

## **A) IAEA Statute**

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

## **B) IAEA Resolutions**

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

## **C) Use of Force against Nuclear Facilities in violation of the UN Charter**

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

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

7. Moreover, such attacks may also constitute environmental war crimes due to their potential to cause widespread, long-term, and severe damage to the natural environment, prohibited under both customary IHL and treaty regimes. Under customary international law, States must also observe the principles of prevention, precaution, and environmental impact assessment, even during armed conflict. These principles have been recognized by the ICJ in the Pulp Mills case (Argentina v. Uruguay) and the Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, which emphasized there is an obligation not to allow activities under their jurisdiction to cause significant transboundary environmental harm.
8. Further, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD), to which the US is a party, prohibits the use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting, or severe effects. The core prohibitions of this instrument have entered the realm of customary international law binding all States. The potential release of radioactive materials from strikes on nuclear sites is precisely the kind of environmental modification that the Convention aims to prevent.
9. The United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution 47/37 (1992)<sup>1</sup> and other subsequent instruments, has reiterated that the protection of the environment must be respected even during armed conflict. The UN International Law Commission's 2022 Draft Principles on Protection of the Environment in Relation to Armed Conflicts (PERAC), while not binding, reflects evolving *opinio juris* and State practice indicating that military necessity does not justify environmental devastation.
10. Accordingly, the attacks by the Israeli regime and the US on Iran's nuclear facilities are not only unlawful uses of force but may also constitute environmental crimes, for which responsibility may be engaged. These acts violated peremptory norms and endangered regional and international peace, security, and environmental integrity.

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> A/RES/47/37, (9 February 1993), *Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict*.

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

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

**i) *Duty to Cooperate:***

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

**ii) *Duty of Non-Recognition:***

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

18. The duty of non-recognition is not just a matter of formal declarations, rather according to advisory opinions of the ICJ on South West Africa (1971) and the Wall (2004), non-recognition involves isolation and active abstention, as well as prohibiting acts implying recognition.<sup>2</sup>
19. Nonetheless, some western countries have failed to demonstrate non-recognition of the situation resulting from the aggression by the Zionist regime or the US in defiance of well-established international law – which will be addressed hereinunder.

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

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

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

22. Following the acts of aggression of the Israeli regime and the United States against Iran, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), representing over half of the world's States, explicitly condemned the unlawful armed attacks against Iran.<sup>3</sup> While condemning the deliberate targeting of peaceful nuclear facilities by the Israeli regime, the NAM stressed that this reprehensible attack constitutes a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the fundamental principles of international law, including sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of States, while grossly violating the fundamental rights, in particular the right to life and the right to health. It was also cautions against inaction by the United Nations and the international community in the face of such aggressions of the Israeli regime in the region, which would only embolden

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<sup>2</sup> *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1971, p. 16, at paras. 117–121; *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 2004, p. 136, at paras. 87, 114–115, & 159–160.

<sup>3</sup> “The Communiqué of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Recent Heinous Attack of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran”, (13 June 2025), <<https://voelkerrechtsblog.org/striking-irans-nuclear-facilities-international-law-scholars-warn-of-precedent-setting-violations/>>.



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

23. Similarly, the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC)<sup>4</sup> condemned the aggressions by the Israeli regime by describing the acts as “attacks on Iran, including repeated military attacks on civilian infrastructure, peaceful nuclear facilities, and the assassination of scientists, senior military commanders, and innocent civilians, including women and children, in grave violation of peremptory norms of international law and principles of the UN Charter, including prohibition of threat or use of force against sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States”.
24. The member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO),<sup>5</sup> called such aggressive actions against civilian targets, including energy and transport infrastructure, which have resulted in civilian casualties a gross violation of international law and the UN Charter.
25. In the same vein, the BRICS group,<sup>6</sup> considered the military strikes against the Islamic Republic of Iran “a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations”, and expressed “serious concern over deliberate attacks on civilian infrastructure and peaceful nuclear facilities under full safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in violation of international law and relevant resolutions of the IAEA”.
26. The Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter denounced and condemned in the strongest possible terms the unprovoked and premeditated heinous attacks perpetrated against the Islamic Republic of Iran and emphasized that these attacks constitute a “flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the most basic principles of international law and a blatant violation of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)” and the protection of nuclear facilities. In the special communique of the Group on the heinous attack of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Group recalled the “obligations of States under international law to refrain from any willful aid or assistance” to the Israeli regime in commission of these unlawful acts and also highlighted the inherent right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to self-defense under international law.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> OIC Resolution No.69/51-POL, “the Recent Aggressions by the Israeli Regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran”, (22 June 2025), <<https://new.oic-oci.org/Lists/ConferenceDocuments/Attachments/2731/Resolutions%20of%20the%20Political%20Affairs.pdf>>; Statement of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-IPHRC), (17 June 2025), <<https://oic-iphrc.org/home/article/606>>.

<sup>5</sup> “Statement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Regarding Military Strikes on the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran”, (14 June 2025), <<https://eng.sectsc.org/20250614/1861649.html>>.

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

<sup>7</sup> “Group of Friends in Defense of U.N. Charter condemn Israeli attacks on Iran”, (15 June 2025), <<https://en.irna.ir/news/85863562/Group-of-Friends-in-Defense-of-U-N-Charter-condemn-Israeli-attacks>>.

27. In a joint statement by Arab and Islamic countries,<sup>8</sup> Israeli regime's attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as any actions that contravene international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations were categorically rejected and condemned. These countries also emphasized the necessity of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, adhering to the principles of good neighborliness, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.<sup>9</sup>
28. Apart from the above intergovernmental forums, nongovernmental groups and experts have also criticized such grave breaches of international law. The International Commission of Jurists, for instance, condemned Israeli regime's use of armed force against Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity as a grave violation of the UN Charter and international law and a major threat to international peace and security. Furthermore, the Middle East and North Africa Program Director of the commission, asserted "nothing under international law may justify these armed attacks and the deliberate targeting of protected civilians".<sup>1</sup><sub>0</sub>
29. UN experts in a statement, strongly condemned Israeli regime's military attacks on Iran, warning, "these attacks represent a flagrant violation of fundamental principles of international law, a blatant act of aggression and a violation of *jus cogens* norms". The experts emphasized that they are "gravely concerned that the recent strikes form part of a broader pattern of unlawful unilateral acts by Israel" citing ongoing occupation, apartheid, and violence in the West Bank and Gaza.<sup>1</sup><sub>1</sub>
30. In another similar statement, they unequivocally condemned the United States military attack against three nuclear facilities in Iran stating that "these attacks violate the most fundamental rules of world order since 1945 – the prohibition on the aggressive use of military force and the duties to respect sovereignty and not to coercively intervene in another country". The experts highlighted that "Iran has not attacked the U.S. or Israel with a nuclear weapon. There is no evidence whatsoever that Iran intends to imminently attack the U.S. or Israel with a nuclear weapon". In the words of the experts, " 'Preventive' or

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<sup>8</sup> the State of Qatar, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Chad, the Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Djibouti, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the State of Kuwait, the State of Libya, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Somalia, the Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Türkiye, the Sultanate of Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

<sup>9</sup> "Joint statement by Arab and Islamic countries affirms the necessity of halting Israeli hostilities against Iran and returning to the path of negotiations", (16 June 2025), <<https://mofa.gov.qa/en/latest-articles/statements/joint-statement-by-arab-and-islamic-countries-affirms-the-necessity-of-halting-israeli-hostilities-against-iran-and-returning-to-the-path-of-negotiations>>.

<sup>1</sup> "Israel's attack on Iran violates international law, threatening peace and security", (13 June 2025), <<https://www.icj.org/israel-iran-israels-attack-on-iran-violates-international-law-threatening-peace-and-security/>>.

<sup>1</sup> "UN experts condemn Israeli attack on Iran and<sup>1</sup> urge end to hostilities", (20 June 2025), <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/06/un-experts-condemn-israeli-attack-iran-and-urge-end-hostilities>>.

‘anticipatory’ self-defense against speculative future threats, such as nuclear proliferation or terrorism, has not been permitted by international law since the UN Charter was adopted 80 years ago”.<sup>1</sup>

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## **A) Instances of aid to, and endorsement of aggression by certain States**

31. Despite the clear and unequivocal principles of international law concerning States’ obligations not to recognize situations resulting from serious breach of a peremptory norm of general international law, that is “prohibition of aggression”, and obligation not to provide aid or assistance to the aggressor, certain countries have blatantly violated the same by providing support to the Israeli regime and the United States as aggressors. In this section, we take a quick glance at such instances.
32. Apart from openly supporting the Zionist regime in its aggression against Iran and carrying out armed attacks against Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities, according to reports the US delivered approximately 300 Hellfire missiles to the Zionist regime just days before the attacks.<sup>1</sup>
33. Although Secretary of State Marco Rubio claimed that the Zionist regime acted independently, stating the U.S. was not involved, there are facts to the contrary. President Donald Trump praised the Israeli regime’s strikes as “excellent” and “very successful”,<sup>1</sup> and warned that Iran must “make a deal now” over its nuclear program or face “even more destructive and deadly military action”. He added that there had already been “great death and destruction” and cautioned that future strikes would be “even more brutal”. Trump criticized Iran for refusing multiple chances to reach an agreement, telling them “to just do it”, but they “just couldn’t get it done”. He pledged continued military support for the Israeli regime stating, “Israel has a lot of it, with much more to come – and they know how to use it”.<sup>1</sup> He suggested that the attacks were coordinated with the talks he was conducting: “We gave Iran 60 days to make a deal and today is 61, right?”<sup>1</sup> While Trump authorized US

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<sup>1</sup> “UN experts condemn United States attack on Iran and demand permanent end to hostilities”, (26 June 2025), <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/06/un-experts-condemn-united-states-attack-iran-and-demand-permanent-end>>.

<sup>1</sup> Mizan Online News Agency, “Middle East Eye: U.S. secretly supplied Hellfire missiles to Israel”, <<https://www.mizanonline.ir/en/news/1520/middle-east-eye-us-secretly-supplied-hellfire-missiles-to-israel>>, (14.06.2025); Middle East Eye “Exclusive: US quietly sent hundreds of Hellfire missiles to Israel before Iran attack”, <<https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/exclusive-us-quietly-sent-hundreds-hellfire-missiles-israel-iran-attack>>, (13.06.2025).

<sup>1</sup> BBC News, “Trump tells US media <sup>4</sup> attack on Iran was ‘successful’“, <<https://www.bbc.com/news/live/c93ydeqyq71t?post=asset%3A3961f086-cd38-49f5-a7f9-fca4245b12a8#post>>, (13.06.2025).

<sup>1</sup> CBS News, “Trump urges Iran to “make a deal, before there is nothing left” after Israeli strikes on nuclear sites”, <<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-urges-iran-make-a-deal-after-israeli-strikes-nuclear-sites/>>.

<sup>1</sup> <<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/trump-tells-reuters-its-unclear-if-iran-still-has-nuclear-program-2025-06-13/>>, (13.06.2025).

forces to assist in intercepting the initial Iranian missiles, the US warned Iran against attacking American interests or personnel, emphasizing it would respond militarily if such attacks occurred.<sup>1</sup>

34. Following the attack, US forces moved closer to the West Asian region.<sup>1</sup> On 16 June 2025, it was reported that the US was moving forces to the West Asian region over the Atlantic Ocean, including at least 31 tanker aircrafts to Europe; an unusually large number.<sup>1</sup> On 17 June 2025, reports claimed the aircraft carrier, USS Nimitz, was on the way to the West Asian region.<sup>2</sup>
35. On 17 June 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump called for the complete evacuation of Tehran.<sup>2</sup> He also claimed “we now have complete<sup>1</sup> and total control of the skies over Iran” and in hideously indecent remarks called for Iran’s “unconditional surrender”, while viciously threatening to assassinate Iranian Supreme Leader Grand Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.<sup>2</sup> On the same date, his Vice President JD Vance indicated that the US might join the war against Iran.<sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup>
36. On 22 June 2025, President Donald Trump officially declared that US has “completed a successful attack” at Fordo, Natanz and Isfahan nuclear facilities.<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup>
37. The active and consistent aid and assistance to the Israeli Zionist regime by the US incurs its responsibility under international law, and has to cease immediately.
38. Certain other countries have either provided aid, or have otherwise recognized the aggression by the Israeli regime and the US in utter defiance of

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<sup>1</sup> The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, “Israel Strikes Iran: Initial Assessments from Washington Institute Experts”, <<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/israel-strikes-iran-initial-assessments-washington-institute-experts/>>, (13.06.2025).

<sup>1</sup> Politico, “US moves warships closer to Israel”, <<https://www.politico.com/news/2025/06/13/pentagon-destroyer-israel-iran-00405019/>>, (13.06.2025).

<sup>1</sup> U.S. News, “US Bolsters Trump’s Middle East Military Options by Moving Refueling Aircraft, Officials Say”, <<https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2025-06-16/exclusive-us-bolsters-military-options-for-trump-with-refueling-aircraft-officials-say>>, (16.06.2025); The War Zone, “U.S. Air Force Fighters Deploy To Reinforce Middle East”, <<https://www.twz.com/air/u-s-air-force-fighters-deploy-to-reinforce-middle-east>>, (17.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> Navy Times, “USS Nimitz heading to Middle East, defense official says”, <<https://www.navytimes.com/news/your-navy/2025/06/16/uss-nimitz-heading-to-middle-east-defense-official-says/>>, (16.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> NDTV World, “‘Everyone Should Evacuate Tehran’: Trump Cuts Short G7 Visit with a Warning”, <<https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/israel-iran-conflict-everyone-should-immediately-evacuate-tehran-says-donald-trumpamid-fierce-fighting-8686429>>, (17.06.2025); Reuters, “Trump calls for Iran’s ‘unconditional surrender’ as Israel-Iran air war rages on”, <<https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/trump-urgestehran-evacuation-iran-israel-conflict-enters-fifth-day-2025-06-17>>, (18.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> The New York Times, “Israel Conducts New Strikes on Tehran and Trump Calls for Iran’s ‘Unconditional Surrender’”, <<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2025/06/17/world/israel-iran-trump>>, (17.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> Politico, “Vance says Trump may ‘take further action’ on Iran as the president calls for ‘UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER’”, <<https://www.politico.com/news/2025/06/17/vance-trump-iran-00410451>>, (17.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> BNC News, “U.S. bombs three Iranian nuclear sites; Trump warns against retaliation”, <<https://www.nbcnews.com/world/middle-east/live-blog/israel-iran-conflict-rcna214241>>, (22.06.2025).

international law, an act that entails their international responsibility and seriously threatens the international legal order.<sup>2</sup>

39. Statements made by E3 officials—in flagrant contradiction with Article 2(4) of the UN Charter—do not only indicate a breach of a peremptory norm of international law but also undermine the foundational principles of the United Nations and jeopardize the rule of law at the international level.
40. Germany has aligned itself with the Israeli regime’s wrongful acts. Its Chancellor, Mr. Friedrich Merz characterized the Israeli regime’s aggression as “dirty work that Israel is doing for all of us”.<sup>2</sup> It is a clear admission of Germany’s complicity in the Israeli regime’s violations of international law, exposing Germany’s abandonment of its constitutional “never again” commitment. Additionally, German Interior Minister Mr. Alexander Dobrindt, upon visiting the occupied Palestine, stated: “We are a hundred percent behind Israel’s actions in recent days, including the strike on nuclear sites”.<sup>2</sup> 7
41. Meanwhile, French Defense Minister, Mr. Sébastien Lecornu overtly admitted complicity in defending the aggressor and obstructing the exercise of Iran’s right of self-defense by stating that “the French army shot down fewer than ten drones, using aircraft and surface-to-air missiles”.<sup>2</sup>
42. At the same time, the UK Prime Minister, Mr. Keir Starmer, has posted that Iran’s nuclear program (that everyone knew was and still is a hundred percent peaceful under the IAEA safeguards) is a grave threat to international security. He goes on to assert that the US has taken action to alleviate that threat.<sup>2</sup>
43. These official statements endorsing the Israeli regime’s blatant acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, including attacks on peaceful nuclear facilities, entail international responsibility for the respective governments.<sup>3</sup> 0

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<sup>2</sup> Germany, France, UK, Canada, Australia, Ukraine, Paraguay, and Argentina supported the aggression of the Israeli regime in official statements. Friedrich Merz, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, praised the Israeli regime’s “courage” in doing the “dirty work for all of us”; see <<https://p.dw.com/p/4w2xN/>>. The French Minister of Defense, Sébastien Lecornu, also admitted having provided assistance to the aggressor by intercepting Iran’s defensive missiles; see: <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/france-says-it-intercepted-drones-targeting-israel-prior-iran-ceasefire-2025-06-26/>.

<sup>2</sup> DW-TV, “G7 joint statement says Iran ‘the principal source of regional instability’”, <<https://p.dw.com/p/4w2xN/>>, (17.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> Daily Excelsior, “Dobrindt vows full support <sup>7</sup>to Israel post talks with Israeli FM”, <<https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/dobrindt-vows-full-support-to-israel-post-talks-with-israeli-fm/>>, (29.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> Reuters, “France says it intercepted drones targeting Israel prior to Iran ceasefire”, <<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/france-says-it-intercepted-drones-targeting-israel-prior-iran-ceasefire-2025-06-26/>>, (26.06.2025).

<sup>2</sup> The Guardian, “Keir Starmer backs US strike on<sup>9</sup> Iran but warns of wider escalation risk”, <<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/jun/22/starmer-backs-us-strike-on-iran-and-calls-for-tehran-to-return-to-negotiations>>, (22.06.2025).

<sup>3</sup> Canada, Australia, Ukraine, Paraguay, and Argentina have also supported the aggression of the Israeli regime in official statements, which is contrary to their obligation not to recognize a situation resulting from breach of the peremptory norm of “prohibition of aggression”.

## **Part VIII. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND REPARATION**

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

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

49. The Israeli regime's unlawful conducts are of such a gravity that one can undeniably represent a systematic violation of IHL, IHRL, and the UN Charter, which must be subject to international accountability mechanisms.
50. Accountability mechanisms extend to international cooperation, particularly through the UN General Assembly under its "Uniting for Peace" procedure (Resolution 377 A (V)),<sup>3</sup> where the Security Council fails to act<sup>1</sup> due to political considerations, veto paralysis or silence. UN Member States are entitled to invoke the international responsibility of both the Israeli regime and the US under Article 42 of ARSIWA, as Iran is the victim of serious breaches of *erga omnes* obligations. The Islamic Republic of Iran therefore reserves all its rights to pursue justice through diplomatic, legal, and international judicial avenues, including through international courts and tribunals.
51. The obligation to ensure accountability for internationally wrongful acts - particularly those that violate peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*) – arises independently of treaty obligations and binds all States under customary international law. Accordingly, aggression by the Israeli regime and the US entails heightened international responsibility, including potential legal consequences within the framework of State responsibility as well as international criminal law.
52. Pursuant to Article 40 of ARSIWA, serious breaches of obligations arising under peremptory norms, such as aggression, trigger specific legal consequences. As was described above, these include the obligation of all States to cooperate to bring the unlawful situation to an end (Article 41(1)), the obligation not to recognize as lawful any situation created by such breaches (Article 41(2)), and the duty not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation.
53. It should be highlighted that the consistent position of the Islamic Republic of Iran – particularly during the deliberations of the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly on the ILC's work concerning peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*) – is that no organ of the United Nations, including the Security Council, is above the law or exempt from the constraints imposed by *jus cogens* norms. As stated during Iran's official interventions at the UNGA Sixth Committee the binding nature of *jus cogens* applies equally to States and international organizations, including the Security Council, and therefore, any measure or inaction by the Council that would lead to or perpetuate violations of *jus cogens* is unlawful under international law.
54. The Security Council's continued failure to identify and condemn unlawful use of force by the Israeli regime and the United States as acts of aggression,

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<sup>3</sup> A/RES/377 (V), (3 November 1950), *Uniting for Peace*. <sup>1</sup>

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

55. As affirmed in the ILC’s Draft Conclusions on Jus Cogens (2022), particularly Conclusion 11, “No derogation by organs of international organizations” is permitted from peremptory norms. The Council’s silence, under Chapter VII or otherwise, does not legitimize violations of peremptory norms nor suspend States’ obligations to respect and ensure respect for such norms.
56. The Islamic Republic of Iran therefore urges Member States to recall that *jus cogens* norms generate *erga omnes* obligations, and any breach or failure to act upon such obligations – whether by States or international institutions – invites legal and moral scrutiny. The failure of the Security Council to act in this case must not be viewed as legally neutral: it reflects a violation of its Charter-based responsibility to maintain international peace and security in conformity with international law.
57. As further recognized in UN General Assembly Resolution 60/147 on the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation*, victims of gross violations of international law – including those stemming from acts of aggression – are entitled to access to justice, effective remedies, and reparations.<sup>3</sup> The Islamic Republic of Iran and its people, as victims of these violations, possess the legal right to seek accountability and redress before competent international bodies and mechanisms, in order to restore international law, uphold justice, and prevent impunity.

## CONCLUSION

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

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<sup>3</sup> A/RES/60/147, (21 March 2006), *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*.



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

60. International law, including norms and principles enshrined in the UN Charter, jurisprudence of the ICJ as well as State practice does not approve lame justifications for aggression under pretexts of anticipatory self-defense.
61. The aggression, by the Israeli regime and the US against Iran, was initiated by acts of terrorism against military State officials outside hostilities and was further accompanied by grave breaches of fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, including distinction between civilian objects and military objectives, proportionality and necessity, among others. It led to the death and injury of hundreds of civilians including women, children, scientists, university lecturers and medical staff as well as destruction of civilian buildings including hospitals and oil and gas reservoirs, among others, in blatant violation of international humanitarian law, tantamount to war crimes.
62. The above serious breach of the peremptory norm of international law of “prohibition of aggression” obliges third States to call for the condemnation of the attacks and refrain from providing aid or assistance to the acts of aggression. Many States and multilateral forums including the NAM, BRICS, SCO, and OIC, among others, did the same while certain countries failed to do so in defiance of well-established international law. The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that this can lead to erosion of international law norms and principles and the weakening of Charter-based order.
63. The aggressions were also accompanied by armed attacks against IAEA-safeguarded Iranian nuclear facilities again contrary to the UN Charter, the IAEA Statute, the NPT and IAEA resolutions. Ironically, these were carried out literally in the course of nuclear negotiations between Iran and the US, undermining the credibility of the latter’s claims for peaceful settlement of disputes.
64. In view of the facts and legal assessments set out in this report, the Islamic Republic of Iran once again urges the UN member States to extend support for upholding the values, norms and principles embodied and enshrined in the UN Charter, and refrain from providing any support to aggressors.
65. The Islamic Republic of Iran further reiterates its inherent right to defend itself under the UN Charter and will use all available legal, political and diplomatic tools at its hand to ensure that its Charter-based rights and those of its people are not infringed upon and that all losses resulted from the said acts of aggression and violations of international humanitarian law are redressed in due manner.

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

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

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



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

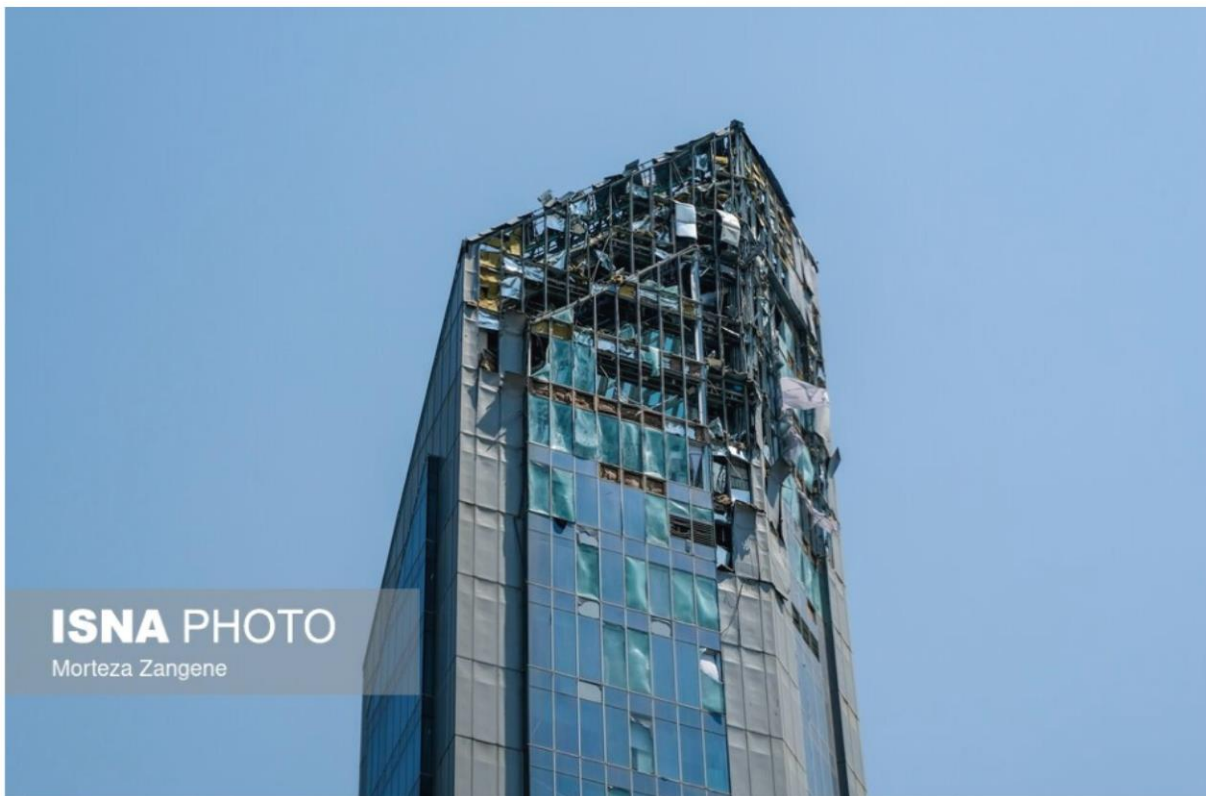
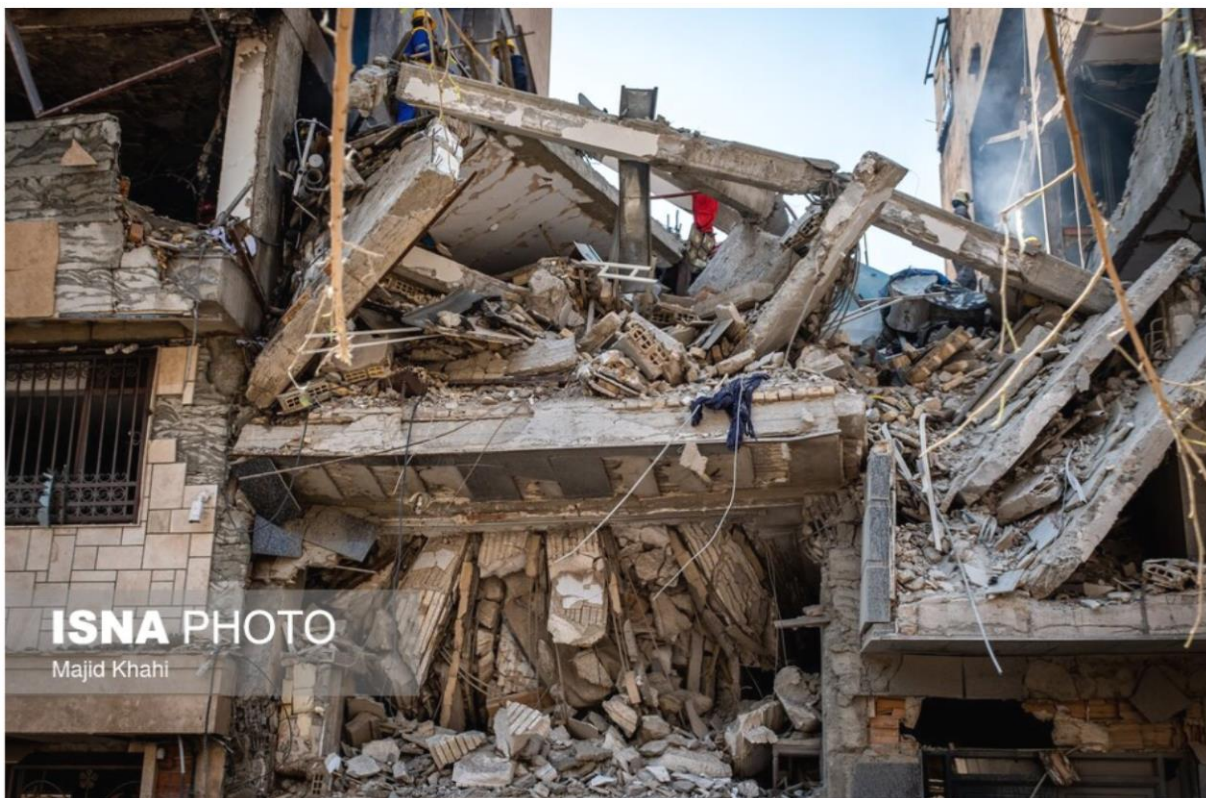


**Thirty dreams, silenced too soon—each face a story unfinished**





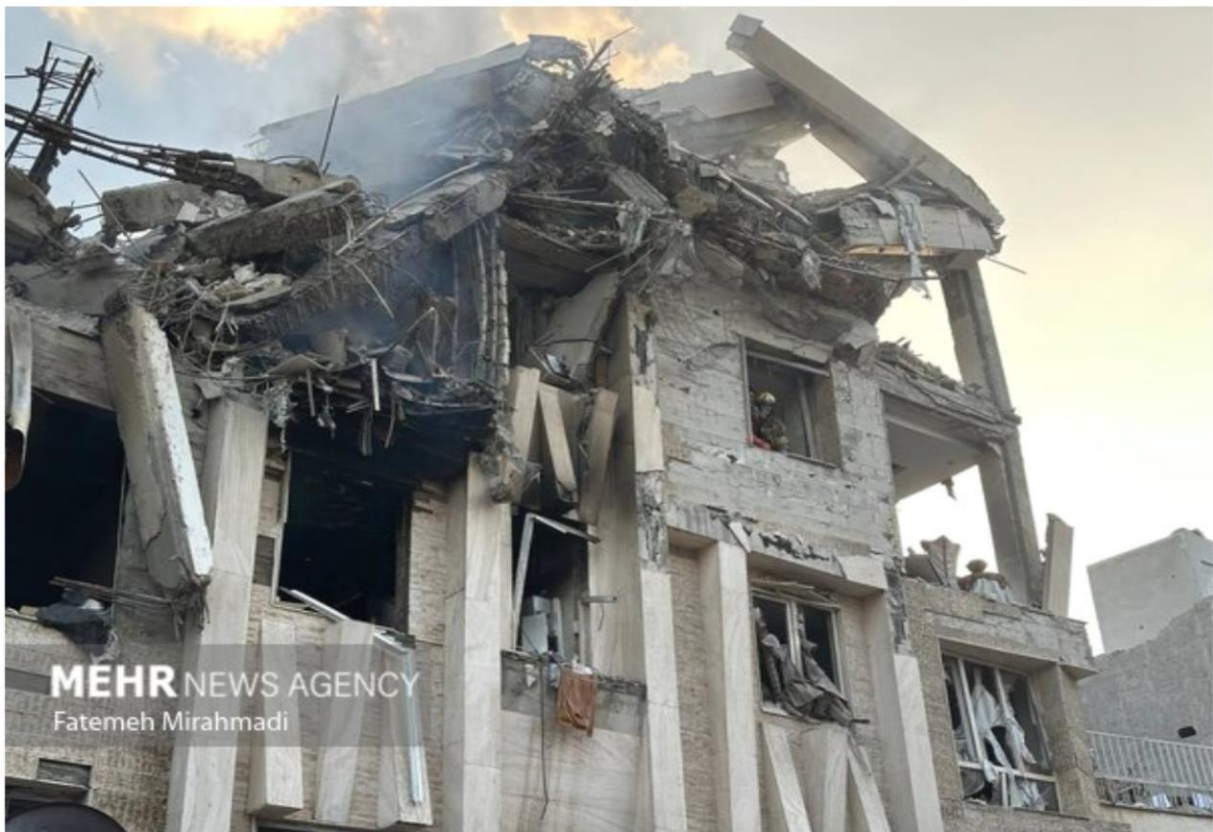












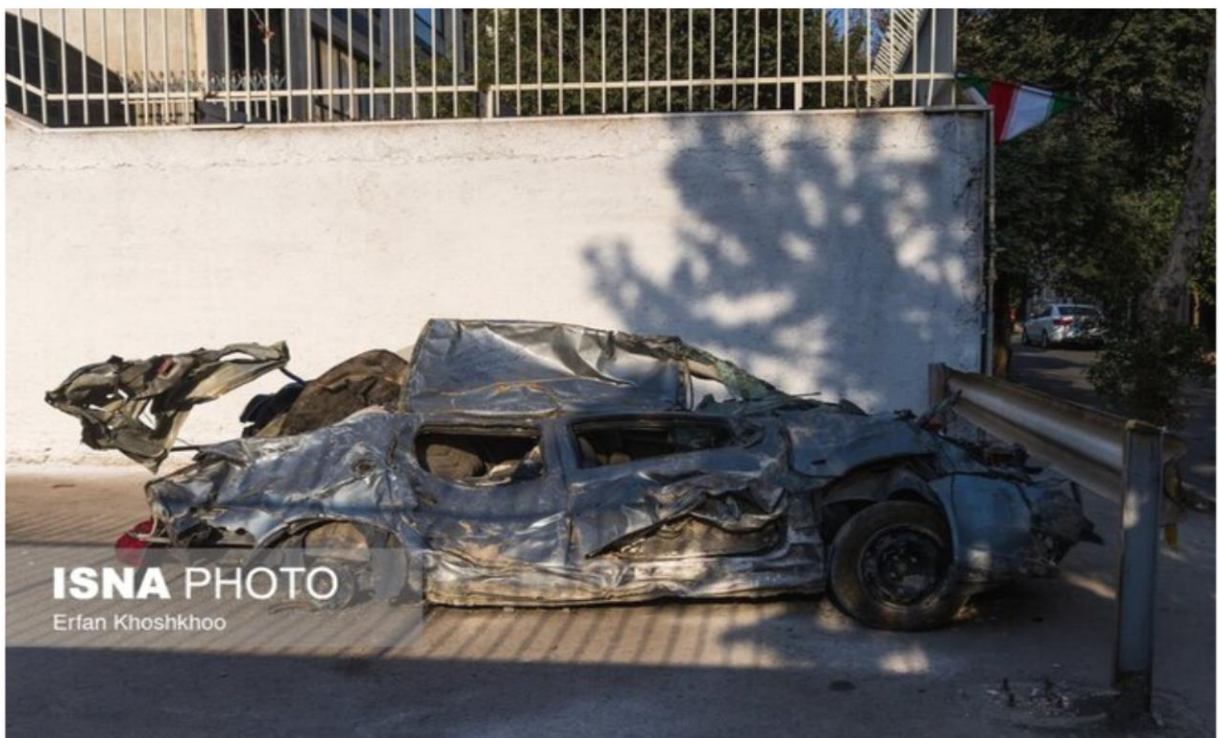
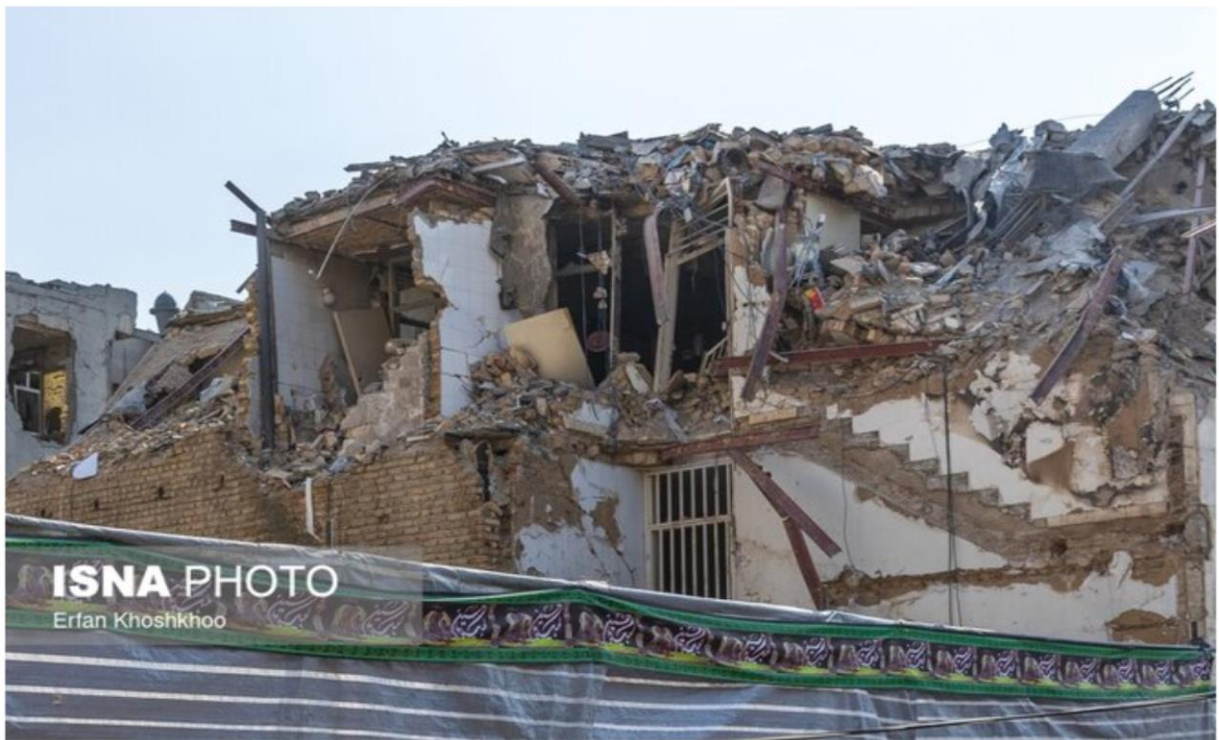




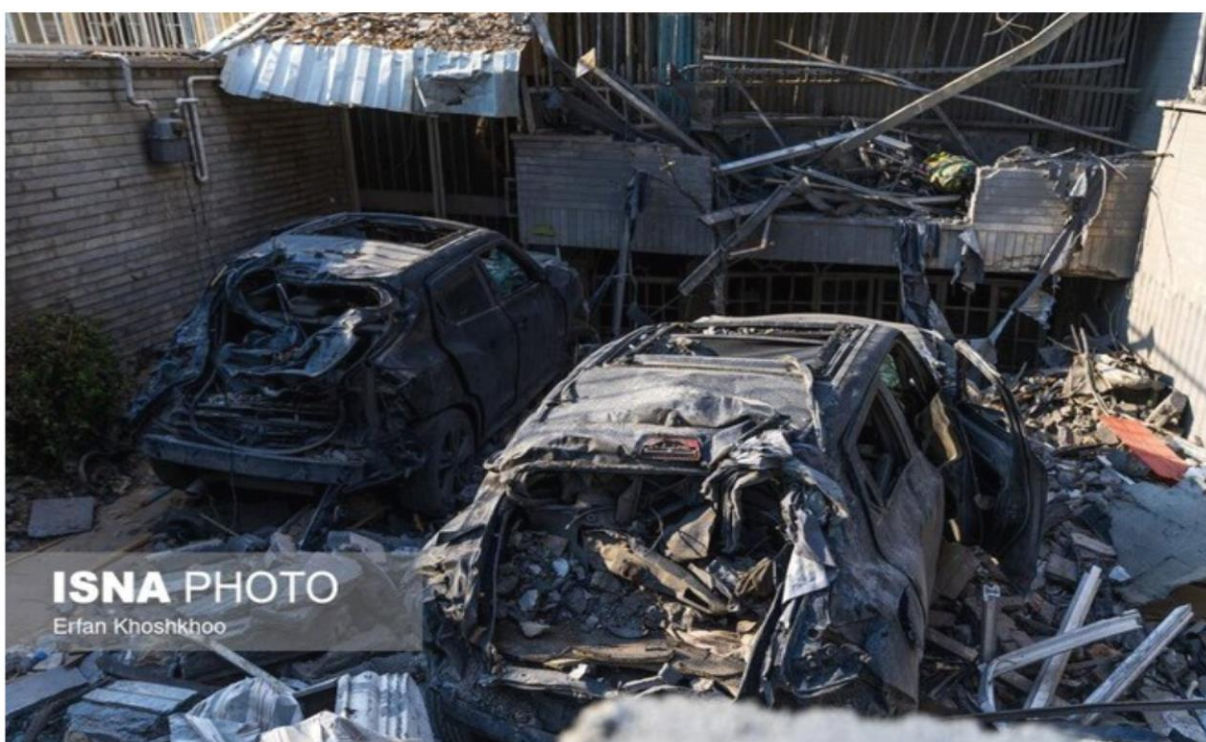
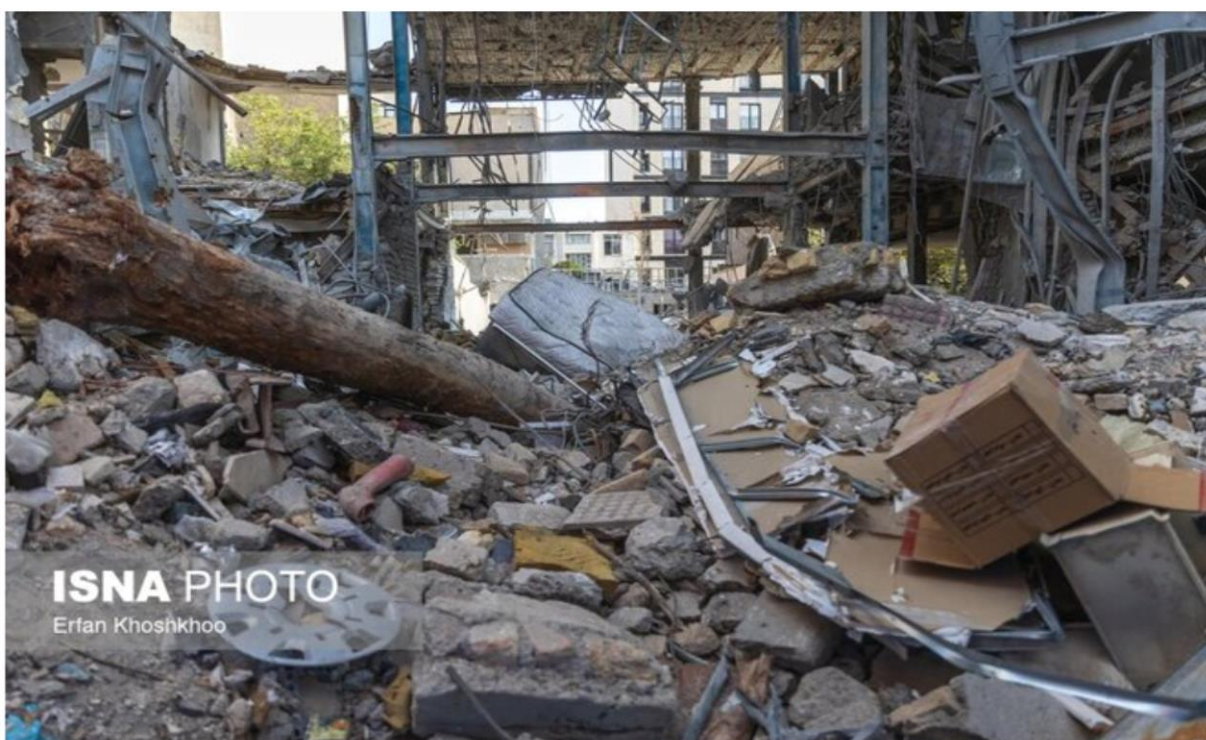












**Instances of deliberate attacks on civilian objects**





**The aftermath of missile strikes on a horse-breeding center in Kermanshah**













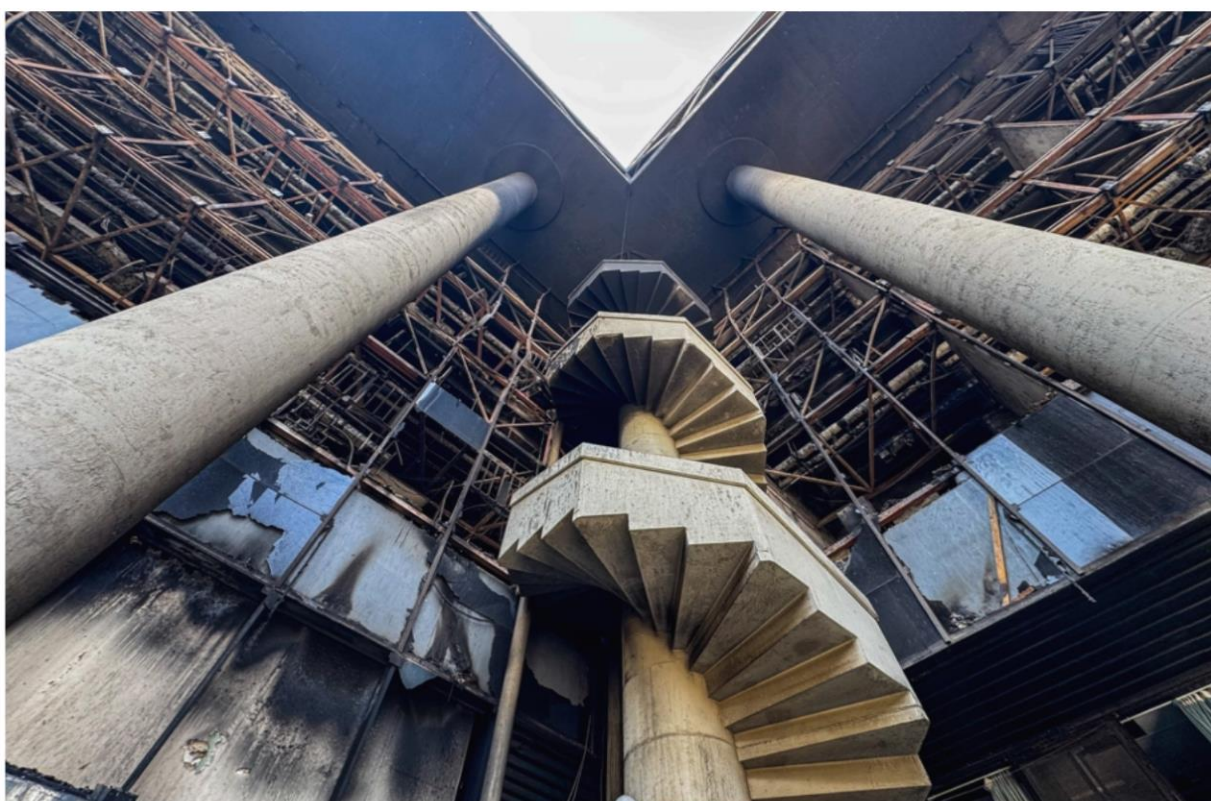


**The aftermath of Attack on Evin Prison**





















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



**Attacks on fuel depots in western Tehran by the Israeli regime**









**The aftermath of attack on Tabriz airport**





**Attack on Shahid Hasheminejad Airport in Mashhad**



















**The aftermath of attack on Astane Ashrafiyeh by the Zionist regime**