;
- At 12:03 on 22 March 2026, one United Arab Emirates Mirage fighter jet was intercepted on a bearing of 205 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas;
- At 16:20 on 23 March 2026, United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 16:29 on 23 March 2026, United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 21:24 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:44 on 23 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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- At 22:44 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:20 on 24 March 2026, three United Arab Emirates F-16 fighter jets and one United Arab Emirates Mirage fighter jet were intercepted over the Strait of Hormuz;
- At 19:00 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:04 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:50 on 25 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 06:00 on 26 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:50 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:35 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:27 on 26 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates after entering from the south of the Persian Gulf, conducted reconnaissance and identification of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:27 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:24 on 26 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 13:24 on 26 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;

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- At 17:01 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 20:17 on 26 March 2026, United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 23:10 on 26 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 03:21 on 26 March 2026, United States F-16BL fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 03:41 on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 03:41 on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 04:00 on 26 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates after entering from the south of the Persian Gulf, conducted reconnaissance and identification of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:22 on 26 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates after entering from the south of the Persian Gulf, conducted reconnaissance and identification of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 16:42 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 20:23 on 26 March 2026, United States F-18 and F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the United

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Arab Emirates to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Sa'ed Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York



**Correspondence on the Kingdom of
Bahrain**

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
توسط سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2843405

9 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and in response to the letters from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations in New York, including letters dated 4 and 5 March 2026, I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council to the following:

Pursuant to my letters of 3 and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139), it should be recalled that the joint aggression by the United States and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of the *ius cogens* character of “prohibition of aggression”, has been committed on 28 February 2026 with the cowardly assassination of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the highest official of the State and a number of other senior officials of my country, as well as simultaneous attacks against civilian objects including schools, hospitals, sport facilities, residential homes, and public service centres.

Since the beginning of this aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the United States and Israeli regime, the aggressors have also used the territories and facilities of certain third States including the Kingdom of Bahrain to launch unlawful military attacks, which till now led up to the martyrdom of more than 1300 civilian, and destruction of 9669 civilian objects, including 7943 residential homes, 1617 commercial and service centres, 35 hospitals, pharmaceutical and medical centres, 9 Red Crescent buildings, and 63 schools.

As explained in several communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Security Council, under the fundamental principle of *sic utere tuis ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States. In addition, Article 3(f) of the General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 has categorised “the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State” as an act of aggression.

Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *ius cogens* character of the “prohibition of aggression”, States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts. It is evident that, in the event of a breach of these fundamental obligations, a State whose territory has been used to carry out acts of aggression against a third State bears international legal responsibility, including responsibility for the reparation of direct and indirect damages resulting from such acts.

The Islamic Republic of Iran in exercising its inherent right under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in light of the failure

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of the United Nations Security Council to discharge its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, has undertaken necessary and proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region. Such actions are lawful under international law and has been clearly and repeatedly warned of in advance through various channels and at different levels.

The Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to maintaining friendly relations with the Kingdom of Bahrain based on mutual respect, the principle of good-neighbourliness, and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Iran reemphasises that its defensive operations targeting United States military bases and facilities in the region are in no way against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

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

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


Amir Saeid Javani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2848003

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon the instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters of 3, 7 and 9 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139—S/2026/146), and in response to letters from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary General and the Security Council, including the letters dated 10, 12 and 13 March (S/2026/164—S/2026/169—S/2026/173), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors have utilised the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Bahrain for planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the war. Certain recent instances thereof are set forth as follows:

- At 00:55 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 06:24 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Bahrain, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is further noteworthy that, according to documented reports, on several occasions, acts of aggression have been carried out from the direction of the Kingdom of Bahrain against certain points along the southern coasts of the Islamic Republic of Iran by launching the employment of the HIMARS ground-to-ground missile launcher, thereby causing damage to Iranian installations and facilities.

As stated in the aforementioned communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary General and the Security Council, under the fundamental principle of international law, states are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States. Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *ius cogens* character of the “prohibition of aggression”, States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts.

Accordingly, in light of the well-established international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and

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the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to observe the principles of good-neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good-neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Bahrain, reserves its right under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amit Saeid/Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نژادستان ملل متحد

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

No. 2450014

18 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letters dated 3, 7, 9 and 10 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/146), and in response to the letter dated 16 March 2026 (S/2026/190) from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council, I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

As of the commencement of the unlawful military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026 and continuing to the present, the territory of the Kingdom of Bahrain and other neighbouring countries has been used by the aggressors to launch their attacks against Iran. The unlawfulness of placing its territory at the disposal of the aggressors, as an internationally wrongful act, and the international responsibility arising therefrom have been brought to the attention of the officials of the Kingdom of Bahrain and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

It is noted that, as a result of the internationally wrongful act of assistance by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the aggressors, they have targeted thousands of civilians and civilian objects in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is taking place in manifest disregard of the principles of mutual respect and good neighbourliness.

In the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that any military bases and facilities of the aggressors used for launching or supporting armed attacks against its territory may constitute legitimate military objectives, and reserves the right to take necessary and proportionate measures to prevent further loss of civilian life and damage.

Once again, it must be reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently respected the principle of good neighbourliness with the littoral States of the Persian Gulf. Regrettably, this principle has not been observed by the Kingdom of Bahrain, which has allowed the United States

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of America and the Israeli regime to launch and continue armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran from its territory. The internationally wrongful acts of the Kingdom of Bahrain entail its international responsibility, requiring reparation, including compensation for all material and moral damage incurred by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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

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

Amir Saïd Aravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

**Correspondence on the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan**

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نمائندگی دائمی جمهوری اسلامی ایران
توسط سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2848001

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our letters dated 3, 7, and 9 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139—S/2026/146), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

As stated in the above-mentioned letters, the United States of America and the Israeli regime carried out an attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026 in contravention of the fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the principle of the prohibition of the use of force and the peremptory norm prohibiting aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Regrettably, in the course of this cowardly act of aggression, the facilities, territory, and airspace of certain states in the region, including the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, have been placed at the disposal of the aggressors for the commission of acts of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have utilised the territory and airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the war. Certain recent instances thereof are set forth as follows:

- Fighter aircraft stationed at Al-Azraq Air Base in that country, including F-16, F-15, F-35 and other aircraft, have on numerous occasions proceeded toward the southern part of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and, following aerial refuelling operations over the territory of Jordan, have carried out acts of aggression against the southern provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The utilisation of the airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and part of its geography (Al-Azraq Air Base) for the flights of United States platforms participating in the aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran is entirely evident; and
- Furthermore, on numerous occasions, United States KC-135 and KC-46 aerial refuelling aircraft departing from Ben-Gurion Airport in the occupied territories have accompanied United States fighter aircraft and, by transiting through the airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, have conducted aerial refuelling for United States fighter aircraft.

As stated in the aforementioned communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary General and the Security Council, under the fundamental principle of international law, States are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to

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cause damage to other States. Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *jus cogens* character of the "prohibition of aggression", States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts.

Accordingly, in light of the well-established international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to comply with its international obligations and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, reserves its right under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saied Javani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
مقر سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2850140

22 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our letters dated 3, 7, 9 and 16 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/146), I wish to respond to the letter dated 19 March 2026 from the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations (S/2026/209). I categorically and unequivocally reject the unfounded and misleading allegations set forth therein, and hereby place on record the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the clear international responsibility of Jordan arising from its own internationally wrongful acts.

First, as stated in our aforementioned letters, the United States of America and the Israeli regime carried out an armed attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026, in contravention of the fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the prohibition of the use of force and the peremptory norm (*jus cogens*) prohibiting aggression. The letter from Jordan deliberately omits this central and determinative fact and instead seeks to invert the legal reality by attributing responsibility to the victim of aggression. Regrettably, in the course of this cowardly act of aggression, the facilities, territory and airspace of certain States in the region, including those of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, were placed at the disposal of the aggressors for the commission of acts of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Second, according to monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have repeatedly utilised the territory and airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the planning, preparation, equipping and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Illustrative instances include:

- Fighter aircraft stationed at Al-Azraq Air Base, including F-16, F-15 and F-35 aircraft, have on numerous occasions proceeded towards the southern part of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and, following aerial refuelling operations over Jordanian territory, carried out acts of aggression against the southern provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The utilisation of Jordanian airspace and the Al-Azraq Air Base by United States platforms participating in such acts of aggression is manifest and irrefutable; and

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- On multiple occasions, United States KC-135 and KC-46 aerial refuelling aircraft, departing from Ben-Gurion Airport in the occupied territories, have accompanied U.S. fighter aircraft and, by transiting Jordanian airspace, conducted aerial refuelling operations essential to the execution of those attacks.

Such conduct engages the international responsibility of Jordan under customary international law, as reflected in Article 16 of the International Law Commission's Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts. By knowingly facilitating and enabling these operations, Jordan has aided and assisted in the commission of a serious breach of a peremptory norm of international law.

Third, as consistently affirmed in prior communications of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the Security Council, States are under a fundamental obligation not to knowingly allow their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause harm to another State. This obligation is heightened where the underlying conduct constitutes aggression—a violation of *ius cogens*. States must take all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces operating from their territory from committing acts of aggression and must refrain from facilitating, supporting or acquiescing in such acts. Jordan's failure to discharge these obligations, coupled with its active facilitation of the aggressors' operations, constitutes a serious breach of international law, engaging its international responsibility.

Fourth, the armed attacks carried out against the Islamic Republic of Iran—facilitated through the use of third-State territory, including that of Jordan—have resulted in the widespread and systematic targeting of civilian populations and essential infrastructure. Densely populated residential areas, airports, hospitals, schools and critical energy facilities have been deliberately and indiscriminately attacked. These acts have caused the death and injury of thousands of civilians, including women and children, and the destruction of vital civilian infrastructure. Such conduct constitutes grave breaches of international humanitarian law.

Since 28 February 2026, sustained military strikes by the United States and the Israeli regime have resulted in the martyrdom of more than 1,756 civilians, including 234 women and 208 children, among them 12 under the age of five. Over 22,800 individuals have been injured, including 3,500 women and more than 450 children. In addition, more than 70,000 civilian sites—comprising

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residential homes, commercial premises and service centres—have been destroyed or severely damaged. Critical infrastructure has also been extensively affected, including 180 medical and pharmaceutical facilities, 36 ambulances, 498 schools and other educational institutions, 17 Red Crescent buildings, as well as multiple energy facilities and related infrastructure. These figures continue to rise as a direct consequence of the ongoing war of aggression.

Any State that knowingly aids or assists in the commission of such violations incurs responsibility under international law.

Fifth, Jordan's invocation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law, and the principle of good neighbourliness is wholly without legal merit. A State that has materially contributed to an unlawful use of force and an act of aggression cannot invoke those same legal norms to evade responsibility. Such reliance is incompatible with fundamental principles of international law, including the prohibition against invoking rights arising from one's own wrongful conduct.

In its 1971 Namibia Advisory Opinion, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) affirmed that: *"One of the fundamental principles governing the international relationship thus established is that a party which disowns or does not fulfil its own obligations cannot be recognised as retaining the rights which it claims to derive from the relationship."*

Sixth, Jordan's reliance on Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations is manifestly unfounded. A State that has facilitated or participated in aggression cannot invoke the right of self-defence in relation to the consequences flowing from that very conduct. The actions undertaken by the Islamic Republic of Iran were carried out strictly within the framework of its inherent right of self-defence in response to an ongoing armed attack against its sovereignty, territorial integrity and population; they were lawful, necessary and proportionate under international law.

Seventh, in light of the foregoing, any claim advanced by Jordan for compensation is entirely baseless. To the contrary, under the established principles of State responsibility, including the obligation of full reparation for internationally wrongful acts, it is the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan that bears responsibility for the extensive human, material and infrastructural damage inflicted upon the Islamic Republic of Iran as a result of the unlawful use of force and acts of aggression it facilitated.

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The competent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran are undertaking a comprehensive assessment and documentation of all damage, including the large-scale loss of civilian life and the destruction of essential infrastructure. Iran expressly reserves its right to pursue all available legal and judicial remedies at the international level to ensure full accountability and reparation.

Eighth, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the unlawful actions of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and calls upon the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to comply with its international obligations, including by immediately ceasing the provision of any form of support or facilitation for acts of aggression and preventing the continued use of its territory, airspace and facilities against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ninth, the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves all its rights under international law to hold Jordan accountable for its internationally wrongful acts. Continued attempts to distort the facts and evade responsibility risk further escalation and pose a serious threat to international peace and security. The Security Council must address the root causes of the situation, including the unlawful use of force and the complicity of States that have enabled such unlawful acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran, in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

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

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

Amir Saïd Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York



**Correspondence on the State of
Kuwait**

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تہا سبکی داتہم جمہوری اسلامی ایران
ترستانان مل کنہ

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

No. 2843407

9 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and in response to the letter dated 3 March 2026 (S/2026/119) from the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations in New York, I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council to the following:

Pursuant to my letters of 3 and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139), it should be recalled that the joint aggression by the United States and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of the *ius cogens* character of “prohibition of aggression”, has been committed on 28 February 2026 with the cowardly assassination of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the highest official of the State and a number of other senior officials of my country, as well as simultaneous attacks against civilian objects including schools, hospitals, sport facilities, residential homes, and public service centres.

Since the beginning of this aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the United States and Israeli regime, the aggressors have also used the territories and facilities of certain third States including State of Kuwait to launch unlawful military attacks, which till now led up to the martyrdom of more than 1300 civilian, and destruction of 9659 civilian objects, including 7943 residential homes, 1617 commercial and service centres, 35 hospitals, pharmaceutical and medical centres, 9 Red Crescent buildings, and 63 schools.

As explained in several communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Security Council, under the fundamental principle of *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States. In addition, Article 3(f) of the General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 has categorised “the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State” as an act of aggression.

Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *ius cogens* character of the “prohibition of aggression”, States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts. It is evident that, in the event of a breach of these fundamental obligations, a State whose territory has been used to carry out acts of aggression against a third State bears international legal responsibility.

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The Islamic Republic of Iran in exercising its inherent right under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in light of the failure of the United Nations Security Council to discharge its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, has undertaken necessary and proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region. Such actions are lawful under international law and has been clearly and repeatedly warned of in advance through various channels and at different levels.

The Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to maintaining friendly relations with the State of Kuwait based on mutual respect, the principle of good-neighbourliness, and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Iran reemphasises that its defensive operations targeting United States military bases and facilities in the region are in no way against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait.

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

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


Amir Saeid Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترتیب سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2848004

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon the instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters of 3, and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139), and in response to a letter from the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary General and the Security Council, including the letter dated 9 March (S/2026/145), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors have utilised the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the war. Certain recent instances thereof are set forth as follows:

- At 03:28 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:58 on 12 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:17 on 12 March 2026, United States F-16S/V fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the State of Kuwait, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:24 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the State of Kuwait, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:12 on 13 March 2026, five United States KC-135 aerial refuelling aircraft conducted in-flight refuelling operations for enemy fighter aircraft from the southern area of Kuwait; and
- At 18:06 on 13 March 2026, two United States MQ-9 unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) were present over the airspace of the State of Kuwait and provided intelligence support to United States fighter aircraft.

As stated in the aforementioned communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary General and the Security Council, under the fundamental principle of international law, States are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to

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cause damage to other States. Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *jus cogens* character of the "prohibition of aggression", States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts.

Accordingly, in light of the well-established international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the State of Kuwait to observe the principles of good-neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good-neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, reserves its right under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saïd Irvani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2850031

18 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letters dated 3, 7 and 16 March 2026 (S/2026/121 and S/2026/139), and in response to a letter from the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, including the letter dated 16 March 2026 (S/2026/185), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

As of the commencement of the unlawful military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026 and continuing to the present, the territory of the State of Kuwait and other neighbouring countries has been used by the aggressors to launch their attacks against Iran. The unlawfulness of placing its territory at the disposal of the aggressors, as an internationally wrongful act, and the international responsibility arising therefrom have been brought to the attention of the officials of the State of Kuwait and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

It is noted that, as a result of the internationally wrongful act of assistance by the State of Kuwait to the aggressors, they have been able to target thousands of civilians and civilian objects in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is taking place in manifest disregard of the principles of mutual respect and good neighbourliness.

As per the latest monitoring and assessments conducted by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait continue to be utilised by the aggressors for the purpose of carrying out military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that any military bases and facilities of the aggressors, where used for launching or supporting armed attacks against its territory, may constitute legitimate military objectives, and reserves the

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right to take necessary and proportionate measures to prevent further loss of civilian life and damage.

Once again, it must be reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently respected its long-standing friendly relations and the principle of good neighbourliness with the State of Kuwait. Regrettably, this principle has not been observed by the State of Kuwait, which has allowed the United States of America to launch and continue armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran from its territory. The internationally wrongful acts of the State of Kuwait entail its international responsibility.

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

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

Amir Saïed Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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ترتیب سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2852863

26 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letters dated 3, 7 and 16 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/189), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for the planning, preparation, equipping and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. One specific instance is as follows:

- At 17:41 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9B drone, operating over the airspace of the State of Kuwait, provided intelligence support to fighter jets.

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the State of Kuwait to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, reserves the right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saïd Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائمی
جمهوری اسلامی ایران
تروئان ملل متحد

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

No. 2854607

30 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 16 and 26 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/189), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. A specific instance is as follows:

- At 17:41 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9B drone, operating over the airspace of the State of Kuwait, provided intelligence support to fighter jets.

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the State of Kuwait to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saad Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2856315

31 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 16, 18, 26, and 30 March 2026 (S/2025/121, S/2026/139, and S/2026/189 and S/2026/203), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. A specific instance is as follows:

- Between 04:00 and 06:00 on the morning of 2 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft (originating from the Fairford base in the United Kingdom and routing via Iraq to Kuwait), utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 09:46 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and MQ-9 aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:01 on 18 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:11 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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- At 18:05 on 24 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:14 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:59 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 23:33 on 25 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the State of Kuwait, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 13:26 on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:25 on 27 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 18:45 on 28 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the State of Kuwait to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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

Amir Shoaib Javami
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York



**Correspondence on the State of
Qatar**

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



نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2843406

9 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and in response to the letters from the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations in New York, dated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 March 2026 (S/2026/110—S/2026/114—S/2026/122—S/2026/127—S/2026/134—S/2026/143), I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council to the following:

Pursuant to my letters of 3 and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139), it should be recalled that the joint aggression by the United States and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of the *jus cogens* character of “prohibition of aggression”, has been committed on 28 February 2026 with the cowardly assassination of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the highest official of the State and a number of other senior officials of my country, as well as simultaneous attacks against civilian objects including schools, hospitals, sport facilities, residential homes, and public service centres.

Since the beginning of this aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the United States and Israeli regime, the aggressors have also used the territories and facilities of certain third States including State of Qatar to launch unlawful military attacks, which till now led up to the martyrdom of more than 1300 civilian, and destruction of 9669 civilian objects, including 7943 residential homes, 1617 commercial and service centres, 35 hospitals, pharmaceutical and medical centres, 9 Red Crescent buildings, and 63 schools.

As explained in several communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Security Council, including S/2025/466, under the fundamental principle of *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States. In addition, Article 3(f) of the General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 has categorised “the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State” as an act of aggression.

Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *jus cogens* character of the “prohibition of aggression”, States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based on their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States, and must not facilitate or support such acts. It is evident that, in the event of a breach of these fundamental obligations, a State whose territory has been used to carry out acts of aggression against a third State bears international legal responsibility, including responsibility for the

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reparation of direct and indirect damages resulting from such acts. The damages and losses resulting from the said act of aggression will be assessed by the relevant authorities.

The Islamic Republic of Iran in exercising its inherent right under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in light of the failure of the United Nations Security Council to discharge its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, has undertaken necessary and proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region. Such actions are lawful under international law and has been clearly and repeatedly warned of in advance through various channels and at different levels.

While categorically rejecting the unfounded allegation made by Qatar in its letter of 4 March 2026, the Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to maintaining friendly relations with the State of Qatar based on mutual respect, the principle of good-neighbourliness, and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Iran reemphasises that its defensive operations targeting United States military bases and facilities in the region are in no way against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Qatar.

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

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

Amir Saied Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Walz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمایندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترو سندان مل کنده

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

No. 2848007

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon the instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters of 3, 7 and 9 March 2026 (S/2026/121- S/2026/139-S/2026/146), and in response to letters from the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary General and the Security Council, including the letter dated 8 March (S/2026/143), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on the monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressors have utilised the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for the purposes of planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the war. Certain recent instances thereof are set forth as follows:

- At 06:16 on 12 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the State of Qatar, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 15:54 on 12 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the State of Qatar, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 05:27 on 13 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter aircraft, by utilising and transiting through the airspace of the State of Qatar, proceeded to bombard targets within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As stated in the aforementioned communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary General and the Security Council, under the fundamental principle of international law, states are prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States. Furthermore, as a principle of international law emanating from the *jus cogens* character of "prohibition of aggression", States must undertake all necessary measures to prevent foreign armed forces based in their territory from committing acts of aggression against other States and must not facilitate or support such acts.

Accordingly, in light of the well-established international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the State of Qatar to

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observe the principles of good-neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good-neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the State of Qatar, reserves its right under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saeid Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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کتابخانه و اطلاعیه جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نیز سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2850032

18 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letters dated 3, 7, 9 and 16 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139 and S/2026/146), and in response to letters from the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, including the letter dated 17 March 2026 (S/2026/195), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

As of the commencement of the unlawful military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026 and continuing to the present, the territory of the State of Qatar and other neighbouring countries has been used by the aggressors to launch their attacks against Iran. The unlawfulness of placing its territory at the disposal of the aggressors, as an internationally wrongful act, and the international responsibility arising therefrom have been brought to the attention of the officials of the State of Qatar and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

It is noted that, as a result of the internationally wrongful act of assistance by the State of Qatar to the aggressors, they have been able to target thousands of civilians and civilian objects in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is taking place in manifest disregard of the principles of mutual respect and good neighbourliness. All damage and loss resulting from these unlawful actions are currently under assessment by the competent authorities, which will duly notify and provide updates as further developments arise.

As per the latest monitoring and assessments conducted by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar continue to be utilised by the aggressors for the purpose of carrying out military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that any military bases and facilities of the aggressors, where used for launching or supporting

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armed attacks against its territory, may constitute legitimate military objectives, and reserves the right to take necessary and proportionate measures to prevent further loss of civilian life and damage.

Once again, it must be reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently respected its long-standing friendly relations and the principle of good neighbourliness with the State of Qatar. Regrettably, this principle has not been observed by the State of Qatar, which has allowed the United States of America to launch and continue armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran from its territory. The internationally wrongful acts of the State of Qatar entail its international responsibility.

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

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

Amir Saïed Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Walte
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
نزد سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2852862

26 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 9 and 16 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, S/2026/146 and S/2026/188), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for the planning, preparation, equipping and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- At 05:59 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:03 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:53 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 21:08 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 06:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:22 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 08:47 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 10:01 on 20 March 2026, a United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 13:23 on 20 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 19:35 on 20 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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- At 20:17 on 20 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets; and
- At 23:10 on 20 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the Government of the State of Qatar to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty of the State of Qatar, reserves the right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saïd Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
توسط سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2854506

30 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 9, 16 and 26 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, S/2026/146 and S/2026/148), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- At 03:39 on 17 March 2025, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 07:03 on 17 March 2025, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 14:53 on 17 March 2025, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 21:08 on 17 March 2025, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and

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unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the State of Qatar to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the State of Qatar, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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


Amir Saeed Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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تہانہ کی دانہم جمہوری اسلامی ایران
نہ شانہن علی کترہ

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

No. 2856303

31 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to my previous letters, including those dated 3, 7, 9, 16, 26, and 30 March 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, S/2026/146, S/2026/188- S/2026/231 and S/2026/247), and with to the letter from Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar addressed to President of the Security Council dated 30 March 2026 (S/2026/256), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

Based on monitoring and assessments conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been ascertained that the aggressor, namely the United States, has continued to use the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for the planning, preparation, equipping, and execution of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some specific instances are as follows:

- At 07:37 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 17:20 on 18 March 2026, United States F-16 TUR fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 01:49 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 11:31 on 22 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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زده سازمان ملل متحد

- At 20:21 on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:50 on 23 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 18:58 on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 22:45 on 25 March 2026, United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets;
- At 20:26 on 26 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- At 05:05 on 26 March 2026, United States RQ-4-USA reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the State of Qatar after entering from the south of the Persian Gulf, conducted reconnaissance and identification of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and
- At 17:02 on 26 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions and strictly calls upon the State of Qatar to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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نمائندگی دائم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while remaining committed to the principle of good neighbourliness and to respect for the sovereignty of the State of Qatar, reserves its inherent right to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saeid Travani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York



**Correspondence on the United
Kingdom**

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
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نهاد نمایندگی دائمی جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در سازمان ملل متحد

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

No. 2842582

8 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and in response to the letter dated 7 March 2026 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2026/140), I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council to the following:

- Pursuant to my letters of 3 and 7 March 2026 (S/2026/121-S/2026/139), it should be recalled that the United States and the Israeli regime attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026, in flagrant violation of the prohibition of the use of force enshrined in Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations and the peremptory norm (*jus cogens*) of the "prohibition of aggression". This act of aggression commenced with a cowardly act of terrorism and war crimes against the Supreme Leader of a sovereign Member State of the United Nations and several other State officials, as well as thousands of civilians. Following these unlawful acts, the Islamic Republic of Iran exercised its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- The unprovoked and unjustified act of aggression against my country has been brazenly confirmed even by the highest officials of the aggressors. In the course of this aggression and the armed attacks against Iran, the aggressors have also used the territories and facilities of certain third States. It is recalled that the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State qualifies as an act of aggression. This has been set forth in Article 3(f) of General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974. In light of the aforesaid provision, those States could not lawfully request the United Kingdom to exercise the right of collective self-defence; *a fortiori*, the United Kingdom would not be in a legal position to receive or act upon such a request; and

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نزد سازمان ملل متحد

- In light of the foregoing, the measures undertaken by the United Kingdom under the pretext of the so-called right of self-defence are unfounded and unjustifiable under international law and would, in and of themselves, amount to an act of aggression. Furthermore, the United Kingdom has failed to acknowledge the initial aggressors—namely the United States and the Israeli regime—and has effectively reversed the roles and positions of the victim and the aggressor.

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

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

Amir Saeid Iravani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:

H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

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تاجیکیتی وائهم جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ترتیبانان مل کرته

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

No. 2848004

16 March 2026

Excellency,

Upon the instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters of 3, 7, and 8 March 2026 (S/2026/121—S/2026/139—S/2026/142), I wish to inform Your Excellency and the members of the Security Council of the following:

According to the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom has made its RAF Fairford base available to the United States, where at present fifteen B-1 and B-52 strategic bomber aircraft are stationed, from which base the United States conducts attacks against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Furthermore, the United Kingdom, through the deployment of its fighter aircraft in the region in defence of the malicious Israeli regime and the criminal United States, has engaged in targeting Iranian offensive unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran, recalling the international obligations of the Government of the United Kingdom, expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the aforementioned unlawful actions. It firmly calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to fully respect its obligations under international law, strictly observe the principles of neutrality, and immediately prevent the use of its territory, airspace, and facilities for any hostile acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its right under international law to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

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

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

Amir Saïd Eavani
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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

Cc:
H.E. Mr. Michael G. Waltz
President of the Security Council
United Nations, New York

II. Correspondence to the Countries in the Region

Instances of provision of territory and facilities by third countries to the US and Israeli regimes for their acts of aggression since 28 February 2026 by the countries in the region have been documented and communicated thereto in due course. Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Jordan, Bahrain, Qatar and others have assisted the aggressors and evident instances of such assistance have been duly communicated to them accordingly.

These official documents clearly exhibit provision of territory and facilities by these countries to the ongoing aggression by the US and the Israeli regimes against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran in flagrant violation of international law.

Use of military camps, airports, airspace and other facilities by the aggressors in the said countries are clear instances of support and assistance to the aggressors. As previously, stated under the legal maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from using their territory in such a manner so as to harm the interests of other countries. Furthermore, allowance by States for use of their territory and facilities by other States to commit acts of aggression is defined itself as aggression under UNGA Resolution 3314(XXIX).

Even in their statements, these countries have not been neutral. On 2 March 2026, all six Persian Gulf States, i.e. Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirate issued a joint statement with one of the aggressors, the United States, without even pointing to the initiation of aggression on 28 February 2026; the so-called statement paradoxically condemns Iran's "indiscriminate and reckless" missile and drone attacks!

While Iran exercised, and continues to exercise, its legitimate right to self-defense under international law against any acts of aggression, including those committed through use of such territories and

facilities, the international responsibility of such countries is beyond evident. This includes an obligation to make compensation for all the damages incurred to the Iranian people as a result of such acts of aggression by the US and the Israeli regimes.

The copies of the official correspondence by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding such unlawful provision of territories and facilities to the aggressors are provided below.

**Correspondence to the Kingdom of
Saudi Arabia**

In the name of God

No. 1181/2840771

Note verbale

Date: 4 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister, H.E. Eng. Waleed bin Abdulkarim El-Khereiji, and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Further to the constructive meetings held in recent days regarding the rapid developments in the region, the consequences of the blind war against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the innocent people of Iran, and the flagrant violation of its sovereignty by the United States and the usurping Zionist regime;

Based on the information we have received from Iranian military authorities, refueling aircraft stationed in Saudi Arabia are refueling warplanes during the operations against Iran.

Based on the conversation between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, the Embassy deemed it necessary to inform you that American and other forces are carrying out acts of aggression against Iran with the help of our brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that it does not accept such actions, and that this contradicts the Beijing Agreement concluded between the two countries, as well as other agreements. The Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to provide maps in this regard to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister, H.E. Eng. Waleed bin Abdulkarim El-Khereiji, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Office of the Honorable Deputy Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, H.E. Eng. Waleed bin Abdulkarim El-Khereiji

In the name of God**No. 1181/2841094****Note verbale****Date: 5 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Political Deputy, and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Further to Note No. 2840771 dated 04/03/2026 regarding the actions of refueling aircraft stationed at the bases of the brotherly country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in refueling American fighter jets and those of other parties for the purpose of targeting Iran, information received by us from relevant parties indicates that American fighter jets and those of other parties are utilizing the bases of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to conduct military operations against Iran. Consequently, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong protest against the use of Saudi bases for attacking Iran, and considers it to be in contradiction with the friendly relations between the two countries, the Beijing Agreement, and other agreements concluded between them.

Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes preventing the use of these bases for attacking Iran and refueling hostile fighter jets.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Honorable Political Deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In the name of God

No. 1181/2841080

Note verbale

Date: 5 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Political Deputy, and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

The Khatam al-Anbiya Headquarters has issued a statement announcing that the Zionists and the American aggressor, in a desperate act to escape their deadlock, are seeking to attack diplomatic centers and the interests of Muslim countries in the region with the aim of blaming the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We categorically declare that the offensive of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is exclusively directed against the Zionist regime, the premises and deployment sites of the criminal American aggressor army, as well as their military and security infrastructure and interests in the region. The plots of the Zionists and the Americans in this regard are intended to foment sedition in the region, escape real defeat, and break out of their deadlock. It is reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran harbors no hostility towards the neighboring and Muslim countries in the region and remains committed to safeguarding national security and the interests of Muslims.

It would be highly appreciated if the esteemed Ministry could convey the aforementioned matters to the relevant authorities of the country.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Political Deputy, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Honorable Political Deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In the name of God**No. 1181/2844394****Note verbale****Date: 10 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister, H.E. Eng. Waleed bin Abdulkarim Al-Khuraiji, and has the honor to state:

With reference to Note No. 2840771 dated 2026/04/03, concerning the action of refueling aircraft stationed at bases in the brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia refueling American and other parties' fighter jets for the purpose of targeting Iran, the information we have received from relevant parties indicates that American and other parties' fighter jets are using bases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to conduct military operations against Iran. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests the use of Saudi bases for attacking Iran and considers it to be in contradiction with the friendly relations between the two countries, the Beijing Agreement, and other agreements concluded between them.

Accordingly, the Islamic Republic of Iran insists on preventing the use of these bases for attacking Iran and for refueling hostile fighter jets.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister, H.E. Eng. Waleed bin Abdulkarim Al-Khuraiji, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, H.E. Eng. Waleed bin Abdulkarim Al-Khuraiji

In the name of God

No. 1181/2844919

Note verbale

Date: 12 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Office of H.E. Waleed bin Abdulkarim Al-Khuraiji, Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and, further to this Embassy's notes No. 2840771 dated 04/03/2026 and No. 2841094 dated 05/03/2026, has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Attached is a table containing reliable received information regarding the details of the reconnaissance and operational flights of the American and Zionist enemy, which have utilized the airport facilities and airspace of Saudi Arabia to conduct hostile operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the stated dates. A portion of this information was previously submitted in person to the relevant authorities, and it is forwarded herewith for your information and for transmission to the relevant authorities in this Kingdom.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Office of H.E. Waleed bin Abdulkarim Al-Khuraiji, Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Office of H.E. Waleed bin Abdulkarim Al-Khuraiji, Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Annex

No	Date	Aircraft Type	Time	Registration Number	Flight Path	Remarks
1	2026.03.01	US AWACS	---	---	Flying over Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	Reconnaissance operation
2	2026.03.03	Refueling aircraft	---	---	Airspace of northeastern Saudi Arabia	Refueling an F-22 fighter jet
3	2026.03.03	US AWACS	---	---	Over Aramco facilities	Reconnaissance operation
4	2026.03.05	K-135	---	---	Landing at Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	Refueling an F-16 fighter jet
5	2026.03.05	K-135	23:22 UTC	46055-18	Takeoff from Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	Establishing an aerial holding area in Saudi airspace
6	2026.03.06	K-135	---	---	Landing at Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	---
7	2026.03.06	US fighter jets	23:00 UTC		Presence over Saudi airspace	Returning from operations
8	2026.03.06	Refueling aircraft	---	---	Presence over Saudi airspace heading towards Kuwait	---
9	2026.03.06	K-135	11:05 UTC	1498-59	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf	Using Saudi airspace
10	2026.03.06	KC-46 & K-135	---	---	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf and back to Ben Gurion Airport	Crossing Saudi airspace (3 aircraft

11	2026.03.06	K-135	04:13 UTC	1488-59	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf	Using Saudi airspace
12	2026.03.07	KC-46	22:12 UTC	46053-18	Takeoff from Ben Gurion Airport	Establishing an aerial holding area in Saudi airspace
13	2026.03.07	K-135	14:56 UTC	0292-61	Takeoff from Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	Establishing an aerial holding area in Saudi airspace
14	2026.03.08	K-135	18:14 UTC	8023-63	Takeoff from Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	Establishing an aerial holding area in Saudi airspace
15	2026.03.08	K-135	12:20 UTC	3576-62	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf	Using Saudi airspace
16	2026.03.08	K-135	---	---	Flying in Saudi airspace	---
17	2026.03.08	K-135	---	---	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf	Crossing Saudi airspace (4 aircraft
18	2026.03.08	K-135	---	---	Takeoff from Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj	Executing the operation
19	2026.03.08	B1	---	---	Flying over northeastern Saudi airspace accompanied by escort aircraft	Using Saudi airspace
20	2026.03.09	K-135	13:24 UTC	2599-57	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf	Using Saudi airspace
21	2026.03.09	K-135	09:05 UTC	1483-57	Ben Gurion Airport to the Persian Gulf	Using Saudi airspace

22	2026.03.09	K-135	---	---	Refueling enemy fighter jets in northern Saudi Arabia	Using Saudi airspace
23	2026.03.10	F15 & K-135	13:13 UTC	---	Flying over Saudi airspace towards the Persian Gulf, then executing operations in Iran's Bushehr province, and returning via the same route	Using Saudi airspace
24	2026.03.10	F15 & K-135	13:28 UTC	---	Flying over Saudi airspace and the Persian Gulf	Using Saudi airspace
25	2026.03.10	B1	20:50 UTC	---	B1 bomber escorted by accompanying fighter jets from 20:50 to 22:56; was refueled twice and launched cruise missiles	Using Saudi airspace
26	2026.03.11	Refueling aircraft	---	---	These aircraft headed from Ben Gurion Airport towards Saudi airspace and were active in this airspace	Using Saudi airspace
27	2026.03.11	P-8	18:00 UTC	---	Takeoff of this aircraft from Prince Sultan Air Base in Al Kharj towards the UAE	Using Saudi airspace

In the name of God

No. 1181/2846297

Note verbale

Date: 14 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs, and, further to Note No. 2844919 dated 12/03/2026, has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Based on information received from the relevant military authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 16 KC-135 aircraft and 7 KC-46 aircraft are currently stationed at the Saudi airbase in the Al Kharj region for the purpose of supporting and refueling American-Zionist fighter jets in operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while protesting the use of the airspace and territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to target the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, emphasizes that this action is contrary to the Beijing Agreement between the two brotherly countries.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Honorable Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In the name of God**No. 1181/2847885****Note verbale****Date: 16 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs) and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

According to the announcement by the spokesperson of the Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the presence of the American aircraft carrier Gerald R. Ford in the Red Sea is considered a threat against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and its logistics and service centers will be legitimate targets for the Iranian Armed Forces. It would be highly appreciated if this matter is brought to the attention of the relevant authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs)

In the name of God

No. 1181/2847886

Note verbale

Date: 16 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs, and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

The Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters in the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that the enemy is carrying out attacks against illegitimate targets in neighboring countries by launching drones modeled after the Iranian Shahed drone, named the Lucas drone; the Islamic Republic of Iran only attacks the targets, centers, and interests of the United States of America and the Zionist regime, and assumes responsibility for the attack on any of them by issuing an official statement.

It would be highly appreciated if this matter is conveyed to the relevant authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs

In the name of God**No. 1181/2849330****Note verbale****Date: 18 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs) and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

As declared in the letters of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, including the letters dated March 3, 7, and 14, 2026, the United States of America and the Israeli regime attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran on February 28, 2026, corresponding to Esfand 9, 1404, in violation of the fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the principle of the non-use of force and the peremptory norm prohibiting aggression. In this cowardly aggression, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and several other high-ranking Iranian officials were martyred, and civilian centers and targets, including schools, hospitals, medical centers, and residential homes, were attacked. Unfortunately, the territorial and airspace facilities of some neighboring countries in the region, including the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, were placed at the disposal of the aggressors for the act of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have utilized the territory and airspace of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for planning, preparing, equipping, and executing illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- Flights of American flight platforms stationed at the Al Kharj base in Saudi Arabia (including KC-135, P-8, F-16, etc.) originating from the Al Kharj base towards the south of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, as well as on another route where, after refueling in Kuwaiti airspace, fighters headed

towards the southern provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have been intercepted and recorded.

- At 04:20 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American F-15 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 04:50 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an intercepted American AWACS flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 07:28 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American AWACS command and control aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 09:54 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American AWACS command and control aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 10:12 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American F-16 SV fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 11:51 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American F-35 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 11:58 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American F-35 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 11:58 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American AWACS command and control aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 16:27 on 1404/12/20 (March 11, 2026), an American AWACS-3 command and control aircraft provided intelligence support to American fighter jets by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.

Furthermore, American KC-135 and KC-46 refueling aircraft originating from Ben Gurion Airport in the occupied territories have repeatedly escorted

American fighter jets and refueled them while crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of another State for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is self-evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of self-defense, in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs)

In the name of God

No. 1181/2849382

Note verbale

Date: 18 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs), and, further to Note No. 2849330.1181 dated 1404/12/27 (March 18, 2026), has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have utilized the territory and airspace of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for planning, preparing, equipping, and executing illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are announced as follows:

- At 03:28 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), an American F-35 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the countries of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.
- At 05:04 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), an American F-35 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 06:58 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), American F-15E fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the countries of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.
- At 08:08 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), American F-16 SV fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 08:52 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), an American F-22 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 10:34 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), American F-15 fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the countries of Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

- At 14:56 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), American F-16 and F-15 fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 16:52 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), American F-16 SV fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 22:20 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), an American F-35 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 23:38 on 1404/12/21 (March 12, 2026), American F-15 fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 00:00 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), American F-15E fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 02:32 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American E-114 communications relay aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 05:29 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American E-3 command aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 06:00 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an AWACS command and control aircraft and an American E-114 communications relay aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- On 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American E-11 communications relay aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 12:44 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), American F-35 and F-15 fighter jets bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 12:48 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American E-114

communications relay aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.

- At 13:29 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American F-15CD fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- At 13:46 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American E-11 communications relay aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to American fighter jets.
- At 13:50 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), an American F-15 fighter jet bombed targets in the I.R. Iran by utilizing and crossing the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia.
- From 15:30 to 16:45 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), 3 American KC-135 refueling aircraft flying over the airspace of the northeast of the country of Saudi Arabia (Al-Rafi'ah) refueled enemy fighter jets.
- From 15:30 to 16:45 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), 4 American KC-135 refueling aircraft flying over the airspace of the country of Saudi Arabia along the shared border with the countries of Iraq and Jordan refueled enemy fighter jets.
- From 19:30 to 20:15 on 1404/12/22 (March 13, 2026), 7 American KC-135 refueling aircraft flying over the airspace of the north of the country of Saudi Arabia along the shared border with the country of Iraq refueled enemy fighter jets.

It is worth noting that, given the continuous signal monitoring of the activities of the United States and the Zionist regime, there are currently 23 American refueling aircraft, including 16 KC-135s and 7 KC-46s, stationed at the Al Kharj airbase in Saudi Arabia, which are being used to support and refuel the operations of American and Zionist regime fighter jets against Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of another State for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting

the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is self-evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of self-defense, in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Protocol Affairs)

In the name of God

No. 1181/2849600

Note verbale

Date: 18 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs) and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

According to the relevant authorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saudi Arabia, in recent days and amidst the aggression of the United States and the Zionist regime against Iran, in an action contrary to brotherly relations, has placed the Arabsat satellite frequency—which was previously at the disposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting networks, including Press TV—at the disposal of the terrorist network “Iran International”. It is worth noting that during two sessions of the media commission between the two countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran has protested to Saudi Arabia regarding the destructive and terrorist activities of this network.

Saudi Arabia’s action in broadcasting this network, which blatantly operates in the service of the anti-Iranian objectives of the Zionist regime and the United States by promoting terrorist acts and efforts to overthrow the Iranian government, is contrary to the agreements between the two countries and constitutes a flagrant violation of the Beijing Agreement.

Furthermore, it is brought to your attention that this action is considered a violation of international laws and regulations, international humanitarian law, and human rights, specifically Articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights, and Article 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It would be highly appreciated if the aforementioned matter is brought to the attention of the relevant authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

as soon as possible, so that action may be taken to remove the frequency of this network from the Arabsat satellite, and that this Embassy be informed of the results.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs)

In the name of God

No. 1181/2849333

Note verbale

Date: 18 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs) and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

On 13 March 2026, Adhwan Al-Ahmari, the editor-in-chief of Independent Arabia, conducted an interview with an Iranian separatist element on his page on the X network. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh, while protesting this matter, requests that the necessary warnings be given to Saudi media activists in this regard. This action is contrary to the Beijing Agreement and the prevailing spirit of relations between the two brotherly countries. Such actions have inappropriate repercussions in regional and Iranian media and reinforce the continuous propaganda messages of the American and Zionist media against Saudi Arabia.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Honorable Deputy Ministry for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In the name of God**No. 932/2852251****Note verbale****Date: 25 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to plan, prepare, equip, and carry out illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 06:25 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-35 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:03 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-35 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:40 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-18 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:12 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-18 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:22 on 1404.12.26, U.S. SV-16 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:38 on 1404.12.26, a U.S. AWACS KSA command and control aircraft, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to the fighter jets.
- At 14:19 on 1404.12.26, a U.S. AWACS KSA command and control aircraft, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to the fighter jets.

- At 15:24 on 1404.12.26, a U.S. MQ-9 drone over the airspace of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to the fighter jets.
- At 17:51 on 1404.12.26, a U.S. AWACS KSA command and control aircraft, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to the fighter jets.
- At 19:30 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-35 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 19:34 on 1404.12.26, the presence of a U.S. 2S reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support to U.S. fighter jets.
- At 19:36 on 1404.12.26, the presence of a U.S. B1 fighter aircraft over the airspace of Saudi Arabia resulted in the bombing of targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:05 on 1404.12.26, the presence of a U.S. B1 fighter aircraft over the airspace of Saudi Arabia resulted in the bombing of targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:24 on 1404.12.26, a U.S. AWACS KSA command and control aircraft, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to the fighter jets.
- At 21:50 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-18 fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:15 on 1404.12.26, U.S. F-16 SV fighter jets, by using and transiting through the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal [of another State] for committing aggression and carrying out armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the Kingdom of

Saudi Arabia and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right to legitimate self-defense, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2852205

Note verbale

Date: 25 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates [sic] for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 04:38 on 20 March 2026, US F-16 SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:19 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:22 on 20 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 06:35 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:26 on 20 March 2026, US F-16 SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 16:31 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:20 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 19:02, the presence of a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 19:35, US F-16 SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:01 on 20 March 2026, a US MQ fighter [drone] over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:47 on 20 March 2026, US F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:23 on 20 March 2026, the presence of a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 23:10 on 20 March 2026, US F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:42 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2853775

Note verbale

Date: 28 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

1. At 02:51 on 22 March 2026, US B-1 bombers, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2. At 05:34 on 22 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
3. At 10:15 on 22 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. At 11:05 on 22 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
5. At 12:55 on 22 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
6. At 16:12 on 22 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
7. At 17:41 on 22 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

8. At 20:31 on 22 March 2026, US F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
9. At 20:46 on 22 March 2026, a US AWACS command and control aircraft over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
10. At 20:52 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
11. At 23:08 on 22 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
12. At 23:43 on 22 March 2026, 2 US KC-135 refueling aircraft from northern Saudi Arabia refueled enemy fighter jets.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2855076

Note verbale

Date: 30 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 09:52 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the northeastern airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:14 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the south of Kuwait and the northeastern airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:20 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the northeastern airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:52 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:52 on 25 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered the country's airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and proceeded to identify targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:51 on 25 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered the country's airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and proceeded to identify targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 16:35 on 25 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered the country's airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and proceeded to identify targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 19:50 on 25 March 2026, a US F-15 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:25 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 and F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors on its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate self-defense in line with protecting its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2855707

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Further to previous numerous notes and based on the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some instances thereof are as follows:

- At 00:11 hours on 22 May 2026, United States F-18 and F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 02:27 hours on 23 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 02:27 hours on 23 March 2026, a United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 02:27 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 03:16 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 04:24 hours on 23 March 2026], United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:39 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:49 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 12:36 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:33 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:42 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:50 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-16 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:52 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], a United States U-2 reconnaissance drone, operating over the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- From 13:00 to 14:00 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], a United States U-2 aircraft, operating over the territory of the Kingdom of

Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.

- At 14:31 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:59 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 933/2855711****Note verbale****Date: 31 March 2026**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Further to previous numerous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Instances thereof are as follows:

- At 01:45 hours on 26 March 2026, United States B-1 bombers, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 01:56 hours on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:36 hours on 26 March 2026, United States F-16 and F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:37 hours on 26 March 2026, United States F-15 and F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At 07:45 hours on 26 March 2026, a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:42 hours on 26 March 2026, a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out

bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 19:35 hours on 6 Farvardin 1405 [26 March 2026], a United States U-2S reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 19:36 hours on 26 March 2026, a United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 22:29 hours on 26 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 933/2855725****Note verbale****Date: 31 March 2026**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Further to previous numerous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some instances thereof are as follows:

- At 00:15 hours on 27 March 2026, United States F-35 and F-18 EF fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 00:35 hours on 27 March 2026, a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 01:07 hours on 27 March 2026, a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 02:28 hours on 27 March 2026, two United States B-35 bombers, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 03:48 hours on 27 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.

- At 05:02 hours on 27 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:13 hours on 27 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 12:45 hours on 27 March 2026, United States F-15E and F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:45 hours on 27 March 2026, United States F-15, F-16 SV, and F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:29 hours, a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:00 hours, a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of

the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2855729

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following numerous previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to plan, supply, equip, and conduct military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, examples of which are as follows:

- At 04:38 on 20 March 2026, US F-16SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:19 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:22 on 20 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 06:35 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:26 on 20 March 2026, US F-16SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 16:31 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 18:20 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 19:02 on 20 March 2026, the presence of a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 19:53 on 20 March 2026, US F-16SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:01 on 20 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:23 on 20 March 2026, the presence of a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 22:47 on 20 March 2026, US F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:10 on 20 March 2026, US F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:42 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 933/2856083****Note verbale****Date: 31 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following numerous previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to plan, supply, equip, and conduct illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 00:34 on 28 March 2026, US F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 02:18 on 28 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:03 on 28 March 2026, two US F-35 and E-11A aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:25 on 28 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:25 on 28 March 2026, US U-2 and P-8A aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 11:03 on 28 March 2026, a US RQ-4 drone, by using the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran through the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:25 on 28 March 2026, US U-2 and P-8A aircraft, by using and crossing

the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.

- At 17:15 on 28 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:00 on 28 March 2026, US F-16SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 19:00 on 28 March 2026, a US F-15 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:35 on 28 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 21:18 on 28 March 2026, two US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

It is also emphasized that tensions in the region began with the American-Zionist aggression with the participation and cooperation of some countries in the region against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stability in this region will only be possible with the complete cessation of this aggression

and establishing the international legal responsibilities arising from the commission of internationally wrongful acts by the aggressors and the parties assisting in these aggressions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 1181/2856848

Note verbale

Date: 2 April 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and has the honor to state the following:

Enclosed herewith is the supplementary information received from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the movements of United States military forces utilising the airspace and territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to carry out military operations against Iran from 3 to 19 March 2026. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers these actions contrary to the spirit of brotherhood governing the relations between the two countries and the Beijing Agreement, and calls for their cessation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Tehran

Military Report

Based on the notes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the information received from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran indicates that the United States Armed Forces continue to use the airspace and territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to target and carry out military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Instances thereof are as follows:

- From 19:00 to 22:00 on 3 March 2026, an unidentified bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 03:00 to 06:00 on the morning of 4 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 07:00 to 09:00 on the morning of 5 March 2026, a United States B-52 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 03:00 to 05:00 on the morning of 7 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia near the Kuwaiti border carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 21:00 to 23:00 on 7 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia near the Kuwaiti border carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 01:00 to 03:00 on the morning of 8 March 2026, United States B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- From 22:00 to 24:00 on 10 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 03:00 to 05:00 on the morning of 13 March 2026, a United States B-52 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:00 on 13 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 07:00 to 09:00 on the morning of 14 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 19:31 on 14 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft entered the Islamic Republic of Iran via the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and then carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 19:00 to 20:00 on 14 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the route opposite Assaluyeh carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 19:00 to 20:00 on 16 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:28 on 16 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 23:00 to 24:00 on 16 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- From 00:00 to 01:00 on the morning of 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom

of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- From 21:00 to 23:00 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft on the northern route of the Persian Gulf (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 00:08 on 15 March 2026, United States F-15 fighter jets, operating from and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 00:23 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:48 on 15 March 2026, a United States AWACS command-and-control aircraft and a United States E-11A communications relay aircraft provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- At 11:46 on 15 March 2026, United States F-16 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 12:58 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:05 on 15 March 2026, United States F-15E and F-16SV fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:19 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:19 on 15 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 06:25 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:03 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:40 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:12 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:22 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:38 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets.
- At 14:19 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets.
- At 15:24 on 17 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 drone provided intelligence support to fighter jets over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- At 17:51 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets.
- At 19:30 on 17 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 19:34 on 17 March 2026, a United States U-2S reconnaissance aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 19:36 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:05 on 17 March 2026, a United States B-1 bomber aircraft, operating over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:24 on 17 March 2026, a United States AWACS KSA command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to fighter jets.
- At 21:50 on 17 March 2026, United States F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:15 on 17 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 03:35 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:26 on 18 March 2026, United States F-35 and MQ-9 aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:10 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of Kuwait and northern Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:31 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 12:33 on 18 March 2026, a United States E-3 AWACS command-and-control aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.

- At 14:44 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-15E fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:21 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:24 on 18 March 2026, a United States MQ-9 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:49 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:01 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-18 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:19 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-15E fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:25 on 18 March 2026, a United States F-15E fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 00:23 on 19 March 2026, United States F-16 SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 01:54 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 04:42 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 04:46 on 19 March 2026, a United States P-8A reconnaissance aircraft provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets over the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- At 05:06 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:57 on 19 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:33 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:02 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:08 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E and F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:22 on 19 March 2026, a United States P-8A reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 17:06 on 19 March 2026, a United States KC-135 aerial refuelling aircraft, operating from eastern Saudi Arabia, conducted aerial refuelling of enemy fighter jets.
- At 20:10 on 19 March 2026, United States B-1 bomber aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:35 on 19 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:16 on 19 March 2026, United States F-16SV fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility incumbent upon States arising from allowing their territory to be used for aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong protest against the aforementioned actions, firmly and categorically demands that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia observe good neighbourliness and prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is self-evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that State, reserves its right to take the necessary measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

**Correspondence to the United Arab
Emirates**

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

No. 200/1001

Note verbale

Date: 14 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi presents its highest compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates and has the honor to inform the latter that,

Based on information received from the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, on the evening of Friday, 13 March 2026, aggressive US forces stationed in the United Arab Emirates targeted Abu Musa Island with approximately 100 HIMARS missiles.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning this action, conveys its strong protest to the Government of the United Arab Emirates and emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserve their right to an immediate response to this aggressive action at an appropriate time.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates – Abu Dhabi
Department of Political Affairs**

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful**No. 200/1002****Note verbale****Date: 15 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi presents its highest compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates and has the honor to inform the latter that,

As announced in the letters of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council and the UN Secretary-General, including the letters dated 3 and 7 March 2026, the United States of America and the Zionist regime attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026, contrary to the fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the principle prohibiting the use of force and the peremptory norm prohibiting aggression.

In this cowardly aggression, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and several other high-ranking Iranian officials were martyred, and civilian centers and targets, including schools, hospitals, medical centers, and residential homes, were attacked. Unfortunately, the facilities of the territory and airspace of some neighboring countries in the region, including the United Arab Emirates, were placed at the disposal of the aggressors for aggressive action against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Based on the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 06:30 on 11 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the I.R. Iran.
- At 06:39 on 11 March 2026, US F-18 and F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the I.R. Iran.
- At 06:53 on 11 March 2026, US F-18 and F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the I.R. Iran.

- At 10:12 on 11 March 2026, a US F-16 SV fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the I.R. Iran.
- At 12:14 on 11 March 2026, a US F-15 E fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the I.R. Iran.
- At 12:57 on 11 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the I.R. Iran.
- At 20:41 on 11 March 2026, a US U-2 aircraft over the UAE provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and carrying out armed attacks on the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests the aforementioned actions and emphatically requests the observance of good neighborliness by the United Arab Emirates and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right to legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates – Abu Dhabi
Department of Political Affairs**

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful**No. 200/1021****Note verbale****Date: 18 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi presents its highest compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates and has the honor to inform the latter that,

Following note 200/1002 dated 15 March 2026 and based on the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

1. At 00:25 on 14 March 2026, UAE F-16 fighter jets violated the airspace and were carrying out a mission over the sky of Qeshm Island.
2. At 05:56 on 14 March 2026, a UAE GLOBAL EYE aircraft violated the airspace and was carrying out a mission over the sky.
3. At 06:20 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
4. At 08:03 on 14 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
5. At 08:49 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
6. At 12:29 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
7. At 13:20 on 14 March 2026, a US drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
8. At 13:23 on 14 March 2026, a UAE GLOBAL EYE aircraft violated the airspace and was carrying out a mission over the sky.
9. At 15:39 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.

10. At 17:24 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
11. At 18:32 on 14 March 2026, a US P-8 maritime reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
12. At 19:16 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
13. At 20:32 on 14 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
14. At 21:07 on 14 March 2026, US F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
15. At 23:22 on 14 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and carrying out armed attacks on the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests the aforementioned actions and emphatically requests the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right to legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates – Abu Dhabi
Department of Political Affairs**

In the name of God**No. 932/2852201****Note verbale****Date: 25 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 06:07 on 20 March 2026, US B-1 bombers, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 06:50 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 and EF-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:35 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:47 on 20 March 2026, a US RQ-4 drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered the airspace of Iran from the south of the Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets on the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:23 on 20 March 2026, F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:34 on 20 March 2026, a US RQ-4 drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, conducted reconnaissance of targets on the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:57 on 20 March 2026, a US RQ-4 drone, by using and crossing the

airspace of the United Arab Emirates, conducted reconnaissance of targets on the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 17:01 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:17 on 20 March 2026, the presence of a US reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 23:10, a P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the Name of God

No. 932/2852255

Note verbale

Date: 25 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on the monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 02:29 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:20 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:50 on 17 March 2026, US F-16 EF fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:09 on 17 March 2026, the presence of a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft over the UAE provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 09:10 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:21 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:26 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 and F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:36 on 17 March 2026, the presence of a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.

- At 13:37 on 17 March 2026, the US, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:53 on 17 March 2026, US F-16 SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:53 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:18 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:40 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:24 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:26 on 17 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
- At 19:03 on 17 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
- At 20:22 on 17 March 2026, a US MQ-9 drone over the airspace of the UAE provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
- At 20:28 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:08 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:35 on 17 March 2026, US F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:21 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the UAE, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and carrying out

armed attacks on the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests the aforementioned actions and emphatically requests the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right to legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates – Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2853776

Note verbale

Date: 28 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

1. At 00:39 on 22 March 2026, a US S-2 reconnaissance drone over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
2. At 01:49 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. At 02:28 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. At 02:42 on 22 March 2026, a US reconnaissance drone over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
5. At 03:41 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
6. At 03:48 on 22 March 2026, US B-1 bombers, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
7. At 10:15 on 22 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

8. At 11:38 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
9. At 11:42 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
10. At 16:58 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
11. At 17:41 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
12. At 21:14 on 22 March 2026, US F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
13. At 21:44 on 22 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 643/2854648

Note verbale

Date: 30 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes, including notes No. 2848863. 644 dated 17 March 2026, 2852255. 932 dated 25 March 2026, and 2853776. 933 dated 28 March 2026 regarding the use of the territorial domain of the United Arab Emirates by the United States of America and the Zionist regime to conduct armed attacks against the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the previous warning regarding the violation of fundamental principles of international law by that government and the responsibilities arising from the internationally wrongful act of placing the territory of that country at the disposal of the aggressors; based on information received from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to the continuation of aggression from the territory of that country by the aggressors, Emirati fighter jets have also participated in the aggressive attacks against Iran, some examples of which, related to the time period of 18 March 2026 to 25 March 2026, are as follows:

1. At 10:25 on 18 March 2026, 1 Emirati F-16 fighter jet was intercepted at a bearing of 259 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas.
2. At 04:07 on 22 March 2026, 1 Emirati Mirage 2000 fighter jet was intercepted at a bearing of 320 degrees relative to Jask.
3. At 12:04 on 22 March 2026, 1 US F-35 fighter jet was intercepted at a bearing of 240 degrees from Bandar Abbas.
4. At 20:46 on 22 March 2026, 1 Emirati F-16 fighter jet was intercepted at a bearing of 237 degrees from Bandar Abbas.
5. At 01:13 on 22 March 2026, 1 Emirati F-16 fighter jet was intercepted at a bearing of 189 and 225 degrees relative to Bandar Abbas.
6. At 12:03 on 22 March 2026, 1 Emirati Mirage fighter jet was intercepted

at a bearing of 205 from Bandar Abbas.

7. At 11:20 on 24 March 2026, 3 Emirati F-16 fighter jets and 1 Emirati Mirage fighter jet were intercepted over the Strait of Hormuz.

Taking into consideration the received information, unfortunately, in addition to the wrongful act of permitting the use of territory, which in itself constitutes an act of aggression, the participation of Emirati fighter jets in the aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran is a clear manifestation of aggression within the framework of Article 3 of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314 adopted in 1974 regarding the Definition of Aggression. It is obvious that the responsibility for compensating all damages inflicted upon the Islamic Republic of Iran resulting from the aforementioned internationally wrongful acts lies with the aggressors.

Accordingly, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to repel the aggression, will resolutely exercise its right to legitimate self-defense and confront the aggressors against its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2855077

Note verbale

Date: 30 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting military attacks from 00:00 to 24:00 on 18 March 2026 against the Islamic Republic of Iran, examples of which are as follows:

- At 00:32 on 18 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 01:03 on 18 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 01:05 on 18 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance aircraft over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 01:36 on 18 March 2026, a US F-18 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 05:40 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 07:53 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 08:00 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:18 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:51 on 18 March 2026, a US F-16SV fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:51 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 12:02 on 18 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:03 on 18 March 2026, a US MQ-9 combat aircraft/drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:26 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:42 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:53 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:00 on 18 March 2026, a United Arab Emirates GLOBAL EYE aircraft was conducting a mission violating the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:03 on 18 March 2026, a US F-16UAE fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 15:27 on 18 March 2026, interception of a MIRAGE UAE fighter jet, which by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:29 on 18 March 2026, a US F-15QT fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:31 on 18 March 2026, a US F-18 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:33 on 18 March 2026, a US F-16 S.V fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:58 on 18 March 2026, a US F-18 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 16:10 on 18 March 2026, continued interception of MIRAGE UAE fighter jets, which by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:31 on 18 March 2026, interception of a US PA reconnaissance aircraft in the airspace of the United Arab Emirates providing intelligence support.
- At 23:14 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet in the airspace of the United Arab Emirates bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 15:49 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to repel the continuous attacks of the aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2855078

Note verbale

Date: 30 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 19:00 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:04 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:50 on 25 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to repel the continuous attacks of the aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates – Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2855720

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

Further to previous numerous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some instances thereof are as follows:

- At 16:20 hours on 23 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance drone, operating over the territory of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 16:39 hours on 23 March 2026, a United States U-2 reconnaissance drone, operating over the territory of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 21:24 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:27 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:44 hours on 23 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third

State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2855726

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following numerous previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates to plan, supply, equip, and conduct military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, examples of which are as follows:

- At 06:07 on 20 March 2026, US B-1 aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 06:50 on 20 March 2026, US EF-18 and F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:35 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:47 on 20 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered the country's airspace from the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:23 on 20 March 2026, US F-18 and F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:34 on 20 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 14:57 on 20 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:01 on 20 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:17 on 20 March 2026, a US U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, present over the airspace of the State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.
- At 23:10 on 20 March 2026, a US P-8A reconnaissance patrol aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support for US fighter jets.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2855727

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following numerous previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates to plan, supply, equip, and conduct military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, examples of which are as follows:

- At 03:31 on 26 March 2026, US F-16BL fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 03:41 on 26 March 2026, US F-16SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 04:12 on 26 March 2026, US F-16SV fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:05 on 26 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using the airspace and coastlines of the State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, entered the country's airspace from the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:22 on 26 March 2026, a US RQ-4-USA drone, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, entered the country's airspace from the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 16:42 on 26 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

- At 20:35 on 26 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2856087

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Further to previous numerous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some instances thereof are as follows:

- At 05:03 hours on 8 Farvardin 1405 [28 March 2026], two United States F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 08:00 hours on 8 Farvardin 1405 [28 March 2026], a United States F-35 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic **of Iran.**

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It is further emphasized that the tensions in the region were initiated by the US-Zionist aggression, with the participation and cooperation of certain regional States, against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stability in this region will only be possible through the complete cessation of this aggression and the establishment of the international legal responsibilities arising from the commission of internationally wrongful acts by the aggressors and those assisting such aggression.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 933/2857861

Note verbale

Date: 4 April 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Further to previous numerous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the United Arab Emirates for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Instances thereof are as follows:

- At 16:20 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], a United States U-2 reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 16:39 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], a United States U-2S reconnaissance drone, operating over the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.
- At 21:24 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:27 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:44 hours on 3 Farvardin 1405 [23 March 2026], United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the United Arab Emirates, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of

aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It is further emphasized that the tensions in the region were initiated by the US-Zionist aggression, with the participation and cooperation of certain regional States, against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stability in this region will only be possible through the complete cessation of this aggression and the establishment of the international legal responsibilities arising from the commission of internationally wrongful acts by the aggressors and those assisting such aggression, including through the placement of their territory at the disposal thereof.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United Arab Emirates - Tehran

**Correspondence to the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan**

No. 9535

Note verbale

Date: 16 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Amman presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the friendly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and has the honor to convey the following note received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

As stated in the letters from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, including the letters dated 3 and 7 March 2026, the United States of America and the Israeli regime launched an attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026, in contravention of the fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the principle of the prohibition of the use of force and the jus cogens norm prohibiting aggression. In this cowardly aggression, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and several other high-ranking Iranian officials were martyred, and civilian centers and targets, including schools, hospitals, medical centers, and residential homes, were attacked. Regrettably, the facilities, territory, and airspace of some neighboring countries in the region, including the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, have been placed at the disposal of the aggressors for their act of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to monitoring conducted by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for planning, preparing, equipping, and carrying out illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

Fighter jets stationed at the Azraq airbase in your country, including F-35s, F-15s, F-16s, etc., have repeatedly flown towards the southern Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, or, after refueling over Jordanian territory, have

violated the southern provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The use of the airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and a part of its geography—the Azraq base—for the flights of American platforms participating in the aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran is completely evident.

Furthermore, American KC-135 and KC-46 tanker aircraft have repeatedly taken off from Ben Gurion Airport in the occupied territories, crossed the airspace of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and refueled American fighter jets.

In view of the international responsibility of states arising from making their territory available for aggression and for carrying out armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong protest against the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan observe the principle of good-neighborliness and prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of your country, reserves its right to take all necessary measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defense, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Amman avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**Correspondence to the State of
Kuwait**

In the name of God

No. 1261/2849233

Note verbale

Date: 18 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 03:28 on 12 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 06:58 on 12 March 2026, US F-35 and F-15 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:17 on 12 March 2026, US F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:24 on 12 March 2026, a US F-15 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:12 on 13 March 2026, 5 US KC-135 refueling aircraft conducted refueling operations for enemy fighter jets from the south of Kuwait.
- At 18:06 on 13 March 2026, 2 US MQ-9 drones provided intelligence support for US fighter jets over the airspace of Kuwait.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good

neighborliness by the Government of Kuwait and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

In the name of God

No. 1261/2849378

Note verbale

Date: 18 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (Office of the Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs) in Kuwait and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Referring to Note No. 385 dated 9 March 2026 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, the Embassy has the honor to state that, as indicated in the letters of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council and the Secretary-General— including the letters dated 3, 7, and 9 March 2026 — the United States of America and the Israeli regime, on 28 February 2026 corresponding to 9 Esfand 1404, attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the prohibition on the use of force and the peremptory norm prohibiting aggression. In this cowardly act of aggression, the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and several other high-ranking Iranian officials were martyred, and civilian centers and facilities, including schools, hospitals, medical centers, and residential homes, were targeted. Regrettably, the territory and airspace of some neighboring countries in the region were made available to the aggressors for carrying out acts of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Given the principle of good-neighborliness and the longstanding friendly relations between the two countries, it was expected that the Government of Kuwait would not allow the aggressors to use bases located within its territory. Monitoring and surveillance conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran indicate that the territory of Kuwait has been utilized by the aggressors to attack Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and that such use continues.

With reference to the definition of aggression under United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314 (1974) and to the international responsibility of States arising from allowing their territory to be used for aggression and armed attacks against a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong protest against the aforementioned actions, firmly requests that the Government of Kuwait observe good-neighborliness and take concrete measures to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that while the Islamic Republic of Iran respects the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, it reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait – Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

In the name of God

No. 2850101

Note verbale

Date: 24 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following Note No. 2849233 dated 18 March 2026, and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 22:47 on 13 March 2026, US F-15E, F-18, and F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 06:33 on 14 March 2026, US F-15E, F-35, F-18, and F-16 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 06:33 on 14 March 2026, 5 US F-35 refueling aircraft over the airspace of Kuwait conducted refueling operations for enemy fighter jets.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of Kuwait and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

In the name of God

No. 2851362

Note verbale

Date: 24 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs) and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 14:39 on 15 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of Kuwait and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

In the name of God**No. 932/2852270****Note verbale****Date: 25 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for planning, logistics, equipping, and conducting unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some examples are as follows:

- At 17:41 on 16 March 2026, a U.S. MQ-9 unmanned aerial vehicle over the airspace of the State of Kuwait provided intelligence support to fighter aircraft.

In view of the international responsibility of States arising from allowing their territory to be used for aggression and armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, firmly requests the Government of Kuwait to observe good neighborliness and prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that while the Islamic Republic of Iran respects the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, it reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right of self-defense, in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Kuwait – Tehran

In the name of God

No. 1261/2854372 Note verbale Date: 29 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs), and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 22:06 on 18 March 2026, a US MQ-9 combat reconnaissance drone over the airspace of the State of Kuwait provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
- At 00:36 on 19 March 2026, US F-35 and F-15 fighter jets, by crossing the airspace of the countries of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, bombed targets in the I.R. of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of Kuwait and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait**

In the name of God

No. 932/2854686

Note verbale

Date: 30 March 2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs), and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- Between 04:00 and 06:00 AM on 02 March 2026, a B-1 bomber (from Fairford base in the UK on the route from Iraq to Kuwait), by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:26 on 18 March 2026, US F-35 and MQ-9 aircraft, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:01 on 18 March 2026, US F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:11 on 18 March 2026, US F-35 and F-18 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:05 on 23 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of Kuwait and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

In the name of God**No. 1261/2855036****Note verbale****Date: 30 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and returning to note No. 442 dated 25 March 2026, has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

The use of the territorial domain of one state by another state to carry out actions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, including the principle of the non-use of force and the principle of respect for the sovereignty of states, and entails the international responsibility of the state concerned. Based on the provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314 (approved in 1974), placing the territory of a state at the disposal of another state for committing an act of aggression against a third state can be considered an instance of complicity in aggression. Therefore, such actions constitute an international wrongful act and carry the necessary legal consequences.

According to available reports and evidence, the use of the territory of the State of Kuwait by the military forces of the United States of America and the Israeli regime to prepare and execute actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran continues. This constitutes an instance of cooperation in an act of aggression and creates joint or independent responsibility for the parties involved. These attacks have resulted in material and moral damages to the Islamic Republic of Iran and trigger the international responsibility of their perpetrators. Accordingly, full compensation for the damages incurred is demandable and pursuable under recognized principles of international law. The actions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to this situation, within the framework of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and in compliance with

the principles of necessity and proportionality, are legally justified and defensible, and have been carried out to repel aggression, completely halt the attacks, and protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

Considering the principle of good neighborliness and the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries, it is expected that the Government of Kuwait will not allow aggressors to use its airspace and the military bases located in that country, and will take practical measures to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

In the name of God**No. 932/2855730****Note verbale****Date: 31 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following numerous previous notes, including 2848875 dated 17 March 2026, and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait to plan, supply, equip, and conduct illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran; some examples of which are as follows:

- At 11:14 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the south of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:59 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:33 on 25 March 2026, a US RQ-4 drone and F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, entered the airspace of the country from the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:36 on 26 March 2026, a US F-16SV fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:52 on 27 March 2026, two US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting

the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Kuwait - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 1261/2856077****Note verbale****Date: 31 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait (Office of the Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs), and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait to plan, supply, equip, and conduct illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 11:14 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the south of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:59 on 25 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 23:33 on 25 March 2026, a US RQ-4 drone and F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, entered the airspace of Iran from the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 13:36 on 26 March 2026, a US F-16 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:52 on 27 March 2026, two US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting

the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the State of Kuwait and the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of its inherent right of legitimate defense, in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait - Office of the
Honorable Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

In the name of God

No. 932/2856091

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following numerous previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait to plan, supply, equip, and conduct illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 18:45 on 28 March 2026, a US F-15 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Kuwait, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

It is also emphasized that tensions in the region began with the American-Zionist aggression with the participation and cooperation of some countries in the region against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stability in this region will only be possible with the complete cessation of this aggression

and establishing the international legal responsibilities arising from the commission of internationally wrongful acts by the aggressors and the parties assisting in these aggressions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Kuwait - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 1261/2856492****Note verbale****Date: 1 April 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Further to previous numerous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Kuwait for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some instances thereof are as follows:

- At 18:45 hours on 8 Farvardin 1405 [28 March 2026], a United States F-15 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Kuwait, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It is further emphasized that the tensions in the region were initiated by the US-Zionist aggression, with the participation and cooperation of certain regional States, against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stability in this region

will only be possible through the complete cessation of this aggression and the establishment of the international legal responsibilities arising from the commission of internationally wrongful acts by the aggressors and those assisting such aggression.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Kuwait – Tehran



**Correspondence to the State of
Qatar**

In the name of God

No. 932/2852264

Note verbale

Date: 25 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Qatar in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 05:59 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 07:03 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 14:53 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 21:08 on 17 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of the State of Qatar and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Qatar the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Qatar - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2854684

Note verbale

Date: 30 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Qatar in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for planning, supplying, equipping, and conducting illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 07:37 on 18 March 2026, a US F-35 fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:20 on 18 March 2026, a US F-16 TUR fighter jet, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 01:49 on 23 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 11:31 on 23 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 20:21 on 23 March 2026, US F-35 fighter jets, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:50 on 23 March 2026, a US B-1 bomber, by using and crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting

armed attacks against the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the observance of good neighborliness by the Government of Qatar and the prevention of the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including the exercise of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Qatar the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Qatar - Tehran

In the name of God

No. 932/2855706

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

Further to note No. 2854684 dated 10 Farvardin 1405 [30 March 2026], and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar for the planning, preparation, equipping, and carrying out of unlawful military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some instances thereof are as follows:

- At 02:36 hours on 28 June 2026, United States F-15E fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 09:05 hours on 27 June 2026, a United States RQ-4 drone and F-35 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, entered the country's airspace from the south of the Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 17:02 hours on 26 March 2026, a United States F-35 fighter jet, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 18:58 hours on 25 March 2026, United States F-35 fighter jets, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, carried out bombing raids on targets inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- At 22:58 hours on 23 March 2026, a United States P-8A maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft, utilising and transiting the airspace of the State of Qatar, provided intelligence support to United States fighter jets.

In light of the international responsibility of States arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong objection to the aforementioned actions, strictly calls

for the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, will, in order to repel the continued attacks of the aggressors against its territory, exercise its inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Qatar the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Qatar - Tehran

In the name of God

No.932/2856090

Note verbale

Date: 31 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Qatar in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Following previous notes and based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the aggressors have used the territory and airspace of the State of Qatar to plan, supply, equip, and conduct illegal military attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran, some examples of which are as follows:

- At 03:07 on 28 March 2026, a US 2S reconnaissance drone over the airspace of the State of Qatar provided intelligence support for fighter jets.
- At 06:00 on 28 March 2026, a US RQ4 drone, by crossing the airspace of the State of Qatar, entered the country's airspace from the southern Persian Gulf and conducted reconnaissance of targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and conducting armed attacks against a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the sovereignty of that country, in order to repel continuous attacks by aggressors against its territory, will exercise its inherent right of legitimate defense to protect its national sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with international law.

It is also emphasized that tensions in the region began with the American-Zionist aggression with the participation and cooperation of some countries in the region against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stability in this

region will only be possible with the complete cessation of this aggression and establishing the international legal responsibilities arising from the commission of internationally wrongful acts by the aggressors and the parties assisting in these aggressions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Qatar the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the State of Qatar - Tehran

III. Correspondence to European Countries

Instances of provision of territory and facilities by third countries to the US and Israeli regimes for their acts of aggression since 28 February 2026 have not been confined to countries in the region. The United Kingdom, Germany, Cyprus, Romania and Bulgaria have assisted the aggressors likewise and evident instances of such assistance have been duly communicated to them accordingly.

These official documents clearly exhibit provision of territory and facilities by these countries to the ongoing aggression by the US and the Israeli regimes against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran in flagrant violation of international law.

Use of military camps, airports, airspace and other facilities by the aggressors in the UK, Germany Cyprus, Romnia and Bulgaria are clear instances of support and assistance to the aggressors. As previously stated, under the legal maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are prohibited from using their territory in such a manner so as to injure other countries. Furthermore, allowance by States for use of their territory and facilities by other States to commit acts of aggression is defined itself as aggression under UNGA Resolution 3314(XXIX).

While Iran exercised, and continues to exercise, its legitimate right to self-defense under international law against any acts of aggression, including those committed through use of such territories and facilities, the international responsibility of such countries is beyond evident. This includes an obligation to make compensation for all the damages incurred to the Iranian people as a result of such acts of aggression by the US and the Israeli regimes.

The copies of the official correspondence by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding such unlawful provision of territories and facilities to the aggressors are provided below.

**Correspondence to the United
Kingdom**

In the name of God

No.970/2839855

Note verbale

Date: 2 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

The Islamic Republic of Iran declares its strong protest and categorical condemnation of the positions taken by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the statements dated 28 February and 1 March 2026, in connection with recent developments and the military aggression of the United States and Israeli regimes against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The claims made in these statements against the Islamic Republic of Iran consist of baseless accusations, lack credible evidence, are based on false narratives, and, within the framework of the fundamental principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of states, are considered contrary to international law and the obligations under the United Nations Charter.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that any military action taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran has been carried out within the framework of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and in response to the blatant and illegal aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. Conversely, facilitating or providing the possibility of using bases or territory under British sovereignty for United States military actions against targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially under the guise of defensive measures, not only lacks legal justification but also constitutes an instance of participation in an internationally wrongful act.

The Islamic Republic of Iran calls on the British government, while urgently reviewing its adopted positions, to refrain from any act of accompaniment

or facilitation in the military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and to adhere to its international obligations, especially regarding the principle of the prohibition of the use of force enshrined in Article (42) of the United Nations Charter. It is also emphatically reminded that the root cause of the current conflict is the military aggression of the United States of America and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it is appropriate for the British government, in line with the implementation of its international obligations, to avoid any action aimed at endorsing or participating in the aforementioned internationally wrongful acts.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its right to take all necessary measures to protect its sovereignty, security, and national interests in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Tehran

In the Name of the Almighty

No.970/2845246 Note verbale Date: 13 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Further to Note No. 2839855,970 dated 2 March 2026 and Note No. 2839759,970 dated 2 March 2026, the Ministry wishes to express its deep concern regarding reports published by certain media outlets on Thursday, 12 March 2026, alleging that the United States has used the RAF Fairford airbase to equip American B-1 Lancer bomber aircraft with bunker-busting bombs as part of preparations for a possible operation against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that, should such reports prove to be accurate and should any use be made of the territory, facilities, or military capabilities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in any act of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, this would be regarded as participation in aggression against Iran.

Accordingly, the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its inherent right to self-defence, in accordance with international law and in particular the Charter of the United Nations, against any military aggression by the United States carried out with any assistance or cooperation from the United Kingdom. It further emphasizes that, in the event of such an act, it will adopt appropriate and proportionate defensive measures to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Tehran

Unofficial Translation

In the Name of the Almighty

Note

No: 2181-2845417

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and has the honor to inform that:

Hereby, attached, we are sending a copy and English translation of Note Verbale No: 970/2845246 dated 13 March 2026 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran.

The Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the UK the assurances of its highest consideration.

London - 13 March 2026

- Iran Unit,
- Protocol Directorate,
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
King Charles Street

Unofficial Translation

In the Name of the Almighty

Note

No: 970-2845246

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Further to Note No. 2839855/970 dated 2 March 2026 and Note No. 2839759/970 dated 2 March 2026, the Ministry wishes to express its deep concern regarding reports published by certain media outlets on Thursday, 12 March 2026, alleging that the United States has used the RAF Fairford airbase to equip American B-1 Lancer bomber aircraft with bunker-busting bombs as part of preparations for a possible operation against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that, should such reports prove to be accurate and should any use be made of the territory, facilities, or military capabilities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in any act of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, this would be regarded as participation in aggression against Iran.

Accordingly, the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its inherent right to self-defence, in accordance with international law and in particular the Charter of the United Nations, against any military aggression by the United States carried out with any assistance or cooperation from the United Kingdom. It further emphasizes that, in the event of such an act, it will adopt appropriate and proportionate defensive measures to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

- Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – Tehran

In the name of God**No. 970/2847783****Note verbale****Date: 16 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Following notes No. 2839855 / 970 dated 02 March 2026, No. 2839759 / 970 dated 02 March 2026, and note No. 2845246 / 970 dated 13 March 2026, as announced in the letters from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council and the UN Secretary-General, including the letters dated 3, 7, and 14 March 2026, the United States of America and the Israeli regime attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026 (9 Esfand 1404), in violation of fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the principle of the non-use of force and the peremptory norm prohibiting aggression. In this cowardly aggression, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and several other high-ranking Iranian officials were martyred, and civilian centers and targets, including schools, hospitals, medical centers, and residential homes, were attacked. Unfortunately, the territorial facilities and airspace of certain countries, including the British government, have been placed at the disposal of the aggressors for aggressive action against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Based on monitoring conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the UK has placed its Fairford base at the disposal of the United States, and currently, 15 B-1 and B-52 strategic bomber aircraft are stationed there, and the terrorist US army uses this base to launch attacks on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Furthermore, the UK, using its fighter jets in the region, targets Iranian attack drones in defense of the evil Israeli regime and the criminal US government.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and carrying out armed attacks on the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically requests the observance of the principles of neutrality and the prevention of the continued use of that country's territory and facilities against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right to legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Tehran

In the Name of God**No. 970/2850791****Note verbale****Date: 22 March 2026**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

Following notes No. 2839855 / 970 dated 02 March 2026, No. 2839759 / 970 dated 02 March 2026, No. 2845246 / 970 dated 13 March 2026, and note No. 2847783 / 970 dated 16 March 2026, while strongly condemning the hostile action of the United Kingdom in issuing permission for the United States to use its bases against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the decision of that government on 19 March 2026 to issue permission to use British bases to counter the so-called source of attacks by Iran against the Strait of Hormuz; based on the monitoring and surveillance conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, B-1 and B-52 bomber aircraft of the terrorist army of the United States of America, after being equipped with various weapons at the Fairford base in the UK, have engaged in hostile movements and attacks against various targets in Iran, including the following:

- On 02 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 04:00 to 06:00 on the route from Iraq to Kuwait.
- On 03 March 2026, unidentified bomber from 09:00 to 11:00 on the route from Iraq to Kuwait (F-22 interception: likely accompanying the bomber).
- On 03 March 2026, unidentified bomber from 19:00 to 22:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia). (Note: Original text missing exact day, assumed 12 based on context)
- On 04 March 2026, B-1 and B-52 bombers from 03:00 to 06:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
- On 05 March 2026, B-52 bomber from 07:00 to 09:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).

- On 07 March 2026, B-1 and B-52 bombers from 03:00 to 05:00 on the northern route of Saudi Arabia near the Kuwait border.
- On 07 March 2026, B-1 and B-52 bombers from 21:00 to 23:00 on the northern route of Saudi Arabia near the Kuwait border.
- On 08 March 2026, B-1 and B-52 bombers at 01:00 and 03:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
 - On 09 March 2026, B-1 and B-52 bombers at 01:00 and 03:00 on the route of Iraq (western border of the country).
 - On 10 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 22:00 to 24:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
 - On 11 March 2026, B-1 bomber at 02:00 bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran using the airspace of Kuwait.
 - On 13 March 2026, B-52 bomber from 03:00 to 05:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
 - On 13 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 19:00 to 20:00 on the route of Iraq, western border of the country.
 - On 13 March 2026, B-1 bomber at 21:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
 - On 14 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 07:00 to 09:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
 - On 14 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 19:00 to 20:00 on the route opposite Assaluyeh.
 - On 14 March 2026, B-1 bomber at 19:31 entered the country over the airspace of Saudi Arabia and bombed targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.
 - On 16 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 19:00 to 20:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
 - On 16 March 2026, B-1 bomber at 20:28 bombed targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran using and crossing the airspace of Saudi Arabia.
 - On 16 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 23:00 to 24:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).

- On 17 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 24:00 to 01:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).
- On 17 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 17:00 to 18:00 on the route of Iraq.
- On 17 March 2026, B-1 bomber from 21:00 to 23:00 on the route north of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia).

In addition, based on the statements of official British political and defense authorities, Typhoon fighter jets of this country are carrying out operations in the region under the pretext of the so-called protection of the interests of the UK and its allies in Cyprus, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates in opposition to Iran's legitimate defensive measures.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates that any assistance, support, and facilitation of attacks by American and Israeli aggressors against Iran under any pretext or justification, including so-called defensive measures, constitutes participation in this illegal aggression against the Iranian nation.

Considering the international responsibility of states arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for aggression and carrying out armed attacks on the territory of a third country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically requests the observance of the principles of neutrality and the prevention of the continued use of British territory and facilities against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is obvious that the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its right to take appropriate measures, including exercising its inherent right to legitimate self-defense in order to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Tehran

Correspondence to Germany

In the Name of God**No. 200/46023****Note verbale****Date: 12 March 2026**

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Berlin presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Enclosed herewith is Note No.970 / 2844769, dated 12 March 2026, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Tehran, regarding the use of the Ramstein military base located on German territory by the United States of America for aggression against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Berlin avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany -
Berlin - Departments 701 and 311**

In the name of God

No. 970/2844769

Note verbale

Date: 12 March 2026

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

The joint military aggression by the Zionist regime and the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which began on Saturday, 28 February 2026 (9 Esfand 1404), by martyring the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution and a number of senior officials of our country, and simultaneous attacks on military and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, sports facilities, residential homes, and public service centers, and which is still ongoing, constitutes a blatant violation of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Iran.

Responding to this ruthless military aggression is Iran's inherent right to self-defense, which is also enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are utilizing all their capabilities to counter this criminal aggression. As articulated in various communications to the United Nations Security Council, based on the fundamental principle of international law regarding the prohibition of causing harm to others from territory under one's own ownership and sovereignty, States are prohibited from allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause injury and damage to other States. In this regard, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314, which reflects customary rules of international law concerning the definition of aggression and its instances, in paragraph (f) of its relevant Article, considers an act of aggression to include the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in exercising its inherent right to self-defense and in light of the obvious failure of the United Nations Security Council to fulfill its duties and responsibilities, has undertaken necessary and proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region; an action that is legitimate under international law and regarding which necessary warnings had been continuously issued in advance at various levels. Iran's defensive operations are directed against targets and facilities that are the source and origin of acts of aggression against Iran.

The statements attributed to the spokesperson of the German Federal Government on 9 March 2026 (18 Esfand 1404), asserting the compatibility of the United States of America's use of the Ramstein base on German soil with international law, are not only in contradiction with the fundamental principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, but are also contrary to the official position of the German Federal Government regarding non-involvement in this illegal aggression.

The Islamic Republic of Iran maintains that States must not place their territory, waters, airspace, and facilities at the disposal of aggressors for attacking Iran. If States exercise sovereignty over the bases of foreign forces stationed on their territory, they must also accept responsibility for their cooperation and complicity in the aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany - Tehran



BOTSCHAFT DER ISLAMISCHEN REPUBLIK IRAN

HÖFLICHKEITSÜBERSETZUNG

Verbalnote

Nr.: 200/46023

Die Botschaft der Islamischen Republik Iran in Berlin beehrt sich, dem Auswärtigen Amt Folgendes mitzuteilen:

Bedienend überreicht die Botschaft der Islamischen Republik Iran in Berlin die Verbalnote Nr. 9702844769 vom 12.03.2026 des Außenministeriums der Islamischen Republik Iran an die Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in Teheran bezüglich der Nutzung der Militärbasis Ramstein in Deutschland durch die USA zwecks Durchführung von Angriffen auf das Territorium der Islamischen Republik Iran.

Die Botschaft der Islamischen Republik Iran in Berlin benutzt diesen Anlass, das Auswärtige Amt erneut ihrer ausgezeichneten Hochachtung zu versichern.

Berlin, 09. März 2026

Anlage

Auswärtiges Amt
Referate 701 und 311
11013 Berlin



BOTSCHAFT DER ISLAMISCHEN REPUBLIK IRAN

HÖFLICHKEITSÜBERSETZUNG

Islamische Republik Iran
Außenministerium

Im Namen Gottes

Verbalnote

Nr.: 9762846768

Das Außenministerium der Islamischen Republik Iran beehrt sich, der Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in Teheran Folgendes mitzuteilen:

Die gemeinsame Militäraktion des zionistischen Regimes und der Vereinigten Staaten gegen die Islamische Republik Iran, die am Samstag, dem 28. Februar 2006, mit dem Märtyrertod des Obersten Führers der Islamischen Revolution und einer Gruppe hochrangiger Staatsbeamter begann und bis heute andauert, sowie der gleichzeitige Angriff auf militärische und zivile Infrastruktur, darunter Schulen, Krankenhäuser, Sportstätten, Wohnhäuser und öffentliche Einrichtungen, stellen eine klare Verletzung der territorialen Integrität und nationalen Souveränität Irans dar. Die Antwort auf diese brutale Militäraktion ist Irans unveräußerliches Recht auf Selbstverteidigung, das auch in Artikel 51 der Charta der Vereinten Nationen verankert ist. Die Streitkräfte der Islamischen Republik Iran setzen all ihre Möglichkeiten ein, um dieser verbrecherischen Aggression entgegenzutreten.

Wie in verschiedenen Mitteilungen an den Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen erläutert, ist es Staaten gemäß dem völkerrechtlichen Grundsatz „anderen von ihrem Hoheitsgebiet aus keinen Schaden zuzufügen“, untersagt, ihr Territorium direkt oder indirekt dazu zu nutzen, anderen Staaten Schaden oder Verluste zuzufügen. In diesem Zusammenhang definiert die Resolution 3314 der UN-Generalversammlung, die die völkerrechtlichen Regeln zur Definition und den Fällen von Aggression widerspiegelt, in Artikel 3 Absatz f Aggression als „die Handlung eines Staates, der es einem anderen Staat gestattet, sein ihm zur Verfügung gestelltes Territorium zu nutzen, um einen Angriff gegen einen Drittstaat zu begehen“.

Die Islamische Republik Iran hat in Ausübung ihres völkerrechtlichen Rechts auf Selbstverteidigung und angesichts des offenkundigen Versagens des UN-Sicherheitsrats, seinen Pflichten und Verantwortlichkeiten nachzukommen, notwendige und verhältnismäßige Verteidigungsoperationen gegen die Stützpunkte und Anlagen der Aggressoren in der Region durchgeführt. Diese



BOTSCHAFT DER ISLAMISCHEN REPUBLIK IRAN

Maßnahme ist völkerrechtlich legitim und wurde wiederholt auf verschiedenen Ebenen gewarnt. Die Verteidigungsoperationen Irans richten sich gegen Ziele und Einrichtungen, die Ursprung und Quelle aggressiver Aktionen gegen Iran sind.

Die dem Sprecher der Bundesregierung am 8. März 1404 zugeschriebenen Äußerungen, wonach die Nutzung des US-amerikanischen Stützpunkts Ramstein auf deutschem Boden mit dem Völkerrecht vereinbar sei, stehen nicht nur im Widerspruch zu den Grundprinzipien des Völkerrechts und der Charta der Vereinten Nationen, sondern widersprechen auch der offiziellen Position der Bundesregierung, sich nicht an dieser völkerrechtswidrigen Aggression zu beteiligen.

Die Islamische Republik Iran ist der Ansicht, dass Staaten Aggressoren nicht ihr Land, ihre Gewässer, ihren Luftraum und ihre Infrastruktur für einen Angriff auf Iran zur Verfügung stellen sollten. Wenn Staaten sich ihrer Souveränität über die auf ihrem Territorium stationierten Stützpunkte ausländischer Streitkräfte bewusst sind, müssen sie auch die Verantwortung für die Zusammenarbeit und Begleitung der Aggression gegen die Islamische Republik Iran übernehmen.

Das Außenministerium der Islamischen Republik Iran benutzt diesen Anlass, die Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland erneut seiner ausgesprochenen Hochachtung zu versichern.

Berlin, 12. März 2026

Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Teheran



Correspondence to Cyprus

In the name of God

No. 644/2474752

Note verbale

Date: 3 May 2025

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Based on information received from relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aircraft belonging to non-regional countries based in Cyprus, in October-November 2024 (as detailed in the attachment), entered the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) and Flight Information Region (FIR) of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf without prior coordination and, disregarding warnings from Iranian air defense radar, violated the regulations and procedures pertaining to the aforementioned zone.

Considering the effects and consequences of this irresponsible action, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands that the Government of Cyprus, as the host of military forces of those countries, comply with international regulations and prevent the repetition of such actions.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its responsibility to ensure aviation security and safety in the Persian Gulf, reserves its right to take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable rules of international law, including for the purpose of safeguarding its airspace and ensuring aviation security, and reiterates that responsibility for the consequences of repeating such actions will lie with the violating governments as well as the host governments.

It would be appreciated if the esteemed Embassy would convey the protest of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the relevant authorities of its government and promptly inform this Ministry of any explanations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 644/2508511****Note verbale****Date: 7 May 2025**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Based on information received from relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aircraft belonging to non-regional countries based in Cyprus, in November-December 2024, December 2024-January 2025, and February-March 2025 (as detailed in the attachment), entered the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) and Flight Information Region (FIR) of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf without prior coordination and, disregarding warnings from Iranian air defense radar, violated the regulations and procedures pertaining to the aforementioned zone.

Considering the effects and consequences of this irresponsible action, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands that the Government of Cyprus, as the host of military forces of those countries, comply with international regulations and prevent the repetition of such actions.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its responsibility to ensure aviation security and safety in the Persian Gulf, reserves its right to take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable rules of international law, including for the purpose of safeguarding its airspace and ensuring aviation security, and reiterates that responsibility for the consequences of repeating such actions will lie with the violating governments as well as the host governments.

It would be appreciated if the esteemed Embassy would convey the protest of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the relevant authorities of its government and promptly inform this Ministry of any explanations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus - Tehran

In the name of God**No. 644/2564392****Note verbale****Date: 19 July 2025**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in Tehran and has the honor to inform the latter of the following:

Based on information received from relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aircraft belonging to non-regional countries based in Cyprus, in March-April 2024 and April-May 2024 (as detailed in the attachment), entered the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) and Flight Information Region (FIR) of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf without prior coordination and, disregarding warnings from Iranian air defense radar, violated the regulations and procedures pertaining to the aforementioned zone.

Considering the effects and consequences of this irresponsible action, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while protesting the aforementioned actions, emphatically demands that the Government of Cyprus, as the host of military forces of those countries, comply with international regulations and prevent the repetition of such actions.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its responsibility to ensure aviation security and safety in the Persian Gulf, reserves its right to take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable rules of international law, including for the purpose of safeguarding its airspace and ensuring aviation security, and reiterates that responsibility for the consequences of repeating such actions will lie with the violating governments as well as the host governments.

It would be appreciated if the esteemed Embassy would convey the protest of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the relevant authorities of its government and promptly inform this Ministry of any explanations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus - Tehran



Correspondence to Romania



EMBASSY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
BUCHAREST - ROMANIA

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE ALMIGHTY

No.048/2026

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania and has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Note No. 982/2847200 dated 16/03/2026 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its translation addressed to the Embassy of Romania in Tehran regarding the "strong and categorical protest at the Government of Romania's consent to the temporary deployment of American military equipment and forces on Romanian soil."

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania the assurances of its highest consideration.

Bucharest, 16th March 2026

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Romania





**Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

No: 982/2847200

Date: 16/03/2026

In the name of God

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Romania in Tehran, respectfully states:

The Islamic Republic of Iran hereby expresses its strong and categorical protest at the Government of Romania's consent to the deployment of American military equipment and forces on Romanian territory, within the framework of facilitating the joint aggression of the United States and the Zionist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026, which among other measures includes the dispatch of 500 US military personnel to the "Mișail Kogălniceanu" and "Câmpia Turzii" bases to support the United States' aggression against Iran.

The decision of the Government of Romania on 11 March 2026 to accede to the request of the Government of the United States is contrary to the historical relations between Iran and Romania, which have been founded on the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two countries, and is in breach of the declared positions of the Government of Romania opposing aggression as well as its international obligations, including the fundamental principle of "no-harm rule" that prohibits causing harm to the territory under one's sovereignty and ownership of another country, and General Assembly Resolution 3314 of 14 December 1974, which classifies "the action of a State in allowing another State to use its territory which it has placed at the disposal of that State to commit an act of aggression against a third State" as an instance of an act of aggression.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that any military action undertaken by the Islamic Republic of Iran is carried out within the framework of the inherent right of legitimate self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and in response to clear and unlawful aggression against the



**Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

No: 982/2847200

Date: 16/03/2026

sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. Conversely, facilitating or providing the means to use bases under Romanian sovereignty for United States military operations against targets in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran not only lacks legal justification but also constitutes participation in an internationally wrongful act.

The Islamic Republic of Iran also hereby expresses its strong protest and categorical condemnation of the unfounded and biased statements of the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania in justifying and supporting the military aggression of the United States and Israeli regimes against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran urgently calls upon the Government of Romania to immediately reconsider the positions it has adopted and to desist from any action, accompaniment, or facilitation of military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to adhere to its international obligations, in particular the prohibition on using force enshrined in Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its sovereignty, security, and national interests, in accordance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of Romania in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of Romania — Tehran

In the name of God**No. 982/2858061****Note verbale****Date: 5 April 2025**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Romania in Tehran and has the honor to state the following:

This Ministry declares that the provisions of the aforementioned note are based on the principles and rules of international law, including resolution 3314 (XXIX) of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that, in view of the inaction of the United Nations Security Council, it exercises its inherent right of self-defence to counter the aggression and attacks carried out against its sovereignty and territorial integrity by the United States and the Israeli regime from the territories of certain neighbouring countries.

With regard to the provision of security for the Embassy of Romania in Tehran and its personnel, it is recalled that, despite the difficult circumstances resulting from the inhumane aggressions and attacks by the United States and the Israeli regime, including the assault on the Diplomatic Police Centre in Tehran, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, law enforcement agencies, and other relevant authorities have made extensive and outstanding efforts to ensure the security of the Embassy and the personnel of embassies, including the Embassy of Romania, in Tehran.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Romania the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Republic of Romania- Tehran

Correspondence to Bulgaria

In the name of God

No. 982/2849515

Note verbale

Date: 19 July 2025

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria in Tehran and has the honor to state the following:

The aggressor US regime and the usurping Israeli regime attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran on February 28, 2026 (corresponding to Esfand 9, 1404), in violation of the fundamental principles and rules of international law, including the principle of the non-use of force and the peremptory norm (jus cogens) prohibiting aggression. During this cowardly act of aggression, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and several other high-ranking Iranian officials were martyred, and civilian centers and targets, including schools, hospitals, medical facilities, and residential homes, were attacked.

Unfortunately, despite statements by Bulgarian officials at various levels claiming that the deployment of several refueling tankers, heavy military transport aircraft, and cargo planes at Sofia International Airport (Vasil Levski Airport) and the adjacent Vrazhdebna Air Base was carried out to support a planned military exercise involving the U.S. air fleet at Sofia Airport, available information indicates otherwise. Currently, 12 American "KC-135" refueling aircraft are stationed at Bulgaria's Sofia Airport, which are being used to support and refuel American bombers in the joint aggression by the United States and the Zionist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Based on monitoring by relevant authorities, in 4 daily phases, US KC-135 refueling aircraft, while transiting from the north to the south of the Aegean Sea and vice versa and subsequently returning to Sofia Airport in Bulgaria, proceed to the Sea of Greece after crossing the Aegean Sea. Upon joining the bomber aircraft of the aggressor US regime, they proceed to the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, then detach from the bombers and return to

Sofia Airport. Based on obtained intelligence, the US B-1 bomber aircraft also conduct their mid-air refueling for the attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran via the refueling aircraft currently stationed at Sofia Airport in Bulgaria.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong and resolute protest against the deployment of US aerial refueling aircraft on Bulgarian territory and their utilization to support US airstrikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran, underscores the exercise of its inherent right to self-defense, as enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, in response to the blatant and unlawful aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. Conversely, facilitating or enabling the use of bases under Bulgarian sovereignty for US military actions against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran not only contradicts the principles of friendly relations and lacks legal validity, but also constitutes complicity in an internationally wrongful act.

The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly urges the Government of Bulgaria to refrain from any action, complicity, or facilitation in military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to abide by its international obligations, particularly regarding the principle of the non-use of force enshrined in Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its sovereignty, security, and national interests, in accordance with international law.

It would be appreciated if the esteemed Embassy would convey the protest of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the relevant authorities of its government and promptly inform this Ministry of any explanations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of Bulgaria – Tehran

Conclusion

The ongoing acts of aggression, by the US and Israeli regimes against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, commencing on 28 February 2026, were initiated by targeting State officials outside hostilities and the highest official of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and was further accompanied by grave breaches of fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, including distinction between civilian and military objects, proportionality and necessity, among others. It led to the death and injury of thousands 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.

In exercise of its inherent right of self-defense, the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken proportionate lawful military attacks against the military facilities and bases of the US-Zionist aggressors in the region irrespective of their location. While international law puts on a par a country that harbors the facilities of the aggressor with the aggressor itself (Article 3 (f) of UNGA Res 3314), Iran has not equated acts of its neighbors with aggression. Instead, Iran's unfettered resolve to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity against the aggressors has been confined to lawful defensive strikes against the facilities and capabilities of the aggressors.

Provision of territories and facilities by several countries to the aggressors, as demonstrated by ample factual evidence and duly communicated to the United Nations and the relevant States, is likewise a blatant violation of the UN Charter. Under international law, the provider is perceived as an "aggressor" as also evident in the definition given by the GA resolution 3314 in its Article 3(f). According to the same, "the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State" is aggression itself!

Such complicity therefore engages the international responsibility of such countries under customary international law, as codified in Article 16 of the International Law Commission's Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts. By knowingly facilitating and enabling the acts of aggression of the US and Israeli regimes, these countries have aided and assisted in the commission of a grave breach of a peremptory norm of international law.

While the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to exercise its legitimate right to self-defense in response to any acts of aggression, it further reserves its right to receive compensation for the internationally wrongful acts committed by the States complicit and the ongoing acts of aggression, including reparation for all the damage caused to the Iranian nation. The damages incurred have been, and continue to be, documented as the war crimes of the aggressors persist on a daily basis.

